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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS X
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

October 13, 1942

The Rev. C. Darby Fulton, D.D.,
Executive Committee for Foreign Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.,
Post Office Box 330,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. C. A. Evans, ✓
Acting Executive Secretary of
the Associated Board,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Friends:

We are attaching the report of Mr. Arthur March
of Hangchow Christian College from December 8 through
June 29, 1942. Mr. March, as you know, came in on the
M. S. Gripsholm.

Sincerely yours,

James Graham X

China Office

FG:LT



THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

October 13, 1912

The Rev. C. Barry Milton, D.D.,
Executive Committee for Foreign Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.,
Post Office Box 830,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. G. A. Evans,
Acting Executive Secretary of
the Associated Board,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Friends:

We are attaching the report of Mr. Arthur Harshbarger

of Harshbarger Christian College from December 8 through

June 29, 1912. It is very, as you know, good in on the

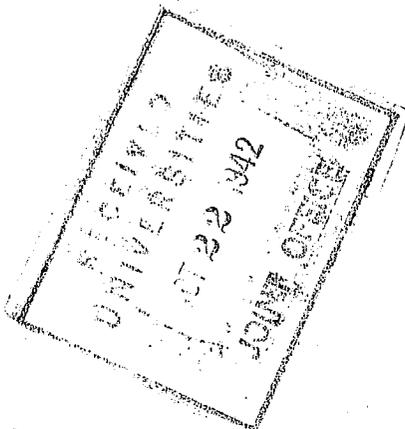
W. S. Kirkpatrick

Sincerely yours,

W. S. Kirkpatrick

China Office

RG:LT



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HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
Report Dec. 8th to June 29th 1942

Not for publication

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When War was declared, I was on the Campus in Hangchow with Mrs. March. Mails were very slow and many letters intercepted so our communication with Shanghai and the College authorities was very meagre. However, post-cards often came thru and now and then Chinese would bring us oral messages. On June 10th the Military Police escorted all Americans in Hangchow and some brought from Shaohing, to Shanghai. There I had several quiet conversations with Dr. McMullen. He asked me to take no notes and gave me nothing written which might possibly be used by the Japanese against the College or those connected with it who were left behind in Shanghai.

Just after War was declared the Japanese Military Police, gendarmerie, came to the College building on Nanking Road and examined cursorily all papers, records, teachers desks, etc. Nothing was seized and the College allowed to carry on as usual. Special passes were issued to permit Americans to pass from the French Settlement to the International Concession. Movements of Chinese teachers and students were not interfered with at all. The term closed at the regular time in January.

After the close of the term, the Board of Directors met in Shanghai to decide on the future policy. The Japanese authorities announced that all schools and colleges would be permitted to carry on as usual under the direction of the Bureau of Education in Nanking. The Nanking Government maintained that since it was the successor of the former government, now outlawed, former registrations were automatically transferred to the Nanking Government and all schools so registered would hereafter be subject to its jurisdiction. After long and careful deliberation, the Board of Directors decided to accept Dr. McMullen's resignation as president, to close the College, and to dissolve the Board of Directors. The teachers were given several months salary in advance, the servants three months wages. However, in order to help the Senior class, arrangements were made privately with each teacher giving Senior work, to continue courses, give examinations and report to the office, informally continued for this purpose. In June the whole class was thus graduated.

Soochow University took much the same action that Hangchow did. The University of Shanghai officially closed and the Board disbanded but immediately thereupon a new Board was organized including almost the same personnel with different officers and a different name. Work would then be carried on as usual, but without registration with the Nanking Government. St. John's University never had been registered and continued to carry on as before, tho very closely watched by Nanking representatives.

The College finances were very fortunately manipulated. Foreseeing financial complications, Dr. McMullen withdrew all College funds from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the National City Bank, made loans to teachers for food supplies, and deposited the remainder in a number of Chinese native banks. Later these deposits were put in the name of Mr. Thomas T. Chang, one of our alumni and comptroller of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. The college has thus avoided having any of its funds in China frozen.

Of the next step, Dr. McMullen said he knew nothing officially. In April when Mrs. March and I were in the City, Mr. B. E. Lee, former President of the College came in to the Clayton's where we were having

dinner. With him was Treasurer Chang. Mr. Lee said they were on their way to Free China to carry on the College there. They were planning to cooperate with Fukien Christian University in the interior of Fukien Province. We had word later that he had gotten thru safely and with a group of our old professors was planning to continue the College work under a new name. Many of our former students had succeeded in getting out from Shanghai and were hoping to go on with their preparation for leadership in New China.

The building in Shanghai has been sub-let to Chinese business firms. We have retained three rooms, one for office and two for storage of library, laboratory equipment and furniture. These store rooms have been sealed by the Japanese authorities.

The religious work of the College has continued in a very encouraging way. In September 1941 Dr. McMullen secured the use of the Roxy Theater, a new and modern movie house in the residential area of Shanghai. It was available to us before 10:30 every Sunday morning and charge made only for electricity used and twelve dollars a Sunday for service. Prof. Edward Chao Me-beh of the National Conservatory of Music consented to direct our Choir using a number of his own students. The morning service was held from nine to ten and the large theater was often nearly full. After Dec. 8th Dr. McMullen resigned as pastor of the Church and a Chinese was called. The Sunday morning preachers were specially invited from the different churches and religious organizations in Shanghai. June 11th and 21st this choir gave Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Tickets were given out to limit the attendance. Never have we heard finer music than from this chorus of over sixty voices of Chinese young people. Twenty-five to thirty on the average join the Church at the quarterly Communion Services. During the Spring, when the College was formally closed, these Sunday morning services formed a spiritual bond, bringing students, teachers, and friends together once a week for worship and fellowship.

Mr. Lautenschlager felt very happy about his Fellowship Group, which continued to meet during the spring at his home at Dr. Walline's on Route Winling. We saw them several times, while we were waiting in Shanghai for the Conte Verde to sail. Twenty-five to thirty of them came regularly twice a week, I believe it was, for a devotional period together in the afternoon and then a social gathering or discussion. They prepared their own programs, order of service, and leaders. Mr. Lautenschlager attended but felt he was not needed as the students took full responsibility and were keeping up interest and meeting each other's needs. Dr. and Mrs. Day felt much encouraged about their groups and the opportunities they were having for personal contact with many of the students, some old and some new. Mr. Lautenschlager also has a very stimulating Political Science group working on problems with him. He says he uses frequent opportunities to introduce Christian attitudes into the discussions.

Living conditions in Shanghai are increasingly trying. Many of the students meeting in these groups showed the effects of congested living quarters and restricted diet. Tuberculosis is rampant among students and teachers alike. The Japanese are trying to meet the food shortage problem by urging all who can to return to their home towns issuing half-fare tickets on the railways and giving every facility to travel away from Shanghai. Because of fuel shortage no buses now run

in the International Concession and some of the lines in the French Settlement are not running. Street cars are very crowded and run less frequently. Fares in both are very high. Ricscha fares are five to ten times what they used to be. Many students and teachers have to walk long distances. Under such conditions attendance at these gatherings shows real interest and devotion.

I went to the College Campus in Hangchow in October 1940 to relieve Mr. Charles Worth. Mrs. Worth's health had been very poor and they felt it necessary for them to be in the City where medical help could be had in emergency. In the spring Mrs. March joined me. We used the College car to make occasional trips to the City for supplies or important meetings. We had some gasoline on hand when war was declared and all stocks on the market controlled by the government. When the car was seized the first week in May we had only enough gas for three trips. We each had a bicycle. Sometimes we walked or took ricschas.

The object of our being on the Campus was to protect the property from thieving or looting by the country people around us. Prices of fuel in the City were so high that it was a real bonanza to get a load of wood to the market. Poor people needing \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day to keep the wolf away from the family hut could get from \$8.00 to \$12.00 for a load. They came out to the Campus as soon as the roads were open in the morning, arriving about nine, scattering over the hillside. We usually caught two or three every few days, took away their passes and required that they bring a guarantee from their head man that the offense would not be repeated. Our four coolies were kept busy patrolling the Campus, keeping it in order, and cutting timber for sale to meet Campus expenses. We had prayers every morning with the whole group and Sunday morning service with an average attendance of 20-30. Mrs. March kept open house for children and wives and we all lived together as a big family.

We had almost daily visits from the Japanese guards at the Bridge about half a mile away. Generally these fellows were courteous and curious. Some of them wanted to practice English. We communicated in Chinese, English, or by signs and written characters which most Japanese have learned to read. One young officer left me one evening after prolonged discussion of the War, with the observation that I was too materialistic and could not appreciate the real spiritual purpose of the New Order in East Asia. After Dec. 8th we were limited to one trip to the City a week, on Thursdays. Our radio was taken away and our mail strictly censored. We were much restricted in securing funds from Shanghai. Otherwise we carried on as usual. We had a large amount of Red Cross Cracked Wheat restricted to personal use only, including those dependent on us. We sold some and lived on the rest. We thus did not suffer financially at all and were able to take care of our staff.

On May 2nd the Japanese army moved into our buildings, leaving us at home undisturbed, except for frequent calls, curious observation at all windows, pilfering, picking flowers and tramping on garden and flower-beds. In spite of warnings and prohibitions posted on the other residences by the Military Police, all the other homes were broken into, store rooms and attics ransacked and small things taken. Since fresh lumber did not make good fuel, benches, desks, stools and chairs were piled up on the lawn and broken up as needed for cooking. When I reported this to the Military Police, they came out to see me and asked me to make a careful estimate of the extent of the damage and report

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to them in writing. This report would have to be transmitted to Tokyo as a basis for indemnity. The amount of the damage reported after the first three weeks of occupation amounted to about US \$68,000. The second three weeks was not reported but the destruction of property was greater.

On June 5th the Military Police came out to the College and told us orders had been received for all Americans in Hangchow to be evacuated. We were to leave the City June 10th, were permitted to take with us only two pieces of baggage each, nothing larger than one man could carry, and only one thousand military yen in currency of any kind. To make up this one thousand yen each we might sell some of our personal effects, but should leave all the rest for them to take charge of, keeping an inventory of all in US and Japanese military yen. This the U.S. Government would reimburse us.

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday we first packed our four pieces of hand baggage, and then gave away or sold, 1) clothing and bedding salvaged from the looting of the Girls' Dormitory, 2) our own bedding some furniture, clothing wheat, stores, etc. We then found friends who were willing to keep for us or the College, valuable articles which we could not sell. Tuesday morning the Army officers came in and we handed over to them the keys to all the residences, College buildings, the safes, etc. They gave us no receipts. Our servants and employees all left and the Military took complete charge of the whole plant. The commander then ordered that a notice be put up that any Chinese found on the premises would immediately be shot. We left in rickshas with our baggage and numerous parcels. Friends all told us they expected us to be back within a year.

In Shanghai, I left a financial statement with Dr. McMullen and a statement of the situation at the College up to the time I left to be given to the Swiss Consul.

Living in an enemy camp free to move in and out for six weeks as Mrs. March and I were, is a unique experience. Once, Mrs. March in trying to keep soldiers from trespassing on our home premises, incurred their displeasure and was slapped in the face by an officer. This was reported and investigated but nothing done.

The future plans for the College cannot be at all definite. If Japan or the Nanking Government as at present organized remain in control of East China, it is not likely that higher education under missionary auspices or Christian control will be tolerated. If Free China is again in control in this area, the situation is still hard to forecast. A few elements, however, seem to stand out in the vague and hazy future.

1. There will be a great opportunity for Christian Higher education. The Chinese Church and the nation as a whole are going to demand Christian leadership in all walks of life. The four hundred students enrolled in the Engineering and Architecture schools are eagerly waiting for an opportunity to complete their courses and follow our alumni into the great fields awaiting them in the West.

2. Federation or cooperation, if not complete union, with other institutions seems necessary for effective Christian Education in the last four years, it has been proven that association is possible and

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more efficient in general. For special reasons St. John's University and the University of Shanghai have had to withdraw from further plans for co-operation. Hangchow and Soochow, however, seem to be drawing more closely together. Their leaders now envisage fairly complete union in the last two years of undergraduate work, Soochow centering her courses especially around the Law School, Hangchow around Mechanical Engineering and Architecture. The two campuses in Soochow and Hangchow may be used for higher middle school and Junior College, or some other form of lower education.

3. The Christian features of the schools must be frankly and effectively stressed. The value of Christian leadership in the past five years has been proved to the nation as a whole. The Government will not be able to establish or finance all the schools that will be needed during the early reconstruction period. They are certain to welcome any assistance that Christian Foundations can give.

4. Chinese Church bodies must be included in the management and control of all our future higher education. During the past ten years there has been increasing participation of the Chinese Church in the different Mission institutions. Complete control by the Chinese Church may be indicated. The title to property may also be wisely transferred to the Chinese Church bodies, as soon as national property holding organizations exist.

Two other suggestions have been made for the use of the Hangchow campus. One is the revival of a former one, that the Presbyterians and Baptists unite in a Middle School using the College campus for the senior department with only boarding students and the Wayland campus in the City for day pupils in the lower grades. It is felt that in a boarding school the Christian influence is far greater than in a day school. It is probable that very little of the equipment of either of the schools will remain after the War. New equipment can be secured for whatever type of school seems the most desirable.

The other suggestion is that the College campus in Hangchow be used for a tuberculosis convalescence institution. The incidence of tuberculosis among students during the past five years is very disheartening and alarming. Modern treatment in the incipient stages is effective if followed by light work, healthful surroundings, and nutritious food. The high pressure of regular school schedules, the crowding of students, a routine adjusted to the healthy adolescent are not conducive to complete recovery of the stricken student. On the other hand, an institution where the schedules are lighter, and somewhat adaptable, where there is an abundance of fresh air and outdoor life, good food and a cheerful hopeful atmosphere, could restore to society and give to the Church, some of its finest young people. On the Hangchow Campus to-day a possible 600 students can be crowded in. As a preparatory school we would probably have to plan for a thousand. As a T. B. Convalescent Institution, it could reclaim 300-400 students giving them one or two years of rest and study, under 20-30 teachers accommodated on the present campus restored to approximately former capacity. Communication with the City by highway takes about half an hour, putting it in touch with the large well-equipped C.M.S. hospital, with provision markets, and varied industries or social service features. Hangchow is near the center of the Yangtse Valley educational area. At the same time it is one of the most restful and beautiful sites for such an institution in this section of China.

~~6~~ / Men

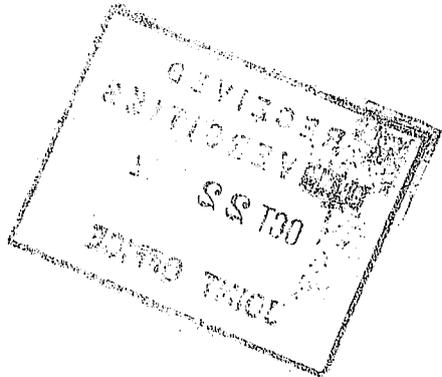
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What the future has in store for Hangchow, China, or the world we do not know. It may be Meggido, or Babylon; but if so, beyond that lies Bethlehem, Olivet, and Antioch.

S. S. Gripsholm

(Sigend) Arthur W. March
Department of Biology
Hangchow Christian College

August 19, 1942



What the future has in store for Hangchow, China, or the world we do not know. It may be Mesopotamia, or Babylon; but it is, beyond that lies Jerusalem, Olivet, and Antioch.

(Signed) Arthur W. March
Department of Biology
Hangchow Christian College

S. S. Grippsholm

August 19, 1912

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OCT 22 1912
JOINT OFFICE

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

(Ralph M. White)

December 1943

Hangchow College Church

Here's a glimpse of one church, the growth and life of which has brought thrills of enthusiasm and high purpose to those of us who have had contact with it.

As you may know, Hangchow Christian College refugeed in Shanghai after 1937, using crowded unsuitable quarters in two different downtown office buildings. Along with the college was transplanted the College Church, primarily for students and staff. So many valuable features of college life had to be abandoned or seriously restricted - student organizations, music, library and laboratory facilities, athletics - the outlook seemed dark for the church to continue as a separate unit, but various homes were found.

But in spite of obstacles, the church grew and flourished. It began to draw also students from our own and other mission middle schools - from other refugee universities. It became the natural church home for many of the college alumni established in the city and for Hangchow families refugeeing in the Settlement. Growing in popularity, it expanded into a worship center for a large body of progressive-minded young Shanghai landers engaged in professional and business life. Substantial and attractive modern families, apparently with no definite church home, or newly awakened to their spiritual needs, became regular attendants. Regular Bible classes, and numerous groups for instruction and training in preparation for church membership, were well attended.

Much credit is due Dr. R. J. McMullen, acting president of the college and pastor of the church. He, with his team of church elders, struggled with and overcame many obstacles, but the problem of a suitable place of worship seemed baffling. Then it came - a leap from the cold, unattractive, 250 seat classroom, to one of Shanghai's best modern theaters, a dignified, air-conditioned auditorium seating 1200. Truly prayers were answered and the doors of Christian opportunity opened. The Roxy Theater is located near a busy intersection on Bubbling Well Road, out of the downtown district, yet convenient. The owners, young Chinese business men, are not Christians themselves, yet had the necessary sympathy and goodwill to make the theater available each Sunday morning, entirely rent free.

There were some misgivings lest the congregation might appear dwarfed in such spacious surroundings, so it was decided to use as an attraction, the magic appeal of the ministry of music. The same Providence that afforded the church home now provided the musical leadership. Professor Chai Mei Pa of the National Conservatory of Music also refugeeing in Shanghai from Nanking, was inspired to undertake the task. Himself a product of Christian schools, trained in Europe and America, with a wide reputation and many private pupils, he soon built up an inspiring gowned choir of sixty voices, rendering the best sacred music in a manner which would command attention anywhere. For Christmas, Easter and other special services the whole auditorium, gallery and aisles were filled, fully 1500 people, with many turned away. Naturally every effort was made to coordinate the service of song with the Christian Gospel message in one common act of worship.

The average attendance was about 750, with a membership roll of about 450. Membership was necessarily shifting, due to conditions, but there was always joy in knowing that most of those who left were not lost, but were new seed in other communities, as the great dispersion into Free China continued. About 300 were baptized in four years, probably 90% of them students - over 50 at one glorious Easter service,

1943

Ralph M. White

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The communion services were particularly dignified, reverent and inspiring. One is recalled at which 520 of the congregation of 900 communed.

As the church grew, came also the problem of finding a thoroughly qualified pastor for the increasing flock. For two years the pulpit had been supplied by various invited speakers. But the sought-for prophet finally appeared in the person of Dr. Benjamin Zi, formerly president of the Theological Seminary and pastor of the Young People's Church in Swatow - a man with theological training and a Ph.D. in the U.S. The misfortunes of war cast him up in Shanghai where praying hearts and waiting arms joyfully received him. Under his able and devoted leadership the College Church carried on after the college itself was suspended and after it became necessary for the missionaries to cease attendance and break off public association with Chinese friends.

We have confidence and faith that a church like this, built up in a period of crisis and unrest, will continue its ministry to the spiritual needs of those who feel their need as never before - and that it still carries on.

Frankly, the Hangchow College Church is not typical - it is a special case. But it does illustrate the power of the Gospel message - the appeal of Jesus, Lord and Master of our lives, to grip and hold the better class Chinese in these days, those who are or will become leaders. Moreover, it is the realization of what most of us have cherished as an ideal - an educational institution both the field for evangelism, and the active agency, the means of building up the Church.

Please put Hangchow College Church on your private prayer calendars.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Chiu Ching Middle School Compound
Chungking
April 15, 1944

My dear Mr. Leung,

I am glad to put down some of my observations regarding Hangchow College as I saw them during my visit to Shaowu at the end of March. I shall endeavor to be objective and fair. At the same time you will understand that I am a university person myself and hence aware of all importance of academic work. As a member of the Presbyterian Board and currently a visiting professor in China, I am anxious that all of the American founded schools maintain the highest educational standards.

While in Shaowu I spent most of my time with Fukien Christian University, but I also lectured to the students at Hangchow College and devoted many hours to conference with President Lee and others who could give me information. These comments have been derived from upwards of a dozen competent observers.

Plant Hangchow College is divided between Shaowu and Kweiyang, with Arts and Commerce at the former and Engineering at the latter. At Shaowu the college has built three two-story buildings on a barren hillside across and down the river from the city. The campus occupies a slightly location in the open country along the auto road, with no nearby houses.

The buildings are of semi-permanent construction, and include a men's dormitory, an administration building with an assembly hall seating about 100 on the second floor, and a combination girl's dormitory - faculty dormitory - class room building. It is hoped to add a faculty residence. Considerable landscaping has been started on the hillside, namely terracing but I saw no trees.

The plant cost \$500,000 NC. I endeavored to find where this has come from, with the following reply. \$160,000 was derived from the Associated Boards grant for a Shaowu federated university, somewhat illegally diverted to Hangchow. \$3,300 came from British relief funds, via Madame Chiang Kai-shih ?, and was granted for student and faculty aid but was used for buildings. The balance may have been derived from Board appropriations but I am not sure. Some of the land and the architects fees are unpaid for, possibly other bills. Not even Dean Ku, Miss Ruth Mather, or President Lin of FCU knew of the proposed building plans until construction started. The decision seems to have been entirely that of President Lee, although he stated that others had been consulted.

Land owned by the American Board was available adjoining the FCU campus, and it was originally planned to build there. In fact it was fenced off and a sign erected. Delays in securing permission to move some graves was given as the reason for not using it. Other government buildings

places were available in Shaowu and at one time occupied, but there was some interference from soldiers.

The present site proclaims the identity and independence of Hangchow, but it is very inconvenient of access to the city, and to FCU. The college provides a special ferry across the river, and it requires from 15 to 30 minutes to go from one campus to the other.

Hangchow College is entirely devoid of equipment for academic work other than very simple blackboards and chairs. There is absolutely no library, nor do the teachers themselves have more than a handful of books. Nor is there any laboratory facility. I saw no evidence of mimeographed material. In fact there is nothing with which to operate a college except the very barren buildings.

Faculty The faculty numbers four. President Lee has taken over responsibility for meeting 22 hours of classes, as various teachers have left. Miss Ruth Mather is teaching English. A returned student, Mr. Tan, and a Mr. Hsu complete the list. Prof. Arthur March arrived while I was there, but Miss Mather is leaving shortly for Chungking and will not return.

The original faculty has either resigned or declines to come out from Shanghai. There have been numerous faculty changes within the year. It appears impossible to secure additional staff. This is partly due to the isolation of Shaowu, the complete lack of academic facilities, and the unsatisfactory conditions on the campus. It is reported widely that the major problem is the personality of the President.

I was told that some of the Engineering faculty are still providing instruction in Shanghai on an unofficial basis, with some remuneration from the College.

Students The enrollment was reported as 98, but only about 60 appeared in the assembly at which I spoke. All but three of these are Freshman and Sophmores, When the original student body arrived from Shanghai two years ago, they came into into the interior with considerable of a superiority complex, much higher financial standards, and other problems. I am satisfied that they received a cordial welcome from the students and administration of FCU, but the latter was growing and had only limited surplus facilities to offer.

On account of the shortage of faculty during the winter, many students have been carrying out but one third of their normal program. FCU has offered them the use of its library, but has no spare books to send across the river. In actual practice, Hangchow students make only limited use of the FCU facilities. One or two classes go over once weekly to use the laboratories, but unfortunately the Science Building is in the opposite end of the town.

The students have become extremely dissatisfied with the situation, including the repeated promises which have ~~has~~ not been fulfilled. In mid-March they threatened to strike and break up furniture, but were dissuaded by Ruth Mather, who has been an excellent stabilizing influence. Instead I understand they have sent protests to Mr. William Fenn and Mr. Chen Li-fu.

The students impressed me as distinctly inferior to those of most other universities which I have visited. Under the circumstances it is obviously impossible to attract superior candidates, so that Hangchow must be content with the "left-overs". None of the students (since all are Freshmen and Sophmores) can be old Hangchow students from Shanghai.

Comments I regard the situation as distinctly unsatisfactory, and far below minimum standards even in war-time China. In fact this is the poorest college of the twenty which I have seen this winter.

I hesitate to comment on the personality of President Lee, but almost everyone of my informants have suggested that much of the difficulty must be laid at his door. Perhaps it is fair to say that the strain of these war years, the repeated adjustments and hardships, and the loss of his son have made it difficult for him to view the situation objectively and to deal with the faculty in tolerance. It is clear that he has used poor judgment in many cases. The situation seems to be getting worse rather than better.

Three factors are essential in this case, a distinguished and loyal faculty, adequate equipment, and money. All three are lacking. The present teachers have no loyalty or particular ability. Whatever faculty that can be assembled (for it is clear that the Shanghai staff will not come out under Pres. Lee - this is definite) will be left-overs like the students. There is neither equipment nor the prospect of securing any. Even IF funds were available and books and supplies could be bought, transportation to Shaowu is impossible. It appears out of the question to equip an institution in Shaowu. If Hangchow had been willing to stay on the FOU side of the river and cooperate, the situation might be different, but it is clear they will not work together. I cannot comment on the money, other than to remark that it does not appear honest to use student relief money for buildings or operation, or that no special funds will be forthcoming from New York, or that it appears likely that the Associated Boards will increase their gifts especially after the misappropriation of the \$160,000.

I would judge that the war will continue for a number of years, and that meanwhile the Chinese government may conscript men students. When the war is over some merger in the Shanghai area is inescapable, so that Hangchow has no future as an independent school on its old campus.

It is always difficult to stop, but suspension appears the only honest thing to do. The name and an office may be maintained, but honest education is impossible.

With best wishes

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George B. Cressey

Hengchow College, Engineering Dept.
Hwaki, Kweiyang, Kweichow
October 28, 1944

Our correspondence has been largely thru Berkeley and by cable. It seems now appropriate for me to avail myself of a borrowed machine and let you know something of what is going on here.

I arrived at Hwaki about the middle of July and began exploring the situation, considering especially the wisdom of continuing the School of Engineering, especially since the rest of the institution had closed in Fukien, a wise course under the very inadequate conditions there.

Kweichow Province is one of the least occupied of the old 18, or later 22. The work of the Church of Christ in China is very new and represented by a few scattered youthful churches and comparatively weak ministry. Rev. Victor E. Hayward, English Baptist, is the secretary in charge and is doing a very fine work in gathering students, young business men, and government employees into the Church. There is no Higher Christian Education here whatever. Large numbers of students and intelligent young people are coming in rapidly from eastern provinces. Life in the Province is generally very primitive, though the cost of living is only a little less than that in Chungking and Kunming.

Kweichow University is just becoming established here and is putting up a large number of new buildings. They have succeeded in gathering quite a worthy faculty and a small student body but are not equipped for regular work as yet. Classes and teachers are very irregular and apparently standards are very low. In two or three years their plant will be available and there will be a place for books and apparatus so students and teachers can really work. This makes it possible for us to engage a number of these well trained men for our work.

Great China University moved here from Shanghai and began building its plant in this village. Later there was an opportunity to occupy abandoned barracks in the City, free of charge, and rent the three buildings they had completed to us. The very primitive from our point of view, they are better than these most of the schools occupy. A few weeks ago a Shanghai book shop, selling reprints of scientific and University texts, moved to Kweiyang from Kweilin and we have bought some of these for our engineering library, hoping to get more as we have the funds. Great China University has a fair equipment of engineering apparatus which they have boxed up and are not using. They are willing to consider offers to purchase part or all of this. I have not seen what there is there.

Kweichow Province is one of the best places to develop along engineering lines. There is almost unlimited water power all the year round so hydro-electric power could run many factories. Geologically, this is a province of great faults and intrusions of ore. I visited the provincial exhibit of geology and mineralogy and was much impressed by its variety and richness. The old name for the province was Kwei-fang, the land of demons. It is all mountainous, very cloudy, rainy most of the year, and was the center of large numbers of aboriginal tribes, healthy, partly civilized, and warlike. Few of the Chinese, or Han-ren, cared or dared to live in so inhospitable a country. Only recently have the Chinese come here in any numbers. The main highways cross at Kweiyang; one passes from Kunming eastwards into Hunan; another branches off this into Kwangsi to the southeast; the main highway to Chungking goes north from Kweiyang; to the south this same road continues into Kwangsi but has not been completed. Hwaki is on this road 17 km south.

The following table of our student body at present gives a little idea of its distribution and the effect of the war on China's population:

Kweichow province	28	Hunan province	9
Fukien "	3	Kwangtung "	9
Kwangsi "	1	Kiangsu "	8
Chekiang "	10	Other provinces	16

Total 84

These 84 are in two years, the first and second. For further work we send them to Chekiang University where there is more equipment of the Junior and Senior courses. We have about 29 students there now, registered under our name and expecting to receive our diploma when they have satisfactorily completed our requirements.

We have four departments as below, with the number of students in each:

Civil Engineering	14 Freshmen	12 Sophomores
Mechanical Engineering		8 "
Architecture	14 "	7 "
Chemical Engineering	29 "	8 "

also 1 special who did not finish last year.

Our proportion of Christians to non-Christians is rather high, 22 to 62. The 22 are from Christian homes or connections; 17 of them signed as Christians, themselves.

Our teaching staff is interesting. Stephen Tsao is Dean and teaches drawing; he graduated after three years with us in Shanghai the first year being in Hangchow. He is the mainspring of the work here this year and is carrying most of the responsibility. Mr. Koh teaches mathematics, is red hot on his subjects, studied three years in France, a very attractive person. Mrs. Shen studied in University of Shanghai and then went to Ann Arbor, where she wrote a thesis on light radiation and atomic structure. She is a very inspiring teacher in physics. Her husband, Prof. Yen, gives us part time in physics quizzes and lectures. Mr. Chang is head of the department of Chinese in Kweichow University and is giving us what we need in Chinese here. The man we had engaged for architecture was called to Chungking for government work and we have not yet found a man to take his place; hope to have him next week. The same thing happened to our professor of mechanical engineering, Prof. Ing. A Mr. Wu is giving the courses in Differential Equations. Mr. Liu, head of the Economics Department of Kwaiyang University is giving us a course in Economics. He studied in America and has an American wife and two fine little girls. We have a second man in Architecture, a nurse, and an athletic director. The proctor is a Christian young fellow from Chekiang University. At present we have a College Pastor, Rev. Nantu Wan, a protege of Dr. Tooker's; he spent some time in Kuling as pastor of the Chinese Church there after a second breakdown with T.B. He studied in Yale-in-China in Yenching Theological Seminary, and then in Yale Divinity School in New Haven. We may be losing him to the Home Mission Field in Yunnan Tin Mining Project in which Dr. Kepler was interested.

Now I think our set-up is pretty good. We hope to have a much larger enrollment next year when the quality of our work is better known. However, in war time and at present cost of living, our annual budget is about five million Chinese Currency. Of this we expect 480,000 CN from fees, 40,000 CN from Government grants, we had a balance from last year of about 500,000 CN. This leaves 3,980,000 to come from appropriations, or US dollars about 40,000 at 100 to 1.

Miss Moffet wrote me day before yesterday, dated October 19th, that she had received a cable from you authorizing her to pay to us the appropriations for the current fiscal year, four thousand five hundred, plus 207.73 endowment interest. I believe the intention of the Board of Directors has been that this appropriation should be for maintenance of an office in Chungking until such a time as it is possible for Hangchow to join in the Union Christian University after the war. As you see, it is entirely inadequate for us here. Under present conditions we would not dare to attempt to reduce our budget. In the Government universities rice is given as a grant and teachers and servants are paid in rice, and students have their aid also in rice. With us the grant is in cash at about a half to a third of the market price of rice at present.

The Alumni Campaign for funds has been held up by President Lee's absence in Shanghai, I believe it is, and we had hope we might have something from that for our budget this year.

copy of letter to Dr. Ruland from A. W. March
10/28/44 p.3.

I telegraphed repeatedly during July and August trying to find out what the situation was at the Home end and whether we could have an appropriation for the school for the coming year, but could get no reply. Finally, on the first of September we had to decide about renting the buildings, and engaging teachers and giving entrance examinations. Delaying any longer meant giving up the plan to continue the College. Mr. Leung wired me from Chungking to go ahead and trust the Board to back me up in continuing ^{the} work that has been going so well the last two years and showed good prospect of further progress. We expected to hear any day that our College appropriation had been continued but nothing came until this word to Miss Moffet that we could have the grant for office maintenance. We have been living on tuition fees and must have full appropriation immediately to carry on. It is too late to close now; buildings are rented; teachers engaged for the year, and we have agreed to take the students for the year.

This is a unique opportunity. Students may be drafted into the army at any time. Just now we have them here and they are eager to get all we can give them. We organized a student fellowship of about 25 last night, centered around worship and Bible Study but including fellowship in spirit, mind, body. Today another group came to me and said there were twenty more who wanted to start a second fellowship along the same lines. I am looking into the motives of the second group but the opportunity is here and we must meet it. The Youth of China Calls!

With best wishes to all of you,

Sincerely yours,

A.W. March

Note on copy received from Dr. Ruland:--
Copies sent to S. C. Leung
Miss Anna E. Moffet & Dr. Fenn.

This copy made for EHB by mee.
Copies distributed to
Dr. Fairfield
CAE
GHC ✓
CSM

MEMORANDUM

(Forwarded by Mr. Dwight Edwards at the request of the Board of Directors of the Hangchow Christian College.)

A letter from Dr. Baen Lee, President of the Hangchow Christian College ✓ dated Shanghai September 21st, 1945, reports that he arrived at Hangchow on September 7th and visited the College campus the next day when Japanese soldiers were still in garrison. With the permission of the Advance Guard of the Chinese Army, he was able to make a thorough inspection of the College-property. This was what he found.

- (1) The College buildings such as Severance Hall, Gamble Hall, Wheeler and Dusenbery Hall, Library, Science Hall, Wilson Hall, Material Testing Laboratory, Tooker Chapel were all intact. Doors, windows and glass-panes were somewhat broken. A number of leakages were discovered in the buildings. On the whole, however, these buildings may be put to use again after some minor repairs are made.
- (2) Of the residences two at Er-Long-Tow, formerly occupied by Stuart and March, had been destroyed, and the others badly damaged with incomplete and broken doors, windows and floors. It will be costly to repair these residences, but they are not beyond repair. The Wheeler Residence at San-Long-Tow had also been severely damaged with broken doors and windows and incomplete floors.
- (3) At Tow-Long-Tow the three Chinese residences had collapsed completely while the other residences were badly damaged with doors, windows and floors mostly gone. They are no longer inhabitable and will require large sums of money for repairs. The Primary School and Middle School buildings (the latter was newly built) had been badly damaged with doors, windows and floors taken away. The brick walls were still standing, but it would be difficult to secure timber for repairs just now.
- (4) All the things that were left in the buildings before were no longer there now. They had been broken or taken away by the enemy, or stolen by the villagers.
- (5) There were still many trees on the hill, but the surrounding hills were bare. Trees on Tow-Long-Tow and Er-Long-Tow had not been totally lost.

The College property has been taken back from the Japanese Army. It is now being guarded by over 50 soldiers of the 80th Division of the Chinese National Army. These soldiers are working on such things as filling the dug-outs, and cutting the grasses, etc. They will also clean up the buildings. An alumnus, Pao Chuan-hsien, has been put in charge of the business management of the property with the help of a few servants. He is living on the campus. This is done in order to prevent further losses. As the winter season is approaching it is essential that preliminary repairs should be made at once, such as stopping the leakages, fixing up the walls, doors and windows so as to prevent further deterioration and collapses. It is roughly estimated by Dr. Lee that such repairs would require approximately Ch\$10,000,000 or US\$12,500 at the exchange rate of 800-1.

The field Board of Control of the College met in Chungking on September 29th, 1945, and requested that the Board of Trustees in New York make provision for these preliminary repairs and telegraph immediately to the field at least a portion of this special grant requested.

(Received by ABCCC November 8th, 1945.)

Arthur W. March

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
Department of Biology
c/o Associated Mission Treasurers
Missions Building, Shanghai

Feb. 4, 1946

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 11

Dear Mr. Evans,

Yesterday at the Community Church I saw Dr. William Fenn. He was planning to fly to the States this morning and asked me to write you about the present condition of the Hangchow University buildings. I returned from there Saturday night. One of our graduates in engineering now working on the railway is supervising the repairing going on at the Campus. He said he made a rough estimate of C. N. twenty million dollars for immediate necessary rehabilitation. Complete repair putting the buildings back into their original condition will be very much more.

Now for more details: The seven residences on the first bluff, used by Chinese faculty are almost completely gone. Three of them are bare foundations; four have walls standing but no roofs, no doors nor windows; no flooring, no woodwork.

Two of the residences used by foreign faculty were burned leaving parts of walls in one case, nothing whatever in the other. The Day residence has roof and walls intact but much of the upstairs flooring has been torn out, some of that down-stairs. Most of the doors and windows are very badly damaged, many of the shutters gone, the stair treads are gone.

The McMullen residence has suffered less: banisters are gone, some partitions have been removed, some of the flooring has been removed or injured, doors and windows need mending and some hardware.

Two other foreign residences are much more damaged but have been partly repaired, flooring, doors and windows, plaster repaired.

The residence formerly occupied by Dr. Mattox, later by President Lee was badly infested by white ants and neglect has given them a uninterrupted opportunity to work. The Japanese soldiers broke into the house a number of times, breaking windows, doors, and smashing locks. Roof, much of the flooring, partitions, and the general wall-structure is in good condition.

The University Library has lost some of the large glass window panes and most of the furniture. Otherwise the building is much as we left it.

The Chapel roof, walls, windows, some of the doors are still much what they were. All the furnishing is gone, including the pipe organ and large bell.

The three dormitories have lost much of their furnishing but not all. Windows have lost some of the glass and much of the hardware. Otherwise little damage.

The Class Hall and Science Building are standing in normal condition but stripped internally of all furnishings and equipment. The plastering needs repairing and some of the tiles need to be replaced or relaid. Much of the guttering has been carried off and much has rusted through.

The Materials Testing Laboratory has been stripped of all heavy machinery, all furniture. The roof was never satisfactory and neglect for four years has resulted in serious damage to walls and roof trusses. These structural defects have been repaired temporarily.

Mr. Tong, the engineer, has received \$2,000,000 from President Lee which he is still working with. This should preserve the present buildings from further deterioration and make a part of the plant usable if equipment is supplied.

We have not yet made definite plans for the future development of the University. The plan for union with the other universities in the Shanghai area is fraught with difficulties, but I feel no one really anticipates being able to return to the Hangchow Campus, nor does this seem desirable if it could be done.

Your letter of September 17th has been forwarded to me from Chengtu. I appreciate what you say about Cheeloo and the little part I had in carrying on in the emergency. I do not feel the difficulty is in the number of cooperating societies. Our British friends have stood by the work very loyally. A part of the trouble has been in the Fundamentalist efforts to keep the institution orthodox; the result was conflict between foreign members of the staff, and this reacted immediately on the Chinese members and became personal, led to factions and ambitions for control. A new and definitely enlarged foreign faculty who are earnestly and sacrificially Christian, will have much to do with bringing new life into the institution. There is a tremendous opening for Cheeloo in the new program of the Planning Committee recently approved.

I am giving this letter to Mr. C. A. Steele, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to take to you. He is scheduled to fly to-morrow.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. W. March

HANGCHOW (Cont.):

I still have doubts as to his judgment and stability. I think he may have his eye on the presidency of the proposed union institution, but I would question the wisdom of keeping him as president of Hangchow, not to mention putting him at the head of the union. I wonder if, when the time for federation or union comes, Dr. Li should not be given a year or so abroad. He certainly needs the change, both physically and spiritually.

Did I report that, when I met with the Hangchow Board in Chungking a few weeks ago, I was surprised to find them so unanimous, unofficially of course, in favor of union. As an alumni member said, "That is our only hope of building up an institution of which we can be proud." He felt that the majority of alumni would favor union.

SHANGHAI (Dr. Hipps.)

Before this you will probably have heard of the resignation of Pres. Van and the temporary appointment of Henry Lin as Acting President. This at least was the plan when I left Shanghai. From many sources I gained the impression, not only that Pres. Van had strong opposition in the university, but that he was generally considered a better dean than president. He is severely criticized for not going to the interior. I don't know enough to judge.

The Board in Shanghai went out of existence, but has been resuscitated. All except one member were non-collaborators.

There are about 868 students in the College; 400-500 in the School of Commerce; 465 in the Middle School. Tuition is about the same as at the other institutions. The faculty is mostly intact. Salaries are too low; but I understand that Dr. Hipps has cabled the Boards for funds.

Buildings on the Shanghai campus are intact, having suffered only from minor internal changes. There are few external, but many internal repairs needed. Equipment has all gone, but 90% of the books have been saved. The institution has gathered some equipment during the war; so is not in bad position to get going. The property has not yet been taken over from Chinese soldiers because there is no way of protecting it. They do not expect any trouble when they are prepared to accept responsibility. They do not contemplate resuming classes there before Fall 1946.

Dr. Hipps reports US\$60,000 in reserve in New York. I shall appreciate a statement as to similar reserves held by other institutions, as I need to evaluate the fairness of appeals for help.

All that I could learn strengthened previous impressions that Shanghai is not interested in union and will consider federation only on such terms as to leave it about as it is. Chinese, both faculty and alumni, appeared to be much more willing to consider the problem than are the Missions. Chinese outside the university always refer to the Missions rather than the alumni as the insuperable obstacle.

W.P.F.