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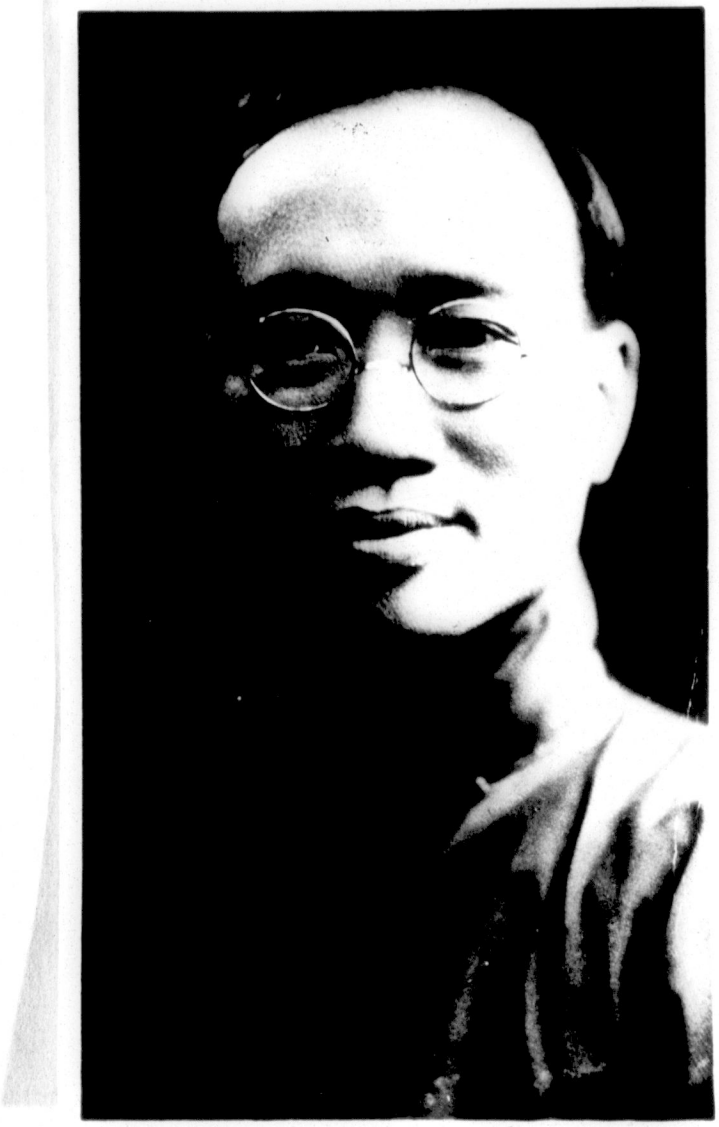
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COLLEGE FILES
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Huachung
Corres.
Wei, Francis C.M.
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Francis Cho-min Wei

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NOV 5 REC'D

Care od S.C.M.House

32, Russell Square, London,W.C.1.

England.

June 14, 1928.

Bear Dr. Sherman:

Your letter of May 24th, was received last week. I have not heard from Bishop Roots or from Bishop Gilman re the Board resolutions and their bearing on Boone and the C.C.U.

It is rather a pity that our Board should have taken such a conservative attitude just at this time when its opportunity of building up the C.C.U. is better than ever before.
As Mr. Hawkins of the L.M.S. puts it in his report on China, the educational situation in Central China now is very similar to that in North China after 1900, The result of which is Yenching and Shantung Christian University.

Mr. Hawkins further makes the recommendation to his Board that the L.M.S. should send no educationist to Central China until its three missions - A.C.M., W.M.M.S. and L.M.S. - are able to draw up a united educational scheme. In other words, the L.M.S. is now ready to take an active part in the C.C.U. by sending one or two men to its staff (which is what I am given to understand) and even to turn Griffith John College in to a middle school on a union basis on the Hankow side with Boone on the Wuchang side. They are willing to cooperate also in education of secondary grade for girls.

The W.M.M.S., is ready to send Trequer back to the C.C.U. in 1929 and one more man, if so desired. Mr. Andrews, their foreign secretary, told me yesterday that he would support Mr.Hawkins' proposition as far as his own mission is concerned, and expressed the desire to have a union theological school affiliated with the university for the training of ministers of the three missions.

I have not heard further from Bishop Gilman re the cooperation of Huping which he mentioned in his letter three months ago. Bishop Roots may give you more details.

How does Yale stand now? Paul Kwei wrote recently that Hail would back it.
I hope you will do your best to get the resolutions changed. As they stand they are not final, particularly the last one, which sounds like only a pious wish.

The legation in London hoists the Nationalist Flag to-day for the first time. One of the attaches was in my room last night and told me that they had received instruction from Nanking to use both the Five-colour and the "Blue Sky and White Sun " Flag for the time being. All the tales about conflict between Yen of Shansi and Feng Yu-hsiang was just a sinister motive to stir up jealousy between the two leaders. The Educational Commissioner of Kwangsi a former fellow-student of mine at Harvard, who is touring through Europe just now, called here and talked in a most optimistic way. He seemed to know much of the inside business. He has a great deal of faith in the Kwangsi ( ) group, who are holding Hunan

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and Hupeh at present. He says the best remedy for Chinese education is to adopt the English policy of strict discipline for secondary schools. "If any more of that political business for middle school boys," he said, "education in China would be completely bankrupt."

I don't speak French, but I hope to be able to do some after the summer. The Students Christian Movement has equipped me with many introductory letters.

Please address your letters to me to my London address and they will redirect them to France.

With best wishes for the summer to you and your family

I am

Yours as ever

(Signed) Frances Cuj Wei.

P.S. C.W.Knott is returning to Wuhan in October. He is most anxious to get work in the C.C.U. Mr. Andrews is arranging a private conference with Mr. Hawkins and myself.

F.

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File - Central China College

私立武昌華中大學

HUA CHUNG COLLEGE

(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE, WUCHANG)

ITS POLICY AND PROSPECTS

Hua Chung College has come into being through the union of five distinct units: Boone, Griffith John, Huping, Wesley & Yale, i.e. it links in one united enterprise the considered judgment and conviction of five groups that there is both scope and need in this centre for the development of Christian Higher Education, at least as far as full university graduation.

These five units had in common a sense of vocation—they felt called to build up work of this kind in Central China, as a voluntary Christian auxiliary to the Government, as an aid to the various Churches in this large and populous area, as some provision for the development in this locality of a vigorous, intelligent Christian community, as an opportunity for the training of Christian Middle School teachers: in short to head up the Christian Middle School education of these three or four provinces in a small, efficient Christian institution, where emphasis would be placed upon quality and atmosphere, rather than on quantity and size.

This union of different cooperating units was carried out in response to the recommendations of the Burton Education Commission of 1921-22 and was stimulated also by the difficulties of 1927, when everyone realized the need for efficiency and high standards of work, possible only at this stage, in a union institution. Lord Cecil's previous British Universities Commission of 1909 had been deeply impressed by the possibilities of this centre. The Burton Commission were even more pronounced. The 'exceptional opportunity for erecting a Christian university in Wu-Han in the heart of China' and 'the potentialities which would be realised in the educational work already established in the area, if this were concentrated in a single enterprise,' stirred their imagination.

When, at last, in 1929, the various units actually re-opened the College together with an unusual sense of hope and comradeship, it was felt that the dreams and plans of many years,—of people of various nationalities had at last found expression and would ultimately come to fruition.

Hua Chung College is in more than one way, a distinctive experiment. Its work is linked up with the church groups and it expects to make a bigger contribution to the Christian community in proportion to its size than other larger institutions, whilst avoiding any sense of competition with the Government.

The College has no intention, at present, of undertaking any post-graduate work. It hopes to make use of other universities for this purpose,—to send graduate students of suitable standing to both government and Christian graduate schools and universities.

The achievements of the separate cooperating units in the past, show clearly the value of such higher educational work in this centre and the still greater prospects for the future, of more effective work carried on in union together. The Church has gained greatly in its character, leadership and friendly relations with the non-Christian community by the presence of these colleges in Central China.

Many of the alumni are deeply interested in the future of the enterprise and there is a prospect of considerable local support later on, when the College has re-established itself and begun to send out a steady stream of graduates.

There is no other Christian College in Honan, Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi. The whole of this rich and prosperous region with its enormous population of over a hundred million, from Chungking in Szechuan to Anking in Anhwei, from south Hunan to north Honan is now without any other Christian institution of higher learning.

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In the absence of a Christian college in this centre, many students, both men and women, would be deprived of the opportunity of such education at all, or they would study in non-Christian institutions or drift away to other centres, and as experience shows, be largely lost to the life and service of Central China.

In a word, Central China (Hua Chung) College has grown out of the efforts by different groups, now happily united, to meet such needs and opportunities as are briefly summarised below:

1. The recommendations of the Burton Commission of 1922, which urged the development of a united Central China University in the Wu-Han centre.

2. The lack of any other Christian College throughout the whole stretch of the middle Yangtze from Chungking to Anking.

3. The importance of Wu-Han as a commercial, political and academic centre in the heart of China.

4. The need for a Christian institution of higher learning in Central China on the part of the Christian Middle Schools of Honan, Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi, who derive an additional advantage and appeal from their direct association with a Christian college in their own area.

5. The express encouragement of government educators in Central China to develop a private institution of good college grade not under government political control. The Central China area has been long recognised by successive governments as forming a natural centre of primary importance for educational and administrative purposes.

6. The special character of Central China College in educational experiment, by an international group, comprising several nationalities.

7. The close association of the College with church groups in this centre and the special mission of Yale-in-China to Central China. The Christian Colleges in this centre have formed a valuable link between the more educated Chinese public and the people of the Christian Church. They have encouraged a mutual sympathy, understanding and even friendly intimacy of considerable value.

8. The successful work already achieved by individual units before they united in one college.

9. The urgent need for a local training ground for Christian students from the four central provinces, where they may not only be kept in touch with the religious life of the churches with which they have been associated, with their old teachers and friends, but also gain the opportunity of adequate training for future service in this area within or without the churches' organisation.

10. The cost of university education in this centre is lower than the expense of sending students to other institutions in other centres: both the fees for students and the current expenses of college life are more reasonable in Wu-Han than in similar institutions in other parts of China. A Central China College represents for many men and women students of this large area the only chance of adequate training they have for future service.

11. The commercial development of Central China, and Wu-Han in particular, and the generosity of both Chinese and foreign friends towards education, justify us in the hope that an increasing measure of support will gradually be forthcoming from the local Chinese community, the alumni, and those sympathising with Christian education outside of the Christian groups.

On behalf of the Hua Chung College Senate:

F. C. M. Wei, *Chairman.*
M. Bleakley, *Secretary.*

6 April, 1931.

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November 20, 1928.

Mr. Francis C. M. Wei,
Student Christian Movement House,
32 Russell Square,
London, W.C.1, England.

My dear Francis:

I am sailing tomorrow on the "Berengaria" for England to spend approximately two weeks in London in the interests of the Christian colleges in China. I want to get in touch with you immediately to discuss the Central China situation. My address will be Thackeray Hotel, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.

Yale has definitely agreed to cooperate in Central China University to the extent to begin with of four members. The board of Huping College will probably take similar action. The present hitch seems to be with Dr. Wood and the board of the Protestant Episcopal Church who are fearful of being involved in an institution which they cannot control. We are having a conference tomorrow of representatives of the three colleges concerned and I hope to have some progress to report.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

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May 25, 1931

President Francis C. M. Wei,
Central China College,
Wuchang, China

Dear Dr. Wei:

We are making excellent progress in the adoption of the Correlated Program, and I hope that before this reaches you, the final action will be taken. The Committee of Financial Counsel has approved making a special effort to get an emergency amount for your institution. We shall be taking it up soon. I, of course, cannot say what success we shall have in actually securing money.

In addition to this, there are certain persons greatly interested in securing a larger amount of funds. They desire certain information. Will you kindly send me this as soon as possible, concerning the following items:

1. Middle Schools in Central China, which are feeders to Central China College, including all missions, and, giving under each one, information as to -

   a. Name
   b. Mission
   c. Location
   d. Number of students in spring term, 1931, giving the number in each year.
   e. Number of Chinese teachers; number of missionary teachers.
   f. Possible growth by 1935.

2. An estimate as to what would be needed, in your judgment, to help put these Christian schools on their feet. I do not mean any large amounts for rebuilding plants, but whatever outlay is essential.

3. What amount of scholarship funds would be necessary to bring Christian students from these schools to the College.

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4. Will you please write up, in full detail, your plan as to student life, under the following headings:

a. Division into Residential Colleges.
b. Tutorial system, and contacts between faculty and students.

If you think of other items that may be of use to us, please send them along.

I have recently had a very satisfactory talk with Dr. Sherman, but have seen Dr. Parson only briefly, and Dr. Wood not at all.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

EHC.A

E. H. Cressy, Secretary,
Council of Higher Education.

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June 26, 1931

President Francis C.M.Wei,
Central China College,
Wuchang, Hupeh, China

My dear President Wei:

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, together with its two Committees of Counsel, held on June 16. I feel that at this meeting we took some important forward strides in the working out of a larger measure of co-operation among our Christian higher educational institutions in China.

During the last year or two there has been a growing conviction here in the West that it is absolutely essential for the continued success and progress of our Christian higher educational work in China that there be close correlation both of the work on the field, and of the administrative and promotional functions at the home base.

At the meeting on June 16 it was apparent that practically everyone present was convinced that we should accept the Correlated Program as worked out by the Council of Higher Education as the most satisfactory basis now available for unifying our educational program in China. It was felt that as we go forward with the working out of such a program, and with appeals for its increased support both in China and in the West, it will be necessary and desirable that some changes in details should be worked out. The general sentiment, however, was that we should begin without further delay all possible immediate steps both in the direction of the application of the Program among the institutions in China, and in the preparations of plans for seeking increased support here in the West. You will find that practically all the minutes of the June 16 meeting are based on this general line of procedure.

At one point, however, the members of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China and its two related Committees of Counsel expressed themselves as filled with rather serious concern. There were present at the meeting four or five men who had just returned from China and had consulted with representatives of most of the colleges, and had talked with many others who are directly or indirectly interested in Christian higher education in China. While each of these men had his own individual viewpoint, all seemed to hold the conviction that as yet there is not as much unanimity of opinion among the different colleges or as much enthusiasm or loyalty for the Correlated Program as now drafted, as would enable any joint organization here in the West to conduct an appeal for increased support that would be productive

of maximum results. We all recognize that even under the most favorable circumstances, the securing of any large amount of increased support for Christian higher education in China will be a long and arduous task. If the institutions in China are not whole-heartedly behind such an undertaking, willing to sacrifice some of their own individual interests for the sake of the entire group, and loyal enough to refrain from any public criticism of the undertaking which represents the joint interests of all Christian higher education in China, then such an appeal would have no hope of success.

We all recognize the fact that in the initial stages of the working out of the Correlated Program it has been quite natural, and indeed desirable, that each institution should study first its own needs, and should make the strongest possible presentation of its place in the Program and the support required for it to fill this place adequately. But our work of correlation has now reached the next stage, where all the institutions must lay aside their individual interests, their disappointments if the places assigned to them seem somewhat inadequate, and their criticisms of other parts of the Program that seem to them not wholly ideal. Everyone will acknowledge frankly that the Program as now drafted is not perfect; and we would have to admit too that any hope of an absolutely perfect program is purely visionary. The best we can do is to take the Program as it now stands as representing the best thought that Christian educators both from China and from the West have been able to give during more than a decade, to this tremendous undertaking, and to support loyally the Program as it now stands, leaving to future experience the working out of any improvements in detail.

It seems to the Committee for Christian Colleges in China that if we are to achieve this unity of thought and action it is indispensable that each University and college should record in a clear and unequivocal manner its approval of the Correlated Program as a whole, its acceptance of its own place within this Program, and its determination to work heartily and loyally for the success of the entire program. With this conviction in mind the Committee adopted action No.148 which reads as follows:-

> "#148 - VOTED that, when the Secretary reports the general approval already given to the Correlated Program, he also express to each of the Universities the concern raised in the minds of certain visitors to China who have been greatly perplexed as to the apparent lack of agreement to and support of the Correlated Program by members of the governing boards and administrative staffs of the various institutions; that he request from each institution a definite statement as to the attitude of that institution toward the Correlated Program as a whole, as well as with regard to the share which the individual institution will have within the program, and whether the institution will loyally support a coordinated campaign based upon the program; and lastly, that he ask also for full details as to how the funds allocated to each institution under the Correlated Program would be employed."

To accomplish what is requested in action #148 it is necessary that each institution, either through its responsible administrative officers if they are able to speak for the institution, or through the governing boards where necessary, should take the following steps:-

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1. Institutions should affirm or reaffirm their approval of the Correlated Program as a whole, their acceptance of the part assigned to them within the Program, and their willingness to cooperate heartily and loyally in every endeavor looking toward the success of that Program. Their action should be clear-cut and unequivocal, without restrictions or limitations.

2. Wherever an institution wishes to add any supplementary action, not inharmonious with the action described above, or wishes to present any proposal or request relative to the Program as a whole or the institution's participation therein, such matters should be presented in a separate action, so phrased as to make clear that it is not in conflict with the institution's whole-hearted acceptance of the Correlated Program as drafted.

3. In addition to these formal actions of approval, it would be most helpful if the responsible administrative officers, board members, and faculty members would seek in every way they can, both in correspondence and in conversation, to demonstrate their loyal cooperation in the efforts being made to bring about a unification of the Christian higher educational program in China.

The Committee for Christian Colleges in China is planning to go forward as rapidly as possible with preliminary steps looking toward an appeal both in China and in the West for increased support for the Christian higher educational program in China. at as early a date as the circumstances will permit. If we are to be ready to go forward whenever conditions permit, it is imperative that there be no further delay either on the field or at the home base. The Committee urges, therefore, that each institution should take without delay the actions outlined above.

You will also note that the last part of action #148 requests "full details as to how the funds allocated to each institutions under the Correlated Program would be employed". The thought of the Committee in making this request was that it is now high time for us to begin the collection of publicity material on which any appeal for support must be based. To this end each institution should prepare full and attractive material descriptive of the work of the institution, and particularly of the needs for which support will be sought in connection with the program. Each institution should work out this publicity material in whatever way is most effective for its own particular needs. The material should include not only the statistical information necessary to carry conviction, but should also contain a human interest appeal, as, for example, through the use of stories and examples from real life. Also, it is extremely important that a generous supply of pictures should be provided. These should be of high grade from a photographic standpoint so as to permit reproduction, and should show not only the physical appearance of the campus but should also keep in the foreground the life and activities which would interest and attract prospective donors. The earlier we can obtain adequate material of this kind from all the institutions in China, the earlier we can begin a preparation for an appeal for support. Each institution should undertake this preparation of publicity material immediately.

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The foregoing is written in very general terms. When we apply all this to Central China College we find that one special factor should be noted.

When the Field Board of Directors of Central China College on June 7, 1930, gave its approval to the Correlated Program it made the condition that this approval was given "on the understanding that Hua Chug College should have the prior claim in case the total funds expected be not actually realized". We can at once assure you that all the friends of Christian higher education in China are very happy at the success which has attended the organization of Central China College, and that we are all eager to facilitate the progress of the College by the securing of funds you require as rapidly as possible. It is probable that at some point in our campaign some on the list of particularly urgent items may be approved, or some priority list may be prepared for the allocation of undesignated gifts. Under such circumstances we can be sure that the claims of each college in China would be given very sympathetic consideration. You will recognize, however, that for any one institution to make priority claim a condition of its participation in the campaign would be very detrimental to the success of any joint undertaking. We earnestly, hope, therefore, that Central China College will be able to give assurances of its approval of the Correlated Program, and its acceptance of its own share therein without making priority of claim one of the conditions of this approval and acceptance.

In view of the fact that very little publicity material is available in this country descriptive of Central China College and its present and future program, we earnestly hope that you will give very serious attention to the preparation of the types of publicity material to which I have referred on page 3. In particular, full information should be given as to the specific objective being set for the College under the Correlated Program.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

CC: Later mail

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June 29, 1931

President Francis C.M.Wei,
Central China College,
Wuchang, Hupeh, China.

My dear President Wei:

I am glad to be able to report to you that we have made three important steps forward in connection with the Correlated Program.

The first of these is the formation, in England, of the United Committee for Christian Universities of China. I was able to get several preliminary actions taken, when in England a year ago, and the Committee is now established with an office, a full time Secretary, and a Treasurer who is giving a large amount of time to promotion. They have already gotten out attractive publicity, and set up groups of influential people in a number of cities as a basis for securing increased support.

The second step is the action of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, at its meeting of June 16, the minutes of which accompany this, in which they "accept the Correlated Program .... as a hopeful and encouraging but still uncompleted program .... and as the preliminary basis for a joint financial campaign". You will perhaps remember that at the last important meeting of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, held April 12, 1929, which considered the former program adopted in 1928, their action was "We do not believe that the program is at present in such shape that it could wisely be presented to the American public". The present action means that while the Committee is not fully satisfied with the Program of 1930, it finds it a sufficient basis upon which to go ahead.

The third step is the decision to proceed at once "to draft a program for the first stage of a financial campaign". In this connection the Committee has requested me to stay on for some months as its Acting Exexutive Secretary, and my Board has agreed to this request, so that I shall be remaining here for some time, sailing to reach Shanghai January 28, 1932. The minutes of the Committee of Educational Counsel give details.

Mr.Garside, as Secretary of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, has written the covering letter for the minutes, representing the point of view of the Committee, and I think it is unnecessary for me to add any comment.

The point of this letter is to deal with action #148, in which

the Committee requests "a definite statement as to attitude".

At the meeting of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, on June 16, acting as the representative of the Council of Higher Education and, through the Council, of your institution so far as concerned in the Correlated Program, I presented the Correlated Program, and on behalf of the Council asked for its adoption. The situation which I ran into was this: A number of those present at the meeting had recently been in China and stated that they felt that the various institutions were not whole-heartedly behind the Correlated Program.

We had presented the official actions taken by all of the boards of control, and I reported the explanations as to conditional actions which were made at the last meeting of the Council of Higher Education, and the judgment of the Council that these were not of a nature to conflict with the program or to require action of the Council. I pointed out in addition that there had for many years been opposition on the part of some to any such program and that we were quite aware that in a number of instances such opposition still continued, but I pointed out that the judgment of the majority was that on record in the official actions, and that that should be taken by the Committee here as its basis rather than the objections urged by the minorities. However, I found it impossible to overcome the impression in the minds of a considerable number of persons to the effect that the Correlated Program did not have sufficient backing. There were two main reasons for this.

First, there is a definite feeling in the minds of many here that the various institutions, in voting for the program, voted merely for what they hoped to get out of it for themselves, and therefore approved it for selfish reasons and not from any generous vision as to the welfare of the Christian movement in China as a whole, or willingness to sacrifice anything in order to bring about real correlation and take a place in a nation-wide program. As a basis for this, they pointed to a number of actions which merely stated approval of a certain sum of money included in the program for the institution concerned, or to others which contained conditions. The Chairman of the Committee stated emphatically that institutions could not be both in and out of the program, and that conditional actions did not give a sound basis for going ahead with anything.

Second, persons recently returned from China reported that they had conferred with a large number in various colleges who had talked against the program. One stated emphatically that his conversation with various presidents led him to believe that "Right down the line, not a single president was whole-heartedly backing the Correlated Program". Others thought this was an extreme statement, but agreed in part. One of the leading business men on the Committee, whose judgment commands the greatest respect from all, stated "All of the people from China who come into my office talk at cross-purposes".

I refused to accept this interpretation of the situation; but the day's discussion gradually made it clear to me that a good many members of the Committee here in New York will be unable to go forward with any enthusiastic conviction of success in raising money unless they become convinced that there is much more unanimity of spirit in China than they think there is at present. Therefore, action #148 was taken which asks for clear-cut and unconditional statements in order to clear up this uncertainty.

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I think that Mr.Garside has clearly stated the situation as to Central China. The conditions made by your Board and one or two others have done the whole cause a great deal of harm. It will be necessary for your Board either to approve or disapprove the program as it stands. I think that they need have no concern about the sympathetic attitude of all of the others toward Central China.

Representatives from England will be here in September, and we shall possibly have a meeting of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China on or before September 20. If at all possible, it would help a great deal if you could get the action of your Board to me by cable before that time.

With best personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

E.H.Cressy, Secretary
Council of Higher Education

EHC-H

Enc.

CC: Later mail

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CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE

WUCHANG

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

October 28, 1931.

Rev. E. H. Cressy,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Cressy:

I am very much interested in the memorandum concerning the adaptation of our Christian colleges to Chinese conditions, which is enclosed in your letter of September 28, received yesterday. I have turned the matter over to the Dean's office and he is getting some material ready for your office in Shanghai. The regular statistics, including financial statistics, are also being sent to your office.

I am sorry that our Board could not meet to consider your proposal with regard to the Correlated Program early in September on account of the flood. The next Board meeting will be probably towards the end of November.

We sent you the annual report and a report on the refugees in the Boone campus, which ought to reach you before this letter. You will note that we have an enrollment slightly larger than what we expected, although not as large as we would have if not for the flood. But we are not discouraged by this

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small enrollment. The circumstances are really very unfavorable, but they are improving very rapidly every day.

You may be interested to know that official notice has reached us from the Ministry of Education in Nanking, that our Board of Directors is now duly registered. As soon as the Ministry is able to appoint inspectors to look over our institution and report to Nanking, our registration will be completed. Our papers reached Nanking, after they had been very favorably passed upon by the Commissioner's office here, towards the end of September, and they registered our Board of Directors inside of three weeks, which was really very quick work. There may be a change of personnel in the Ministry very soon, and much depends on whether our friends will continue to be in power, in matters of registration. I am trying to see what we can do to speed up our registration still more by taking a trip to Nanking and Shanghai early next month.

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Wei

FCMW:w

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CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE

WUCHANG

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

December 7, 1931.
ack. 1-5-32

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Committee for Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

I have received your circular letter of November 9 to the Presidents of the Christian Colleges and Universities in China, and noted the contents. The minutes of the meeting of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, held on November 2, reached me in the same mail.

You will be pleased to know that our Board of Directors met on November 21, and the following action was taken:

> VOTED that the condition laid down by a previous meeting of the Board concerning the approval of the Correlated Program of the Christian Colleges in China be removed.

This does not mean that we are not urging the Committee in New York to consider our very special circumstances and our urgent need for funds to build up the College here and to equip the different departments for adequate work in the immediate future.

I do not know where Mr. Cressy is. I am sending a duplicate copy of this letter, which please forward to him.

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Wei

President.

FCMW:w

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RECEIVED
JAN 4 - 1932
UNIVERSITIES
MAIL OFFICE

CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE
WUCHANG

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUBEI COLLEGE
MEDICAL COLLEGE
ANGLO-CHINA COLLEGE

Committee for Christian Colleges in China

January 5, 1952.

President Francis C. M. Wei,
Central China College,
Wuchang, China

My dear Dr. Wei:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 7th, in which you quote the action by your Board of Directors on November 21st. We are very glad indeed to have this information as to the revised action of your Board.

During recent weeks we have been sending you a substantial volume of material showing the discussion of actions here in the West with regard to the Correlation of our Christian Higher Educational program both on the field and here at the home base.

Mr. Cressy was called to California early in December by the serious illness of his father. We have just received word that his father passed away quietly on the last day of the old year. We are having a meeting of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China Executive Committee to-morrow to consider whether we should ask Mr. Cressy to come back to New York for a time before sailing for China, or should urge his early return to the field where we know he is urgently needed.

With all good wishes for the New Year, I am,

Very cordially yours,

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Francis C. M. Wei

CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES
CENTRAL OFFICE

COPY

CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE

WUCHANG

January 8th 1932.

F.H.Hawkins, Esq. LL.B.,
The London Missionary Society,
Livingstone House,
Broadway, Westminster,
London, England.

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

I am happy to report to you at this New Year time that Hua Chung College is now fully registered with the Ministry of Education in Nanking as a "Ta Hsio", which means an institution of university standing, with at least three schools. I understand that Cheeloo has been also registered. West China is still in the process of getting registered and when their registration is completed there will be only one Christian institution of higher learning that remains unregistered and that is St.John's University.

Ever since we received permission from the authorities of the American Church Mission to proceed with registration, our experience with the Government, local as well as central, has been very pleasant in this matter. The local authorities have always been cordial and friendly. I know them personally. I have taken, so far, four trips to Nanking, two before our application was sent in, and two after, and the people in the Ministry of Education are always cordial and reasonable as can be expected from any government.

The registration of the College at this time signifies several things to my mind. First, we have declared our intention by this act to obey the law of the land and to show our confidence in the Government even at such a critical time. As an institution largely supported by missions abroad, and with the historical background against which we are always considered, it is only right that we should do everything possible to avoid the misunderstanding of our defying the Government.

Secondly, the registration gives a legal status both to the Board of Directors and to the institution itself. The Board is now a legal person, with all the rights and obligations. The College, as a registered institution, takes its place now among all the private institutions of higher learning. We have a voice in all political activities in which suffrage may be enjoyed by institutions of the rank of colleges and universities. This means that we have the protection of the Government as any other registered institution in the country, and we have the right also to make our difficulties and complaints known to the proper authorities if there should be any. We cannot be ignored any longer, if we should want to make our voice heard.

Thirdly, registration gives to our students the privilege of transfer to other registered institutions in the country, and recognition to their standing as graduates of a college in government examinations for civil service and for government fellowships to go abroad, and it will qualify them as secondary school teachers in the government or private registered schools. This means, also that we shall be able to turn out students to staff our Christian secondary schools, which are mostly registered by this time.

As to the price that we have to pay, which has been talked about so much, I would mention a few facts. From the experience of other institutions which have been registered, the only inconvenience of registered institutions iw that we have to fill more blanks for the Government and prepare more reports from

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time to time. The Chinese Government has learned all the modern methods of sending out questionnaires and demanding periodical reports from the registered institutions. This is sometimes a nuisance to some people, but incidentally it helps to check up our work and take stock of our institution. At these institutions, also, religious work goes on as usual, according to government regulations of course, i.e., in senior middle schools and colleges and universities chapel attendance shall be voluntary and religious instruction on an elective basis. There is nothing to prevent a close personal relationship between teachers and students in a residential college like ours, and personal evangelism may be carried on as much as much as we wish. In our own case, we have full intention to continue our religious activities as before, with a perfectly clear conscience as a registered institution. In connection with this, I wish to report to you that when the two inspectors appointed by Nanking came to spend a day with us in inspecting our work on November 24, they had lunch with me and a number of our staff members. I told them in our conversation over the lunch table in my house, that we had morning chapel and Sunday services, but attendance was free both for teachers and students, and that we had religious instruction, but always as elective courses. "As a Christian institution, " I said, "we do this and do it in this way, believing it is the most effective method of doing it." Later, when the inspectors, one of whom was the Hupeh Provincial Commissioner of Education, addressed the whole student body and the staff in the assembly room, I said exactly the same thing, with the remark that what I said to the Government representatives in private, I was then repeating in public. You will be interested also to know that the educational authorities, both local and central, passed over, without comment, a literal translation of the Statement of Purpose, sent from New York, which had been incorporated into the Constitution of the Board of Directors and was sent along with our application for registration. In our Chinese prospectus, there is , in the historical sketch of the institution, a statement to the effect that Hua Chung College is constituted of five institutions, which have been for the purpose of promoting higher education and universal brotherhood in the spirit of love and sacrifice of the Christian religion. And then, in the same prospectus, we have made a statement as to our religious life as it has been in the institutions. The Government makes no comment on these statements either. The prospectus of the institution was also sent to the Government , together with our application for registration. The most significant thing in all my interviews with the Government people is that they always refer to our institution as a Church institution and to our teachers as Christians, as if they are perfectly aware of our conviction and our spirit and purpose in running the institution. Whatever difficulties they may cause to us in our relation to them are those that could very well be expected from government people.

Now that we are a registered institution, we want the full support of your Mission, which has been a source of great encouragement to us, and particularly to me personally, during the last two and a half years of difficulties and perplexities. Personally, I am fully aware how very difficult it has been for your Mission to give us the support you have given, but we are in need of every bit of it and words fail me to express to you my appreciation of it.

We are particularly appreciative of the fact that the London Missionary Society has been from the very beginning the first co-operating unit to fill its quota in sending two faculty members, as promised, to the College. Both Miss Bleakley and Mr. Anderson have been doing splendid work and they are now two of the most important workers in Hua Chung.

Miss Bleakley is the best teacher of English that I have ever come across during all my years here, at Boone as well as at Central China. She is highly esteemed by both her students and her colleagues. As a member of the Senate, a member of several administrative committees, but particularly as Registrar of the College, her contribution is invaluable. She is perhaps the most loved teacher among the women students. Her word seems to be stronger than command with them.

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Mr. Anderson is developing his courses in education. He is an exceptional choir master. The way he leads the song service every Sunday evening at 8 O'clock, is appreciated by all who participate in the worship, both students and staff. We are so very glad to have him with us, especially for his influence in religious work among the students. It is largely through his influence that the students have been stirred up to organize a Christian union in the College, which is now definitely taking shape. Mrs. Anderson is helping in the physical education of the women students as well as in teaching English. Her musical talent as organist at religious services, and as a member of the College choir, goes a long way to make her husband's work in the musical training of the students successful. You can very well feel proud of the people your Mission has sent out to us. I am sure their part in evangelical, as well as in educational work, is of the greatest value.

With best wishes for the New Year, and the warmest personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI.

President.

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NEWS STORY ON DR. FRANCIS WEI

PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE, WUCHANG

The Commission on Forward Movement in the Episcopal Church is happy to announce that Dr. Francis Wei has accepted a place as Associate on the Commission. In the early months of 1935 Dr. Wei will travel from Massachusetts to Texas.

The Commission realizes that in Dr. Wei the Church has a living example of high discipleship dedicated to the world cause of Christ, which beginning at home, spreads to outermost bounds.

Francis Wei is described by Professor Hocking of Harvard as "one of the outstanding men of China, a widely respected thinker and a man of true nobility of soul".

Dr. Wei, although only about 43 years old, is one of the leading educators of China. On a visit to America this fall he was slated for three endowed lectures whose results in print are eagerly awaited, for the world has never received such an impression of the teachings of Confucius as Dr. Wei is giving. Up until this time we have not had the benefit of a Christian Chinese interpretation of the great religious and ethical mentor of China. Dr. Wei gives the Schermerhorn lectures at Columbia University, the Woodward lectures at Yale University, and the Haskell lectures at the University of Chicago.

Philosopher and Scholar as he is, Dr. Wei is nevertheless a man of deep and world wide experience. He has crossed swords in strategy with Borodin, the late Russian Bolshevist Commisar in China, and was instrumental in the days when communism held the upper hand in China, saving hundreds of lives. He managed by skillful maneuvering to save the students and buildings of Central China College, Wuchang, from the communist ravages. Later he was hunted by Bolshevists, and escaped them only to be beaten and imprisoned by Nationalist guards in Shanghai.

Dr. Wei is becoming a National figure among Christians of all denominations in America. He brings such a message about the character of China and its destiny in the future such as a shelf of books would not impart. He is a man of great charm, humor and philosophical insight. He was born of an ancient and honorable clan in the neighborhood of Canton, and shows all the fire and adaptability that we have learned to associate with the Cantonese since the days of Sun Yat Sen. His first degrees were gained at Boone College, China. He did all the work necessary for a Ph.D., at Harvard, but omitted the theses in order to serve his own college in China. He studied at London University receiving Doctor of Philosophy in course and spent the rest of the two years in Berlin University and the Sorbonne in Paris.

Recently, Dr. Wei addressed nearly 200 men, Episcopal Clergy and laymen in a four day session, and interested them to such an extent that great numbers expressed a wish that they might spend months in his company studying anything he would care to teach them.

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At the Episcopal Triennial Convention at Atlantic City, Dr. Wei had the same effect upon a meeting of about 700 Church women and on another mass meeting of over 5000.

It is an interesting comment upon the effect of Christian missions to know how Dr. Wei came to espouse the Christian religion. Because of the decree of the late Empress ordering all candidates for government positions to pass examinations in western science, Dr. Wei was sent as an eleven year old boy a ten days journey north from his home near Macao, to the Episcopal Boone College on the Yantze River, because of that institution's wide reputation for western learning. Before leaving home he received this counsel: "Listen, my son, to every word your teacher's speak, save when they talk of their religion. Then, Cho Min (Noble Citizen) be as deaf as an adder". Ten years later when Cho Min Wei received his diploma he applied for Christian baptism taking the name of Francis Wei. He was lead to this not by propaganda or persuasion, but by the lives of his presentors. It was a tremendous break for a boy to make, brought up as he was in the teachings of Confucius which stresses filial obedience so strongly. Dr. Wei is the head of a remarable institution in that it is a merger of the Episcopal Boone College and Wesley School, Griffiths-John Institute, and Reformed Church College in Wuchang. These five denominational colleges pooled their interests in order to offer to Central China a faculty capable of competing with the new nationalists and secular universities and assuring the Christian impact upon many of China's future business men, industrial leaders, scientists, teachers, government officials and statesmen.

Dr. Wei describes the region in which he lives as the very heart of China and the three associated cities of Hankow, Wuchang, and Hangyang as a combination of Pittsburgh and Chicago in China. Americans who treasure the friendship of this remarkable man and realize the hair breadth escapes through which he has passed, pray that he might be spared for a long life so great is his power for good. Dr. Wei is a telling speaker and easily understood and a master of the English language. In loyalty to his nation, which he reminds us is more than one fifth of the world's population, he wears Chinese dress, the simple blue gown of the scholar.

Dr. Charles T. Loram, Sterling Professor of Education at Yale, speaking of the seminars on Education and Culture Contacts conducted at Yale by Dr. Wei says: "He not only gave the lectures on the prescribed subjects, but also met with the discussion groups in the afternoons, and was always ready to give us the benefit of his extensive experience, deep learning and charitable outlook. His face would light up with a charming smile at the slightest provocation. He made us all feel that here was a profound scholar and a Christian gentleman."

The general public insisted on pressing, in large numbers into the lectures. His crowded audiences listened in rapt attention to his balanced statement of conditions in China - involving the polity of the whole Orient. People were touched with a feeling of profound belief in the Chinese character. Dr. Wei expressed China's appreciation of what the West had done and could do for China, and what a contribution in return Chinese civilization and culture could give to the Western world.

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Missions
in this Age

Francis C. M. Wei

Printed 1935?

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FRANCIS CHO MIN WEI is president of Hua Chung College, an outgrowth of Boone School, established many years ago by the Episcopal Church in Wuchang. As a youth Wei was sent from his home in Canton to Boone School because of the school's excellent reputation. While at Boone he was drawn to Christianity and his academic record was so good that opportunity was made for him to study abroad. He received his M.A. degree from Harvard and his Ph.D. from the University of London. Recently the University of the South conferred the honorary D.C.L. degree upon him. One of China's leading educators, Dr. Wei is an authority on Confucian philosophy especially as influenced by the principles of Christ.

MISSIONS IN THIS AGE

MY point of view is not only that of a member of the Church in China with a profound sense of gratitude for what the Church in the United States has done for us, but, also, that of a student of the Christian Missionary Movement in the world now facing an unfinished task.

The motive of the Missionary Movement is obvious. As Christians we are all missionaries. The Christian Message of the Jerusalem Conference of 1928 to which I subscribed when it was first passed on Olivet proclaims: "Our true and compelling motive lies in the very nature of the God to whom we have given our hearts. Since He is love, His very nature is to share. Christ is the expression in time of the eternal self-giving of the Father. Coming into fellowship with Christ we find in ourselves an overmastering impulse to share Him with others. We are constrained by the love of Christ and by obedience to His last command. He has become life to us. We would share that life."

Such is our missionary obligation, our responsibility to proclaim the Christian Message to all the world.

But it has often been objected that Christians representing one type of culture have no right to impose their religion and culture upon other peoples with other cultural types, that these peoples would live more happily if let alone with their old religious beliefs and old ways

of living which, good or bad, have sufficed for ages, and that missionaries in many places, particularly where the culture is simpler, have been the cause of cultural disintegration and consequently the cause of much social disorganization and conflict.

It is not my purpose here to justify the methods employed by all missionaries in all lands and at all times. Missionaries are human, and it is human to err. I would like to be quite sure, however, that such objections as mentioned above have not come from the desire to see all the colorful and picturesque races in different parts of the world preserved as living museum specimens, so to speak, or from the fear that when the simpler peoples get to know more about the outside world it would be less profitable and mean more strenuous work to trade with them. I wish to ask myself and my fellow-Christians whether we, too, are not apt to hide ourselves behind objections like these when our faith in the universality of our religion becomes shaken and, therefore, our zeal for the missionary cause weakens. For one, I can speak as a representative of the Chinese nation who has watched the missionary at close range and takes to heart the great importance of conserving the best in the Chinese culture during this period of violent changes in the Orient.

China in her history has not been a nation unchanged all the time. The changes taking place at present are only more rapid and more far-reaching than usual. It would be twisting the facts to attribute all these changes to the work of the missionaries. The traders and the returned students contribute as much, if not more, to the present situation. Our doors were forced open to international trade in the middle of the 19th century. Commerce means contact, and in this case contact, particularly, with the material aspects of western civilization. One of our leading professors of sociology in a government university, a non-Christian educated abroad, writes as follows: "If the Christian missionaries tried in vain for more than a century

to convert the nation to their religion, the industrial *entrepreneurs* and traders of countries with the European cultural complex have certainly succeeded with remarkable success in persuading the Chinese to adhere to their cult. It is in this sense that the conquest of the European culture may be said to be complete. What an irony it is that where religion failed, industry and commerce succeeded and that the gospel of profit and gain has a higher survival value than that of love."

The Christian missionaries have not tried in vain, nor has the gospel of profit and gain really a higher survival value in the last analysis. This quotation shows clearly, however, what an alarming impression a careful student of the social development in China gets of the general trend of things in the country. China is being modernized, and no one can stem the tide even if it is desirable to do so.

The circumstances under which China was brought into contact with the West during the last one hundred years have made China desperate in her efforts to get the power and the skill of the West which western science and western political organization can bring. Modern schools are put up, the whole educational system has been completely revolutionized, students are sent abroad, and they are returning to the country by the hundreds every year, some of them to occupy important positions in politics, in industry, in education, and in commerce. Surely and steadily China's culture is being changed. We are getting western science which brings us power and skill. We are getting political organization along western lines which gives us solidarity and national strength. At the same time new ideas are being introduced through education in the schools and the colleges, through translated books and the press; all these put a premium on individual initiative which means social changes and the weakening of traditions.

All this is very well. No one should deprecate changes if they are properly directed and are conducive to the best interest of China

and her happy relations with other nations. But we have examples in the world which show that material development and the increase of power and skill mean only national aggrandizement, a menace to others.

Under the circumstances, it is futile to bemoan the changes in the social structure of a country like China. Social disintegration is inevitable. Whether it is a preliminary step to social re-integration or merely a destructive process depends upon whether the spiritual power in the nation is strong enough to direct and mold the material forces.

Is it, then, justifiable to attempt to let the Chinese alone by asking the Christian missionaries to stay away from them with the belief that their old culture and their religions will suffice? Whether Christianity has succeeded or not in the West to direct the forces of material development during the last century is a question that well deserves our attention, but we shall not go into it now. Christianity is, nevertheless, the one great force emphasizing human above material values, and calling attention to the importance of the relation between man and man rather than the relation of man and his natural environment.

Casual observation has led some of us in the East to believe that much of the restlessness in the West is due to the fact that during the last century your thinkers and leaders have given more of their energy and thought to problems of harnessing physical nature to human purpose, and not enough attention to the problems of adjusting human relationships to the new physical environment that is being opened up to you every day. Power and skill are developed. The individual is liberated from tradition and social sanction. A mighty political machinery is evolved. From this you have your social maladjustments and international conflicts.

At the threshold of material development in China we desire a program that is better under control. We need greater spirituality

to keep us sober in the in-pouring of material power. Our people at present would welcome anything that has the key to the many social, political, and international problems which confront you now and will confront us. In fact, we are face to face with them already. In a state of desperateness the Chinese people are prepared to accept any panacea that promises to be a cure to our present national and social ailments and a preventive to the many troubles in store for us in the future. At one time we were ready to accept communism. Even now every "ism" has its advocates in China. Who has the right, then, to debar the Chinese from the privilege of getting from the missionaries the message which is not their own, but God's? The Chinese have the right to hear the Gospel and the missionary has the obligation to preach it to them. To maintain any other position would be gross injustice to the Chinese.

It would be injustice, also, to the Christian message that the Chinese should not be given a chance to receive it and give it expression according to their national genius and social heritage. Many people find fault with the Christian message owing to the inadequate expression hitherto given to it in human life and thought. The message has not found its complete expression yet, and it cannot have its complete expression until all the nations and races in the world have made their contribution. This thought makes us Chinese both humble and bold: humble, because we in the present generation have inherited richly from the past and our history has taught us that as our fathers down the ages have molded our civilization by incorporating into our cultural stock every truth that works for social stability and the enrichment of social life, we have to assume the responsibility of improving upon it by following truth wherever it may lead us; and bold, because we are of the firm conviction that the survival of our culture and the long continuity of our national life through all the vicissitudes of history and circumstances have not been with-

out a purpose and have not been possible without Divine guidance. Careful study of our own culture shows that our religious development in the past has been the best preparation for Christianity. Those who know the Chinese will know that they are the most natural Christians if they only know Christ as He deserves to be known. The Confucian system which has been the basis of the Chinese social structure seems to have exhausted its vitality and is waiting for the Christian religion to breathe into it the Spirit of God so as to have a new soul and be alive again. The Christian message is to be the fulfillment of the Chinese social heritage and its acceptance by the Chinese will give it a new expression which is sure to enable the world to understand it better. The Christian message is for universal application. To say that the Chinese should rest content with their own religions and not to have a chance of hearing the Christian Gospel is to deny Christianity its universality.

This makes me bold to assert finally that it would be doing the world injustice if the Chinese are not helped to understand the Christian message and to give it expression in terms of their own culture. The racial experience of a quarter of mankind with a history of 4,000 years ought to be too valuable to be taken lightly. Christianity has been a mighty force in human history. The world can only know its real power when the Chinese people begin to take the Christian religion more seriously. For us Chinese, religion is not singled out and put in a pigeon-hole for convenient reference. For this reason we did not even have a term for "religion" until one was coined for it in recent times. When Christianity is embraced by the Chinese the rest of the world may see how the Christian religion can penetrate every department of life. The acceptance of the Christian religion by the Chinese is a matter that ought to concern the whole world.

That is the business of the Chinese, some people would, perhaps, say in this country. But it is your task as well. It is our joint task.

The Christian work in China has been started by missionaries sent out from Churches in this country, Canada and Europe. The Church is planted there, but the task still remains unfinished.

One of the outstanding achievements of the Christian work in China is in the field of Christian education. The total enrollment in the secondary schools in the whole country is approximately 500,000; 6.6 per cent are in Christian schools. The enrollment in the universities and colleges is 44,000, and 13.8 per cent of these are in Christian colleges. Our schools are highly appreciated by the Chinese Government as well as by the Chinese public. For the first time in the history of modern education in China the central government this year makes an appropriation of $720,000 as grants-in-aid for private institutions above the secondary grade. The grants made to Christian institutions amount to 43 per cent of the total appropriation.

Christian leaders, foreign or Chinese, are trusted everywhere. During the unprecedented flood of 1931, the government set aside huge sums of money for the relief of the refugees who had been rendered homeless and destitute. When the National Flood Relief Commission was appointed two of our missionaries in Central China were called to serve. The Communists are being dislodged from the Kiangsi Province, and $1,900,000 is to be spent by the government for the rehabilitation of the district formerly occupied by them. It was proposed to the National Christian Council that the Christian Churches should take over the work.

Indeed, the influence of the Christians in China is far greater than their numerical strength. There are only 400,000 Protestant Christians and 2,500,000 Roman Catholics, making a total of approximately 3,000,000, which is less than one per cent of China's population. But the number of Christians in leading positions in the government and in other walks of life is amazing. The most powerful General in the country and his wife are Christians. Take the Province

of Hupeh, where Central China College is with Boone College as a co-operating unit. The Governor is not a professed Christian but he is sympathetic. His wife is a Christian. The Commissioner of Education and his wife are Christians. So also are the Mayor of Hankow and his wife.

But we have to remember that more than 99 per cent of our population of 460,000,000 are yet to be brought into the Church. The Christian forces in the country are still too feeble to undertake the work without assistance from the older Churches in other countries. It is hardly fair to leave the young Church in China confronted by such an overwhelming situation without outside help. What is true of China is true of the other young Churches in the Far East.

The economic depression has, of course, created a situation in your own country which demands immediate attention. But it is only a passing phase, we hope. To prevent its recurrence the world has to be made more Christlike. You did not go to the mission fields in the past because you believed the people there were the worst of the world and they alone were then in need. You went because they were a part of the world and shared with you in the same human need. You sent your missionaries not because there was no need of Christian work in your land. You sent them because you could not bear the thought that men anywhere in the world should live without Christ. You have not lost that faith. The depression is a test to your Christian faith, a real challenge. I am sure you can meet it in spiritual triumph.

Yes, the mission in China as well as in other parts of the world where the younger Churches are not sufficiently strong in finance or personnel to carry on the work without outside aid, is the unfinished task which must be completed by our joint efforts. To call our joint responsibility the responsibility now of the young growing Churches

because of financial difficulties in this country is a weakening step backward which may be interpreted as losing faith in a great cause, when you should look forward with us to sure victory in full confidence of the power of the Spirit.

The economic depression in America has made it necessary for the Church to cut down its budget for missionary work in all the fields. It has been cut to the bone. Work in China, as well as work in every other field, has been curtailed. We see the opportunity for great things, but our progress is hampered.

Let me take, for example, the China field again, which is the field in which I have first-hand experience about which I can speak with confidence. Political conditions are improving. Today we are nearer to the day of a united China under a strong central government than we have ever been for over two decades. The government is sympathetic. The anti-Christian movement about which so much was heard some years ago, has blown over. Many people are eager to hear the Gospel. The Christian schools and colleges are filled to the brim with students eager to learn. It is the time for our work to go forward. It is the time of all times for us to make an impression upon the national life of the Chinese by winning for the Christian movement a permanent place in the development of this country. But at this critical time we are handicapped by the thought of retrenchment, thus letting our golden opportunity slip by.

It was a most cheering thing, however, to come to this country at the particular moment when the laymen's movement of "Everyman's Offering," was sounding the bugle call "Hold the Line." I had the pleasure of meeting some of the leaders of that movement. It did one's heart good to see their enthusiasm, their courage, their faith in God and in their fellow men. "Hold the Line," they called. Echoing to this call I hear the voices from all the mission fields, "March forward!" This is no time to retreat or even to stand still.

We in the foreign fields need your continued support not only in money but also in personnel. You represent the Church in America with older traditions and more mature experience. These traditions and experience are yours of course. We cannot take them over *en bloc*. But we have much to learn from you before we can build up our traditions and get deeper experiences. We, therefore, welcome your representatives whom you send as missionaries to us. The Church in China needs this help.

In the year 1919, I was a student in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and one evening I went to see an old friend in Lawrence Hall in the Episcopal Theological School, who was on furlough from China and was visiting the school. My missionary friend said to me in his usual clear, solemn voice, "Francis, ten years ago a Chinese student, now a Christian leader in China, said to me in this very hall, that in ten years' time China would need no more missionaries from America. Now, the ten years have passed by and missionaries are still going there. Suppose I give you ten years more, would you say that by 1929 you would still need American missionaries in China?" I was no prophet but I saw the signs of the times and I answered without the slightest hesitation in the affirmative. It was my feeling then and it is my feeling now that the Church in China will continue to need missionaries from America for many years yet to come.

We need missionaries from America not only to help us to face the tremendous task of finishing the work which the pioneers have started and which is yet unfinished, but we need your missionaries in order that we may share with you through them the traditions and experience you have had. Furthermore, it is dangerous to attempt to build up a national Church in China by ourselves, even though we had the resources and personnel of our own to do it without outside help. We want a Chinese indigenous Church, a Church which presents the life and teachings of Jesus through the cultural heritage

of the Chinese people. But to have a Church that is exclusively Chinese and narrow-mindedly national is un-Christian.

Of course, we need missionaries of different kinds of training and experience, but we need particularly men and women from the older Churches who can help us to train Christians for leadership. The problems confronting the young Church in China are overwhelming and the task everywhere is tremendous. Especially in Christian education we need the very best men and women. Fifteen years ago I was trying to get a man with a Ph.D. degree to teach in a Christian college in China. He said almost in these words to me, "No, you don't need men of specialized training." He may have been right then, particularly in his case. But Christian education in China today demands the very best the Church in America can give. We Chinese take education seriously and it is the scholar that has the respect of the people according to our age-long tradition.

In other fields of missionary activities, also, the Church in China expects the very best from the older Churches in the West. To help us to face the most perplexing problems, to enable us to see ahead, to guide us in formulating the program and in laying the foundation of the Church's work, we need men and women from you with the best training, deep sympathy, keen moral and spiritual insight.

Much has been said about the soundness of mission policy and the wisdom of mission methods. There is really no policy that applies to all mission fields and no methods that can produce results at all times. The important thing is to hold steadfastly to the vision of Christlike human relationships wherever men are found. The true missionary motive of the earnest missionary who has completely surrendered to God will have no difficulty in adapting his policy and his methods to the circumstances of the time and the needs of the people. Every policy, however good, is good only in a given situation.

Again take our mission in China as an illustration. The development of the Church in China may be divided roughly into four stages. The first is that of the lonely pioneer missionary, coming to a new field to break the ground. He has no policy, for he has yet to make the acquaintance of the people and to study the conditions of the situation. He has not even methods except the methods that have been tested in other fields by other workers. There burning in his heart is the motive to share with his fellow men the Christ he has known. He has the zeal to make known the God to whom he has dedicated his life. Maybe for years he makes no converts. His work seems to produce no result. But he is sure of his cause. Love is bound to win. God knows no defeat.

Then the second stage comes. Some people have been won. The work begins to develop. A policy has been formulated. Methods have been tried, modified, tried again, some successful and others not so. Slowly, property is acquired as the basis of mission operation. A church may have been erected for worship and as the center of mission activities. Natives are enlisted to help in the growing work. It is the stage of the mission compound.

In due course of time the third stage is reached. The Church has been planted. There is a native ministry. The laity are organized. One center of church activity is added to another. Organization is getting completed. The Church begins to take its place alongside of other "national" Churches. It is the stage of the young Church, fully grown, prepared to accept responsibility, ready to face the task, but not strong enough in personnel or in financial resources to undertake the challenging situation without assistance from the older Churches in other lands. At this stage the Church is not self-supporting. It cannot be. But it ought to be autonomous. Whether autonomy and self-support must necessarily go together is a question for the philosopher of missions. Personally I question the wisdom of those

who answer this arbitrarily in the affirmative. The Church in China has decidedly reached this stage and it is a mistake to regard the work there as if it is still at the second stage; the stage of the mission compound when every American mail brings orders concerning mission policy and mission methods.

We work towards the fourth stage, which is still remote. In God's appointed time that stage will be reached when the Church in China will be completely self-supporting, when a Chinese leadership will be raised sufficiently strong to carry the Church's program and sufficiently numerous to staff the different departments of the Church's activities. Left alone the young struggling Church in China will reach this stage some day. But it will be a long dreary process. China is in a stage of desperateness. At this juncture of the development of the nation, it is a mistake to think that time in China is still measured in centuries. Every decade now sees radical changes. The Church must work while it is day and we need the assistance both in finance and in personnel which the Church in America can give us to carry on the work.

At this stage of our development the Churches in other lands must treat the Church in China as a younger brother—I prefer the term "brother Church" for it suggests masculinity—fully grown but not strong enough to do the work of the family in a distant place without assistance in sympathy, in support, and in prayer from the other brothers. But he must be treated as a grown-up brother, not perpetually as a boy under tutelage.

May it be possible for the Church in America to catch the vision that the Church in China is commissioned as a "Church Missionary" to win for the Mother Church, the Church Universal, the teeming millions in China, to finish the great task started by the older Churches in America, in England, and in Canada but still unfinished. It is for the Church in China now to finish it. The older Churches are to help,

but it must not be forgotten that the Church in China is a Church fully grown and must be treated as such. What I have said of the Church in China may well apply with any necessary modification to the Church in other lands.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE
281 Fourth Avenue : New York, N. Y.

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from The Book Store, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by asking for No. 963.

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Seattle, Washington
Mar. 15, 1935.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I have received your letter of Mar. 6th concerning the lease of the Boone campus to Hua Chung and the new Administration Building which is to be known as the Procter Memorial Building in Hua Chung College.

A lease of the College part of the Boone campus, at least along the line suggested by Bishop Tucker, is very necessary. It will be the most important question in the next Hua Chung Board meeting in April. I am sorry I shall not be with you in New York for that, but I shall be awaiting the result with great anxiety.

My hope is that in forty years, or even thirty, some of us will see things in China differently as people do now. There will be many changes at present now anticipated. Hence, I believe in a lease even though it is not the ideal arrangement.

Frank Hutchins feels that it would be a step forward for the College to have a building that is its own. The difficulty in holding it as college property may not be as great as it appears to us now. It adds to the morale of the faculty to see some building erected in the name of the College. The most objectionable part of the Episcopal National Council action is that we could use only the site of the present administration building, known to them as the old St. Hilda's School. This clause has to be removed to say the least. Please consult Frank Hutchins about this.

Recent letters from Frank Hutchins and Mr. Lovett suggest that the Yale-in-China Trustees are at present nervous about the future of their finances and begin to talk about "putting their

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eggs in one basket." As I wrote to both of them in reply, such a suggestion would throw the College in a panic as it would be most disastrous at this critical time of our initial development. I hope you will do all you can to prevent this. Hua Chung is not in a position to stand the shock.

I am sailing tomorrow and wish to say good-bye to Mrs. Lyford and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Francis C. M. Wei

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CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

私立華昌武大中學
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOREIGN SERVICE
SEP 21 1935
J. W. WOOD

(11) 169-3135/3138

August 27th, 1935.

Dr. John W. Wood,
Secretary, Board of Trustees,
Hua Chung College, Wuchang,
281 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

ack

Dear Dr. Wood,

attached

I am sending you under separate cover in a roll by registered mail, two blue-print maps of the Boone campus, now occupied by Hua Chung College and Boone Middle School and of the land outside the old demolished city wall.

These are surveyed maps carefully done by Fred Gilman who is a trained engineer. I am sorry that we have not been able to send them to you earlier so as to reach you before the Trustees' meeting on September 19th.

Mr. F. C. Brown has asked for copies of these maps, and he is sending copies to you too.

We are negotiating to have the city wall land leased to the College by the Government and to purchase the land marked as private property, south of the A.C.M. property. Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston's donation of U.S.$10,000 for land and its improvement is sufficient for this purpose.

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Wilder

President.

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私立武昌華中大學

HUA CHUNG COLLEGE

(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)

WUCHANG, CHINA

校長室

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

November 13, 1935

Kindly return to
Mr. Lyford

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford
Dana Place
Englewood, N. J.
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

Ever since I returned from America I have been wanting to write to you, but somehow I had misplaced your address and had not been able to get it until Francis Hutchins returned.

I hope you have received our publications from the New Haven office. I will ask Francis Hutchins whether he has been sending them to you regularly.

The college is developing normally. Our present enrollment is 164 which is again greater than last year. We are growing steadily every year.

I am very much encouraged upon receiving the minutes of the New Haven Trustees' meeting in September, and I am particularly glad that Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei was able to attend.

You wrote me just before my sailing from America for China last spring about the site of the Procter Memorial Building. We have given this question a great deal of thought since I returned to the college. The present attitude of the college authorities is to have it built inside the Boone campus which is leased to the Hua Chung Trustees. Mr. Bergamini, an experienced mission architect who has been in China for many years and who knows our campus thoroughly, has strongly advised us to put the building inside. Dr. Lewis Franklin, vice president and treasurer of the National Council of the Episcopal Church in the United States, is visiting here now, and he agrees that our present policy of developing the college portion of the Boone campus for Hua Chung and also of putting the Procter Memorial Building inside is fundamentally sound, and he promises to push the lease through as soon as possible.

Both the Board of Directors in the field and the Senate of the college have recommended that the Hua Chung Trustees accept the proposed lease. Bishop Gilman here is only waiting for the return of Bishop Roots before Christmas to complete the procedure as far as the mission is concerned, of recommending the acceptance of the lease to the National Council in New York. We hope that nothing will delay the execution of the lease any longer because we wish to have the building started early next spring.

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Besides the Procter Memorial Building we are putting up in the course of the next twelve months at least four faculty residences, including the two Reynolds houses for the Yale unit, and another hostel for men to be financed by the Reformed Church and the London Mission. You may have heard that during the recent visit in Wuchang, Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston pledged $10,000. American currency for the purchases of land for Hua Chung. This fund enables us to buy all the necessary land available for the development of the college campus.

I have not had much time to talk things over with Francis Hutchins, but he will be here a couple of days longer before he is proceeding to Changsha.

With kindest regards both to Mrs. Lyford and yourself, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Wei

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(First Page Missing) -2- MAY 28 1936

Recently, President Wei had the opportunity of a personal interview with the new Governor of Hupeh, Yang Yu-tai, who is very close to the Generalissimo. He showed a very favorable attitude in the interview and promised to do everything he could in order to facilitate our building project outside the old city wall. This would be in line with his policy of building up that section of the city and beautifying it. There is the question of having the new city roads so planned as not to interfere too much with our building project. Then there is the question of getting the Government to sell us the old city wall land and moat which now intervenes between the Boone Campus and the property we propose to buy. All these questions can be happily settled only when we have the good will of the local government.

After careful consideration of the whole matter and consultation with Bishop Gilman and President Wei, I feel that the thing for us to do is to buy the land in the name of the Board of Directors of Hua Chung College. In support of this action I would like to state the following ~~three~~ points:

1. For the development of Hua Chung College it is imperative and urgent that we should buy more land, and the only land to buy that is adjacent to the Boone Campus at a reasonable rate is outside the old city wall, together with the city wall and the moat. Without this land the College will be cramped for years to come. Land within the city costs four to five times the amount per unit asked for what we propose to purchase. We should waste no time in getting the land, particularly since at the present moment the attitude of the Government and of all the other high officials concerned is favorable. All the negotiations up to the present moment have been carried on with the understanding that this land was not being purchased for a foreign Mission, but for a Chinese Christian College assisted by foreign Missions. To attempt to alter our attitude on this point now would make the purchase impossible.

Proposed land can only be bought thru Board of Directors

2. Owing to a misunderstanding of the nature and policy of the foreign Missions on the part of the Chinese people, however unjustifiable this may be, the far-sighted policy for us to follow is to identify ourselves with the Chinese nation and thus show our good will to the Chinese Government and our faith in it under the difficult circumstances now confronting government in China. As a matter of fact, there is very little difference between land held by the Mission and land held by the college so far as government interference is concerned. The only legal difference is that the college is under the Chinese Government and therefore subject to Chinese law, while the Mission can still appeal to treaty rights and is therefore under the protection of the American Government. It would be dubious wisdom to appeal to the American Government even if the Chinese authorities should confiscate our land for purposes of their own.

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3. We would ask you to place confidence in the judgement of the Bishops and of President Wei, which is that we should go ahead and buy the land in the name of the Board of Directors of Hua Chung College with the money given by Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston for this ppecific purpose. We want to protect the interests of the Mission, and under the circumstances the best way to do this is to have faith in the Chinese Government and trust that its protection of land owned by the College as a Chinese corporation is as adequate as any protection we may get from any foreign government.

4. When the land is bought it makes no difference to the Directors whether the buildings we put on the land are the property of the college as such or the property of a Mission or the Missions. There can always be a contract between the Mission or Missions of the Board of Trustees of the College abroad and the Board of Directors in China as to the control both of the land and of the buildings. The contract concerning the land might even take the shape of a mortgage which could be registered with the American Consulate : although we would consider this an unwise procedure. We must remember that all the Directors, except the three alumni representatives out of the total Board of 21, are directly appointed by, and responsible to, to cooperating Missions, and therefore whatever the Board of Directors does is strictly under the control of the Missions and the Board of Trustees.

Will you kindly bring this matter before the prpper authorities and ask them to satisfy the Trustees by use of one of the methods suggested so that they will grant permission to place the college buildings on land owned in the name of the Board of Directors of Hua Chung College.

Faithfully yours,

Logan H. Roots

Bishop of Hankow.

May 28,1936

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私立中華大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

August 28, 1936.

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford,
Dana Place,
Englewood, N.J.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford,

I have been wanting to write you about the title of the land that we have bought and are going to buy for the use of the College. As J have have already written a letter on this subject to Mr. Lobenstine I am just sendind you a copy of it in order to save me the time of writing another one. During the summer vacation I have to type all the letters myself which by the " pick and peck" method is very slow.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Kwei arrived here this week. They got back to Shanghai a fortnight ago.

With the warmest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

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August 28, 1936.

Rev. Edwin C. Lobenstine,
Care, Mr. Richard D. Weigle,
905-A Yale Station,
New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lobenstine,

I have heard that the Board of Trustees of the Yale-in-China Association is going to meet on September 26 in New Haven, and I hasten to write this letter to you with copies to Mr. Lyford and Richard Weigle, laying before you one or two matters concering Hua Chung College which I hope you will report to the Board and ask them for their careful consideration.

First of all is the matter of the title of the new property that we are buying for the extension of the college campus with money given to the college by Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston.

US$10,000 was given to the college by Miss Johnston and Mrs. Procter a year ago while they were visiting here explicitly for the purchase of new land and the whole sum has been paid over and kept here in China for several months. As we have to buy more land than this money can pay for we have written to the ladies asking for their permission to spend part of the US$100,000.00 also for land. It is wise to get enough land for future development before we start the buildings.

The land that we have just bought is full of graves, which can be removed only with the help of the Provincial Government, or else it would mean a great of trouble, expenditure and delay. This land amounts to about seven acres, and with the help of the Government we have got the graves practically all removed at a rate almost unknown in this part of the world. The Government is helping because they have the understanding that we have bought the land for a college which is registered with the Ministry of Education in Nanking and is operating under the law of the land conforming to all regulations.

Then we are negotiating to buy seven more acres of city wall land from the Provincial Government itself also with the same understanding. This land is necessary because it intervenes between the Boone campus and the new land just bought that is adjacent to the old land outside the city wall purchased by Bishop Gilman some years ago for college use. No mission body could have touched this land or get the graves removed without much expenditure and trouble from the other land. It is the good will of the Government and their confidence in us that has made it possible. There is ten more acres of land outside which the Directors have authorized me to buy before the new property could be rounded out, making a total of approx. 30 acres outside the Boone campus.

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A very thrilling thing happened to me today. I was lunching with the Governor of the Province of Hupeh and the Commisioner of Education. The Governor asked me how our plan of the new buildings was getting along, and to my surprise he said to me that the Givernment would consider selling to us the campus of the Provincial First Muddle School right across the street from the Boone compond inside the city, but adjacent to our new property when it is completed. This would be the most wonderful addition to the college if we could get about US$100,000 for it. The money is of course not yet in hand. But it would be the best buy we could possibly dream of. But if we should buy it, it must be in the name of the college and not of any mission body.

All this argues against the buying of any of these properties in the name of any mission. Both Bishop Roots and I have written to Dr. John W. Wood, Secretary of the Hua Chung Board of Founders and Secretary of the Department of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church National Council in the U.S.A. that the land must be bought and held in the name of the Board of Directors. To do anything else now would almost amount to a breach of faith with the Provincial Government after all these months of negotiation and all the help and encouragement that the Government has given us.

I am writing you this in consultation with Dr. F.S. Hutchins and hope that the Yale-in-China Association may make a strong presentation to the Hua Chung Board of Founders emphasising the necessity of buying all the new college property in the name of the College. For one I do not see any advantage either of having the property in the name of a mission body, even if that were possible. A misiion in this part of the country may be able to buy a small piece of land which has no complications and the transaction requires no government assistance. But in the case of large tracts of land in conspicuous positions, it is very difficult if not impossible to make the purchase.

There are other things I want to write you about, but I must confine myself to this one matter this time.

With the kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

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(copy)

HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL COLLEGE)
WUCHANG CHINA

November 20, 1936.

Dr. John W. Wood,
281 Fourth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Wood:

This is a Christmas letter, but I ask leave to put in some business as well.

I am sending under seperate cover a college banner in Chinese silk and the latest photograph of the faculty with only three absent, taken November 2 to celebrate the Founders Day, which is really November 1 being Sunday this year. These may serve in your office as reminders of the work which our mission is supporting in Wuchang as the only institution of higher learning in the region of Central China. We are sending this with the Christmas greetings of the whole faculty.

I wish to report to you that, after a long period of negotiations and many uncertainities, we have finally secured the permission of the Provincial Government to buy the City Wall land and moat intervening between the Boone Compund and the property outside the old City Wall formerly bought by Bishop Gilman forthe College. The land has just been surveyed, and we are buying it at $15. a fang, new standard measurement, which means approximately $6,000. Chinese currency per acre. Mr. Bergamini advises that we should buy at least 10 acres.of this land. We are waiting to get the final report on the measurement from the government, check it up, and then report it to a committee of the Directors before we finally decide how much we shall buy. Then steps are being taken to buy the cultivated land east of the moat and west of the grave land, which we have already bought, but has not been completely delivered, owing to some question as to its ownership whether it is private or government. When these purchases are completed, there will be twenty six acres of land outside of Boone Compound and adjacent to it, which is as large as the present Boone Campus.

Before Governor Yang of our Province was assassinated, he mentioned to me rather casually the possibility of the Governemnet proposing to sell to us the property of the Provincial First Middle School, directly opposite the Boone Campus and to the North of it occupying a slope on the Hill facing south and having a frontage to the street almost as long as the Boone Campus. There are buildings on it, but none of them would be of any use to us. The land, however is in Mr. Bergamini's opinion, most valuable and ideal for our purpose. The total area is approximately seventeen acres. Both Bishop Gilamn and Mr. Kemp are very enthusiastic over the prospect of getting this land. The government is proposing to build its middle schools outside the city, and therefore wants to sell this site, as well as the site of two other middle schools inside the city. They have not quite decided on the price of this particular

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site. The Commissioner of Education has spoken to me twice after the death of Governor Yang, intimating that in case he should stay on there would be every possibility for him to push this proposition. We have unofficially talked about the price and agreed upon the tenative estimate of $7,200 Chinese per acre, which would bring the total cost up to $120,000 Chinese. There may be the question of buying also the buildings. At least we have to psy something for them. If we should get $150,000 Chinese we may be able to get hold of that piece of land.

The question is how are we going to finance it. The Johnston money will be needed for the buildings, at least the greater part of it. If we should get Miss Johnston's permission to use her money for this land, in addition to the land we have bought and are going to buy outside the old City Wall, it would be practically exhausted by purchases of land, I am, therefore, writing this to you in a preliminary way, asking whether there is any possibility of tapping other resources in order to secure this first middle school site at Gold $50,000. It would be a great pity if that site should be bought by private individuals for houses or some factory.

I know that it has been your idea that we should not limit the enrollment of the college to three hundred for the future. The Trustee and the Directors have decided on this maximum for us to aim at within the next five years. We shall reach that maximum, if all goes well, in three years when we celebrate the Fifteenth Anniversary of the founding of Hua Chung. Then we shall stop at that for three to five years, and then the Trustees and Directors may review the situation and decide whether we shall go on to five hundred or not. No one has the foresight to see what the future will be, but we have to remember always the importance of maintaining our Christian Character and the intimate relationships between teachers and students, as well as to remember our resources which will naturally determine the size of the institution. If we should go to five hundred the first middle school site will be needed for more residences and hostels, as well as for College buildings, in addition to the land that we have bought and are intending to buy with Miss Johnston's money outside of the City Wall. It is Mr. Bergamini's judgement that for the future of the college and of our educational work we must grab the first middle school site if it actually comes our way. Any instructions from you will be most helpful. With the development of the roads in the city and around it, as well as the opening of the Canton-Hankow Railroad with one of its main stations quite near St. Hilda's and therefore also near to our new land outside the old City Wall, the price of land is shooting up. In my experience for the last thirty years in this center, private land has been steadily going up all the time.

With the kindest regards and Christmas greetings,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Francis C. M. Wei.

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私立中華大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 25, 1936

Rev.A. M. Sherman, S.T.D.
223 West Seventh Street
Cincinnati, Ohio
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Sherman:

I believe I have already written you about the general conditions in the college after the opening of the fall term. We started the term with an enrollment of 205, 60 women and 145 men. During the last two months and a half some had to withdraw on account of ill health and others for other reasons. At the present time we have 197 students in the college, which is still the highest enrollment we have ever had. The freshman class is particularly encouraging. They have been doing very well, and all the teachers are pleased with them for their preparation as well as for their general conduct.

It is very good that the Sino-Japanese situation seems to be less tense, and it is not likely for us to have a war, which is a blessing.

I am very happy to report to you that we have closed our deal with the Government on the City Wall land and moat. Upon the advice of Mr. Bergamini, the architect, we are buying nine acres of this land, which stretches from the northern edge of the old land bought by Bishop Gilman to the Hsun Tao Lin extension. You will remember that Hsun Tao Lin is the street on which the Church of the Resurrection stands. It is a big stretch of land costing us $55,000. Chinese currency, but in Mr. Bergamini's opinion it is very essential for our future development.

The grave land question is clearing up, and we are taking steps to buy the cultivated land between the moat and the grave land. This will mean the addition of another two acres. When we are through with the purchases we shall have approximately twenty-eight acres outside the old City Wall.

Then there is the possibility of getting the Provincial first middle school property. You will remember that site north of the Boone Compound, going right up to the City Wall from the street and having a street frontage as long as that of the Boone campus. Before I went to Szechwan in October I was talking with the Governor, who was later assassinated, about the possibility of

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our buying that property. As a matter of fact, he offered it to us first because he wanted to build two large Provincial middle schools outside the city. After his death the Commissioner of Education has spoken to me about this proposition two or three times. Mr. Bergamini thinks this is an ideal site, and if it should come in our way we should not let it pass by without making every effort to acquire it. The buildings are not of much use, of course. They are old and dilapidated, built by Viceroy Chang Tz-tung over thirty years ago, but the land is on a slope with an entirely southern exposure amounting to sixteen or seventeen acres. The price has not been set by the Government yet, but I believe we could get it for $120,000.-$150,000. Chinese currency. I have written to Dr. Wood about it. To be fair to Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston on the one hand and the college on the other we should not take any more of the Johnston money for this property; it is too large a sum.

When all the questions about land are settled, Mr. Bergamini proposes to send the plans back to New York and Cincinnati for approval and start the buildings around Easter time. I hope there will be no further hitch.

Bishop Hobson may have spoken to you about his idea of my visiting America again next fall. I am still considering it. What do you think of it yourself? Your advice will be most appreciated. If I should go, I would go for a year, spending, say, the autumn and early spring in the States, and then going to England in March, to return to China in July or August. I may take it partly as my sabbatical year, so as to get some kind of rest and study after the first few months in the States.

I appreciate very much the way you write about me in the "Living Church." I often say that Salvation by Faith is being saved by the Faith of one's friends in oneself, as much as by God's Faith in Man. I take all your good words with that kind of feeling.

With hearty greetings and the best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you and your family,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Wei Wei

FCMW/C

JOHN WILSON WOOD, D.C.L.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE REV. A. B. PARSON
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

SECRETARY FOR LATIN AMERICA

J. G. VAUGHAN, M.D., MEDICAL ADVISER
(150 Fifth Avenue, New York)

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CODES: MISSIONS, WESTERN UNION AND BENTLEY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE
281 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

CORPORATE TITLE
THE DOMESTIC & FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN, TREASURER

IN REPLY TO THIS LETTER,
PLEASE REFER TO ITS DATE

January 5, 1937.

To the Members of the Board of Trustees,
Hua Chung College,
Wuchang, China.

Enclosed you will find a copy of Dr. Francis Wei's letter of November 20th concerning:

1 - The granting of permission by the Provincial Government to buy the city wall land and moat between the Boone Compound and the property bought by Bishop Gilman some years ago.

2 - The possibility of purchasing land formerly occupied by the Provincial First Middle School at a cost of approximately $150,000. C.C.

The Trustees will doubtless desire to consider these matters at the annual meeting to be held on February 18th immediately following the February meeting of the National Council of the Episcopal Church.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

John W. Wood

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Dr. Wei - 2.

January 7, 1937.

The Francis C. M. Wei,
Hua Chung College,
Wuchang, China.

Dear Dr. Wei:

It was good to have your letter of November 25th with its fine news of the College, and I congratulate you on this healthy growth and enrollment. It is fine that the freshman class is so promising.

It is good to hear, too, that you have been able to close your deal with the Government on the City wall and moat and that our immediate land needs are being provided for. How I wish that I could send you word to go ahead with the Government School land north of the Boone Compound. I have sent the portions of your letter regarding the land to all the Trustees for their information. It will, of course, come up for our consideration at our meeting in February on the 18th.

I am thrilled with the thought of the possibility of your visiting America next fall. I had not had any conference with Bishop Hobson about it before the receipt of your letter, so it came in the nature of a considerable surprise. Since then we have talked it over quite carefully and I have no doubt but you will receive in time an invitation from the General Convention Committee, in which case the Committee will finance your travel and stay in Cincinnati. I have no doubt that the other groups interested in your coming, such as the Board of Trustees of Hua Chung, Yale-in-China, and the Forward Movement, will want to cooperate and will be able to make use of your time most profitably after the Convention, and to do so in a way that will finance your stay in the United States.

My own reaction is in favor of your coming. You have made warm friends here, not only for yourself but for the cause of the Church's mission and for Hua Chung College. We must keep up that interest. There are so many things which claim attention and make their appeal to Christian people that we have to be continuously reminded of the urgency of calls which by their very distance are apt to be crowded out by things near at hand.

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I know your visit, by God's help, would keep alive and deepen an interest already existent and would win new friends. Bishop Hobson feels the same way.

I am desirous of getting the backing of the Board of Trustees and expect to present it to them a t our meeting next month. I can speak for the Forward Movement, if it is still in existence after the General Convention, that it will welcome your help next winter.

The Forward Movement, of course, was appointed to run from one Convention to the next. One never knows what the next Convention will do, but we feel quite confident that in some form or other the work it has begun, and only begun, will be carried on.

Thank you for the banner from Hua Chung. I presume it came from the College, though it may have come from you personally. In any case, our heartiest thanks. I expect to carry it with me to the meeting next month. We are hoping that Dr. Taylor will be there at that time and make any statement he chooses about the work of the College.

Mr. Parson has sent me word that Mr. Whiston has withdrawn his resignation. We are happy to hear that, especially if it means a real and lasting settlement of any difficulties.

With affectionate regards and best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

January 20, 1937.

Dr. Francis C. M. Wei,
Hua Chung College,
Wuchang, China.

Dear Dr. Wei:

Your letter of November 20, 1936, relative to the purchase of land, was duly received and a copy has been sent to each member of the Board of Trustees. The possibilities are very interesting and certainly will be given careful consideration.

The question of financing these purchases brings to the front the general question of ownership of all such real estate and the bearing which ownership has on the responsibilities of trustees. Discussion of this general question has been going on in this country for months. No doubt you received a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on September 24th, 1936 and have given thought to the sections of those minutes which pertain to the vesting of title to this new land in the Board of Trustees. I am now enclosing copies of the minutes of Executive Committee meetings of November 20th and December 1, 1936, including a copy of report of the Special Committee appointed to "investigate all practical safeguards." These papers will show you the difficulties in the situation as we see them. The solution which shall be adopted may have a very important effect on our ability to raise money for land and buildings, and on the future security of the College.

I hope everybody will understand that the Board of Trustees has full confidence in the Board of Directors, and the Officers and fully appreciates the loyalty of the Directors to the high purpose to which both Trustees and Directors are committed. The object of this whole study by the Trustees, as by the other Christian college bodies, is to strengthen the legal position of the College and insure its orderly progress. Please be very sure that the Trustees are not interested in sustaining a position of importance for themselves.

The solution suggested by the Special Committee has two principal parts.

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(a) A revision of the Agreement between the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors of Hua Chung College,

(b) A reversionary clause to be included in the revised agreement.

We presume that the general idea of a revision of the Agreement will be acceptable to the Board of Directors and that with some modification, the amendments suggested by the Committee will be satisfactory, with the possible exception of the reversionary clause. The effect of this clause will be discussed later.

One thing which the Executive Committee wishes to know is whether the Agreement between the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors, and the Constitution of the Board of Directors were formally accepted by the Board of Directors in the form which was adopted by the Board of Trustees at its first meeting on June 25, 1931. Two copies of each of these documents are enclosed herewith. On each I have certified the action taken by the Trustees on that date. If similar action was taken by the Board of Directors, please have the President or Secretary of the Board place his certification on both copies of each document, in the same general form as I have used, quoting the exact wording of the vote which embodied this action. If such formal action has not been taken heretofore, please have such action taken at the next meeting of the Directors and then place your certification on both copies of each document. If, then, you will send one copy of each of these documents to me for the Board of Trustees, each Board will have an official record of the documents which have been and hereafter will be the basis of all procedure.

There have been no amendments by the Trustees to either of these documents. The amendments now suggested by the Committee, if adopted by the Trustees, will be sent to you in duplicate for adoption and certification if the Board of Directors shall accept them.

Referring now to the reversionary clause suggested for Article II Section 2, some of the possible adverse developments which appear to warrant such a clause are listed on page 6 of the Report of the Committee. The present opinions regarding the advisability of such a clause are also stated in the report.

We are advised that the Methodist Board has decided to incorporate in China a holding body to which all titles of property would revert under specified conditions.

We understand also that the Associated Boards have referred this matter to the National Christian Council at Shanghai for consideration, with the recommendation that a lawyer be employed to advise with reference thereto. May I suggest that you communicate with the officers of the National Christian Council and keep us advised of what develops.

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We understand that there is a feeling in some of the Boards interested in the Nanking University, that the Trustees of that institution proceeded too fast in voting to deed the property to the Directors. This was not because of any decrease in faith in the Directors, but simply because of possible future adverse developments such as those listed in the report of our committee. It is thought that some such adverse development in the future might be met by the directors better if they had the protection which a reversionary clause might give.

Finally, we understand that such a reversionary clause is acceptable in Japan where the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has used a clear cut clause of such a nature.

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This matter is so important as to justify the amount of time which we are devoting to it and the lengthy documents which we are sending to you. Your prompt attention and an early reply will help us materially in efforts to secure some of the money which you need.

Sincerely yours,

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ASSOCIATED BOARDS

Hua Chung

January 25, 1937

President Francis C. M. Wei
Hua Chung College
Wuchang, China

Dear Dr. Wei:

Thank you for your letter of November 30th. We are delighted to learn that the work at Hua Chung got off to a good start in the autumn. We trust that the whole of the autumn semester was a peaceful and prosperous one and that by the time this letter reaches you you will be making an auspicious beginning of the spring semester.

We are even more mystified than were our friends in China when we heard of the dispatches in your newspapers reporting that those of us here in America "are raising $1,200,000 American currency for the twelve Christian Colleges in China." I have not been able to discover just what news agency was responsible for this rumor, so have not yet traced it to its source. I would be grateful for any information you could give me on that point. Of course, it is quite impossible to prevent all sorts of inaccurate newspaper dispatches crossing the Pacific - I know you get many wierd report of every kind and we here in America get about as much misinformation as we do information, concerning what is going on in China.

You will probably have figured out before this letter reaches you the probable basis of this misleading report concerning our promotional objectives for this current year. The Associated Boards last spring set up a goal of $126,500 American currency as the total amount we would endeavor to secure as a result of the promotional efforts of the individual Boards of Trustees and of the united promotional office for the support of the program of the eleven participating universities and colleges during 1936-37. At the same time general approval was given to a large number of capital items submitted by the various Boards of Trustees as objectives which these Boards would be free to seek during the coming year insofar as this could be done without interference with our primary objective of securing $126,500 in new support for the work of the current year. The total of these capital needs came to a little over one million American dollars. Of course, no one had any thought that we would be able during the current year to secure more than a small fraction of these total capital needs. They were adopted both because they represented the most urgent capital requirements of the participating institutions and also because some donors who are unwilling to give toward current expenses of the universities may sometimes be persuaded to make gifts toward capital objectives. By adding together the preferred list of $126,500 and the much longer list of capital objectives, we arrived at a total of approximately $1,200,000. I assume that this is the basis for the dispatches which went to China.

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There have been a number of times during recent years when misleading reports of this kind have been sent out to China and I can appreciate the fact that they do serious damage there. We know there are quite a number of individuals within our Chinese constituency who have an idea that the amount of support available here in America is unlimited, and that by waving some kind of a magic wand one can secure almost any amount of new support we might name. Only those of us, who like yourself, who have tried to secure even a modest amount of support for our China Colleges, know how much work every dollar of new money involves. At any time in future that you may hear such exaggerated reports of promotional objectives in North America as this which has been circulated during recent months, you can immediately label them as false. Our office here in New York has always tried to be very cautious and conservative in any statements we make as to our promotional plans, but there is no way to guard against fanciful stories getting started. Usually the more fanciful they are the more rapidly they travel.

We are making a fair amount of progress with most phases of our promotional work this year. Mr. Weigle seems to be doing a very excellent job in Yale-in-China, and our Associated Boards has been helping him at every point we could. I am sorry to say, however, that as yet we have not been able to do very much in the way of promotional work for Hua Chung College itself. This is one of the matters we are trying to work through with the Hua Chung Trustees.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

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ASSOCIATED

March 8, 1937

President Francis C. M. Wei
Hua Chung College
Hankow, China

My dear President Wei:

Here is a piece of promotional material gotten out by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association which we, in this office, think is unusually effective. With some modifications it could well be adapted to the American Promotional Program of the China Christian Colleges. I am writing each of the Colleges listed on this letterhead asking them to:

1. Select two of their best students to write an article of similar character and length about their life in the University. It should, of course, be briefly biographical, giving something of their home background, and then touch on their interest in the University and what they propose to do when they have finished their University training - in short, take the same ideas that are incorporated in the enclosed booklet and apply them to the University.

2. Have good photographs with proper lighting from which cuts may be made.

3. Have them sign the article both in Chinese and English. These signatures should be on a separate piece of white paper and made in black ink so that they will photograph properly for a signature block.

4. Will you please give this immediate attention so that we may have the materials back from all of the Colleges as quickly as possible?

The idea is to have one attractive piece of publicity for mailing which will include the work of the eleven Colleges.

The purpose of our asking for two articles is that when the booklet has been completed we hope to have it include practically all phases of the work done by the various Colleges, and since it may be that some of the articles will overlap, we thought best to have two from each University - thus enabling us to select the one best adapted to our purpose. The one which is not included in the booklet will doubtless be used in some other type of promotion.

Thanking you sincerely for your cooperation in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

George C. Aydelott.

GCA/B
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February 22, 1937.

Dr. Francis C. M. Wei,
Central China College,
Wuchang, China.

Dear Francis:

On the 20th I sent you a cable from New York signed in the name of Wood as secretary of the Board of Trustees of Hua Chung, telling you in guarded language of the enthusiastic approval of the Trustees to the proposal to buy the First Provincial Middle School property. Mr. Lyford and I worked out the cable and we put it guardedly so that it might not leak out through the telegraph office that we were contemplating purchasing property, as land prices have a way of going up in China if it is known a purchase is contemplated. The Yale-in-China Association had already acted in favor of this purchase and were so convinced of its necessity in order to secure a proper campus and avoid the low ground outside the old wall for building purposes, that they are prepared to go into their capital reserve to the extent of $15,000. Miss Johnston has consented to the use of $15,000 of her gift toward the purchase of the property. This assures $30,000 of the purchase price. We do not know what the Reformed Board will do. The secretary, Dr. Castleman, was present at the meeting of the Trustees on the 18th and was heartily in favor of the project. He says that the Reformed Board will certainly seek to do its share. It is meeting early in March and he will bring it to their attention and recommendation. We feel that we have enough money in sight to authorize you to go ahead. If you can get the property at a lower figure than the approximately $45,000 gold that you quoted it will make it much easier for us to get the total sum. We know that you all will do your very best in this regard and in the matter of securing donations toward this in China. The question was raised at various times as to the possibility of having this property given to Hua Chung by the local government.

We hope that nothing will interfer with the purchase of this property, if it still seems to the Board of Directors to be the best thing to do.

We had a very hopeful and enhhusiastic meeting of the Board of Trustees. The fact of the availability of this property has cheered us up considerably. Nobody liked the low land outside the city. We presume, however, this will be a valuable addition to the College campus for recreational and other purposes. We alos realize you could not have good

looking buildings raise on high concrete foundations. We question the use of this land for buildings because of flood possibilities. The availability of the Middle School property has made the Trustees muchmore enthusiastic about the whole project.

Dr. Paul Taylor was with us and made a fine presentation for the College and its future. He made the statement that the thought the Middle School property would be better than a larger tract of undeveloped land further away from the city. This is a matter in which there is room for a difference of opinion. However, it seems to us the most practical thing to do. It is a great satisfaction to me as I have always regretted having to crowd the College on the Boone campus or on small plots of land adjacent to it.

Immediately after the meeting Dr. Warnshuis wrote to the London Missionary Society, reporting the above action and calling their attention to the vote of the Board of Trustees to bring an appeal for $45,000 U.S. currency to the attention of the two cooperating Boards in Great Britain, asking each of them to contribute not less than a thousand pounds and as much more as possible, up to three thousand pounds. The Trustees of Yale-in-China have set the pace and as he said to the London Missionary Society, "we hope that each of the cooperating Boards will do everything in their power to equal what that Board has done". The fact that Mr. Anderson is now in Great Britain ought to be a help.

Our minutes are very slow in getting out from the Church Missions House and I think the above gives you the most important news of our meeting. The same officers were elected for another year and to our great satisfaction Miss Mary E. Johnston was elected by the National Council to fill an Episcopal vacancy.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the prospect of your coming to America next fall and if you do come the Board of Trustees would certainly want to use you for about three months in connection with our promotional campaign to raise money for Hua Chung toward the land and additional money for equipment. We are hoping to conclude an arrangement with Mr. Farley, the young Yale man whom the Yale-in-China Trustees are seeking to secure as executive secretary, to be the assistant secretary of Hua Chung Trustees. If we do this we will put him in charge of the promotion. He would arrange any itineraries and do the follow-up work after public addresses to groups. I have not seen Bishop Hobson for sometime and do not expect to see him for about two weeks more, so I do not know just what the Committee on General Convention has done about inviting you to come here. I have heard from Bishop Roots that you are coming to Convention and it looks hopeful.

I understand that the Department of Missions are hoping to star Archie Tsen at the Cincinnati Convention. This will be very fine and I think he will make a strong appeal to business laymen. But even though he is the chief speaker at large meetings, there will be many fine opportunities for you to meet people and open the way for engagements to follow the Convention. As soon as I see Bishop Hobson I hope to get this whole matter cleared up. I am not sure what you may feel about your program for next year, if the Middle School property is acquired and the work of laying out the campus and beginning the erect on of buildings is made possible.

The Associated Boards is seeking a particular gift for women's colleges in China and if it is secured $1,000 of this will be designated for our women's department. I have asked for $500 for the Yen Hostel and $500 for scholarships for women students. The Yale-in-China representatives, at our meeting, announced a gift of $1,000 to the College. All is American currency. They have communicated with you directly about this.

The atmosphere of our meeting was optomistic and we believe we are on the threshhold of great development in the College. Professor Loram's report to Yale-in-China was given to some of us personally to read and adds to our general spirit of hopefulness. Dr. Taylor told the story of Dr. Hu declining the offer of the chair of psychology at Wuhan University in order to stay with Hua Chung, though not a Christian he liked the atmosphere at Hua Chung. It was fine to hear ~~of~~that Edoqard Taylor was able to go into the Junior year of Franklin Marshall College with fine colors, his work at Hua Chung being accepted as an excellent preparation and fulfillment of all requirements.

Mr. Lyford has expressed a desire to receive regularly the weekly bulletin of the College and thinks it would be a fine idea to have them sent to all the Trustees. I suggest you send fifteen each time to Dr. Wood's office and ask him to kindly see that they are sent out. Mr. Lyford also raised the question of Bergamini's activities in connection with the plans for the College buildings. Is he being held up until the land quiestion is fully settled?

Ever with affectionate regards,

Sincerely yours,

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華中大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

February 26, 1937

Rev. A. M. Sherman, D.D.
223 West Seventh Street
Cincinnati, Ohio
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Sherman:

Your letter of January 7 was waiting or my upon my return from my vacation in the South with my mother on February 18.

I have written in detail to Bishop Hobson about the action taken by the Board of Directors at its Annual Meeting on February 23 on my proposed visit to the United States and England during the next academic year. The action reads as follows:

> "VOTED to grant leave of absence to the President for a year from the summer of 1937 to enable him to accept the invitation from the General Convention of the Episcopal Church and further travel and study in the States and then to England in March, returning to China in the summer; and further, if necessary, the expenses for his trip in England be met out of the sabbatical reserve of the college as this is to be his sabbatical year, with the amendment that the President should have some time at his disposal for study and should not be expected to spend the entire year in speaking for the college or supporting units of it."

I have written to Bishop Hobson that the last clause of the action does not mean that I am not ready for a heavy program from the time of the General Convention until the time I leave for Europe, which will give five months solid. It was only the idea of the Board that I should have some time for rest and study early in the fall before the General Convention and during my stay in Englan d where travel will naturally not be so heavy as it is in the States, owing to the smaller territory to be covered there.

So far no word has come from the General Convention Committee extending its invitation to me, but we interpret it from the cablegram received by Bishop Roots a week ago, asking whether there was any obstacle on the part of the mission to my accepting an invitation to visit the United States and attend the General Convention, that the invitation was coming in due course of time. If the General Convention Committee will finance my trip back and forth and pay my expenses in America, the only thing that we have to finance in connection with this trip will be that portion of the time which I propose to spend in England, visiting the two cooperating missions there. I am writing

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in the same mail to Mr. Rattenbury, asking whether there is any possible way for me to earn my expenses in England for about three months. As far as I know, it is more difficult to get honorarium for lectures in England than in the United States, but three months in England would not cost more than seventy-five pounds or about three hundred and seventy-five dollars, U.S. currency. The missions there may find other ways to raise that amount of money. There is still some money left with the Board of Directors from my last trip, but I desire to leave it for other Chinese members of the Hua Chung staff, who may require financial help, to spend their sabbatical year for study or travel in the United States.

If you should know that the official invitation is definitely coming from the General Convention Committee, would you be so kind as to advise me with regard to the general theme that I should take on speaking to the General Convention, as well as a theme for my speaking in the various churches after that. In order that I may concentrate my attention on the mission's work in China, and particularly on our work in Hua Chung, it seems better for me not to undertake any systematic lectures in the universities as I did the last time. Those lectures do take time for preparation, and somehow while they would give me much personal satisfaction they have no direct bearing on the purpose of my trip to America next fall, providing we do not have to fall upon it as the last resort to raise my expenses.

You will certainly be happy to know that Mr. Whiston is feeling very happy now after the question was settled with the bishops and with other people concerned as to his definite work here in the college. As far as I can see, it is a real and lasting settlement.

With the organization of the Christian Fellowship in the college last semester the students seem to be taking a more active part in the religious program, and we are hoping to make the Christian work more and more a telling influence in the college.

The enrollment has dropped 10% from the last term, which is only to be expected every year in the second semester.

I am going to write you in detail as to Mr. Bergamini's plan for the building project,which has been approved by the Board of Directors and is being gotten ready to be sent to the Board of Founders and the donors. Copies of the plan will be sent also to all the cooperating missions. In substance, the plans calls for $700,000. Chinese currency, which is approximately at the present rate of exchange $210,000. U.S. All the gifts from Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston amount to $140,000. including $10,000. for land and $30,000. for the Procter Memorial Building which is to be used as the Administration and Arts hall. At the advice of Mr. Bergamini, the Directors have authorized the purchases of about twenty-four acres of land, which together with about six acres bought by Bishop Gilman for the college about twelve years ago gives us approximately thirty acres outside the old City Wall for the extension of the college campus. These land purchases

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cost us approximately $35,000. U. S. currency, leaving therefore only $10
$105,000. U.S. currency for the buildings. When $30,000. is taken for the Procter Memorial block for Arts and Administration we have just enough money for three small units for Chemistry, Biology, and Physics to cost approximately $60,000. U. S. currency. It is the desire of the college Senate and faculty that a beautiful chapel, to seat about four hundred people, be put on the top of the hill. This has been approved by the Directors,and it will cost U.S. $15,000. according to Mr. Bergamini's plan. It will occupy the most conspicuous location and will be the most attractive building in the whole lot.

When the plan is sent to you you will see what funds have to be found to complete Mr. Bergamini's plan, but we may write to Yale-in-China and the Reformed Church Mission to see how much they can do in raising these funds.

With the kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. McWei

FCMW/C

U.S $
money in hand 105,000
Procter-Johnson
gift

Already decided upon by Board of Directors
- Procter Memorial $ 30,000 -
Chemistry, Biology & Physics 60,000
Chapel 15,000
U.S. $ 105,000 -

Still needed.
Small count consulting ?
Auditorium & Social Center
School of Music
School of Education $ 60,000 U.S.
Library 30,000
Gymnasium 15,000
$ 105,000

私立華中大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

RECEIVED
APR 3 1937
BOARDS

March 10, 1937

Rec'd 4/10/37

Dr. B. A. Garside
Associated Board for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Garside:

Your letters dated January 25, and January 26th, under the same cover reached me some days ago. I am sorry I have not been able to answer them earlier than this.

I had no other intention in writing to you about the rumor of America raising $1,200,000. for the twelve Christian colleges in China than that of warning you against the danger of releasing any news to irresponsible people who may broadcast it without realizing the danger it could do. I have not been able to trace to the source of this news, but your explanation is quite probable.

Of course, the twelve Christian colleges do need further support from abroad, and we appreciate all the efforts you have been making to cultivate our respective constituencies in the United States. Everything that you can do to help people in America to understand our needs will be in the long run of valuable assistance, and you may feel assured of our hearty cooperation.

With regard to Miss Olive E. Uebel, who is desirous of spending a year or more in library work in China, I am sorry to say that at present we can make no offering to her, but I will keep her letter on file for future reference.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Wei

FCMW/C

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

室 長 校
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

March 17, 1937

Rev. A. M. Sherman
C/o Forward Movement Commission
223 West Seventh Street
Cincinnati, Ohio
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Sherman:

I believe you have already received the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors and noted the important actions therein.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Dr. Wood as secretary of the Department of Foreign Missions of the National Council, as well as the secretary of the Board of Trustees of Hua Chung College. This letter is self-explanatory.

I have not received any invitation as yet from the General Convention with regard to their proposed visit for me to the General Convention next October. As you will see in the minutes of the Directors, the Directors have granted me leaveof absence to enable me to accept the invitation of the General Convention if it should come, and also for me to visit the cooperating missions in London next spring. In order to complete Mr. Bergamini's plan for the extension of the College campus with a long look into the future, we must find another $105,000. U.S. fur the buildings alone. With the new buildings and the necessity of strengthening our faculty and administrative staff in order to keep up with the growth of the College up to the maximum of three hundred students, new resources have to be tapped so as to increase our budget. For sometime we have been studying this problem, and it seems the wisest thing to try to start a campaign for an Endowment Fund. This, together with the additional building fund, would mean a considerable amount, and I am afraid the greater part of it will have to be found in America. Prospects of raising large sums of money in England, according to the English friends here, are not very bright.

For Mrs. Mary L. Johnson
Encl. from a letter of
Rev. Mac
A. Rev. Am. Sherman
Mar 17-'37

It may be cheering to you, however, to hear that as soon as these plans were made known to some of the Chinese Christians in Hankow we have been able to get the pledge of $20,000. Chinese currency already from one Chinese merchant, who is a Christian and whose business is Tung Oil. He and some other friends in the Hankow community are very ansious that we should have at least $50,000. pledged before I should attempt to ask the Board of Trustees to raise such large

sums as we have contemplated. Whether we are able to get this $50,000. pledged before the summer or not, it is encouraging that our Christian friends in the community should have that feeling. If business conditions improve I feel certain that we shall be able to raise this money. It will be the largest amount we have everyraised for any one purpose among the Chinese in this part of the country.

II I wonder if there is any possibility for us to appeal to the Woman's Auxiliary before the Triennial Convention next October, so as to get them to undertake some support for the Yen Hostel. As you know, Yen Hostel is our women's unit without any pledged support ffom the cooperating missions. Mrs. Sibley helped for two or three years by giving $500. annually towards the salary of the Dean of Women. That gift, however, has stopped since she moved her residence to Washington from Rochester. At present Yen Hostel is left as an orphan with no immediate prospect of getting any support from anywhere. We count the salary of a Dean of Women or Warden of the hostel for women as part of the additional expenditure which we must eventually incur as the college develops. If the Women's Auxiliary should undertake that much of it, say à $1,000. gold a year at the present rate of exchange, it would be a great help to our endowment scheme. Our endowment is for the purpose of increasing the income for the College, and so any regular income may be counted towards it.

III Yen Hostel, as rebuilt three years ago with the money given by the Yen family, is large enough to accommodate at the most seventy students. The enrollment of women students last September was sixty. At the present rate of increase we have prepared accommodation for seventy-five to eighty women students next September. That will mean an overflow, and then a year from September the number of women students will increase still further. As we have fixed our maximum enrollment for the whole College at three hundred students for the present, i.e., for the next five years at least, we may have from one hundred to one hundred twenty women students when the maximum is reached. Hence to meet the immediate need in the Women's Department another building has to be erected. The College Planning Committee, authorized by the Board to make definite plans for a recommendation to the Founders, has met and approved a plan prepared by Mr. Bergamini for recommendation to the Founders to start a building along the western compound wall, right next to the Roman Catholic Mission property extending from your old family school room, lately used as a piano room, almost up to the house which you occupied before you left China. In Mr. Bergamini's estimate this proposed building of three stories, semi-fireproof, will accommodate fifty-five students and cost $30,000.-$35,000. Chinese currency at the present prices, and the recommendation of the College Planning Committee is to build the southern half of this building to cost $5,000.-$6,000. American currency. I remember after the last General Convention I was invited to address the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of New York, at which Dr. Taylor got $5,000. American currency for a steam heating plant for the hospital in Anking. There was no chance for us to submit any asking because everything had been apportioned before we got to the meeting. I remember some of the ladies said that Hua Chung had to wait for the next meeting of the

Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of New York, and I believe it will come sometime next fall. Would it be possible for you to secure some information as to how to present our needs to that branch of the Woman's Auxiliary with the view of getting this new building for our Women's Department? We ought to aim at the objective of $12,000. U.S. currency, including a small heating plant. If there is anything that you would want me to do from the College here by way of supporting your appeal to the New York Women's Auxiliary or other similar organizations on behalf of the College, please let me know.

If I should definitely be going to America, my present plan is to leave China in August, but the suggestion has just been made to me that I should go to Oxford and attend the conference on the Church and the State under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury. I do not know much about the conference yet. Neither do I know how to raise my expenses in order to attend that conference, which will be held about the middle of July. In the eventuality of my going to that conference, then I will have to leave here the latter part of June. I understand a party is going via Siberia from China.

With affectionate regards,

Yours sincerely,

Frances C. McM. Wei

Enc.
FCMW/C

Miss M. Chase

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私立中華大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 20, 1937

Rev. Arthur M. Sherman, S.T.D.
C/o The Forward Movement
223 West Seventh Street
Cincinnati, Ohio
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Sherman:

I was very glad to receive your letter of February 22 yesterday. In the same mail I had a letter from Dr. Lobenstine, largely on the question of the property of the Provincial First Middle School. In order to save space and time I am enclosing you a copy of my reply to his letter, which will be also a reply to the first half of your letter.

Mr. Bergamini with his other jobs on hand has been slow in getting the new property map and the Block Plan of the proposed buildings ready to be mailed to New York. I have asked the office to send to you and the donors, as well as Dr. Wood and the other American missions cooperating in the College, a set of the map and of the Block Plan. I wrote you last week on the question of a new building for the women students, at least one half of which has to be ready for the next term, and about Mr. Bergamini's advice of building at once two double houses on the City Wall land to take care of the overflow of men students next fall. I have written to Dr. Wood to cable the permission of the Founders and of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society as the case may be, so that we may start those small buildings not later than the end of April in order to have them ready for use at the beginning of the next term. Unless this is done we will get caught when the enrollment increases next September and the enrollment has to increase at our normal rate of growth, or else we have to cut the freshman down by at least one-third.

As to the Block Plan I hope you will find it possible to support it, which implies the choice of the site outside the old City Wall. I have summed up in my letter to Dr. Lobenstine the reasons for the Directors to approve that site. It has been our policy, of course, to be near to the city, so that our students may be kept in touch with the life of the people whom they have to serve afterwards, and so that the College may be a part of the community and make its contribution to its development. For instance, we have initiated a series of public lectures given in turn by the three different faculties in the College, which we hope will mean the beginning of our extra-mural extension work. I am glad you feel too that the most practical thing is to develop from where we are at present. The new site is really large enough, as I

pointed out in my letter to Dr. Lobenstine. It is possible to add property to it if funds are available. I am afraid it is difficult for even you to visualize the property outside the old City Wall with all the new roads opening up. Our new campus is to be right at the corner of two thoroughfares and will be in the middle of a busy residential quarter of Greater Wuchang with the business and industrial centers remote from it, according to the plan of Wuchang municipal development. I have been trying to get hold of a new map of the city, but so far I have not been able to succeed. I hope we will be able to send one to you as soon as possible.

It is our hope that the Board of Trustees will be able to approve the Block Plan, so that we may present it to the municipal authorities for permission to go ahead with our detailed planning. Unless we have the authority of the municipal government to build on a definite site it will be labor wasted to have all detailed plans prepared. That is why we send the Block Plan first and then ask Mr. Bergamini to prepare the detailed plans when permission has been secured for the sketch plan.

If I should go to America next fall I would be very glad to serve the College Board for any length of time that you may see fit. It would be a very happy arrangement if Mr. Farley, who was in Changsha for two years before his return to America, should be the assistant secretary of the Hua Chung trustees. He and Richard Weigle would be very useful for promotional work, and it would be a pleasure to me to cooperate with them in every way possible.

It is very good that the Department of Mission is planning to star Archie Ts'en at the Cincinnati Convention. He knows the conditions of the Church as a whole in China much better than I do since he has been treasurer of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Huei Board of Missions, and he has travelled through all the different dioceses. As Mr. Lobenstine has suggested, we may enlist his help for the Hua Chung campaign. Unless the General Convention should need me for some speaking engagements, personally I would much prefer small groups and interviews with individuals. That is also Francis Hutchins' feeling, but I would leave my program entirely to the Church people and the College trustees, if my trip to America should materialize. Possibly I had better plan to go anyway, even though the General Convention should not extend its invitation to me. There is a small fund in charge of the Trustees for travel, left from my last trip. There is something like $700.-$800. U.S. currency, and the Directors have underwritten my trip to England. The two together will be about sufficient for the purpose, but I would much rather see the fund I left two years ago in New York kept for the travel or advanced study of some other Chinese member of the Hua Chung faculty.

I am so glad that Dr. Taylor was able to be present at one of the trustees' meetings. Quite a number of our Chinese faculty members

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have been approached by national and other private institutions, but they have decided to stay on here because of the genuine atmosphere and the ideal we hold up for higher education.

Mr. ~~Lelfeld~~ Lyford's suggestion for us to send the Weekly Bulletin to all the Trustees is a good one, and I shall give instructions to the office to do so.

Mr. Bergamini is an artist, and therefore temperamentally he is slow in getting plans out, but he is at the same time engaged in handling two or three other jobs for the mission, but we hope that early next week we shall be able to send the Block Plan and the property map to America. I am very sorry for this delay which has been very taxing on my patience.

With affectionate regards,

Sincerely yours,

Francis C. McMi

Enc.
FCMW/C

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DR. FRANCIS CHO MIN WEI.

The son of a Cantonese merchant, Cho Min Wei was born in the typically Chinese city of Canton some forty five years ago. His early education was received in characteristically Chinese fashion and consisted mainly of memorizing the 12 volumes of the Confucian Classics so that he could repeat them verbatim. As each of these volumes has about as many words in it as the New Testament, his mental feat as a boy was no easy one.

The progressive spirit of his father was not satisfied with a Chinese education only, for the boy. At the age of about 12, he told his son that he was going to send him to a school in Central China in the city of Wuchang. It was a Christian school, he admitted and he himself was not a Christian, but it was a school with a fine reputation. He advised his son to make the best use possible of the advantages of the school but not to pay any attention to its religious teaching. So Cho Min Wei became a student at Boone Middle School conducted by the mission of the American Episcopal Church in the city of Wuchang which might be described from its numerous educational institutions of one kind or another, as the Boston of China.

Cho Min's record as a student was a good one. He did not fully obey his father's admonition about turning a deaf ear to Christian teaching. He listened and he watched. The result was that by the time he was ready to graduate from the middle school he had come to the conclusion that the Christian way of life was the way for him. As he entered the college department which had recently been established, he was also being prepared for Christian Baptism and for confirmation. By the time he was graduated from Boone College, he was a full fledged member of the

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Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (The Holy Catholic Church of China).

His record as a student was so unusual that his teachers at Boone and Bishop Roots felt that post graduate study in this country would be of great advantage. He came to this counntry, took post graduate work at Harvard and received an M.A. degree. That he was a person of keen mind and did his own thinking is indicated by his comments on some of the teaching of the Professor of Religion from whom he was taking lectures. He felt that this Professor did not recognize as fully as he should have done the place of religion in education. I remember seeing a letter when I was in China some years ago, which Cho Min Wei had written to a friend there commenting rather critically upon the Professor's attitude.

On his return to China, he became a teacher in Boone College and exerted a strong Christian influence among the students who recognized the keeness of his mind and the soundness of his thinking.

Several years later he went to England, took a course on Philosophy at the University of London and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Later still he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of the South, Sewanee.

Soon after his return to China from his second visit abroad, he was appointed President of Boone University as it had then become. He was occupying this position in 1927 when the troubles developed in central China after the capture of Wuchang by the Cantonese armies. There was a strong Communistic spirit in the University and middle school. Dr. Wei did his best to help the impetuous youth to see that the salvation of China was not to be found in communistic philosophy. This got him into

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trouble with Chinese authorities largely controlled by Russian Communists. Dr. Wei's arrest was sought and his life for a time was in danger. He succeeded in securing secret passage on a river boat from Wuchang to Shanghai. When he arrived there he was placed under arrest by the Shanghai authorities because the Communist enemies whom he had out-witted in Wuchang, telegraphed to the Shanghai authorities that a notorious Communist by the name of Wei was on a certain ship due in Shanghai in a day or two. He was carted off to prison but the next day was released through the guarantees given by one of his old teachers, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Sherman.

After the disorders of 1927-28 came to an end, Dr. Wei returned to Wuchang. He is now the President of Hua Chung (Central China) College, Wuchang. This institution affiliates institutions of higher learning which had previously been maintained by the Episcopal Church, the Reformed Church in the United States, by the English Congregationalists and Methodists and by Yale University in the City of Changsha, some 225 miles to the South. The college work is done upon the campus of Boone University.

Dr. Wei is one of the most unusual and effective speakers that have ever come from China to the United States. He applies Christian principles to any subject which he may be asked to discuss. His deep acquaintance with Chinese culture and literature enable him to interpret the mind of China in an unusual and most effective fashion.

The college of which he is the head is the only Christian institution of higher learning in a region containing

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a population of some eighty million or more people. It is being gradually developed, but Dr. Wei's ideals for it are that it should not exceed 700 or 800 pupils. At present it has 300. It is coeducational.

Dr. Wei has many friends among outstanding men in China's political life and of course is known from one end of China to the other for his work in education.

JWW:MK

November, 1937.

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私立中華大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

ASSOCIATED BOARDS

April 26, 1937.

Ack 7/6/37

Dr. B. A. Garside
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Garside: :

I have received your letter of March 22 concerning the possibility of Dr. Woodburne of Crozier Theological Seminary visiting China during the next academic year andteaching in some Christian university or college in this country.

I have talked this matter over with the head of our Department of Philosophy and Religion,and we feel that we are not in a position to extend any invitation to him to come to our College here, much to our regret. With the present high rate of exchange $800. U. S. currency, little as it is, is a very heavy item on the budget of a college like ours.

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

FCMW/C

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RECEIVED
MAY 27 1937
Mail Room

Dr. E. A. Gerstle
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y. U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Gerstle:

I have received your letter of March 25 concerning the possibility of Dr. Woodbridge Bingham's spending one more academic year studying Chinese history at Yale University in order to complete certain requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

I have talked this matter over with the head of our two colleges here, and we feel that we are not in a position to extend any invitation of this sort to some of our colleges for the present year. With the present high cost of exchange, etc. etc. contract, it is not as it is, to have very great demand on the budget of a college like ours.

Yours sincerely,

HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HSIANG COLLEGE
MEDICAL COLLEGE
NANKING THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ASSOCIATED
BOARDS

July 6, 1937

President Francis C. M. Wei,
Hua Chung College,
Wuchang, China.

Dear Dr. Wei,

We received some weeks ago your letter expressing interest in Professor Woodburne of Crozer Theological Seminary, but stating that it would not be possible for Hua Chung to make any substantial contribution toward his expenses, as outlined in my letter of March 22nd.

You will be interested to know that plans are being worked out whereby Doctor Woodburne will probably go out to China this summer, and will spend the autumn semester at the University of Shanghai. He might be available, for a time at least, during the spring semester, 1937-38. I believe that detailed plans have not yet been worked out. If Hua Chung is interested, you might get in touch with President Herman Liu and see whether any satisfactory arrangements could be made to have Dr. Woodburne in Wuchang for at least awhile next spring.

We are hoping that you will be coming to America during the next few months, and that we may have the privilege of seeing you here again.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

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September 7, 1937

Dr. Francis C. M. Wei
Yale Club
Vanderbilt Avenue & 44th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Wei:

Since our conference in Dr. Lobentsine's office last week, I have conferred with Mrs. Roys and others who have had charge of the arrangements for our China Colleges retreat at Poughkeepsie this week. All of them are eager to have you lead off as our principal speaker at the Friday evening session of the conference. When I mentioned to Dr. North that you were available he at once suggested that he withdraw entirely and leave you as our only speaker on Friday evening. I urged him, however, to give us a brief message which would be an introduction to what you yourself will say on the relationship of the present crisis to Christian higher education in China. He has consented to speak briefly, not more than ten or fifteen minutes, and we are quite sure that what he says will be very helpful to you in laying the foundation for your own message.

There will be ample time during the evening session for you to speak at whatever lengths you will. All of us will be eager to hear your message, and are looking to you to lead us in our thinking and planning as we face the problems which the present crisis brings. Following your message, the group may wish to give a little time to discussion Friday evening, although the sessions on Saturday morning will allow us more time for a full and free discussion of the problems we are considering.

Looking forward to seeing you again on Friday, I am

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

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Excerpt from
President's Report, 1936-37
Hua Chung College

Enrollment of Students

	Fall Total Enrollment		Spring Total Enrollment	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
School of Arts.....	60	79	49	65
School of Science.....	106	109	89	98
School of Education.....	42	20	36	17
	208	208	174	174

Sex of Students

	Fall	Spring
Men.....	146	117
Women.....	62	57
	208	174

Summary of Classes

	Fall			Spring		
Class	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior.....	13	4	17	13	4	17
Junior.....	10	8	18	8	7	15
Sophomore.....	41	11	52	33	9	42
Freshmen.....	82	39	121	63	37	100
	146	62	208	117	57	174

Religious Affiliation of Students

Christian.....	97
Non-Christian.....	77
	174

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September 10, 1937

Dr. Francis Wei
Vassar College
Alumnae House
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

My dear Francis:

I expect you remember coming and talking with me just before I left England, about policy and leadership at the West China Union University. I have raised the whole question at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the University held here today. I have thought we need to do a good deal of thinking as to the aim and scope of the University, as to methods of insuring that it shall become more and more Chinese, both in personnel and in finance; and I have also mentioned the difficult question of military training. The Executive Committee has, I am glad to say, agreed to appoint three people to act as leaders of informal discussion groups. Dr. Cartwright has been asked to act for New York, Chancellor Wallace for Toronto, and I myself for London. The idea is to divide the membership of the Board into these three sections and to urge them to study this whole issue, meeting as often as they feel it necessary and sharing with one another and with the general faculty out in Chengtu the results of discussions.

We have asked the faculty to let us have the recommendations of the Policy Committee as soon as they are adopted, together with as much as they feel they can share with us of the factual and discussion sections of the report of the Policy Committee which I showed you in my room at Gower Street.

As you acted as Chairman of this Policy Committee and have the whole matter so much on your mind, I wonder if you would be kind enough to put into writing what seemed to me to be the main questions for discussion. I did not unfortunately make notes at the time you were talking with me in London, and though I have a general impression and have ajotted down some notes since, I should greatly value your help if you can spare the time.

When you write, please let me know if I may use your name, or if you would rather that I did not reveal the fact that you had written out these suggestions. You cannot catch me in America, I fear, as I am leaving tomorrow night, and so I have put my home address which is: Chengtu, 24 Lake View, Edgeware,

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Middlesex, England.

I hope you will all have a first-rate Retreat at Poughkeepsie, and I look forward to seeing you as soon as you can come to England.

With warmest good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

MTS:VW

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President Francis C. M. Wei's speech - September 10, 1937

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very glad to have this opportunity to meet with you this evening. It is an extraordinary occasion at this time when possibly there are hundreds ~~and~~ of thousands of Chinese and Japanese being killed in China and ~~when~~ yet we meet here so peaceably and quietly in the United States. When I think about the suffering that is unfolding itself before our eyes, ~~and~~ I am convinced that it is just this occasion that we ~~want to~~ should rethink our policy for the Christian Colleges in the future and what may lay in store for them after this conflict. This present crisis is a tragedy to me. Not because I had not expected it; in fact, I have been dreading it all these years. Yet it is a tragedy because it has come just at a time when I feel that China is at her best moment, When China is just rediscovering herself after one hundred years of contact with the West. We had our philosophy, we had our social fabric, we had our political educational system, we were satisfied with ourselves and that was our sin, and then the West came to us uninvited. I often refer to that as an accident, "an act of God" in the language of the insurance company.

It took a long, long time for us to find our position or place in the sun. We did not find it, ~~as~~ through all the wars in the nineteenth century and the political struggles at the end of the century and up to the beginning of the present time, ~~and all you might have~~ heard about up to about ten years ago, and then when the Revolution was going on ~~we told~~ Yet within the last ten years we ~~It happened that~~ have been able to find our place and have tried to forge ahead. I know that our leaders after 1928 for some years tried to have a simple reasonable program of reconstruction to produce first before arming ourselves. It would be foolish, certainly futile to try to arm, and the consequence was that Japan walked into Manchuria and occupied it by force. I cannot call that a policy of non-resistance in the Christian sense of the word. We did not resist because we couldn't. It was not an honorable thing to do. I still resent it. But that opened our eyes. We must arm ourselves at any cost. So beginning with 1932, after the Shanghai trouble,

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A year and a half ago we started a program of armament. I was talking with an old friend of mine, a Chinese educator, who has an important position in Nanking, ~~and it was only a year and a half ago when I was sitting~~ As I sat in his office, ~~and~~ he said to me, as an old friend, ~~he said~~ that when the Japanese came into Manchuria in September, 1931, if we had tried to resist we would not have been able to fight, ~~for one week.~~ On a modern scale of war, ~~we could not have resisted~~ for more than one week. A year ago he told me that if we could have six more months we ought to be able to put up at least six months of stubborn resistance. We have had eighteen months, so the war is going to be prolonged and is not going to be finished very soon. Japan has mobilized all her standing army in China. How much gain is she able to claim today? More than two months already have elapsed ~~xxx~~ since the trouble at Marco Polo Bridge broke out and since the fighting began on August 13 in Shanghai. When the trouble first broke out in the North I was in London and was talking with some of my friends at that time who have very responsible positions, ~~and~~ I said, what are we going to do? They replied, ~~said~~ stubborn resistance, and it has been stubborn resistance. I am sure, you have followed the papers and feel that the resistance has been ~~was an~~ honorable ~~one~~ and good ~~and~~ yet it is a tragedy, just at a time when we feel that we are on our feet able to do something to uplift four hundred sixty million people and have a real program of reconstruction. But this thing has come upon us. What does it mean? It ~~would~~ mean that one of the greatest crimes of the twentieth century is being committed by this modern war in China. But, this ~~morning~~ time, as Dr. North has said, China is forced to arm herself and fight. God forbid that we should accept the policy that only might is right. Still we trust God, but must keep our powder dry. We appealed to the League of Nations. We would never have believed that an appeal to the League of Nations would have failed us. We appealed again. I am sure the League of Nations shattered our faith ~~of~~ and confidence in the civilized world. It shattered our faith in the goodness of human nature ~~and~~ that is what it means, ~~and~~ as Generalissimo Chiang said, we are not fighting just our own war. We are fighting a war for a great cause, the cause of liberalism, the cause of

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democracy, the cause of liberty. I have just come from a conference in Edinborough, and it was preceded by the conference at Oxford. I went to the conference at Oxford because for two or three years I have been interested in the question of Christian and I am still Christian. I don't see any hope of any compatibility between the two. What does totalarianism really mean? It means a state sets itself up as the supreme authority, recognizing no authority above itself, a state making absolute claim upon the supreme loyalty of every individual, leaving no place for God, no place for individual personality. If a totalarian would mean that as Christians we must fight against it even at a cost, of more . We cannot have such a state in the world if Christianity teaches us, that we owe our supreme loyalty only to the Almighty God. Japan's way is the totalarian way. What is Japan's national philosophy? Japan is a separate land. The Emporer is a direct descendant of the Sun God, Japan has a mission for the whole world. The world is waiting for a solution and Japan knows the secret to it. Japan is going to give it to the whole world. Japan is starting to give it to China. Japan says that we are unreasonable. I do not know why, but before this trouble for some years they kept sending me - I don't know from where - pamphlets and booklets apparently from Japanese sources intended for in..... in China telling us how disappointed they have been that we were not able to understand their good intentions, possibly due to our insincerity. They want to make Asia safe for the Asiatics. They want to make Asia safe for the Japanese. Of course, security is the thing that Japan has been wanting. She needs it, but she has followed the wrong way. Totalarianism is the psychology of war. No one would want to accept or support totalarianism unless the person is under the influence of war psychology. When war comes everyone of us will support totalarianism. The situation is one to create all the time constantly in the minds of our people the feeling of insecurity. Japan is afraid of Russia for various obvious reasons, and so the Japanese slogan is cooperation. To prevent communism from spreading in the Far East we ought to enlist the sympathy of the free democratic

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states, the United States, Great Britain and France, ~~but~~ everybody understands that ~~gain~~. If Japan should have wanted the cooperation, the genuine and sincere cooperation of the Chinese, we were ready to join hands with them, provided it ~~was~~ real cooperation and not Japanese domination. It is not easy to dominate four hundred sixty million people, although I am not as optimistic as others, as our friends who believe that when we let Japan come in, Japan will be assimilated. This is a different age not the fourteenth century, not the seventeenth, eighteenth, ~~or~~ nineteenth or twentieth centuries. I don't see how we are going to assimilate the Japanese. But, I am sure of this that should China be defeated in this war the worst of the war has only begun, ~~the more Russia~~ all of which will go to make another war. That is the tragedy. But in face of such a situation it is very difficult to talk about the future of Christian Higher Education in China, much as I believe that that is one of the most effective ways of Christianity to make an effective imprint upon the Chinese. I feel and say it when I have invested the best part of my life for the last twenty-six years as a Christian educator. A mere drop in the bucket - yet, when we remember that my faith is the Christian faith and after all the whole Christian movement is an adventure in faith, I have no right to feel after one hundred thirty years now of the Protestant Christian Missions in China we can claim only one-tenth of one per cent of the Chinese population in the churches, but the Christian influence in China is far greater than one-tenth of one per cent, far greater than one per cent, even ten per cent. We cannot measure it by figures. No one can help being deeply touched by the Christian character of Generalissimo Chiang and Madame Chiang when one reads the accounts of the Sian Affair. I visit the government offices in Nanking almost every year, at least once a year. I have been doing it for the last six or seven years. I was in Nanking in March and one of the things that impressed me most was the optimism and the self-confidence of the officials of the different Ministries. From the minister in each department I was hopeful that a better day had already come. Much has been due to

the wholesome influence of the leader of our government in General Chiang himself and so I can mention others, not only in politics but in education, in industry, in business, almost in every walk of life of Christian influence in China far greater than the number of Christians we can count in the church registers today, and I make bold to say that a great deal of that is due to Christian education that the Protestant Boards Missions have been sponsoring every since they first came to China. What is the future of the Christian Colleges? Before this struggle I thought it was a great future. Professor Paul Monroe was in our College this last spring and on one evening he sat down with me for a long consultation and we agreed upon this principle. The day is gone for Christian Colleges to pioneer. Pioneer is a bad word, a misleading word. I was visiting one of the Christian Colleges about a year ago where I found much they have established that must be suspended. Such things are too common in that College and when he is on furlough only made a mess of the situation in putting an agricultural department with one professor, a common place in our Christian Colleges because we believe so much in pioneering instead of thinking through the problem of what we can do and do best to make a contribution to the educational movement in China. What is left for us? For some years to come — possibly we do not know how long, but for some years the chance is still ours to set the standards. Western learning is still something new in China. As an advisor, appointed by the government for one of our national universities I know very well myself how difficult it is to know what the extent ought to be in each subject.

Therefore, much of the time and energy and money is unprofitably spent today in some of the universities. It is planned for us to set the proper standards, the best standards that we can find in Europe and in America, and then it is our opportunity for many years to come to be continually improving standards. and then Professor Monroe agrees with us that our standards must be preeminently as Christian private institutions, with the Christian motive particularly emphasized. Our

superior contribution is in the field of character giving to our students a philosphy of life, a faith that would be an anchorage of life after their graduation, an anchorage which no storm could shake. That is our function and with that in view we can still forge ahead and try to do a good job. Will that opportunity still remain there in face of this present situation and after the war? The war surely is not going to last forever. Neither China nor Japan could stand it or afford it very long even if the races of the world stand by. It must come to an end very soon. If China is to be defeated, which is very likely in a way, and whatever we would find it difficult to carry on any Christian work. It would be a serious handicap. I hope that in this Retreat here we will be able to think this thing through and be prepared for the worst. Optimistic as I am, I want to be prepared for the worst even though every one of us wants to hope for the best.

is dominating by Japanese interest and Christian work would not have any smooth sailing. Christian higher education in the whole of China would be dominated by (?) the Japanese. We are going to have a very hard time, but we must be prepared for it and see how we are going to change our policy, change our program, change our tactics. China is going to arise again and China arising needs whatever influence, Christian influence and interest that may be made. China may not be defeated. Coming into this hall for this meeting one of my seniors told me that her attitude is always optimistic. She could not see how China could get the worst. Possibly Japan may collapse tomorrow. So,there is a great possibility of that. I do not want to see Japan collapse. You may not believe that, but I don't hate the Japanese, and certainly I do not want to see Japan collapse. If Japan should collapse, we would have a great problem on our hands. We do not want to have a neighbor which is in trouble all the time. You in this country and we in China do not want to see Japan collapse. Very likely if the war should drag on for 12 - 16 or 18 months both countries would be exhausted. Both countries are poor

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countries. It is foolish to talk about war in China in this present time. War has been forced upon us.Both may be exhausted and how is this Christian work going to continue should the churches be destroyed and school buildings ruined, ~~with~~ We feel thankful that up to the present we have not heard mentioned the destruction of any of the Christian College Plants. But, news may come at any time. I received a letter from the acting-president just the other day saying that the government had ordered us to be prepared to operate twelve hours a day, double time, and to take in as many students as possible from areas affected by the war. We do not know how we are going to do it but it is our service. It is our contribution for those who are not able to be taken care of in other parts of the country. It is a challenge and encouragement. We are not sure at all that the next mail may bring the news that our plant has been destroyed by air raids. It may be possible within the next two or three months or by the time war comes to an end that we may find that half of our Colleges have been destroyed. We people in the United States and Great Britain send money to invest in these physical plants. [redacted] But I do believe that this war is not going to , and in five years our people are going to win. Certainly the Chinese cannot rebuild the Colleges. Our loses will be heavy, but our loses in physical plant will be insignificant in comparison to our loses of a spiritual nature. Japanese and three years ago when she had she has this fine porcelain vase which has been broken by this war. I don't see how it is going to be mended. That is the spiritual loss. How are we going to remove the hatred? And if any domination of the Japanese should continue, as I have already said, our loss would be even more serious. Christianity is incompatible with totalarianism. May be in this divine challenge that we at this moment must rethink our policy and be prepared for the worst so that we won't be taken by surprise. How about the immediate future of the people? How are we going to take care of all the Christian students in the few Colleges that can possibly remain open during the next twelve months? Where are we going to get the funds? Many of the Christian Colleges, practically all of the Colleges except St. John's University which is

not registered have been receiving grants from the central government and some from the provincial government. I wouldn't be surprised at all if the central government should send us grants because they do things that surprise us. When that it means quite a few thousands of dollars. I do not see how our students would come even to ~~West China~~ West China and Lingnan Universities are making plans to open at the present time. I don't see how those students are going to pay their fees. Suppose students should come as refugees from Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking areas and possibly from Foochow Christian Middle Schools. What about the Christian students from our mission schools and our Christian Colleges, are we going to take care of them or should we turn them out?

Fifteen dollars Chinese currency would mean a great deal to them, and yet fifteen dollars may be needed for support of a whole family just for rice alone for one month. Fifteen dollars amounts to one hundred fifty should we accept it at the reduced rate. So, those Colleges which may be able to open may not be able to receive as much in fees as they would ordinarily. Few Colleges would have to borrow professors and teachers from other places where the Colleges would not be able to operate. I could not visualize professors of our Christian Colleges coming and remain with their families, with their homes destroyed and whatever savings they may have lost and now they come to us and we need them for our emergency program. Are they going to be supported, I mention only some of the problems that we must face immediately as an emergency measure. Are we prepared for that? Then, there is a more important thing to my mind. Has our policy been really perfect? I am sure I am one of the skeptics when it comes to the policy of the Christian Higher Education in China. I see so many defects in my own College and so many defects in other Colleges in China. I have studied at close range in China and yet not meeting their needs in China. I don't know what the policy of Christian higher education is in China up to the present time. It is the time now for us to think it through, rethink

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it, as we are forced by this crisis to think it through because we are faced with a challenge. We must produce better students, better Christian students, better Chinese Christian students in order to face the future situation. Is our College educational program really with a definite end? Have we been able tonight to see our situation and has permitted all our faculties in the different Colleges. Have we been able to get it across to our students? Will a Christian educator come to visit some of our Colleges and say what he ought to be able to say about them.

I don't always feel comfortable when I examine closely the problem of each of those Colleges. I find I am born a skeptic because I want to be severe with myself and with the work in which I have been engaged for the last quarter of a century. I am sure this present crisis has come to us not in vain, even if we should take the opportunity of being together during the next day just to think along those lines and don't pat ourselves on the shoulders that we have done well. I hate to hear compliments. I like adverse criticism. It is the time to criticise ourselves because we are challenged to face a situation to which certainly ourselves are not equal and we dare to face it only because of our Christian faith.

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Dr. Wei's Speech - September 11, 1937 - Morning Session

I am very glad that Dr. Warnshuis has struck that note in regard to the situation in China. You may be able to recognize it. Some seriousness is going on and as I said last night I do not know how long it will continue, but think about the Christian Colleges and possible support and sympathy from this country. Let us do everything we can, the Associated Boards as well as the Mission Boards to keep vision vividly before our constituents. The door is not closed for greater service in China in the form of Christian higher education as to the most effective means of making Christian impact upon the new Chinese leadership that the country is working for. Don't let us get the defeatist psychology. Don't let us spread that kind of psychology, if we are attempted to have it ourselves. The door is not closed. We must keep it open. Let us try to get it across to our supporters and friends that a new challenge, a fresh challenge will come to us after the war. How are we going to meet that challenge we do not know, because we cannot predict the developments - but, the challenge is sure to come and we must meet it. I think it would be worth our while just to consider a few of the things this morning as how to prepare the minds of the people of this country for this new situation which will not close the door but will open it wider. One concrete thing that we must do is to keep in touch with developments in China from day to day. I am afraid it will be more and more difficult to get mail. I do not know if cables are entirely cut off, but we could get radio messages through. It may be necessary for us to go to the expense of getting immediate reports from all the Christian Colleges as to the actual situation because we must keep our constituents informed of what is going on and hide no facts from them. If any physical plants are destroyed or damaged let them know and prepare their minds for even worse things that may happen any time as accidents of war. And the second thing is to inform our constituents as to the institutions that are actually operating under very difficult circumstances and what those circumstances are, we must take care of our Christian students, try to hold them together. If they

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should get scattered it would be difficult to get them together again. From our experience during events in 1926-27 the students scattered. In the building up of Christian institutions, from my personal experience, the most difficult thing is to get a start - even more difficult than to get financial support. We ~~would have~~ should ~~to~~ build up some kind of a staff ~~in~~ from each institution, ~~from~~ for the government and community service. Every encouragement ought to be given them to do that. To make it possible for them to join the government and community service. It would be a black mark on our records as heads of the College Staffs if the Christian members should refuse to render the service at this time of the greatest need in the country. We must give them every possible encouragement. As Christians it is our duty to do so. I don't think many of our faculty staff would be drafted into the army to fight because the other people are prepared to fight, but they have many opportunities to serve the community and the nation in a way in which they are prepared, and then we must look forward to the future. Some of our physical plants may be destroyed, but physical plants do not mean so tremendously much to me. Two things come to my mind in this connection. I never felt more blessed than when I got out of my house in September, 1926 without anything and travelled about. Since then, I have been traveling light. I have not been accumulating as many books as I used to do. I gave away a library collection of mine. The acquisitive instinct hasn't possessed me as much as it used to. Instances like this sometimes teach tomorrow's lessons but another thought ~~I see~~ is possibly the resurrection of the body. We must need some kind of body not necessarily this present one which we love so much, and It is these two thoughts together that lead me to think that we must make some kind of a plan but not necessarily the kind of a plan that we think is necessary at the present time. We must have the spirit to go on to do the work. And so, don't think about physical plants so much - think of the work and the spirit that is to be expressed in that work and keep that before our constituents. The work has to go on. What are the concrete things that we can do at this time in preparation for the future? One thing is that we must train more men, Chinese men and women. Some be prepared to pay the price. We haven't got enough support from Christian sources

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of our institutions may not be allowed to operate for a year or two. I am one of those who are always prepared for the worst. Let us think of our future leaders from among our own Chinese students or others in this country who may be able to get out of China if they cannot do any better work within the country at present. We need them certainly for the future. We haven't trained enough men and women for even our own Christian Colleges. If we could have the services of one out of four trained by us we ought to be thankful. They will serve the nation in other ways. So, if we cannot operate some Colleges for a year or two let us train for future leadership to replace some of the men who will go from our service, as for instance myself, in a few years, and to bring up new leadership, younger leaders with new leadership. Certainly that is one thing we can do. Put that before our constituency with the feeling that that is the thing to do under the circumstances. # We do not have a sufficient number of trained missionaries for our work. Speaking from my own experience, I feel that after registration the greater opportunity for Christian work among the students Hua Chung College has offered to us, but we haven't got enough workers to meet the need. For many years to come missionaries should be trained along these lines, but particularly possessed of /Christian motive, to go out and work among the Chinese. Can we not encourage some of the younger men and women in this country to prepare for service in the Christian Colleges after this present crisis? Don't get them discouraged as leaders, keep the vision before them that there will be an opportunity--a challenging opportunity. Keep before them that there will be a fresh opportunity--a more challenging opportunity to serve. Get[illegible] missionaries to serve now, prepared to go out and work. Think of doors wide open. How our opportunities are going to come to us we do not know, but I assure you that they will come. # I am one of those again who do not believe that we can maintain Christian character or Christian belief if we have to depend upon non- Christian sources for the burden of our budget. I haven't seen it done anywhere. If we are going to have Christian Colleges which will remain Christian in character we must be prepared to pay the price. We haven't got enough support from Christian sources

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if we are to keep our institutions really Christian and really effective. More support is necessary to maintain the twelve Christian Colleges in China today and continue to keep them Christian and effective. I think that is the thing to get across to our constituenty. I say it again because it is one of my strong convictions. So as soon as we begin to depend largely upon non-Christian sources, government funds et cetera for support of our Christian Colleges then we face a real danger of losing the Christian character of our Christian institutions, and those institutions will become just so many more Chinese institutions.- worthwhile of support, of course, but I don't believe it is the business of the Christian churches and the Christian sources to support just educational institutions in China. I think it is of the whole nation of China - four hundred sixty million people - but we have to keep a few Christian Colleges really Christian in order to supply China with the Christian leadership, and we cannot do it without paying the price. Is it untimely to think about it? I think that this crisis is challenging us to think the matter through. Are we going to have Christian Colleges, or are we going to support just Colleges, and be prepared to pay for it? Count the cost and be prepared to pay it.

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YALE-IN-CHINA ASSOCIATION

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(HUA CHUNG COLLEGE)

THE YALI UNION MIDDLE SCHOOL

THE HUNAN-YALE MEDICAL COLLEGE
(HOSPITAL AND NURSING SCHOOL)

OFFICERS

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Sidney Lovett, '13, Vice-President
Francis S. Hutchins, '33 M.A., Vice-President and Representative of the Board in China
Richard D. Weigle, '31, Executive Secretary
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Rachel A. Dowd, Recording Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

CHINA ADDRESS
Changsha, China

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS
905A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, Connecticut

January 12, 1938

Rev. A. M. Sherman, S.T.D., Chairman
Board of Trustees
Hua Chung College
412 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Dr. Sherman:

I received your letter of January 5th informing me that the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Hua Chung College, has received a check for $4703.80, of which $1,433 are contributions especially designated for Hua Chung and the balance is the pro-rata share in the undesignated emergency contributions solicited by the Associated Boards, and that to this sum there is to be added $231.00, previously received from the Associated Boards, making a total of $4,934.80 on hand for the College from the Associated Boards.

You asked whether we should send all of this money immediately to the College Treasurer, designating its use, or advise as to its use, or whether it would be well to keep some of it in this country until the emergency needs of the College are more clearly defined.

Of course, without action of the Board of Trustees, we have no authority to appropriate any of this money received. I am not in a position to say at present what the emergency needs of the College are. I have written repeatedly to the Acting President and the Treasurer of the College, asking them to send me an itemized estimate of the needs to meet the

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the emergency situation in the College. Now that the College is closed for the term earlier than the time scheduled on account of the panicky situation in Wuchang after the fall of Nanking, it is rather difficult to say whether we shall be able to reopen for the second semester on February 14th, as has been the plan of the Senate of the College.

According to letters received from both the Acting President and Dean Taylor, if the College should not be able to reopen for the second semester, which I am afraid will likely be the case, all the money received from the Associated Boards would be needed to pay the salaries which would otherwise be met by tuition and other fees received from students. As the Board of Trustees is going to meet some time in February, we may be able to get information from the College before then to guide the action of the Board.

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

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412 Sycamore Street,
June 15, 1938.

Francis C. M. Wei, Ph.D.,
Methodist Missionary Society,
24 Bishopsgate,
London E. C. 2, England.

Dear Francis:

It was good to have your letter of May 23 and to know something of your undertakings in England. I have heard also that you went over to Utrecht as China's representative to the meeting to organize the World Council of Churches. I am so glad that you could go to that.

It sounded strange to know that you had had a heavier schedule in England than in America. I thought American energy laid heavier loads on us than is attempted in lands where they believe less in activity. However, it is a joy to know that you have put Hua Chung on the map for our English fellow-workers.

I note yourplans to leave England the end of June and return to China via America and also that these plans are subject to revision. Just now the uncertainty about Whhan must be terrifying to the people there. The news for the last few days, however, seems to be that Japan's army from the North is not making progress and that the flooding by the Yellow River may cut off the Japanese source of supplies. We can not say whaatthe summer will bring forth or what the plans for the immediate future of the College are to be. The putting into effect of the conscription law may take some of our students. I do not know its exact provisions.

A letter has come from Bishop Roots today, written on the train from the Pacific to Little Rock, Arkansas. He expects to be passing through Cincinnati on Juan 21 or 22; unfortunately my wife and I will both be away and will miss him and Frances. We expect to go to Hartford this week for Arthur's graduation from Trinity College. I shall not return to Cincinnati until after the Gambier Summer Conference on July 1st.

The last letter we had from Patty was a Clipper letter dated May 17. She did not speak at all of that letter of conditions in Hankow. Evidently they go worse after that or she is afraid to mention them.

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Dr. Wetherell

We expect to be in Cincinnati from July 1 to 7, then we go to the Kanuga Summer Conference. I expect to be at the Kanuga Conference grounds, Hendersonville, North Carolina, from July 8 until about August 12. It would be fine for us if you could visit us there. If you could come during the Conference period, which is July 9 to 23, it would be especially fine. It is becoming the largest conference in the Episcopal Church and offers a fine opportunity to meet many leaders among the women especially. Is there any hope of this if you come to America?

Affectionately yours,

As from M.M.S.
24, Bishopsgate,
London E.C.2.

TELEPHONE
2633 NORWICH.

224, UNTHANK ROAD,
NORWICH.

May 23, 1938.

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Sherman,

Pardon this long delay in writing & thank you for the telegram you sent & the boat before my sailing for London. It was very kind of you.

Since my landing here on Apr. 2, I have been constantly on the road with a schedule even heavier than that in America, owing to the smaller distances. But it gives me splendid opportunities & visit the churches & people who support the Methodist Mission & the London Mission. Hua Chung is certainly better known now & is arousing great interest.

The two missions are undertaking to raise no special funds for our college. They have acted however to commend our building scheme to their supporters, so that I have a free access to them. Particularly Mr. Rattenbury is doing everything possible to contact possible donors. So far there has been little success. Only some £30 or US $150 has been raised! But money is not our main objective, is it?

Suchow has fallen! Hankow is the next objective according to the Japanese spokesman. But we are in God's hands.

I expect to leave England the end of June & return to China via the Pacific. It is difficult however to book any passage on a boat that will not touch the Japanese ports. If I should fail I'll return via Suez. I shall be back in Wuchang later in September. Conditions in the College up to May 10 are normal with 157 students. Forces & Rel Wi

281 Fourth Ave,
New York City.

Yale Club
Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street
New York

July 27, 1938.

Dear Dr. Sherman,

I have not written since I returned to this country from England on July 4th, because things had been so uncertain & my plans so indefinite.

At first I intended to go back to China by an Empress boat. I did'nt see why I should'nt do that as other Chinese had done it. But as soon as I arrived here Dr. Wood & others urged me not to touch Japan even when I did not intend to leave an English boat on Japanese waters. I was going to go back to England & take the

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Suez way. Richard Weigle consulted Dr. Wood, Dr. Lobenstine & Dr. Warnshuis & advised me to go by air from San Francisco. I have accepted their advice & am flying from San Francisco on Aug. 3rd by the "China Clipper," expecting to be back to Hongkong on Aug. 10th if all goes well.

The latest news is that the College is moving to Kweilin in Kwangsi & that my family are in Changsha en route to Kweilin with other families. I shall write you when I arrive at Kweilin & where Bishop Tilman would instruct me to go after my arrival at Hongkong.

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With affectionate regards to Mrs.
Sherman & yourself & remembrance
to Bishop & Mrs. Hobson,

Dave,

Yours as ever

Francis C. McVey

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San Francisco, Cal.
Aug. 5, 1938.

Dear Dr. Sherman,

Thank you for your kind letter of July 30, received upon my arrival here on Aug. 3.

The "Clipper" on which I am booked to fly back to China is delayed & is departing only tomorrow Saturday, at 3 p.m. I expect to be in Hongkong on Aug. 13. As soon as I get to Hongkong, I'll wire to Bishop Gilman ask for instruction as how to proceed next. Very probably I shall fly to Kweilin & get to work in the College. It is such a privilege to know that I shall be working with such great friends of the Church & of the College like yourself & with all those loyal colleagues back there on the faculty. You may trust that I'll do my very best to hold out our post there in the College as a Christian institution for the peace of the world & for the extension of God's Kingdom on earth.

Things look dark at present but we are in safe hands. God still reigns, although His ways are not always clear to us. But we feel His guiding hand from day to day & we are not fearful.

Hope you have good news from Patty. She is a brave girl.

The kindest regards to Mrs. Sherman & your good self. Yours affectionately

Francis C. Wei

(Copy of letter from Dr. Francis Wei to Mr. Richard D. Weigle, received ~~ab~~ New Haven October 22, 1938)

Hua Chung College
Kweilin
Kwangsi, China
August 30, 1938

Mr. Richard D. Weigle
905-A Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. U.S.A.

Dear Dick:

I am afraid this letter will be much delayed because I have not been able to write earlier, and also because only two of the three Clippers are now running. First of all let me say that I enjoyed the air trip very much. It is expensive, and it anyone is taking it to save time, not much time is likely to be saved. I was delayed for three days in San Francisco, and two days on the way on account of weather conditions, arriving in Hongkong only on the 15th. I took a day to go back to see my mother, and a couple of days in Hongkong to get things straight. The journey from Hongkong to Kweilin is five days, which is record time. Richard Bien and Taylor took fourteen days to get here.

I am going to write a long account of the moving of the College from Wuchang to Kweilin. It is a thrilling story, but I am not going to go into details here. Everybody can feel proud of the spirit of the faculty and of the students. Paul Kwei always arises to the situation. He was in charge of the moving of 160 faculty members and families, and students, with 140 boxes of equipment and books, and 300 pieces of baggage all the way from Wuchang to Kweilin, through Yochow to Changsha by boat, through Hangyang and Tongan to Chuenchow by rail, and by bus to Kweilin. It was an heroic job. They arrived here on August 21st, after 46 days on the way - it is a long trek. Since my arrival here on August 25th we have been having meetings of the Senate both day and night to get things organized. Richard Bien and Taylor have been in charge of getting rented quarters for the College, including classrooms and laboratory space, faculty residences, offices and hostels for students. The missions in Kweilin are most cordial, and we are getting one large building and some mat sheds on the property of the Southern Baptist Mission. We are setting our enrollment at the limit of 200 students - 120 men and 60 women. Under the circumstances we do not consider it wise to have too large a number because we do not want to let down standards, nor to weaken our Christian character.

Two thirds of the faculty and staff are already here, many with their families. The Kweis, the Djangs, the P.K.Ch'ens, Richard Bien (his family in Hongkong) the Haus of the chemistry department (from Shanghai), and the Hsiungs of the School of Science, with all assistants, some of their families Taylor, Hu I and family, John Lo and wife of the School of Education, one member of the department of Chinese, Dr. K. C. Chang and family of the economic department, Ma of the department of history, and all the administrative staff are here. About ten more are ready to come. Fifty men students and thirty five women are already in our rented hostels. We have got our business offices completely re-organized and every one of the faculty of professorial rank has a full time job to get things started before the College officially opens on October 1st. It is likely that the Government will require our students, except seniors, to go to camp for concentrated training for two months from November 1st until the end of December. This will mean that we shall have no winter vacation, and we shall suspend work

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only for about a week about the middle of April and then carry on the second term until the first of August so as to get in 28 weeks of lectures for the year if the general circumstances should so permit. (Since dictating this, we have reasons to believe the military camp may be cancelled.)

Kweilin is a lively city especially since Hua Chung has moved here. Prices are going up every day and our girls make the streets look very fashionable. But no place is like home! While everybody is happy and in good spirits all are looking forward to the day when we shall pack up to go back to Wuchang and see our new building started. As far as the military situation and the political prospects in China are concerned I feel about the same as I did when I sae you in New York last, but the little of the country I have seen since my return makes me feel that the potentiality of China is really immense, and if we can hold together we shall come out on top in the end, but a great deal of suffering and misery is still ahead of us. God, however, still reigns in heaven - let us hope for the best.

Please send a copy of this letter to Dr. John Weed, and if possible other copies to Dr. Sherman, Dr. Lobenstine, Dr. Warnshuis, Dr. Casselman in America,and to Mr. Rattenbury, Mr. Cocker Brown, and Mr. Castleton in London.

I shall write in greater detail in about a fortnight.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Francis C. M. Wei

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Hua Chung
Wei

私立華中大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Kweilin, Kwangsi,
China,

7th September, 1938.

The Rev. A.L.Warnshuis D.D.
Treasurer, Board of Trustees Hua Chung College,
International Missionary Council,
156 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY. U.S.A.

JAN 9 1939
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-Rech 2-2-39

Dear Dr. Warnshuis,

I wrote you from San Fransisco before the Philippine Clipper took off on August 6th.

I had a very interesting and comfortable trip to Hongkong in spite of the two days delay, one day at Guam and another day at Manilla, on account of weather conditions, arriving at Hongkong onAugust 15th. I left Hongkong on the 20th and got to Kweilin on the 25th making record time. Two of our faculty members took seventeen days to cover the same distance. There is no transportation by air from Hongkong to Kweilin.

160 faculty members, families and students left Wuchang on July 11th with 140 boxes of books and apparatus and 300 pieces of baggage, and after stopping at different places they finally got here on August 20th to 23rd. Dr.Richard Bien and Dr. Taylor had been sent ahead of them by the Board of Directors to find rented quarters for the College, and by the time I arrived here they had succeeded in securing enough buildings and houses for us to make a start, and during the last two weeks we have been doing everything possible to get more houses for hostels and faculty residences. Now we have reached the point of being able to feel that we can look forward with confidence to opening the College on October 1st. Two-thirds of our faculty are already here, and about 100 students, men and women, are already in our rented hostels waiting for the beginning of the term. Everybody seems to be in splendid spirits, and we are very happy to be able to make social contacts with the local missions and the Provincial Government authorities both civil and military.

Only a small portion of our equipment and books is being transported to Kweilin. Everything that is not absolutely essential to the carrying on of our instructional programme here is being left behind in the charge of Bishop Gilman

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and John L. Coe, who are making arrangements for the more valuable stuff to be stored in the godowns of Messrs.Jardine, Matheson & Co, in the former British Concession in Hankow.

It is very fortunate indeed that we have been able to secure the $3,000 U.S. currency in July. That amount is necessary to move the College, and in order to meet our emergency expenditures for the renting of buildings and houses, as well as to meet the needs of emergency salaries, we have to fall back upon the $7,000 U.S. left over from last year. We shall have at least 200 students which is the maximum fixed by the Senate of the College, but the likelihood is that we may have to go beyond that limit. Most of the students are not able to pay full fees and so the question of reducing fees for the students is a serious one, and under the circumstances we must do whatever we can to help out the students. If nothing unexpected should happen we may be able to carry on with the funds already budgetted, including the Associated Boards emergency money, but our needs this coming year are really much greater than those of the last year, and so if the Associated Boards are going to raise any money we ought to put in a larger claim.

Enclosed please find a statement of account for my travelling from England to Kweilin, not including the passage on the Queen Mary which was paid by the Missions in England. I am sending the balance as stated in the statement to Mr.John F.Coe, Treasurer of the College, and he will credit it to the Trustees in New York.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

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Mrs Lowrie
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私立中華大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

Kweilin, Kwangsi,
CHINA.
7th September, 1938

DEPARTMENT OF
FOREIGN MISSIONS
OCT 24 1938
J. W. WOOD
281-4th AVE., NEW YORK

Dr. J.W.Wood,
281 Fourth Avenue,
New York City,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Wood,

I presume Bishop Gilman relayed to you a cablegram from Wuchang shortly after he had received mine which was sent from Kweilin to Wuchang on August 26th, the day after my arrival here, reporting my arrival in Kweilin and the general conditions of the College.

I waited for three days at Alameda for the Philippine Clipper to take off, and on the way we were delayed for two more days owing to weather conditions. We arrived at Hongkong only on the 15th. You will see that the air trip may not save a great deal of time, because by fast boat from the western coast it would take only 16 days to reach Hongkong, but in my case it was not considered wise to go by boat. Aside from this the Clipper trip was the most comfortable and pleasant. Every precaution was taken to ensure the safety of the passengers and it still remains a mystery how the Hawaian Clipper should be missing.

It took almost as much time to get to Kweilin from Hongkong as to get from America to Hongkong. It took me only five days, but two of my colleagues travelled for 17 days before they reached there. I was going to take the plane from Hongkong to Kweilin, but no planes have been running for some time along that route.

Dr. Paul Kwei brought to Kweilin from Wuchang 160 faculty members, families and students and office staff, together with 140 boxes of equipment and books, and 300 pieces of baggage. They left Wuchang on July 11th by boat to Changsha, from there to Hengyang by train and then from Hengyang to Tongan by train, then onward to Ch'uenchow, and then from Ch'uenchow by bus to Kweilin, taking altogether 40 to 43 days. The first batch arrived here on August 20th and the last on August 23rd. The equipment and books are still waiting at Hengyang to be transported by the newly constructed Hsiang-Kwei railway. They will probably be here by the first of October when the College will re-open for the year.

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this letter NOT MICROFILMED.

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Dr. J.W.Wood, New York City, contd:

We have rented sufficient houses for the hostels of the students both men and women, and we have arranged to use one of the main buildings and some of the open space with mat-sheds on from the Southern Baptist Mission for our offices, classrooms and laboratories. Houses all over the city are rented for the faculty and students. Rental for the year alone is budgetted at $23,000 Chinese currency, which is about $4,000 U.S.currency. It is very fortunate for us that we were able to get the $3,000 after my return from England and America for the purpose of moving the College, and we have to draw upon the $7,000 U.S. for emergency items for the coming academic year. We are asking the Board of Directors, or its Standing Committee, to take action and recommend these items of expenditure, to the trustees in New York.

Two-thirds of the faculty are already here, mostly with their families, and 100 students are already in our rented hostels. During the last ten days since my arrival we have been busy getting the College re-organised in its temporary home, and getting things under way. It is amazing to find the faculty and students in such a splendid spirit. We are most gratified that the co-operating Missions, and the Associated Boards are standing behind us in these difficult days. We are moving to Kweilin only a very small portion of our equipment and books. The rest are being taken care of by Bishop Gilman and John Coe in Wuchang. The Bishop is arranging to have the valuable equipment stored in one of the godowns of Messrs.Jardine & Matheson & Co. in the former British Concession in Hankow.

Bishop Gilman writes that Boone Middle School and St. Hilda's School have moved to Ch'uenchow, which is across the border of Kwangsi from Yungchow in Hunan, being about 160 kilometres northeast of Kweilin. As far as I know Benjamin Yen and Mark Lee are in charge of the Sheng Kung Hui group there.

We are fortunate to have been able to establish our social contacts with the Sheng Kung Hui, which as you know is C.M.S. here, and the Provincial authorities both civil and military. There are a few of our graduates in town who have been very helpful in assisting us to get established in a strange city.

Later I shall send to Richard Weigle from time to time fuller accounts of the moving of the College and the re-organisation in Kweilin. In the meantime I wish just to add that all our students and staff, including my own family, are safe in spite of all the terrible air-raids in Wuchang and elsewhere. My family arrived here ten days before I did.

With kindest regards to Mr. Parson, as well as yourself, and remembrances to the presiding Bishop and other friends in the Mission House, particularly Dr. Franklin.

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Wei

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私立中華大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Kweilin, Kwangsi,
China.
13th Sept. 1938.

The Rev. A.M.Sherman S.T.D.,
412 Sycamore Street,
Cincinnati,
OHIO. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Sherman,

After three days delay at Alameda the Philippine Clipper took off on August 6th, and after further delay at both Guam and Manilla, on account of weather conditions, we arrived at Hongkong on August 15th. The journey was both comfortable and safe. I was at Honolulu on Sunday and Bishop Littell had already announced in the papers that I was to preach there. I had given up my public speaking after my visit in Great Britain, but could not possibly refuse to speak for Bishop Littell in his cathedral. The Sunday following just before the end of the air-trip I was in Manilla and saw Bishop Mosher. I had already got into my pew in his cathedral for the morning service when I was summoned by the Bishop and told to speak also, which I did. It was such a privilege to visit two bishops on both Sundays during my trip from Alemada to Hongkong. I saw Bishop Hall in Hongkong and had a good talk with him on the Far Eastern situation. He seemed to be even more pessimistic than I was as far as the international situation is concerned. As to the ultimate outcome we share in the same faith that Might is not going to triumph over Right.

Shortly after my arrival at Hongkong I received a letter from Bishop Gilman, in answer to my telegraph reporting my arrival, saying that it was not necessary for me to go back to Wuchang, and at the same time I received an urgent call from my colleagues in Kweilin that I should come direct to the temporary home of the College, which I did, arriving here on August 25th. It took Dr. Taylor and Dr.Bien 17 days to come from Hongkong to Kweilin, but I was only 5 days on the way, which was record time. There was no plane travelling between Hongkong and this city.

I have sent an account of the moving of the College to Dr. Wood, with a copy to Richard Weigle, asking the latter to have it edited and sent out to friends of the College in America as a report of the moving. I intend to send to New York and New Haven periodical reports of the College in Kweilin, at least once a month, so as to keep our friends both in America and England informed of our doings here. The next report will be on the organ-

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The Rev. A.M.Sherman 412 Sycamore St. Cincinnati contd:

ization of Hua Chung in Kweilin, and then the next "Hua Chung at work inKweilin."

Two-thirds ofour faculty, mostly with families,are already here, and about 100 of our students, two-thirds men and one-third women, are at present living in our rented hostels, although we are not going to begin our term until October 1st. We have set 200 as our maximum enrolment, but we may have to go beyond that limit. There will be probably four hostels for men and two for women. It is quite a problem how to take care of all the students quartered in such a way. It is essential that under the circumstances at least one man must devote his whole time to religious work among the students. Charles Whiston is on leave in America. His substitute, young Higgins, fresh graduate from Virginia, is being kept by Bishop Gilman for work in Hankow. Mark Lee is acting Principal of the united middle school of the Hankow Diocese, which is now going to function in Ch'uenchow, on this side of the Kwangsi border from Yungchow in Hunan, about half a day by bus from here. C.M.S. is rather short-handed and Bishop Stevens finds it difficult to assign any of his clergymen for students work in the College. It is my hope that the Rev.Quentin Huang, who, you will remember, is a St. John's graduate, with post graduate theological training in Philadelphia about ten years ago, and who is a priest in the Diocese of Anking, doing student work in Nanchang with Craighill ever since his return from America. He is now refugeeing, with his family, in Kweilin, and may come to our help as chaplain of the students with the permission of Bishops Huntington, Gilman and Stevens. You will remember further that Mrs. Huang was Grace Sung, who graduated from St. Hilda's and taught there for a while. She may be able to help in work among the women students.

It is quite a job to get the College organised in a new place, but both the faculty and the students who are here keep up a very good spirit, and with a few exeeptions we are expecting all our foreign members of the staff to join us here. So you see we are going to have a full instructional programme and we shall carry on the best we can under the circumstances. I am confident that what we may lack in equipment and facilities will be made up by the experience our students will have. They are all sleeping in double-decker beds. All the hostels will be crowded with limited space for recreation; books will be few here, and our laboratories will have to get along with limited apparatus, but it will be a challenge to our ingenuity, patience, and willingness to work under strained circumstances.

My family are safe and sound here. They arrived only a few days before I did, travelling with the College caravan from Wuchang. They have been staying in one of our temporary hostels for men, and to-day we are moving into a rented house near to the Baptist Compound where we are arranging to have our main building for classrooms and laboratories.

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Kweilin is not going to be entirely safe as far as air-raids are concerned. It was only this morning that we had an alarm, although the planes did not get as far as this, but it does not look likely that war will get as far inland as this city. On account of the war the cost of living is high here, and we have to do without many things. We could have gone further inland, but it is difficult to travel and we must remember some day we will have to move back to Wuchang. Taking all features into consideration this city is as good a choice as our could have made, and we are going to make the best of of it.

With affectionate regards, to Mrs Sherman and yourself,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

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Wei

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

412 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

October 29th, 1938

Dr. Francis C. M. Wei
Hua Chung College
Kweilin, Kwangsi
China

Dear Francis:

I was delighted to get your letter of September 13th a few days ago. I have had copies of it made and sent to all the Trustees. Dick Weigle shared with me your letter to him of August 30th, sending me a copy. Bishop Hobson has also received a letter from you which he gave me to read yesterday. These three letters have been a great comfort. The account of your trip by Clipper, the transfer of the College, and the situation in which you find yourself, have been most interesting and illuminating. Paul Kwei did a wonderful job. Please tell him how grateful we are for all he accomplished, in the transfer of all passengers and baggage and college equipment.

I note with special satisfaction that you are going to send to us a monthly report of the College in Kweilin. You state that you are sending a copy of this to Dr. Wood and one to Yale-in-China. I have written to Dr. Wood to see if he could send out copies and this to the Trustees or whether we should ask Yale-in-China to do it.

I was asked at the meeting of the Trustees this month to request you to keep us constantly and fully informed of what is going on, especially in these transition times. If you find you are unable to get this to us because of the great pressure of adjustment to a new and very different situation, will you ask someone else to do it? We are trying to keep our Trustees more constantly interested in the work of the College. We want to find something especially for the women members to undertake. We feel it is not enough for these very busy people which make up our Board to come to two meetings a year. It does not keep them interested sharply enough, and if they just come to listen they are apt to let other engagements crowd out their attendance at the meetings. Your monthly report to us will help a lot but we would like to go further. and give some special responsibility to the members.

Have you any suggestions to make for the activity of the women members? I would like to write more fully but I am preparing to go off tomorrow to the meeting of the Forward Movement Commission in Memphis. I did not want to wait until I return for

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this letter which I am sending off on the next Clipper mail, but I will continue this after my return to Cincinnati.

I am glad to know that your family are safely with you. Please give my warm regards and greetings to them and the members of the Faculty. There is no need to show you that our hearts and thoughts and prayers are with you.

Affectionately yours,

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Wai

Kweilin, Kwangsi,
CHINA.
5th December, 1938.

To Members of the Board of Founders,
Hua Chung College,
c/o Dr. John W. Wood,
281 Fourth Avenue
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

I presume you have already received my previous reports and news sheets mailed in September and October from Kweilin. I have not written in November, although I actually started a letter on November 26th which has never been finished, partly because I was away from Kweilin for over three weeks, October 22nd to November 14th, to attend the People's Council in Chungking, and partly because during the last ten days we have had so many air-raid alarms and actually two very bad air-raids, which did a great deal of damage to the city.

It took me six days and a half by bus to go 14 hundred Kilometres over very mountainous districts from here to Chungking via Kweiyang, and the same length of time to return, also by bus, which was at that time the only means of travel. The session of the Council lasted ten full days.

The People's Council is really the Chinese wartime parliament, elected last July. It consists of 200 members, 100 representing the different provinces, municipalities and dependencies, occupied or not by enemy troops, and 100 representing the people at large. I belong to the second group. It was in August after the first session of the Council held early in July at Hankow that I learned about my appointment, when I was on my way back to China by the Clipper.

It was a great experience to sit in the Council for ten days in Chungking under the very able chairmanship of Dr. Wang Ching-Wai, eminent statesman and deputy director-general of the Kuoh Ming Tang. The secretary-general was Mr. Wong Shih-Chieh, former minister of Education. Of the 200 members (actually only 195 because two died after their appointment, and three resigned owing to subsequent appointment to Government offices) 148 were present. All the responsible heads of the Central Government except those busy at the front were there to make reports to the Council and to answer questions put to them by the members of the Council. Much of the reports and of the discussion is not for publication as it concerns the military, financial and diplomatic secrets of the State. Over 80 bills were introduced and disposed of in the meetings. It was really impressive to see how representatives of the different political groups and parties once at variance with one another before the war are now working together in deliberation of the affairs of the Nation. The spirit of a united front was much in evidence. At least one quarter of the Council members have, like myself, never had any party affiliations. Those are chiefly the members representing the people at large.

My trip to Chungking gave me opportunity to renew acquaintances with many friends in the Central Government, and I was particularly happy to have a chance to meet the new Minister of Education and talk over with him matters concerning Hua Chung College. It is very gratifying to know that the authorities in the Government approve of what we have been doing in Kweilin after our moving here, which had had their permission before our leaving Wuchang.

I read about the fall of Canton and of the evacuation of the Wuhan cities on my way to Chungking, and for awhile it was hard to decide whether to proceed to the Council meeting or return to the College, but as I left behind in the College able colleagues I decided to go on with my trip. As soon

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as I arrived at Chungking I telegraphed back to the College Senate giving instructions as to what to do in case of emergency, I thought of particularly the seriousness of our financial situation when we became cut off all of a sudden both from Hankow and Hongkong.

. Even after my return to the College on November 14th the situation continued to look alarming in Kwangsi Province. We had a period of more hopeful time and then the enemy planes began to visit us and made devastating damages in the city, particularly in two air-raids which occurred on November 30th and December 2nd. In the first air-raid mentioned the buildings of the Provincial Government were completely destroyed, incendiary bombs caused three big fires in different parts of the city and one of our men's hostels in a rented house near to the Church Missionary Society property was completely burnt up. By the heroic efforts of members of the faculty and students most of the belongings of the students were rescued from the fire. Some students lost heavily, but the losses of others were not so bad. The double decker beds of the students and the rough wooden furniture of the dining room were all lost. Considering everything we feel that we were lucky that the losses were so slight. One bomb fell into the premises of the C.M.S. where sixteen of our girls had been living, and another dropped into the pond behind the building. There was, however, no loss there. Many lives were lost in the city, but none of our people was injured for which we are very thankful. In the second air-raid on December 2nd the target apparently was the Governor's residence, which was not hit, but a terrible fire continued to rage around it for hours after the raid, and the scene was just opposite to the house rented for our American members of the faculty, across a lake. The house in which Dean Paul V. Taylor, Mr. Richard D. Shipman and the family of one of our junior lecturers was staying was partly damaged, but the loss was not serious.

Since the fall of Hankow on November 25th we have not been able to communicate with Bishop Gilman and Mr. John L. Coe, Treasurer of the College in Hanhow. It is still possible to send letters to Hongkong but we have to reckon five weeks for any mail to reach there. Rumours are always in the air and we do not know what to believe. We are operating a radio in the College which gives us meagre news from Manilla, and London relayed from Hongkong, as far as the China situation is concerned, and of course we get very little information from the local papers.

One thing encouraging is that the seriousness of the situation draws all the faculty and students even more closely together than before. We feel how much we have to depend upon the Almighty and the prayers and sympathy of one another. If the enemy should cut the way to Kwanchowan and to Indo-China, as the rumours make out to be their intention, we would be bottled up and that would be serious as far as our finance supply goes if not for any other reason.

Before I returned from Chungking the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors resident in Kweilin decided to send the Rev. Charles Higgins and Dean Taylor's son Edouard, who recently graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in Pennsylvania, to Hongkong to try to buy two trucks, one with money from the College, and the other as a gift from Mr. Richard D. Shipman. It would be a great assistance for us to have these trucks in case circumstances should force us to move on.

The natural caves on the hillside outside the city all around Kweilin make the risk to human lives from air-raids comparatively slight but it is nerve-breaking to have to run almost every morning to the hillside outside the city for the caves when the alarm goes. It is really trying in spite of the good spirit manifested by the faculty and students.

Even before I went to Chungking, towards the end of October and particularly after my arrival there and my return to Kweilin I have been exploring

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possibilities of moving the College to a safer place, if there is a safer place these days in China. Another question is how to move 300 people since means of transport is so difficult. Thousands of people are waiting for seats on the buses to get away, but they have not been able to do any booking. There seems to be little danger yet of Kweilin becoming involved in the fighting zone since the enemy has many other more important objectives than the capital of the Kwangsi Province, but we have to look ahead and take whatever precautions are necessary.

The alternatives facing us now are (1) to go westward, (2) to move to a smaller town nearby, say fifty miles from the highway, (3) to stay where we are, (4) to send the women and children out of the country to Hongkong, keeping the men where they are until it is absolutely necessary for us to move on just one hundred miles ahead of the fighting. The first alternative is difficult on account of lack of means of transportation, and I have already mentioned the question of finding a place safer than Kweilin. If we should adopt the second alternative we have to consider health conditions, safety from bandits if the situation should become worse, and the possibility of communicating with the outside world. If we should stay where we are until we have to move the waste of time from running to the caves two or three mornings a week, and the exposing of women and children to serious dangers would be important considerations. We may have to think more seriously of the last alternative, as soon as we could secure means of transportation for the womenfolk.

Please do not get the impression that our work is being paralyzed, The students have wonderful confidence in us and very few of them are willing to go away for safety even when we throw out gentle hints that they should do so. So far we have still 147 students, 53 of them are women, Our enrolment at the beginning of the term was 163. Aside from the interruptions of air-raid alarms the work of the College is going on regularly. More students are using the Library which has only 10% of the books from the College Library in Wuchang, and laboratory work is being carried on as usual although we have brought here about one third of our equipment. We are one of the few colleges in the country operating as nearly normally as possible. We feel that it is worthwhile to try to keep the continuity of the institution and try and keep the faculty together. A better day may be ahead of us. While we prepare for the worst we are still hoping and praying for the best. I feel the responsibility very heavy on my shoulders in a time like this but it is a joy to find how every member of the faculty and staff is willing to co-operate and to bear hardships and particularly to remember that all of you are with us in spirit and in your prayers.

I am sending copies of this letter to Dr. John W. Wood and Dr. Lobenstine in New York, Dr. Casselman in Philadelphia, Mr. Smith in New Haven, and the Rev. H. B. Rattenbury in London, asking Mr. Lobenstine and Mr. Pattenbury to have the letter duplicated and sent to members of the Board of Trustees, known as Founders, in the United States and Great Britain respectively.

—Please remember our cable address is Huata, Kweilin.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) F. C. Wei

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File Board Meeting Feb. '39

Hua Chung College,
Kweilin, Kwangsi, China.
Cable address: HUATA, Kweilin.
December 14, 1938.

Rev. A.M. Sherman, S.T. D.,
412 Sycamore Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Sherman,

Your letter of October 29 by air mail was received some days ago. I have not been able to reply earlier, partly because my part-time unsalaried stenographer, a C.M.S. lady, has been ill and partly because the frequent air raid alarms have cut short my working hours. I am such a poor typist too.

I have just sent by air another long letter to the Founders asking Dr. Lobenstine to have it duplicated and sent out to all members of the Board in America. Iwill not repeat anything contained in that letter.

It is a very good idea that the women members of the Board should be given more concrete work to do for the College in order to get them more interested and make them feel that the time spent in attending the Board meetings is worthwhile. I would suggest two things that they may like to undertake during the war and after it. First, we still have 53 women students with us and many of them have been cut off from their homes now behind the Japanese line. They are finding it more and more difficult to get money from their families. At the present rate of exchange $50 U.S. currency will pay all the expenses of a girl in the College. Can our women members of the Board raise some money to give scholarships to students in the College with preference to women students, awards to be made by the Senate of the College? Secondly, we have no Dean of Women now because we have not been able to secure the properly qualified person. But we have an assistant in the Women's Hostel who is always a college graduate and a Christian. $200-2500 will be enough to pay her salary for the year. Besides, the hostel has certain expenses which are being defrayed by the College. In principle they ought to come from the hostel. Besides these two things I would suggest relief work for the war refugees. The faculty and staff members of the College are giving from four to one per cent of their salary every month for this work. If there is more money more can be done in the name of the College. When the war is over and when we move back to Wuchang, I would suggest that the women members of the Board take up the responsibility of maintaining the women's unit in Hua Chung as a Committee on Women's work in the College. There seems to be great possibilities in this.

We had another air raid alarm this morning after a perid of lull of four days since last Friday. But no planes appeared and the "all clear" came immediately after we got to the caves outside the city.

These are anxious days especially when we have three hundred people including the faculty and families on our hands, half of them being women. But We know that God takes good care of His children and He still reigns. I for one feels more peaceful at heart here in Kweilin than I did abroad, because of the good spirit of the faculty and students all around me.

Please share this letter with Bishop Hobson and Miss Mary Johnston as I cannot find time to write to them. Christmas and New Year greetings to you all.

Yours sincerely,
Francis C.M. Wei

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