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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Nanking
Corres.
Sven Ming-ching 1940-1941 Jul

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0141

Jan. 12, 1941

Complete Text of Swen's Conversation
with an Immigration Officer in Nagasaki
in the First Class Smoking Room
S.S. Empress of Asia, Sept. 10, 1940.

PART ONE During the examination of the passports, 9:00 A.M.

He:? (in Japanese)
I: (I beg your pardon -- in gesture)
He: You don't speak Japanese? Om!
I: Sorry, I can't.
He: Where are you from, the University of Nanking?
I: Yes, sir, the University of Nanking.
He: (Again, turning my passport page by page and inspecting
with care.) Where did you get this passport?
I: From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sir.
He: Where is it?
I: Well, ---- it is in Chungking.
He: How did you get this from Chungking?
I: I was living there.
He: Why, you are from the University of Nanking, aren't you?
I: Yes, ~~x~~ but my University ~~is~~ Moved to Szechuan three
years ago.
He: Ah ha ha! So you are from CHUNGKING, Ah ha ha!
I:(Shaking a little bit probably.)
He: Well, where are you going then?
I: I am going to the United States.
He: What for?
I: I am going to study there.
He: What are you going to study there?
I: Motion picture ---- in education.
He: MOTION PICTURE? ---- You mean MOTION PICTURE?
You mean this (writing and pointing 映畫)?
I: Yes, sir.
He: Ah ha ha, motion picture. Are you not sent by the
Government?
I: No, I am sent by the school.
He: Turning to the man sitting next to him, his superior,
showing my passport and speaking to him in Japanese.
His gesture suggested: "You see, here is a fellow ~~fr~~
from CHUNGKING, and is going to study MOTION
PICTURE in the United States. What shall we do
with him?"
The Higher Officer: That's nothing, let him go. (I guess)
He: (Enquired more for a smoother ending, and stamped on
my passport) You are thru. But don't go ashore!
Understand? You have no authorization made by
the Japanese consulate, so you are not allowed to
get off.
I: Sure I won't. Thank you! (Bowing, and retired.)

0142

PART TWO

On 11:00 AM. The same officer sent a crew to me and I was summoned to have a second conversation with him in the same old room but at a corner.

I: Did you send for me?
He: Well, are you Mr. Swen?
I: Yes, I am. What can I do for you?
He: You are from Chungking, aren't you?
I: Yes, I am.
He: Good, come on. (Walking to the corner of the room)
You are an educational people. Could you tell me something about Chungking frankly?
I: Oh, sure, with delight! But what are of special interest to you?
He: Cigarette? (offering) ---- Have a seat please.
I: No thanks, I don't smoke. (seated)
He: Suppose ---- we start on prices.
I: Prices, Oh the prices are terribly high there, and going up all the time.
He: (Smiling) Oh, N-- (Thinking for the next question)
I: How about the prices in Japan?
He: Japan? Oh, N---, also very high.
Do the Chungking Government issue any tickets for buying things?
I: No, so far there isn't any.
He: Isn't there any limitations for people to buy too much?
I: But since the prices are so high, it forms a natural limitation for the people to buy too much at a time.
He: Our Government is going quite bit of control over the prices now. So the prices are not rising as quickly as before.
I: Oh, that's good for the people. The Chungking Government is also successful in stabilizing the prices to a certain extent.
He: How about the living of the people there?
I: It's becoming harder and harder.
He: (Thinking for the next question)
I: How about the living of the people in Japan?
He: It's becoming hard.
I: I see.
He: Now, what is the ~~opinion~~ ~~of the~~ attitude of the people toward war?
I: "What IS the attitude of the PEOPLE?"
He: Well, just the general attitude please.
I: "General attitude", --- well,-- in general everybody likes to have peace.
He: Peace? Do they really want peace?
I: Why not? War means the going up of prices all the time and harder of living. ----How about the attitude of the people in Japan toward war?

He: O, we want peace! Yes, we want peace!

I: Do you? Oh, that's fine!

He: Tell me! Who among the Chungking Government people want to keep on the fighting?

I: They never told me personally. You know, I am a common person! But as I learned from the paper, they all agree in keeping on the resistance.

He: Do you think that everyone of them wants to fight on?

I: I don't know. They may.

He: Chiang Kai-shek is going to keep on the war, isn't he?

I: He claims that way.

He: Do you think that the Chungking Government can keep on the war without foreign help?

I: Well, --- I don't know.

He: Just speak generally.

I: Well, judging from common sense, they must ~~have~~ need the foreign help to keep on the war, isn't that right?

He: N -- , by common sense? Oh, just by common sense. Yes. --- Is there any imports of munitions at the present?

I: No, there mustn't be any now. There were, I am sure. As you know, the Indo-China route is closed, and the Burma Road is not in operation too. Well, I don't know exactly, may be they are still importing something.

He: How are the factories that moved in?

I: Oh, they are numerous!

He: All in Chungking?

I: Many are, but not all.

He: Where are they?

I: In numerous places, near or far from Chungking.

He: They must have been producing a lot?

I: No, they haven't yet.

He: Why?

I: Well, they didn't have enough time to set up all their machines yet. They have difficulties in getting all the necessary raw materials and machine parts. And your bombings have always been hindrance to their work.

He: Then it isn't a big industry there.

I: Compared with the industry in Shanghai, it is still nothing. But it is growing all the time. --- How is your industry at the present?

He: Our industry is becoming more prosperous. --- How is the Russian help?

I: Oh, the Russians? They were helping, yes.

He: Isn't there anything getting in now?

I: May be there is some. There should be. You know there

is a highway leading to the Russian border.

He: But how much?

I: I guess not much. You know it is too long! But they may use it with pretty high efficiency, I don't know. You know, anything that is military in nature is a secret to us, the common people.

He: Yes. --- But you know the conflicts between the communists and the Kuomintang, do you not?

I: Sure, yes, there were conflicts. We judged from the papers.

He: Tell me something about them, please!

I: I told you! I told you that we know that there were conflicts. We noticed this on the papers.

He: But what are and how are these conflicts?

I: They don't, believe me, they don't want to make this known to the public. In fact, I don't think there is any more conflicts now.

He: How is the opinion of the students in your university toward this war?

I: You mean the opinion of the students?

He: Well, as a whole, --

I: I really seldom talk with them about this. I think they wish to have the war over as soon as possible. --- How do the students in Japan think of the war?

He: They don't think much about it. They don't have much idea about it. (That is they are not well informed) --- See, -- how about the bombings in Chungking?

I: Terrible!

He: (Smiling) All turned into ashes?

I: Oh yes, in--- in some parts.

He: (Disappointed) Only in some parts?

I: Yes, in some parts only. You know, Chungking is a large city. And it is on rock.

He: I see, Chungking is a large city.

I: Do you think that the Japanese Government is going to keep on the bombings in Chungking?

He: -----

I: Why don't you advise your Government to stop the bombings?

He: Why? We may, as soon as Chiang Kai-shek says "Peace!"

I: If you can speak to your Government, you better advise it to stop the bombings. You know the bombings were simply arousing the hatred of the people, more and more of it, not peace! You said you want peace!

He: In what conditions would Chiang Kai-shek say "Peace!"?

I: The conditions are in his mind.

He: Where does he live in Chungking?

I: People told me that he has more than ten residences. He lives in those places in turn.

He: Do you know something about the Government in Nanking?

I: Sure! Wang Ching-wei is there.

He: What do you know about him and the Government?

I: That is what I know about it.

He: Oh, you don't know much.

I: No. You know, we read nothing about the ~~Nanking~~ ^{Chungking} Nanking Government ~~paper~~ on the Chungking papers.

He: Well, then., I can tell you something about it. ---
The Nanking Government is growing stronger and stronger now. It has just signed a peace treaty with the Japanese Government.

He: Yes. ----- See, many people said that if the Chungking Government is going to keep on the war, the ~~final~~ ^{final} ~~FI~~ FINAL VICTORY WILL BE/THEIRS.

I: (Intervening) Do you believe that?

He: I don't know. That's what many people said. How do you think of it?

I: Oh, it's a hard job for me, sir! There are so many factors involved. How can I predict something in the future without a good knowledge of the whole situation? But if ~~the~~ it's what many people said, may be it's right.

He: Om,---. What do you think of the European War?

I: European war? -- Oh, mine, it's too far for me!

He: Well, what's your general feeling?

I: ----- I think they are fighting seriously, aren't they?

He: Oh, yes, they are.

I: And only for the first time, the British is being attacked so seriously.

He: Yes, for the first time in history. ----- I tell you, Germany is going to defeat Britain very soon.

I: Om. Do you think so?

He: Yes, doubtlessly! And I tell you, China is not our enemy! -----

I: Who is your enemy then?

He: -----

I: Do you mean Russia?

He: Well, yes. ----- No! ----- Yes, --- But we have many enemies. -- But China is not our enemy. -----
Well, I think I have spent too much of your time.

I: No! Not at all! I enjoyed so much in talking with you!
You know, we don't have such chance in talking ~~with~~ ^{with} Japanese in Chungking.

He: (Smiling and nodding)

I: After all, China and Japan are two brother nations. We are of the same race, and ~~having~~ the same language
----- See! I admire you position very much.
You can see people of many types.

He: Oh yes. People of 40 nations pass before me.

I: That's a nice job! How long have you been on this post?

He: (With satisfaction) Ten years.

I: I hope we could be friends. ~~What is~~ May I know your name?

He: (Japanese)

I: I beg your pardon?

⑥

He: , "Little Hero".
 I: Oh, you are a "Little Hero".
 He: No! (Writing 小島)
 I: Oh, Excuse me, "Little Hill".
 He: Ya, -- Thank you!
 I: Thank you. See you again!

The Reception at Yokohama
 One PM. Friday, Sept. 14th, 1940.

Before we entered the port of Yokohama, we had a very nice reception. The Japanese welcomed us with fire works. It was during lunch time while we were all in the dining hall. The ship was sailing along the coast about one mile from it. The sky was as blue as our blue skies. Suddenly we heard some noise like the firing of a gun. We thought it must be somebody miss firing one. No body paid much attention to it. And we went on with our meal. Later, few more firings occurred. The waiter from the kitchen said that ~~the~~ a cook was hurt and is bleeding, but the cook know nothing as to how he was hurt. Again, a very loud one was heard. We witnessed even the flash. The ship was begining to swing more and more, and changes her course all the time. The crews all silently got their life belts on. We, the passengers immated at once and assembled at the muster station, to be able to take life boats at any moment.

Up in the sky, there were two medium bombers circling arround us, flying at an altitude of about 6-7 thousand feet. There were few people suggested that we approach the radio station for news which we did. Only five minutes later, words came for the station saying that everything is over. But what is over? No one gave me the answer. There were people gathered at the promenade decks. We followed, and there we saw at the right side near the middle of the ship three decks were penetrated. My cabin was next to the most damaged ~~cabin~~ one. One hour after the first firing. we entered the most beautiful port of Japan, Yokohama. Some officers came aboard and inquired about the damage and inspected. I was really very amased and amused with the remark made by one of them. I think he is more than Lin Yu Tang or Shaw to be humorous. He said: "May be it was the Chinese ~~plane~~ planes which did this." On 15th, as the ship was about twenty hours away from Yokohama, it appeared on the ship's news bulletin thus: TOKYO. Two ~~manoeuv~~er planes dropped some small live bombs on the Canadian Pacific liner S.S. Empress of Asia by mistake yesterday by mistake. The passengers were described to be in near panic. After the liner received messege of apology, calm was restored, and the liner continued her voyage.

(7)

THE AMERICAN FILM CENTER

INC
45 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

CIRCLE 5-5750

LUTHER GULICK
ALICE V. KELIHER
KENNETH D. WIDDEMER
DONALD SLESINGER
FANNING HEARON
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DONALD SLESINGER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ALICE V. KELIHER
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
JOHN DEVINE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Nov. 14, 1940

Dear Mr. Caldwell,

I came back from Washington last night. The planned preview of my films is postponed due to the "tied up" of the Rockefeller Foundation staff members this week. We will sure inform you when another date is set for. I got the films from Miss Brady in Washington alright. Thank you!

The two pictures enclosed here might help to recall our campus life in Nanking. Please keep them if you like them.

Since you may probably be interested in what I told people in Hamilton, I am herewith enclosing the complete text for you and Mrs. Macmillan, but in turn, I want your criticism.

I know a Chinese student here who came to this country more than three years ago. He is working for his Ph.D. at the present. He is a very good Christian and enthusiastic young man. His main interest is adult education. I detected that he is financially in need of help. He is working in a cafeteria, but that is not enough. You probably know some one or some organization that might be interested in helping this kind of man. So I report to you unreservedly. I better add, he is also a Nanking graduate.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John Devine

0148

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NOV 12 1940
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

November 16, 1940

Mr. M. C. Swan
American Film Center, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Swan:

It was a great pleasure to see you last night. I am particularly happy to have received your selection of pictures, which I took home with me last night and examined with great interest. This collection is now in the hands of Miss Hume who is looking it over to determine what pictures she thinks will be most useful to us. I am wondering if you would mind our keeping the book until Tuesday when we have lunch together, the three of us?

I am interested in your story of the University of Nanking graduate who is working in a cafeteria, and I am hoping that you will be able to give me his name and more complete details of his record. It would also be helpful to know what he plans to do. If he wants to go back to China, it is possible that we might be able to help him secure a position in one of our colleges.

You are acting as an unofficial ambassador for China and I am sure you are doing a great deal of good.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Oliver J. Caldwell

OJC:P



films

THE SENECA

ROCHESTER NEW YORK



Hotel Seneca, Room 619
Rochester N.Y.
Dec. 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Caldwell,

I am sorry that we didn't have enough time to have more talk in New York.

I had a brief visit of the Kodak plant and the Research Laboratory, and spent much time in the Testing Film Division. I also visited a few schools. I am leaving Rochester for Cleveland on 11th in the night, and ^{will} stay ~~at~~ with Mr & Mrs Roppe for one or two days.

It is beyond my expectation that the Eastman Kodak Co. is pretty slow in making the duplicates and could not make very good correction in exposures. Besides, they won't give any reduction at all. But they promised that our New York office could send order to Eastman Kodak Store in New York.

IN THE



SYSTEM

NEW YORK, N. Y.
THE ROOSEVELT
BOSTON, MASS.
THE BRADFORD
ERIE, PA.
THE LAWRENCE

SEATTLE, WASH.
THE OLYMPIC
HARRISBURG, PA.
THE PENN HARRIS
NEWARK, N. J.
THE ROBERT TREAT

ALBANY, N. Y.
THE TEN EYCK
TUCSON, ARIZ.
EL CONQUISTADOR
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA
KING EDWARD HOTEL

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE SENECA
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
THE ONONDAGA

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
PATERSON, N. J.
THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON

AFFILIATED

NEW LONDON, CONN. — THE LIGHT HOUSE INN

IN PUERTO RICO
SAN JUAN THE CONDADO

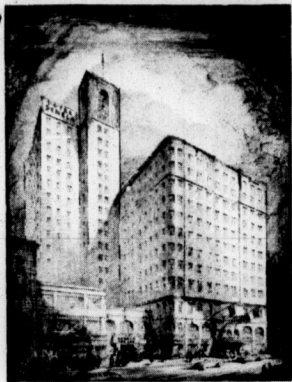
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THE SENECA
NEW YORK

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THE SENECA

ROCHESTER NEW YORK



In that way we can get the reduction as the store might offer. Miss Brady told me that ~~we~~ she can even get a greater reduction than 20% for the store.

I regret that I made a mistake in ordering the duplicates, that is instead of asking for making two copies for Salt Wells and Shadow Play I asked for Salt Wells and Mt. Omer. I asked her to send ^{one copy each of} the Salt Wells and the Mt. Omer to you right away, and make another copy of the Shadow Play to be delivered to you.

So, will you please send the order to Eastman Kodak Store in New York so that all the 3+7 prints could be billed accordingly with reductions? Mr. Krueger of the Duplication Dept. is taking care of these duplications. The total footage of the 9 reels already done is 3144' and costs 157.20 (\$5/100ft.). The reels & cans costs 7.20.

IN THE



SYSTEM

NEW YORK, N. Y.
THE ROOSEVELT
BOSTON, MASS.
THE BRADFORD
ERIE, PA.
THE LAWRENCE

SEATTLE, WASH.
THE OLYMPIC
HARRISBURG, PA.
THE PENN HARRIS
NEWARK, N. J.
THE ROBERT TREAT

ALBANY, N. Y.
THE TEN EYCK
TUCSON, ARIZ.
EL CONQUISTADOR
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA
KING EDWARD HOTEL

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE SENECA
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
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AFFILIATED
NEW LONDON, CONN. — THE LIGHT HOUSE INN

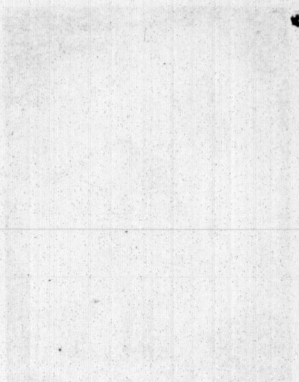
IN PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN

THE CONDADO

0152

THE SENECA
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



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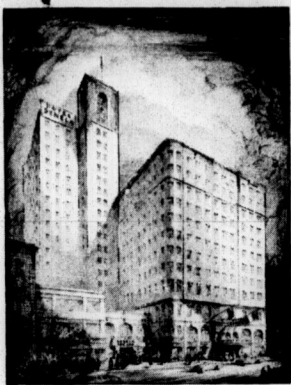
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THE SENECA

ROCHESTER NEW YORK



It makes a total of 164.40..

I suggest that any copies ~~sent~~ for sale
should be sold at a price of \$24.00 per reel,
the same price of Eastman films.

With best wishes. I am

Yours sincerely,

W. E. Sever

IN THE



SYSTEM

NEW YORK, N. Y.
THE ROOSEVELT
BOSTON, MASS.
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NEW LONDON, CONN. — THE LIGHT HOUSE INN

IN PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN

THE CONDADO

0154

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JOINT OFFICE

0155

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

Dec. 21, 1940

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans,

Having visited Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, and Madison, I finally arrived here in Minneapolis on 19th. I am now settled, and am living in a home of a catholic widow on the East River Drive. The Franklin Bridge on the Mississippi River fits in very good composition in my window as a picture frame.

I received the copy of your letter to Miss Priest and this typewriter yesterday. I am more than grateful for your kind service to me. To my regret, that this key board does not include the greek letters I desired to have, but instead, the advantage of having the period on both shifts, the zero on the same line on the line of figures and the figure of half and quarter as maybe found on the standard key board is missing here. The whole thing of the key board appears as follows:

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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ∫ /

Q W E R T Y U I O P +

q w e r t y u i o p =

A S D F G H J K L ° >

a s d f g h j k l + <

Z X C V B N M ? : ;

z x c v b n m , . .

I wonder if it is too late to have any change made now? If it is possible, I am going to be conservative this time to ask for the standard key board. May I ship this machine back as soon as the other machine reaches me. Kindly let me know if this is too much a request.

Enclosed, please find a check of fifteen dollars. Will you please credit to the University of Nanking Tresure through Miss Priest in the same way as my repayment as you did for me last time?

With best season's greetings, I am

yours gratefully,

S. C. Suen
Suen Ming-ching

P. S. The Clergy fare certificate also came to me all right.

0156

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

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Dec. 30, 1940

Mr. O. J. Caldwell
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Caldwell,

Having collected loadful of informations on the way and gathered much friendly experiences and finally arrived here in Minneapolis, I certainly should have to write you much earlier than today. The people in Rochester that Mrs. Macmillan introduced to me were so hospitable to me. And I really enjoyed home life with the Rappes in Cleveland. In Chicago and Madison our Chinese families gathered together to see the pictures I brought with me with Chanting cheers, not unlike the people in Rochester and Cleveland who saw the same thing.

The people in the Visual Education Service here have just seen the picture this morning and it was beyond my expectation that these technical people who are critical in technic of cinematography were so much absorbed that they didn't care much about the defects on the technical side. I am going to write you and Miss Brady further in detail as to what to do with these films as soon as I will be able to. I will probably make commentations on discs to give every possible explanations I can give and send all the films together with the records to Miss Brady so that she and her colleagues can work on making the necessary English titles for them and make them available in this country. When they are through with the titling, I like to have them back here with the new titles so that I can make sound recordings for those films on film with all the suggestions all of you people in New York would like to give. I believe that silent films have wider distribution. But I also believe that if sound is properly added in, the effect is decidedly better.

On Jan. 2nd, I am going to give a show to all the Chinese friends here. What date are you expecting to have these films be in New York? Or more definitely, on which dates are you going to use them? There are people who are enquiring for other shows. So if you could tell me exactly what your program is, it helps me to time the programs here.

I hope you have received my letter I wrote you from Rochester. Have you got the duplicates for Dr. Pettus and forwarded to him? Did you get the best discount from the Eastman Kodak Store in New York for the duplication?

P.S. I regret that the still picture album was always going around among other people so that I didn't have a chance to check up the negatives. But I am going to make the prints for you in a few days.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

yours most sincerely,

McLure
Swen Ming-ching

0158

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M. C. Jones

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1941

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

Dec. 30, 1940

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans,

Thank you very much for your nice letters. I am sending you the typewriter by express tomorrow. I just wish that the company will send me another as soon as possible since I need it pretty badly. To add a word of pleonasm, the new one shall have the standard keyboard with the fine type as this one has.

I bought this typewriter for our Department of Educational Cinematography of the University of Nanking with the money that Asia Magazine and the National Geographical Magazine paid for buying our pictures which are forty two dollars in total. I spent more than ten dollars for making the enlargements sent to the magazines and making the sample album for showing them and others. But I like to make the rest a contribution of mine to the department. Would you not be kind enough to make a statement of this purchasing of this typewriter in our University account and notify our treasurer in Chengtu?

If the Typewriter company is publishing some good instruction book on touching typewriting, I wish you could purchase me one.

I am going to send you another check of thirty five dollars as soon as I could possibly purchase one. In the mean time, if it is convenient for you, may I ask you again to credit our University treasure a sum of fifteen dollars as my repayment, ten dollars for my wife in Chengtu. For the rest ten dollars, I hope you can send to my mother of nearly seventy who is living alone in Tsinan, Shantung. Probably you can do that through the Cheeloo University there. Her address is as follows:

Mrs. Swen Hsi Shen
Church of Christ in China
Shang Pu
Tsinan, Shantung

I hope the man in Cheeloo there to do this favour is a friend of my father. Since my mother is so aged that a direct delivery of the exchanged currency to her hands will be decidedly profitable to her.

With the best of my regards to you and loadful good wishes for the new year, I am

yours most sincerely,

Swen Ming-ching
Swen Ming-ching

0160

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Visual Research Service

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Jan. 1, 1941

Mr. J. H. ...

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Mr. Sven Ming. Ching
file 0

COMMENTARY

M. C. Sven
1-2-41

MT. OMEI

Mt. Omei is one of the four famous Buddhist mountains in China, situated in the province of Szechuan. It is about 17 miles from Chiating, which is on the junction of the Tung River and the Ming River about 50 miles from the Upper Yangtze. The mountain is 10,200 ft. above sea level. Over 100,000 pilgrims come here to pay homage annually. They usually start from Chiating where there is a large Buddha carved out of the rocky cliff on the bank of the river. At the beginning of the picture you will see this huge statue of Buddha carved in the Tang dynasty, more than 1500 years ago. Its height is about 300 feet. You can well judge the size of it by the little boat passing by. Here is the Buddha. - - - - Hand of the Buddha - - - - Head of the Buddha. It is carved out of the rocky cliff. Compare the size with the man on his head. The hair is symbolic.

At the foot of Mt. Omei are many wax trees. On their branches are hung minute insects wrapped in leaves which will absorb the juices from the branches of the trees and in turn they excrete the wax and deposit it on the branches. They are collected and boiled to get the wax. Note the wax on the branches.

Mt. Omei in the distance.

At the foot of Mt. Omei is the temple Shengtsisze in *which there is*
a bronze tower with 4700 Buddas carved on it.

Another temple, Paokuosze, Monastery of Serving the
Country. In 1935 General Chiang Kai-Shek held a training
course here for officers of the Southwest.

Bridge of Deliverance. Deliverance for the ascenders
from the secular world and deliverance for the descenders
from the hardships of mountaineering. It takes two days
at least to attain the summit. Some people climb the
mountain on their feet and some in sedan chairs.

Where two waters meet, one the River of the Black
Dragon, and the other the River of the White Dragon.

A suspension bridge of iron links.

Cave of nine elders. In this temple is kept a sacred
scripture painted on the leaves of an equatorial plant.

Ocean of clouds often seen at altitudes of about
6000 feet. Mist is often there. Monkeys are very hospi-
table and are most attractive to visitors and pilgrims. Not
unlike the human being, the most active ones are the youngest.
They are full of life. Although without wings, they travel
in the air. Broad beans, a favorite of the monkeys. And so
they all come around. Like human beings again, they will
resist when being attacked. Who wins? Well, I don't know.
They win in turns.

for the pilgrims. The pilgrims include people even 80 years or more of age, men and women. They come from hundreds of miles around. This means picnics and exercise for them.

The Golden Summit. The final destination where the pilgrims pay their homage. Oh, how wonderful is the Creation!

How far below is the valley? I don't know, but the Summit is 10,200 feet above sea level.

Summit of 10,000 Buddas at left and Summit of 1000 Buddas at the right. Together with the Golden Summit they constitute the three brother summits.

Morning and evening, a golden glow shines upon the summit of Mt. Omei, the Sacred Buddhist Mountain of China.

The University of Nanking

presents

a film on

Life of people in Sikong

China is now having its greatest migration during the Sino-Japanese War. Sixteen million people are migrating westward into so-called West China, but still farther west there is a large area sparsely inhabited. This region of China is rich in natural resources of the type which are badly needed by her. This is especially true in the province of Sikong, known to Westerners, however, as Eastern Tibet.

People in the greater part of this province are largely mixtures of Tibetans, Mongolians, Mohammedans, Lolos, and a few minor races. Most of them lead a Tibetan mode of life. The term "Chinese", racially, has a collective meaning inasmuch as it includes the Chinese (in the narrower sense), the Manchurians (who are practically assimilated into the Chinese and therefore no longer exist as Manchurians), the Mongolians, the Mohammedans, and the Tibetans.

Since these emigrating Chinese are going to develop the natural resources of this part of their country, it is necessary for them to understand the people of Tibet. This too, is of interest to the people outside of China. In this film, five things are pictured; Tibetan food; their wearing apparel, dwelling places; transportation; and recreation.

Picture starts here.

The people of Sikong are now becoming organized into an armed force in the interest of their national defense.

The land upon which they raise their crops is high, cold, and dry, and mostly terraced. The main crop is ney--n - e - y. Ney is similar to wheat, but the spikes are shorter than those of wheat.

Harvesting the ney.

In a typical home ney is threshed. This is done on a flat roof.

On the back of this lady is a bag of food "Tsamba" which will last her 3 or 4 days on a journey.

Tsamba is made by baking ney and grinding it.

Preparing butter-tea. Tea is boiled until it appears as brown as coffee; then it is filtered while salt and butter are added. The piston is plunged into the churn up and down repeatedly, and the tea is emulsified.

The tea is now ready and is served warm.

Inside of a dining room of a typical home, a family sits down to a meal. In the bowl is tsamba, the baked and ground ney. This is added to the buttered tea and made into a thick paste which is easily eaten with the hands. The housewives have little work to do in the kitchen. In fact, no work is done in the kitchen for the preparation of the meal.

On the prairie, meals are picnics. On these occasions the staple items of food are varied by the addition of certain delicacies such as raw beef. Sometimes it is bloody, but full of vitamins.

Wearing apparel. Weaving is all done by hand as a kind of home industry.

The costumes of the prairie people. The costume of the average man. A Gawu is an amulet in which a picture of a high lama or a statue of a buddha is enclosed. This gawu is designed to keep a man safe on his journey when travelling. No sane Tibetan would ever make a journey without one.

The sword is another necessity for a traveler--not to be used actively, but merely as a sign of safety, and is therefore merely for decoration.

Boots of leather tanned with butter are warm and comfortable.

The feminine costume preserves the style of the women in the Tang dynasty. At that time a Chinese princess was betrothed to a Tibetan king and she introduced the costume which every tibetan woman wears today.

The number of keys is an index to the degree of wealth. On the ground floor is the stable. On the second floor are the living quarters. On the third floor is usually the granary, but this house is topped by a flat roof on the second floor.

This is a view of some houses close together. Most resemble a castle in design--three or four stories high.

Parrots are common house pets.

Transportation.

The simplest way of getting around is to walk; however, horseback riding is common. Guns--like the swords--are worn purely for decorative purposes.

A "coracle" is a boat used as a ferry for crossing rivers where no bridges are provided. Coracles are made of yak's hide, and they are light and easily carried by one man. When unloaded, it is carried back upstream and new customers are taken across the river.

Folk dancing is a favorite form of recreation.

(Song)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

ask -
1/13/41

Jan. 7, 1941

Dear Oliver,

Here are the 42 pieces of picture that you wanted. They are four cents a piece.

I was not brave enough to carry the negative of Cantonian Chiang with me on the way. A friend just mailed me from Hongkong. And I am here with enclosing the print for that too.

I just made a disc recording on the salt picture. The voice turned out to be better than I expected. But we are going to polish some part of it to make it more smooth and do the recording over again. We did it on sound speed (24) and found to be quite satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

Wing-ching SWEN

0168

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1941

JUL 1 1941

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure of informing you
that the first of the series of papers
concerning the history of the
University of Toronto has been
received. It is a most interesting
and valuable contribution to the
history of the University and
will be of great interest to
all who are concerned with the
history of the University.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUL 1 1941

I am sure that you will find it
a most interesting and valuable
contribution to the history of the
University and will be of great
interest to all who are concerned
with the history of the University.
I am sure that you will find it
a most interesting and valuable
contribution to the history of the
University and will be of great
interest to all who are concerned
with the history of the University.

2263826

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

Mr. O. J. Caldwell,
Associated Boards for
Christian colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Jan. 7, 1941

Dear Oliver,

I wonder why have you not received my letter from Rochester ^{as your letter of Jan. 4 suggests?}
And the last letter I sent you by air mail before the new year. I told
you to send an order directly to Eastman Kodak Store in New York for
making the duplicates because in that way we can get a good discount
while a direct order to Eastman Kodak will not do. The Duplication
Service in E.K.C. Rochester (Mr. Krieger was taking care of our dupli-
cation) promised that they can let the order go thru Kodak Store in
New York to them is order to enable us to get the discount. So
my regret I made a mistake in ordering for two copies of net. Omin
instead of the shadow play at first. But ordered to make another
for shadow play ~~later~~. ^{so there should already be three}
getting to your place by now ^{if not earlier, at least} the shadow play.

Salt, & net. Omin. The first two are for Dr. Pettus.
Will you please send to him ^{in Los Angeles} as soon as you have them
and express my regret of the delay. He had a letter inquiring
me about the duplicate. I am going to reply after I have word
from you. I think we should charge on all duplicates
for \$4.50 a roll, would you not? This afternoon

I am going to make the disc recordings for
Salt and net. Omin and possibly also for the life &
People in Sileong and send them to Miss Brady together
with the duplicate as well as the originals to facilitate
her and her colleagues to work on the titles with all the
possible information that I can give.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

I like to know ^{on what dates} ~~when~~ you do want to use these
duplicates. If you could tell me, I will be able to
arrange other shows here for some groups who inquired
about them.

I am ~~not~~ ^{now} working on checking on a list of free
films that I wish the U. of M. could have. After I
am thru with it, I will send you a duplicate copy
and bother your secretary to send out letters to ask for
these films. I am sure you shall like to pack them up
and ask some enthusiastic people to carry them to our
Dept. in China where they could be used.

There are many things for me to do here. Besides
the practicing in different labs. in this Dept. I am also taking
a course in Engineering Electronics in the E. E. Dept. which
will help me know more about the techniques of sound recording.

I just had word from home that my son
who was born on Nov. 13, on Wednesday 13th day of the
weekdays, 3 P.M. and the 3rd child, 7 lbs. & 15 oz at
birth, is in perfect good condition now. He aroused much
jealousy among many of my colleagues who are now having
new daughters.

The still pictures will be ready by tonight and
be sent to you in a separate envelope.

Wish to hear from you frequently.

P.S.

Best wishes for Mrs. Macmillan too. Yours sincerely,

Please let me know who inquired about the 40 films. Ming-ching SWEN

0171

JAN 13 1941

JOINT OFFICE

0172

Jan. 8, 1941

COMMENTARY

The University of Nanking

presents you

a film on
自贡井盐
Chinese Salt Wells

In China, there are altogether 14 salt fields which have a total salt production of 3 1/4 million tons. Most of the salt fields are on the seacoast. During a period of the Sino-Japanese war, some of these fields were occupied by the Japanese. Two thousand miles way up the Yangtze River, in the province of Szechuan and other nearby places there are numerous salt fields that produce salt from underground. These regions supply salt for the needs of the millions of people in West China. Among all the salt fields in this region, the Municipality of Tsikung contributes half of the total production. There are over 10,000 wells for that purpose.

The possibility of obtaining salt from underground was discovered 2,000 years ago in the Tsin (秦) Dynasty by the then Governor Lee Ping (李冰) of the State Shu (蜀) which is now the Province of Szechuan. Later, in the Tsing (晋) Dynasty, 1,500 years ago, there ~~are~~ were actually salt wells drilled and in operation. Starting from the Ming (明) Dynasty, about 700 years ago, it became a big industry and has been flourishing since the middle part of the Tsin (清) Dynasty, more than 100 years ago.

The Municipality of Tsikung was incorporated in 1938 from the two towns Tsiliutsin (自流井) and Kungtsin (貢井). Tsiliutsin literally means "Self-flowing Wells" and Kungtsin, "Wells of Tribute". And so there is the Municipality of Tsikung, the "Salt City" of China.

*Picture starts
Here*

Does this remind you of Pittsburgh? But instead of producing oil, these derricks are for the salt and natural gas industry.

In this industry, there are four main divisions. They are namely: tsin (井); tsao (灶); Chien (梘); and hao (號). Tsin, for the wells that produce the brine; tsao, the pans for heating the brine to get salt; chien, the pipe lines for piping the brine to the region where natural gas is obtained from underground for heating it; and hao, the wholesale salt business.

This is a bird's eye view of salt city, Tsikung, inhabited by 100,000 people who live on salt. At the left is a highway. At the right is the Salt River on which salt is shipped by boat. This is a street scene, in the city.

The brine is stored underground 3,000 feet, and to obtain it, a well is necessary which is opened with iron drills. The workmen are now sharpening the cutting edges of one of the 100 kinds of iron drills used for drilling a well. A drill is manipulated by lever action. It is hung up to one end of a lever and on the other end workers step on it and lift up the drill. As they jump off, the drill is dropped and hits upon the rock, and hits upon the rock. The crushed

rock then, together with soil and water is bailed out with a bailing cylinder operated on a derrick. The derrick is used for bailing out everything from the bottom of the well, the crushed rocks, soil and water during the opening of the well, and brine when the well is finished.

The bailing cylinder with it's valve at the bottom holds ~~everything~~ ^{the brine} that gets in. When it is released, it lets out the brine from the cylinder. The chimneys suggest the use of steam power. This is the boiler for generating steam power for bailing the brine from underground to ground level. The bailing cylinder is about 80 to 90 feet long and 6 to 8 inches in diameter and can hold 5 to 6 hundred pounds of brine. This brine is usually very concentrated and sometimes even saturated.

There are two steps in which brine is elevated after it is lifted to the ground level. First, by means of a wheel, a pail containing brine is lifted to the top of the derrick. The wheel is driven by oxen. The elevation of the brine enables it to be fed into regions far away by gravity. ^{The Guiding Pulley} The pail of brine arrives at the top of the derrick and there it is emptied into pipe lines.

This ox is off duty. This is an elevation station used for the second step of raising the brine to a still higher level for gaining "head", so that ^{pass over hills and} the brine can be fed to regions far away. Elevation stations are sometimes operated in relay when it is desired that much higher levels be reached. By ox power, ~~the brine~~ in the elevation stations, brine is raised. The ox drives the gear. The gear lifts the chain buckets. And the chain buckets convey the brine.

In the region where salt wells are densely located, the brine from individual ^{wells} is fed into a central station. There steam power is used to pump the gathered brine to a ~~high~~ level in a simple operation.

When the pipe line turns, there is always a tank erected at the ^rtuning point.

Notice the hairs on the pipe lines? They are not hairs actually. They are the bamboo reinforcements. The pipe lines are made of bamboo. They carry the brine to places where natural gas is available, and there the salt is obtained from the brine by evaporation. They cross the country, over the hills, and down through the rivers. They may extend as far as 5 to 6 miles.

At a joint in the pipe line the two sections are pulled tight together by lever action. The cement in the joint consists of a mixture of lime and tung oil, or Chinese wood oil, to prevent leakage.

Here another joint is made. Flax is wrapped around the joint. Then, a paste of tung oil and lime is applied. ~~The reinforcements~~

The reinforcements prevent the pipes from crack^{ing}, and thus prevent leakage. They are repaired ~~once~~ annually. First an old strip is removed, and then, a new strong strip of bamboo replaced. It is then tightened with a wedge of bamboo.

There are altogether 10 companies running pipe lines in that district. These are ^{the} pipe lines crossing the country, and down through the river. They are weighted to the bottom by heavy stones.

In certain regions of Tsikung, natural gas is abundant. Natural gas, like the brine, is also stored underground about 3,000 feet.

The wells which lead out the gas are not unlike those used for brine. The gas consists mainly of methane, some ethane, a little hydrogen, and carbon monoxide. Each cubic meter of the gas gives 8,500 calories of heat. It's a highly combustible gas indeed.

Salt pans used for evaporating the brine are obtained from nearby towns. They weigh 1,000 pounds apiece, and are made of cast ~~iron~~ iron. In the salt factory, brine is stored in tanks and is fed into individual pans by gravitation.

An average gas well furnishes enough gas for about 50 pans. However, there are wells which can furnish gas for over 500 pans.

The grinding of soy bean milk - for the purification of the salt. The purification is done by the protein content of the bean milk which is able to coagulate the impurities when it is added to the brine in the pans. Salt produced in this manner contains 95% sodium chloride and it has adequate iodide content supplied by nature. Each pan yields about 300 pounds of salt in 24 hours. Skimming off the ~~imp~~ coagulated impurities off the surface. Some of the salt is formed into cakes to facilitate transportation in regions where man-power is chiefly used.

Shipment. There are all sorts of means of transportation for the salt. There are altogether 100,000 people in this salt city who live on this industry. *A large part of* the salt is shipped down the Salt River to the Upper Yangtze for further shipment. There are over 2,000 boats like these for the transportation of salt. Here we see again a highway, and the Salt River.

This industry of Chinese salt wells which you have seen furnishes the salt for millions of people in at least six of the Southwest provinces of China.

0177

over

January 13, 1941

Mr. Swan Ming-ching
Visual Education Department
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Ming-ching:

We are very proud of the success you are achieving in this country. You have made a splendid impression everywhere you have gone, and it will be much easier for your Department to secure fellowships here in the future because of the impression you have made.

I have been after the Eastman people here in New York and they assured me on Saturday of last week that on today, Monday, they would get definite word from Rochester regarding the shipment of these films. We are very anxious to get them for there are many requests for showings.

Miss Brady has called me several times and I doubt if you could do much better than to let her distribute these pictures. I wish you might have a hand in editing them, however, and it is my hope that you will be returning to New York before you go back to China.

At Dean Wei's suggestion I have written Mr. John Marshall of the Rockefeller Foundation asking for an interview. If he grants my request, I shall make an effort to secure a subsidy for your Department. I hope you and Dean Wei will not be too disappointed if I fail.

When you return to New York it might be a good thing for you to see Mr. Milliken, who is Vice-President of the Hays Organisation. Dr. Milliken showed considerable interest in your program in China when I discussed it with him more than a year ago. He is in a position to be of great assistance if he cares to exert his influence.

I hope you are enjoying our cold winter weather. Some of our Chinese friends who have spent most of their lives in South China find it difficult to keep warm, but your experiences in North China and in Mongolia should have

0178

Mr. Swen Ming-ching

-2-

January 13, 1941

prepared you for our winter.

We are deeply grateful to you for the pictures you enclosed in your last letter. You will find a check for \$2.00 to cover your expenses. If I have not sent you enough, please let me know and I shall make up the difference. Would you mind if a few of your pictures appeared in a folder for West China Union University? I have been asked to pass this request on to you. There are very few good pictures available depicting the field work of Hua Ta and, if you have no objection, a few of yours might be very advantageously used for this purpose without hurting the University of Nanking. We shall understand perfectly if you refuse this request, so please don't hesitate to be frank with me.

I hope you have a very happy and prosperous winter in Minnesota.

Very sincerely yours,

OJC:P
Enc.



0179

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M. C. SWEN

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

ask personally by
O.C.

Jan. 15, 1941

Dear Oliver,

I am very glad to receive your letter of 13th.
But to my regret, your letter doesn't coordinate very much with
my previous letters. As a matter of fact I sent all
the duplication as well as the originals 14 reels of them
together with a disc of recordings for the Comantain
for salt & mt. swim to enable Miss Brady and her associates
to work on the title with what I can tell to my best of
my knowledge as a reference. These films must be ^{sent in}
Miss Brady's office this Monday morning. I sent to her
because I got no definite reply from you and thought
you might have been on your travel somewhere. I hope
you won't mind. Until now, I still don't know where you place the order from 3-K store
in New York or not.

You made no remark on your letter as to what
happened with the 3 reels of films of extra copies, two
for Dr. Pettus and one due to my ~~to~~ order in mistake.
They are Salt, ~~the~~ Shadow Play and Mt. swim.
Dr. Pettus had a second letter to me tracing the
films which worth his 30 dollars. So will you please
write him explaining if the films haven't been sent
to you from Rochester, or send them right way
if you have them, and be sure, let me know about
it, will you kindly please? And also please kindly let
me know from time to time about the treatment on the films during their
editing.

0180

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

When did you have Deane Weir's suggestion?
I haven't got a word from him yet. Since
I have quite a good acquaintance with Weir
already, may be it will ^{be} of some help if I
could know what Weir ~~was~~ ^{asked you} to ask, so that
we could have a more concise presentation
and unified text.

The check you sent for the prints has more
than enough in it. If you like to have an enlargement
of the picture of Generalissimo & Madame, I will
~~do so~~ ^{make one} for you. Regarding the use of the stills for the
publicity of W.C.U.U. I think I will give you the
privilege in judging their wisest use. That means it's
allright to me if you think they are properly used.
And I certainly will consent with delight.

I am sure you will like to put me in your
mailing list of all the publicity materials regarding
the China College, so that I could be better informed
with what is happening there and also what is happening
in this country regarding the helping of them.

I received word from my wife saying that the missionary
film you wanted to use are processed and are in their
editing stage. (letter dated Dec. 13) I have written again
to Dean Weir asking him to send ^{me} more film. Since all the
film I brought with me here are either unfinished synopses

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

Of poor historical quality due to unfavorable production conditions, I think some more films represent more careful work and ^{or} lifelike contents will help a lot in bringing better impressions in this country.

I think I told you about my interesting story I had with the immigration officers in Nagasaki. I regret that the complete text I wrote and sent home from Victoria found its way somewhere unknown. So I wrote it again upon my wife's request. Since this might be of interest to you.

I am herewith enclosing a copy of it to show you and also your friends as well as my friends in New York who might also be interested in that.

With best wishes, I am

yours most sincerely,

Ming-ching

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
Associated Boards for
Christian College in China

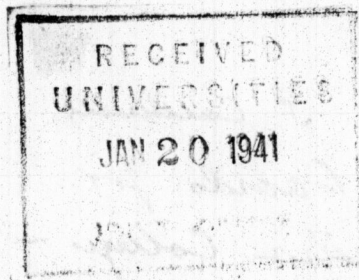
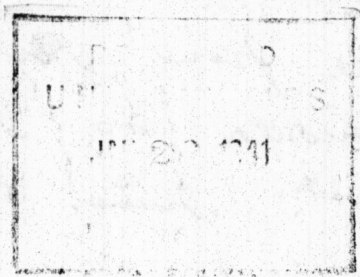
150 5th Ave.

New York, N.Y.

End.

O.S. The "cold" weather here didn't annoy me. In fact it made no notification to me at all at itself at its coldest what so far I had which was nearly 10 below. It's certainly warm now since it's ^{above} 25 ± 3 degrees these days.

0182



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2
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

(7)

Jan. 18, 1941

Dear Oliver,

I have just looked thru the list of free films and checked 74 of them with red marks.

I am now enclosing the list herewith, hoping that you will be enthusiastic about the obtaining them by ^{sending} requests to each individual producer or sponsors as listed at the back of the pamphlet. It will be of great help to our university if you could render this service. It takes letters to get the films. of course donation might make a part of the price, but you know how to do it, I am sure!

Hope to hear from you about your opinion.

Yours very sincerely,

Ming-ling SWEN

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
50 5th ave.
New York, N.Y.

Encl. list of free films

0184

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS

(7)
Jan. 31, 1941

Mr. O. J. Cadwell
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Oliver,

This is the third time Dr. W. B. Pettus writes me about the films he ordered - Shadow Play and Salt Wells. I could now just reply him saying that I really know nothing as to what happened to these films. But I think I shouldn't disappoint him in this way and am asking your favor to forward those two films to him as soon as you possibly can and explain to him in air mail as to what or how it was delayed. If it happened that the Eastman Kodak Co of Rochester has not sent you the duplicates I ordered for him, could you send him what he wanted from the bunch of copies I ordered for our own use first and make new copies for our own use.

I have sent the seven reels of the duplicates I mentioned together with the originals to Miss Brady and were due to arrive two weeks ago. I sent the disc of commentaries to her too to facilitate the editing of English titles. To my regret I get no words from her either about these.

Probably you are already back from your last trip. How did you enjoy? When are you going to have your next trip?

Have you received the list of free film I sent you? Would that bother you too much?

Everybody in the Twin Cities wondered why the temperatures now are so mild. The snow deposit is beginning to disappear. I am afraid I will probably miss the nice cold weather.

When you or Miss Brady next send the films for duplication, I suggest you send to the precision Laboratory in New York. They can do better job than Eastman in Rochester, I think.

With best wishes,

yours sincerely,

Wing Chun SWEN

0185

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MINNEAPOLIS

7
ack - 2-7-41
Telegram

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

February 6, 1941

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education of this University has asked me to show them some of the motion pictures I have with me which are at your place at the present. The meeting will be held on Monday afternoon, February 10. I think I will show them the pictures on Salt Wells.

Would you, therefore, send me by Air Mail so that I will be able to use them in time. I am also asked to give a talk in that meeting and the audience will be mostly faculty members in the Engineering College.

With Best Wishes,

Hopefully yours,

Ming-chung SWEET

P.S. Please send these by Air Mail to the University of Minnesota
Electrical Engineering Dept.
C/O Elmer W. Johnson

0 186

February 7, 1941

Mr. Sven Ming-ching
Visual Education Department
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Ming-ching:

Please forgive me for not having answered your previous letter. I have been away from the office even more than usual lately and have not been able to catch up with my work.

You will be pleased to know that the films had already been sent to Dr. Pettus even before your letter arrived. I am sure he must have received them by now, although I have not heard from him.

We will be very glad to send you the Salt Wells pictures. They will be put in the mail today, and I am sure that they should arrive on time. I hope you have a very successful meeting.

I have had an interview with Dr. John Marshall relative to the work of your Department. He is very much pleased with the impression you made in this country. I think you have done a fine job as ambassador for the University of Nanking's work in visual education. However, he has not committed himself in any way regarding further aid.

As soon as I can get around to it, I shall set about securing the free motion pictures that you have listed. We ought to be able to get this project under way within the next week or two.

Please forgive me if sometimes I seem slow in carrying out your desires. I am so often out of town that it is not easy for me to be prompt. You must not judge my interest by this occasional lack of promptness.

I am looking forward to seeing you again here in New York before you go back to China. Always let me know if there is anything I can do for you.

Sincerely yours,

0187

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 6 1911
ICAR OFFICE

Ack- 2-A-41
O.G.C.

SWEN MING-CHING

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

SZECHUAN, CHINA

Feb. 11, 1941

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Oliver,

Thank your very much for sending me the films
in time. The meeting was successful, to be sure. You will
find that a draft of the text of my address is enclosed herewith.
I regret that I don't have more time than this to write out it
completely. However, you must give me advices as to what is
here, so that I know how to improve for later occasions if there might
be any.

I appreciate your enthusiasm in calling Mr.
Marshall. I am sure Dean Wei appreciate none the less. I have
so far not received the copy of letter you wanted to send me.

Are you able to send me some of the publications
or circulars news of the Boards regarding China or China Collges?
I am very home sick for isolation!

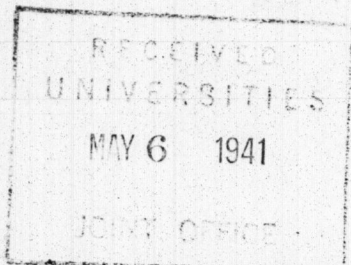
Yours very sincerely,

Ming-ching

P.S. I have sent the films back this morning to you. Has Miss
Brady get started with the films?

plough for agriculture after the war

P.S. I have sent the plough back after working for you. See page



Y. M. C. A.
JOINT AGRICULTURAL

I am very sorry for the situation

of agricultural work of the country regarding the work of the college

the work of the college is very important to the country

so that the college should be able to do the work of the country

therefore I am very sorry for the situation

I am very sorry for the situation

re will

therefore I am very sorry for the situation

therefore I am very sorry for the situation

I am very sorry for the situation

I am very sorry for the situation

I am very sorry for the situation

I am very sorry for the situation

my dear friend

Dear Mr. H. I.

120 New York

College in China

Department of Education

Mr. H. I. H. I.

See page 11

SINCHUAN CHINA
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE
SINCHUAN CHINA

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dinner

Address delivered before the quarterly meeting of the Soc. of Promotion of Engineering Education of the Faculty of the Engineering college of the U. of M. Feb. 10, 1941. 5:45 to 9:00 PM. Room 355 Union Building, University of Minnesota.

Since all of you are engineers, in fact producers of engineers, I might as well tell something about Chinese engineers - The Chinese Engineers with non-sliding slide-rules. As you are all familiar with slide rules, whenever you have some problems to work out you pull back and forth to find the engineering quantities. But when the Chinese engineers, especially those of today, when they slide their slide-rules they frequently find that there are missing factors on their slide-rules. They may find that the NO. 14 wire is out of stock, they may find that the silicon steel is as precious as gold; they may find that no I beam or U channels are available, and bamboo pipes only could be used as substitutes. Thus they are forced to leave their slide-rules non-sliding and work with more or less different engineering languages as engineers here are using.

Talking of slide-rules, we might as well give a little attention to rules in general, or more generally, the system of measurements, which is the most fundamental of all in any engineering problems. Back to three or even four thousand years as one may find necessary to go back so far in talking almost about anything about China, one of the most interesting story about the standard of a foot, the fundamental unit of the measuring length was to take a bamboo pipe of about one foot length and calibrate it by tuning to give the same pitch as a certain pitch the sacred bird phoenix often sings. That tune is termed as Hwang Chung, literally "yellow bell". This standard legendary in one sense, and may not be easily comprehended too by many people, I guess, didn't hold as an absolute standard, and as it's fate was, became one among at least one hundred of the known standards that could be traced from literature. There is same truth with the standards of weights and measures of volumes of course. When the Chinese engineers first gathered their efforts to modernize China to any great extent on their engineering front, they faced the problem of standards of weights and measures. With a ten years hard struggle, China is only now, but is became naturalized in the kingdom of metric system.

There were enough old things and traditions to bother the engineers, I don't mean that all old things are evil. There are, however, old pieces of engineering work that marvel anyone, the modern engineers as well. For illustration, I like to bring up to you two things. As Dr. Johnson (Chairman of Program Committee) told me that you might not have much better geographical backgrounds of China than most of the Chinese do, we might as well have a little review on the geography of China before we going into any further. Dr. Johnson also said that you will be interested also in our migration to the west, how the Universities moved. This makes a good start for it. Take any university as an example, the University of Nanking. It was situated in Nanking, 200 miles up the Yangtze River from its mouth where Shanghai is. Yangtze River is the largest river in Asia winding from the far west to the east coast through nine provinces. Three years ago, three weeks before the fall of our capital Nanking, I was one of a group of our University students and faculty members on a river steamer leaving Nanking, heading west. All were squeezed like sardines, and the cooks couldn't do anything except to raise up their heads and breathe. In four days we had one and half meals. This, however, isn't the Chinese daily life, but a misery of war which you are fortunate not being able to have had as an experience.

At Hankow, the Chicago of China, we changed to smaller steamers to mount the rapid stream winding through the magnificent world renowned Yangtze Gorges until we got to Chungking, now the provisional Capital. Many were not fortunate as we were. They traveled that part on wooden junks. That means one month of sight-seeing. There were even more who winded in greater circles on foot. For China was a worst situation then. But they are certainly benefited in being able to study Chinese geography foot by foot and inch by inch. Terminating our travel of two thousand miles or more west from the east coast, we found ourselves located in the center of the national rehabilitation, the province of Szechuan and its outskirting provinces. The province of Szechuan is a red basin surrounded with lofty mountains with white caps, and from the outside inside out the geographical structure appear older and older. Between the rocky ring on the outside and the most recent alluvial trapezoidal green plain in the center, are distributed here and there strips of Jurassic and Triassic stratas which are mineral bearing regions minable. Chungking, the war capital, situates at the center of the east half of this province and is hilly with the Jurassic

0191

and triassic structures. In the heart of the great trapezoidal alluvial plain in the western half, is another great city Chengtu, a city of ten universities and colleges, eight of them are new settlers in this great west.

To give you an idea as to how much the war has influenced China, I can report that practically all the universities and colleges and technical schools and even many high schools have been moved to West China if they were near the east coast which most of them were. There is an estimation that 16 million people from the eastern part of China migrated to West China. Dividing 16 million by 2.65 million, the population of Minnesota, you will find that this migration consists of a moving of six statesful of people. The richness of the great west had made this migration possible and no one starved of it.

The two amazing engineering work of the ancient day in Szechuan have place in their richness. One is the 2,000 years old irrigation system of the delta of Chengtu plain, a simple system which irrigates an area of 500,000 acres of rice field which raise three crops a year. The other is the well salt industry of our "Salt City" Tsikung situated at the vertex of a triangle with Chungking and Chengtu on the two other vertices of an equilateral triangle.

The description of these two engineering works. Laws of hydraulics and Mining.

There must be some thing new:

1. Highway ~~engineering~~ engineering - the sad story of the 10,000 casualties on the highway leading to the province of Sikong in the further west acrossing snow capped mountains.
2. Electrical engineering - The nation wide new telephone system which protects the people from air raids.
3. Civil engineering - The opening of the air raid caves which save lives. ...

The Chinese engineers envy you and wish you good luck!

RECEIVED
UNITED STATES
NOV 6 1941

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DOES hereby certify that the
following is a true and correct
copy of the original as the same
exists in the files of the
Department of the Interior
at Washington, D. C.
this 6th day of November 1941
Secretary of the Interior

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Films

February 14, 1941

Mr. Swen Ming-ching
Visual Education Department
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Ming-ching:

I am sending you today a large envelope of our publicity. It is all stuff which we have printed since September, and if you want any additional copies to circulate among your friends, we shall be very happy to send you as many as you can use.

I am very much interested in your address, just as I was in your dialogue with the Japanese official. I am keeping both documents, unless you tell me that you want them to be returned.

A letter from Dr. Pettus reports that his **films** arrived safely. He is a fine and friendly man, and I am sure he will make good use of this material.

I can understand how homesick you must be, and I wish that it were possible for me to give you some news. However, it is unlikely that I know anything that you don't know. The situation in the Orient seems to be coming to a crisis, and, personally, I should not be surprised if the United States as well as Great Britain and Holland were to soon be at war with Japan. I believe that the Japanese Government is making a serious mistake in misunderstanding the state of mind of the American people at this time.

I have not heard from Miss Brady in some time. I believe she owes me a letter.

I hope it will be possible for us to call on Mr. Marshall and some of the other friends at the Rockefeller Institute together.

Very sincerely yours,

Oliver J. Caldwell

OJC:P

0 194

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0 195

WILFRED H. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT
1706 BROADWAY
OAKLAND, CALIF.

OREN A. OLIVER, PRESIDENT-ELECT
MEDICAL ARTS BLDG.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

films (Lover)
HARRY B. PINNEY, SECRETARY
212 E. SUPERIOR STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

R. H. VOLLAND, TREASURER
FIRST CAPITAL NAT'L BANK BLDG.
IOWA CITY, IOWA

JAMES V. GENTILLY, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
ROSE BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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333 E. BROAD ST.
CHESTER, PA.

FRANK C. CADY, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F&C
AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

L. PIERCE ANTHONY, EDITOR

GERALD D. TIMMONS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

L. T. CLARIDGE, BUSINESS MANAGER

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

212 EAST SUPERIOR STREET
CHICAGO

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 7045
CABLE ADDRESS: ADAECO

February 25, 1941.

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
Field Representative
University of Nanking
Nanking, CHINA

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

This is in reply to your inquiry of February 18th regarding motion picture films for the University of Nanking. Our list of loan films is very limited and the demand is very heavy, consequently we are unable to loan them to foreign countries.

Sincerely yours,

Bureau of Public Relations

By

Lon W. Morrey
Lon W. Morrey, D.D.S.
Director

LWM:ES

EIGHTY-THIRD MEETING—HOUSTON, TEXAS
OCTOBER 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1941
"55,000 Members in 1941"

0 196

films (Lwen)

7

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

NEW YORK CENTRAL BUILDING

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
ISABEL N. YOUNG
DIRECTOR

230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

February 25, 1941

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
Field Representative
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

We have your letter of February 18th and regret that we do not have a print of either "Jerry Pulls the Strings" or "Alaska's Silver Millions" that could be sent to you at this time. However, we may have an additional supply of prints at a later date and, if so, shall be glad to communicate with you at that time.

Very truly yours,

ISABEL N. YOUNG

By *Maria Otto*

MO:DH

0197

SWEN MING-CHING
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
SZECHUAN, CHINA

Visual Education Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 28, 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans,

The typewriter reached me alright several weeks ago. Thank you ever so much for putting so much care on this trivial matter. I think I must owe you some money. Will you please let me know how much is it so that I could refund to you accordingly?

I wonder if you succeeded in asking someone to bring the Weston Master exposure meter to my wife. She is always grateful for the valuable services you offered her.

I am glad that the cold weather here didn't bother me. It is rather clear and nice. I will be back in New York some time in the April.

With best regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Ming ching

0198

SWEN MING-CHING
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Szechuan, China

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
MAR 3 1941

Miss Education Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 28, 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
180 8th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

The typewriter reached me about several
weeks ago. Thank you ever so much for putting so much care
on this trivial matter. I think I must owe you some money.
Will you please let me know how much so that I could
return to you accordingly.

I wonder if you succeeded in asking someone
to bring the Weston Master exposure meter to my wife. She
is always grateful for the valuable services you offered

her.
I am glad that the cold weather here didn't
bother me. It is rather clear and nice. I will be back in
New York some time in the April.

With best regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Swen Ming-Ching

9910

mk 3/19/41

(7)

SWEN MING-CHING

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

SZECHUAN, CHINA

Visual Education Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minn.
March 12, 1941

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Oliver,

Thank you very much for sending me the publicity materials.
They ~~are~~ were very well done. The report from the prominent
American in China inspired me.

Enclosed please find the enlargement of the picture I
promised to send you. I have started in writing a plan
for the development of our work in China. I hope to con-
clude this work in a few weeks, and looking to see you again
in New York before or around Easter. I am enclosing the
general topics of this plan herewith. I hope to have advises
about this plan from you and is always hoping to hear more
from you. Best wishes to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Ming-ching

0200

A LIST

OF

16mm EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Produced and released by
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CINIMATOGRAPHY

College of Science
University of Nanking

Note: Those underlined are available in New York.

* denotes work done by Mr. Swen Ming-ching

1. GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL

* Chefoo	1 reel	400 ft.
* Chialing Gorges in Szechwan	1	400
Fukien Province	1	400
Huang Shan in Anhwei Province	1	400
* Hsueh in Northern Kiangsu	1	400
Kuling - A Summer Resort	1	400
Kuangtung Province	3	1,200
* Lao Shan near Tsingtao	1	350
* Lion Yun Port	1	400
Lolos at the Szechwan-Yunnan-Sikong Border	2	800
* Peiping	2	800
* Peiping and Great Wall in Kodachrome	1	100
* <u>Sacred Mt. Omei</u>	1	400
* <u>Scenic Nanking</u>	1	400
* <u>Scenic Spot of Chuchow</u>	1	350
Shanghai	1	400
* Soochow	1	400
* Suiyuan - an inner Mongolian Province	3	1,200
The West Lake	1	400
* Tzingtao	1	400
Wusih	1	350
* <u>Yukang Caves</u>	1	400

2. MILITARY

Air Defense	2	800
Gas Defense	3	1,000
People's Military Training in Juangsi	1	400

3. INDUSTRIES

* Animal Fertilizers	1	450
Bamboowares	1	400
* Cattle Slaughtering	1	450
Cement	1	400

0201

Chinese Sauce	1	400
Clay Dolls	1	400
* Coal Mining	1	400
Electric Bulbs	1	400
Enamelwares	1	400
Glass Apparatus	1	400
Courmet Powder	1	400
* Hairnets	1	400
Hunan Embroiders and Umbrellas	1	400
I Hsin Pottery	1	400
Ivory Goods	1	300
* Laces	1	400
Lacquers	1	300
Manufacture of Paper	1	450
Porcelain	1	450
Printing	2	800
* Rug Making in Peiping (in detail)	3	1,200
* Rug Making in Peiping (in short)	1	400
* Chinese Salt Wells	1	400
* Salt Fields in Northern Kiangsu	1	400
Sericulture (English Copy)	2	750
Sericulture (Chinese Copy)	2	750
Sole Leather	1	400
* Welding	1	400

4. NATURAL SCIENCE

Carrier Pigeon	1	400
Solar Eclipse of 1936	1	400
Solar Eclipse of 1936 in Kodachrome	1	100
The Why and Now of Solar Eclipse	2	800

5. AGRICULTURE

Chinese Oranges	1	400
Cattle Raising	1	400
* Peiping Duck	1	400
Farm Impliments	2	800

6. CIVICS

Boyscouts	1	350
Chinese Boxing	1	200
Chinese Phonetics	2	750
Gymnastics	1	400
Rural Reconstruction	1	400

7. NEWS AND ENTERTAINMENT

* A Glimpse of the College of Science, University of Nanking	1	400
Children's World - A Play	1	400
Dedication of Aeroplanes to the Generalissimo	1	400
* Fifty Years of Growing (U.C.M.S.)	2	1,000
* For Children	1	400
Japan - The Greedy Spider (animated cartoon)	1	200
Monkey and Skating	1	300
News Reel No. 1 National Art Exhibition	1	400
News Reel No. 2 Children's Day in Chengtu, 1937	1	400
News Reel No. 3 Children's Day in Chengtu, 1938	1	400
News Reel No. 4 Athletic Demonstration in Chungking	1	400
News Reel No. 5 Boy Scout Review in Chengtu	1	400
* Shadow Play - The Oldest Movie	1	350
* The Girl in the Moon - A Dance Drama	1	400
Unusual Methods of Writing Chinese	1	150
Total 81 films		37,900 ft.
*30 films	99 reels	
	36 reels	13,900 ft.

* RECENT WORK, UNDER EDITING

China's Bay Province - Sikong

Sikong 1 Yann - the Gate of Sikong	1	400
Sikong 2 Entering Sikong	1	400
Sikong 3 Kangting - the Capital City (Tachienlu)	1	400
Sikong 4 Common and Precious Metals	1	400
Sikong 5 Grandeurs of the Grass Country	1	400
Sikong 6 <u>Life of Sikong People</u>	1	400
Sikong 7 <u>Land of Lamas</u>		
Physical Education for Women	1	400
Dramatized pictures depicting missionary contribution in West China		
A Romance of Medical missions	2	800
Mission and New China	2	800
The Chinese Migrate to the Center of National Rehabilitation	1	400
	13 reels	5,200 ft.

A PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
AN EDUCATIONAL MOTION PICTURE NUCLEUS FOR CHINA

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING AND
SOME THOUGHTS OF THE FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

- PART I. A bird's eye of the motion picture industry in China.
- PART II. An outline of the educational motion picture movement in China.
- PART III. A summary of the work done by the University of Nanking on educational motion pictures.
- PART IV. The present status of the educational motion picture movement and some of the limitations.
- PART V. Strengthening the nucleus at the University of Nanking
1. Service
 2. Compelation
 3. Production
 4. Training of personnel
- PART VI. Future possibilities.

0204

MAY 6 1941
OFFICE

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RETAIL PRICES IN CHENGDU, CHINA

*Prepared by
Lwen, Ming-Cheng*

From "Economic Weekly", No. 66, March 12, 1941

-Dept. of Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture and Forestry
University of Nanking, Chengdu, China

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	
		<u>February 23</u>	<u>March 3</u>
<u>Food</u>			
Rice	M. Dou *	14.50	15.00
Broad Bean	M. Dou	12.00	12.00
Wheat Flour	M. Chin *	1.20	1.20
Noodles	M. Chin	.80	.84
Pork	M. Chin	3.00	3.00
Beef	M. Chin	2.60	2.60
Mutton	M. Chin	2.60	2.40
Lard	M. Chin	4.00	4.00
Chicken	M. Chin	4.50	4.50
Egg	piece	.28	.30
Soy Bean Sauce	M. Chin	1.60	1.60
Salt	M. Chin	1.40	1.40
Sugar	M. Chin	1.70	1.80
Sa Chu Wine	M. Chin	6.40	6.40
Cabbage	M. Chin	.24	.22
Soy Bean Sprouts	M. Chin	.30	.30
Spring Onion	M. Chin	.15	.15
Soy Bean Curd	piece	.10	.10
Chai Tsai	M. Chin	1.60	1.60

Note: *M. Dou - Municipal Dou - exactly the same volume as ten liters

* M. Chin - Municipal Chin - exactly half of a kilogram

0206

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	
		<u>February 23</u>	<u>March 3</u>
Bean Flour Spagetti	M. Chih	2.20	2.20
Pickled Pepper	M. Chih	1.28	1.28
<u>Clothing</u>			
Native White Cloth	M. Chih	2.40	2.40
Bleached White Cloth	M. Chih	2.90	2.80
Indigoed Cloth	M. Chih	3.50	3.30
Serge	M. Chih	28.00	28.00
Cotton	M. Chih	4.60	5.00
Cloth Shoes	Pair	6.00	6.00
Leather Shoes	Pair	45.00	45.00
Cotton Socks	Pair	6.00	6.60
<u>Fuel</u>			
Coal	Load(160 M. Chih)	34.00	34.00
Hard Charcoal	M. Ton(100 M. Chih)	46.00	46.00
Kerosene	M. Chih	18.00	20.00
Electricity	K.W.H.	.95	.95
Domestic made Electric Bulbs	Piece	9.00	9.00
Insulated Wire	Role(80 Yards)	168.00	150.00
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
"Three Star" Tooth Paste	Tube	5.00	5.50
Toilet Soap	Piece	1.70	1.80
Towel	Piece	1.60	1.80
Tape	Inch	.60	.60
Alcohol	Pint	5.40	5.40
Aspirin	Tablet	.10	.10
"Minsen" Ink	2 oz. bottle	3.00	3.00
Boiling Water	Pot	.10	.10
Movie	Show	2.50	3.00

Note: *M. Chih - municipal chih - exactly one-third of a meter.

0207

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF CHENGDU

(Taking the average index from January, 1937 to June, 1937 as 100)

March 2, 1941

Average Index 1314.4

Items whose indexes are higher than average:

Galvanized Iron	8,537.1
Paper for Newspapers	5,714.3
Kerosene	4,912.3
Iron Wire	3,692.4
Iron Nails	3,245.0
Coal	2,492.2
Cast Iron	2,250.0
Insulated Wire	2,233.1
Linen Cloth	2,169.2
Indigo Dye	2,095.9
Brass	2,051.8
Raw Cattle Hide	2,020.2
Cigarettes	1,990.0
Wax	1,918.7
"Chiakiang" paper	1,897.7
Beef	1,653.3
Cotton	1,643.3
Electric Bulbs	1,639.8
Oats	1,623.0
Cotton yarn (#32)	1,595.3
Native White Cloth	1,572.3

0208

Soy Bean	1,521.0
Broad Bean	1,511.9
Cotton Yarn (#20)	1,436.1
Linen	1,421.2

Items whose indexes are lower than average:

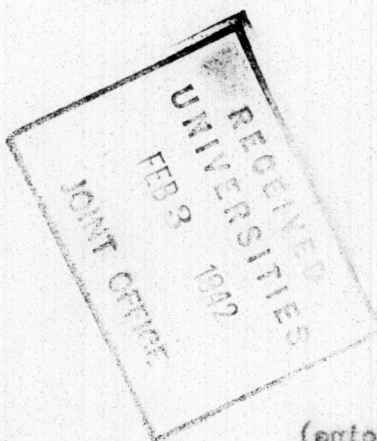
Eggs	1,285.7
Rice	1,270.5
Tin	1,246.8
Pork	1,222.2
Alcohol	1,185.0
Salt	1,131.0
Plain Satin	1,048.2
Wheat Flour	984.3
Copper	975.3
Course Raw Silk	963.0
Fine Raw Silk	803.3
Bricks	755.5
Leather	700.0
Sugar	649.4
Raw paint	588.3
Tobacco	558.4
Wang Oil	497.2
"Ba meur" (medicine)	232.8
Goats skin	226.6

0209

1,381.0	Boys' Beans
1,511.3	Broad Beans
1,436.1	Cotton Yarn (No. 20)
1,431.2	Linen

Items whose indexes are lower than average:

1,385.7	Bees
1,370.2	Rice
1,346.8	Tin
1,323.2	Pork
1,182.0	Alcohol
1,181.0	Salt
1,046.2	Plain Satin
984.2	Wheat Flour
975.2	Copper
962.0	Coarse Raw Silk
802.2	Fine Raw Silk
755.2	Bricks
700.0	Leather
649.4	Sugar
588.2	Raw Paint
558.4	Tobacco
497.2	Wing Oil
322.8	"De Mont" (medicine)
286.6	Goats skin



Johns-Manville International

CORPORATION

TWENTY-TWO EAST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.Original Via Air Mail
Copy Via Regular Mail
April 16, 1941Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
c/o University of Nanking
Nanking, ChinaRE: "STORY OF ASBESTOS" FILM
(TWO REELS)

Dear Sir:

We have been advised by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as to your interest in securing the subject film, which we have produced for visual education and advertising purposes and in this connection, we are pleased to advise that we would have no objection in your purchasing our film "Story of Asbestos" at a cost price of \$35.00 FOB New York shipping point. The parcel post shipping expense to Nanking, approximating \$.60, would be for your account.

Trusting we may have the pleasure of servicing your requirements in this connection, we are,

Very truly yours,

JOHNS-MANVILLE INTERNATIONAL CORP.


R. R. WADDINGTON, MANAGER
BUILDING MATERIALS DEPARTMENT

RRW:OT

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SECOND MAIL COPY

Original Via Air Mail
Copy Via Regular Mail
April 16, 1941

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
c/o University of Nanking
Nanking, China

RE: "STORY OF ASBESTOS" FILM
(TWO REELS)

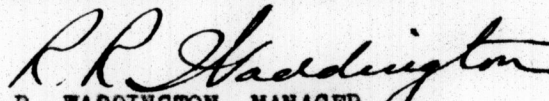
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R. R. WADDINGTON, MANAGER
BUILDING MATERIALS DEPARTMENT

RRW:OT

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President
MRS. IDA B. WISE SMITH
1730 Chicago Ave.
Evanston, Illinois

Vice-President-at-Large
MRS. D. LEIGH COLVIN
605 W. 184th Street
New York, N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary
MRS. ANNA MARDEN DE YO
Evanston, Illinois

films (Luca)

For God and Home and Every Land

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

HEADQUARTERS
1730 CHICAGO AVE., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF TREASURER

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Treasurer
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS
Evanston, Illinois

Recording Secretary
MRS. NELLE G. BURGER
312 McDaniel Bldg.
Springfield, Mo.

Honorary President
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE
377 Parkside Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 29, 1941.

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell
Field Representative, University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

The Burton Holmes Films Inc. have written me of your inquiry in regard to the film, "The Beneficent Reprobate", which the National W.C.T.U. has made. They tell me they wrote you for further information but have not heard, so I am wondering if there is any way we could assist you.

We have The Beneficent Reprobate, a three reel film, 16 m/m in both silent and sound prints. We could furnish a silent print for \$50.00 and a sound print for \$60.00.

We also have two other motion pictures, one called, "Pay Off", a two reel picture, and "A Family Affair", one reel.

These pictures are all distributed by the Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, and can be seen there if you are interested in them. We should be glad to sell you prints in case you want them.

Very truly yours

(Mrs.) Margaret C. Munns
Treasurer
National W.C.T.U.

MCM-DH

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May 2, 1941

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING MEANS
TO CHINA DURING THE WAR AND TO THE
UNITED STATES AS WELL

On November 25, 1937, I was along in a group of 200 people including staff members and their families and the students of the University of Nanking, on a river steamer on the Yangtze River heading West, as a result of the evacuation from the long-beloved city of Nanking. The ship was supposed to take from 300 to 400 passengers, but as the war drew nigh so suddenly, the whole city was forced to evacuate in a very short time, and means of transportation were limited. There were more than 3,000 people aboard that ship. We were all piled in like sardines. Even the cooks could not do anything in the kitchen but raise their heads and breathe. In four days, through the unfailing enthusiasm, struggle, and special organization of our university group, after we served the whole ship, we finally had one and a half meals before we got to Hankow, the Chicago of China, where we waited for smaller steamers and wooden junks, aboard which we wound through the mighty Yangtze Gorges and arrived at Szechwan.

Such was one of the pictures when the Universities were moving Westward. Many were not as fortunate as we were. Many were traveling on highways more than 2,000 or even 3,000 miles from their starting point, using any kind of transportation that they could acquire and if none were available, they traveled by foot. At any rate, the moving of these universities was a story of mystery, of darkness, and of disaster.

But all of these universities found new hope, new light, more confidence, and better outlooks when they finally reached the center of national rehabilitation in the so-called West China, which is, in fact, Central China geographically. Szechwan, a province of prosperity both in natural resources and man-power, is the central spot of the center of national rehabilitation. The University of Nanking was privileged to find refuge largely on the campus of West China Union University in Chengtu, and some parts in Chungking and Renshou, to continue their invaluable

0214

educational and social activities, which is an integral part of the struggle of the whole nation against invasion and for the rebuilding of this new great nation.

The University of Nanking has long been regarded as a fountain of young people of courage and ambition with endurance for hardship, and fine working spirit for practical work. The graduates from the University serve in all circles where real work is carried on. Since the University moved to Szechwan, this comment is even more justified. I will not try to bore the readers with actual figures but would like to present all the facts which will support this statement by abstracting a Chinese report prepared by Mr. Sie Ping-leh, Instructor of Religion and Editor of the University of Nanking Weekly, having the title of "The University of Nanking Since the War of Resistance".

THE UNIVERSITY'S ACADEMIC RESEARCHES AND SOCIAL
ACTIVITIES SPRING UP AGAIN

The University of Nanking used to have an enrollment of nearly 1000 and a staff of 200. During the evacuation not all of these people were able to move at once. In February, 1938, the University was resettled in Chengtu. The school was in operation again by the first of March in this old city, which used to be the capitol of one of the three kingdoms about 1700 years ago. This time the enrollment dropped to 387 and the faculty to only 145. The school closed on the 15th of July. There were 73 students who received the Degree of Bachelors. Most exciting of all was the granting of the first four Masters' Degrees the University ever granted in this Commencement, which opened a new era of educational enterprise for the University of Nanking; even it was not held in the most favorable of conditions. Nineteen were graduated from the short courses.

In the summer of that very first year the University was settled in this red basin of Szechwan, numerous social activities and academic researches sprang up at the location. The following are a few of the examples:

1. The study of the tablets of Han Dynasty in the vicinity of Chengtu and

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1. The study of the tablets of Han Dynasty in the vicinity of Chengtu and

Sintsin. It is very interesting that 2,000 years ago this part of China had already been highly civilized as the study of these Han tablets could illustrate.

2. Botanists claim that there are six times the variety of flora in China than in the whole of Europe. Szechwan has half what of all China and Sacred Mt. Omei, near Chengtu, has more than half the flora of Szechwan, which is naturally credited as a real botanical garden. The varieties of insects and specimens for pathology are also numerous there. The expedition sent by the University there got a wealth of collections which are invaluable to the study of natural science.

3. The central part of the Szechwan basin is an ideal place for the growing of rice. The University did extensive selection of seeds of rice in the counties of Tsinsheng and Chienwei, which are at the south of Chengtu.

4. The investigation of the industry of sericulture in Chiating and Nanchung. Agricultural extension and social service were extended from Wenkiang and Sintu to nearby counties.

THE UNIVERSITY EXPANDS WITH THE WAR

Unexpectedly in the fall of 1938, the enrollment increased to 507, the faculty to 147. In the spring of 1939 the enrollment increased to 557, the faculty to 196. In the fall of 1939, the enrollment increased to 584, the faculty to 200. In the spring of 1940, the enrollment increased to 765. In the fall of 1940, the enrollment increased to 787, the faculty to 262.

THE BUILDING STONES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

To give the reader a more clear idea of the whole set-up, let us consider briefly the individual colleges and departments. There were before the war 3 colleges, 21 departments, 2 short courses, and 3 bureaus of post-graduate researches, and a research institute in this University. (The Ministry of Education has put up a regulation that a university should consist of at least three colleges, otherwise it will be called simply a college.)

1. The College of Arts. Under the College of Arts there are the Departments of Chinese Literature, Foreign Languages, History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, and a short course for Chinese Literature.

2. College of Science. Under the College of Science are the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and the Department of Educational Cinematography.

3. The College of Agriculture. Under the College of Agriculture there are the Departments of Agriculture, Agronomy, Agricultural Biology, Forestry, Horticulture, Sericulture, Rural Education, Agricultural Extension and an Agricultural Short Course.

4. Bureaus of Post Graduate Researches. The Bureau of Research on Art has a Division of Research on Chemistry. The Bureau of Research on Agriculture has a Division of Agricultural Economics. These Bureaus of Research have Post-Graduate students working on Masters' Degrees.

5. The Research Institute of Chinese Culture. This Institute has a number of fellows pursuing their researches on history, anthropology, cataloguing, archaeology of China, and other Oriental studies.

MORE DEPARTMENTS ADDED

Since the University moved to Szechwan, considerable extension has been made as a result of the urgent needs of society.

1. The College of Arts added a Department of Philosophy and Psychology, and a Short Course of Library Science.

2. The College of Science added a Short Course of Motion Picture and Radio Education, and a Short Course of Automobile Training, a Training Class for Electrical Welding, and a Training Class for Electricians.

3. The College of Agriculture added a Normal Training Class on Horticulture.

4. The Bureau of Agricultural Research added a Division on Agronomy.

5. A new organization, the Bureau of Social Sciences, was added to the University to coordinate all the social services that the entire University has available for society.

EXAMPLES OF PRE-WAR RESEARCHES

The University of Nanking has contributed a great deal in research work. Before the University moved there had been published as a result of the researches 370 publications. The following are a few examples:

1. Associated with the work of the College of Arts are the studies of border problems; the study of local governments; the study of family systems; the study of the weaving handicraft industry.
2. The Research Institute of Chinese Culture succeeded in presenting their research on the carving of early characters on shells and bones; the documents in the Shang Dynasty; the Catalogue of Chinese painting according to dynasties; etc.
3. The College of Science contributed the Studies of Food and Nutrition of the people in the vicinity of Nanking in comparison with people in other parts of China; some studies of colloidal chemistry; studies of cellulose; soil analysis of the Province of Kiangsu.
4. The College of Agriculture presented a number of studies on rice, wheat, and cotton, and also on Kaoliang, a crop native to North China; selecting seeds of soy beans; soil analysis; land utility; the farming system, etc.

WAR DID NOT CURTAIL THE UNIVERSITY'S RESEARCHES

More than 150 items of research work have been taken up since the University moved to Szechwan:

1. The College of Arts made an expedition to Lwei, Ma, Pin, Oh, the four counties in Southern Szechwan where the aboriginal tribe of Lolo clusters. An expedition was sent to Sikong, Eastern Tibet, for the purpose of making social surveys. A survey was made on the weaving industry in Chengtu. The College also pursued the

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study of the well salt industry in Tsikung and other parts of Szechwan. Another survey was made of the silk weaving industry in Chiating. The College also started in collecting and compiling the historical document of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

2. The Research Institute of Chinese Culture is interested in the study of ancient tablets and the stone monuments in Szechwan.

3. The College of Science is making Researches on insecticides; colloidal chemistry; the polymerization of tung oil; the preparation of photographic emulsion; electro-chemistry, especially that part associated with storage batteries; the purification of sugar and the improvement of the negative method of paper manufacture.

4. There are over one hundred kinds of researches carried on by the College of Agriculture.

A. Research on agricultural economics: the classification of the land of Szechwan; the local financial system of Szechwan; the agricultural currency system of China; the rural banks for agricultural cooperatives; the prices of Chinese agricultural products; the Chinese currency and price levels; and the wartime prices of Chinese rural society.

B. Research on agronomy: the plant breeding experiments on rice, wheat, cotton, soy beans, kaolian, and corn. This experiment is carried on in nineteen agricultural stations all over the country. Other researches are on soil bacteriology, fertilizers, and the improvement of farm implements - such as planters, plows, water pumps for irrigation, barns, gins, and dryers.

C. Research on Horticulture: the selecting and storage of seeds of oranges, apples, citrus fruits, and pears; plant breeding experiments on tomatoes, onions, and squash; and the canning of dried fruits and vegetables.

D. Collection of samples for botany, plant pathology, entomology, forestry, and the study of the pathology of plants in Szechwan. The collection gathered in Tsingcheng, Omai, the Plateau of Sikong (Eastern Tibet), and the grass country of Sungpung is especially abundant.

E. The studies of economic plants: tung, gall nuts, flax, and herbs.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The University's social service goes on. Before the University moved, numerous services were being rendered by the University to society, such as the medical service given by the University Hospital, the putting up of a factory for the handicraft weaving industry to solve the unemployment problems of the weaving labors in Nanking. The University designed and made arrangements for securing science laboratory equipment for high schools of nearby provinces. A Department of Educational Cinematography was put up to promote motion picture education in schools and to help mass education. This Department maintains a film library which serves many mass education centers and schools. Nearly one hundred educational films were produced, covering a wide range of subjects about all parts of China. The agricultural extension service has been of valuable assistance to the farmers. A special type of wheat has been selected as a result of years of experimentation by the University which has proved to be more productive than any other kind in existence in China. The University has had wide influence in the improvement of a number of crops and fruits. A number of rural cooperatives have been founded as a result of promotion by the University. Since the war opened, these services have been continuous and have had more extensive influence. Some of them are itemized as follows:

1. The University accepted the requests of the China Industrial Cooperatives and opened a training course for the technical workers in the movement.
2. With the cooperation of the Ministry of Education, a dry cell factory was put up to manufacture dry cells to supply the thousands of receivers appropriated by the Ministry to the mass education centers all over the country.
3. Accepting the requests of the Bureau of Education of Szechwan Province to administer and take care of the engineering problems of the scientific equipment factory maintained by the Provincial Government.

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4. Accepting the request of the Ministry of Education and Bureau of Education of Szechuan Provincial Government to take care of the repairs and the upkeep of the radio repairs for educational purposes.

5. A factory was put up for manufacturing power transformers and other electrical appliances to promote the heavy industry.

6. The University sent out expeditions for making motion pictures in Sikong with special interest in the natural resources and the life of the people to serve as references for study. Motion pictures were also taken of the salt wells of Szechuan, Mt. Omei, tung oil and tea. It was the first time that many of the people in West China had seen motion pictures. This was made possible through the free showings of the University. Showings were also given to the high schools in Szechuan with organized programs.

7. Accepting the request of the Commission on the Promotion of Agricultural Products to study the storage and the selection of seeds of the oranges of Szechuan and, also, to open a training class for agricultural extension.

8. With cooperation from the Ministry of Finance to pursue the study of the improvement of the tobacco of Szechuan.

9. Cooperating with the Provincial Government of Sikong making experiments on the improvement of the planting of mulberry trees.

10. Accepting the request of the Agricultural Vocational Education Committee of the Szechuan Provincial Government to instruct the agricultural vocational activities in eight counties of Szechuan.

11. Establishing three agricultural extension stations in Szechuan and two in Shensi.

12. Extension of rural education. Experiments are being made in Sinitu. Farmers above 16 years of age are classified into four groups and four types of education are being offered them: the basic agricultural extension school, the elementary agricultural extension school, the higher agricultural extension school, and the agricultural extension academy.

13. During the first few months since the downfall of Nanking the relief work was done on a large scale. Later on and even now a number of continuity schools and trade schools are in operation to help the school children and the young people who are not able to go to school. The University hospital is still rendering valuable medical service to the people in Nanking.

14. Since there are numerous items of service that the University could render to society, in 1940 a Bureau of Social Service was put up to promote and to coordinate these services for more efficient work.

THE UNIVERSITY LIFE

The West China Union University campus has been regarded as the park for the people in Chengtu. The University of Nanking is fortunate to continue its work as a refugee in such a park. There are over 2,000 students on the same campus. The boys and girls are becoming more inter-university conscious than they were when their contacts were usually limited to their own University. The standard of living is raising all the time. Many things are not within the reach of these boys and girls, but they do live happily on this large campus. Boys and girls have more chance to meet each other on the lawn, under the willow trees, in the music hall, in the libraries, and in front of the little canals networking the whole campus.

The dormitories for the boys are very crowded. Most of them have double deckers. There are often eight of them in a room. A number of consumers cooperatives maintained by the students have been put up. A very interesting thing is that numerous societies have sprung up. There is practically at least one society of students in every Department. If one visits this University campus he will note that in the entrance of almost every building there are a number of bulletin boards put up by these societies. Each society maintains a "pipao", that is a bulletin on the wall, although there is a shortage of printing material and poor facilities for printing presses. These "pipaos" serve as a substitute. Many researches and academic studies are published in this manner.

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Student organizations have become more active in social service. In 1938 a corps of social service workers was formed in the summer to serve the people in Wen Kiang. In 1939 another summer social service corps was formed to serve the people in Southern Shensi. In 1940 a border service expedition was formed of boys and girls from all five Universities on the campus. They walked through the gorges and in the grass country of the Northwestern part of Szechwan. Medical aid was given to the people. Lectures were given carrying the national message and investigation of the natural resources and a study of the people was made. That was a grand hike of three months.

The University of Nanking is no longer a private University controlled by a limited mission board, but rather it is a university of the Chinese people, by the Chinese people, and for the Chinese people. The aggressive spirit of the pioneering missionaries and the scientific thought of the Western world has already been in the blood of the University people, however, it is through the unceasing help and goodwill of the people in the United States that this University can and will serve its best. On the University campus, people do not feel that the great country on the other side of the ocean is beyond reach, and undoubtedly through this University the people of the United States are learning more about China and are realizing that China is no longer in the Far East, but in the Near West.

Narrated by Swan Ming-ching
April 25, 1941
New York, N. Y.

0225

SWEN MING-CHING

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

SZECHUAN, CHINA

7

Colgate Divinity School
Men's Dormitory, Room 312

May 6, 1941

Dear Oliver:

This convention is an interesting one. Here I have chance again to meet people whom I met in their own offices in different places during the past few months. The convention is going to close on Thursday afternoon, after which I will visit the Niagara Falls and stay there overnight. I plan to stay in Lockport until next Monday so as to be able to see the processing machine in the ice plant.

I am sorry to miss the convention you are holding now. But I am absolutely with you in spirit. Please give my warmest regards to the people who are attending.

Enclosed is something for your file, I mean for your file only.

yours ever,
Ming-ching

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SWEN MING-CHING
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
SZECHUAN, CHINA

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Chinese Studies Films To Aid Chiang Regime

A slender, bespectacled Chinese set with motion picture engineers from all parts of the United States in the Sagamore Hotel today and took notes on how movies could further Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's battle against the invading armies of Nippon.

He was Ming Ching Swen, head of the University of Nanking's moving picture department which



SWEN
Took notes

pioneered in the use of movies as an aid to Chinese national defense.

On a year's visit to this country, Ming hopes to return to China next fall with a mobile film laboratory, a sound recording truck, and a host of ideas as to how movies can aid

further the battle of his countrymen.

Educational Uses Pushed

The Chinese already have put 135 movie projectors into service using films to teach the best methods of air defense, gas protection and the techniques of the handcraft industry that is backing up China's prolonged war effort, Ming said in an interview.

This program, together with the use of educational films teaching medicine, agriculture, science and other more academic subjects, has been pushed by the Chinese Ministry of Education in cooperation with the University of Nanking, the college that was moved 2,000 miles into the Chinese interior by boat, bus, truck, pack animals and human brawn.

Kodak Research Chief Speaks

Speakers heard by Ming at the meeting of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers today included Dr. C. E. K. Mees, research chief for Eastman Kodak, who described new technical angles of photography and Dr. Brian O'Brien of the University of Rochester who discussed the operation of the visual mechanism in viewing movies.

Before the Acoustical Society of America, also at the Sagamore, H. G. Kobrak of the University of Chicago showed what are believed to be the first movies of the human ear in operation.

The pictures were filmed by using fresh human cadavers, exposing the ear drum and the aural mechanism, magnifying them, and taking slow-motion pictures.

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SWEET

oak.

EN ROUTE
THE AMERICAN
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

June 29, 1941

Dear Mr. Evans:

This is the last moment that
I am in New York. Tomorrow
I will be in Dayton, Ohio. I
am saying good-bye to you for
the present.

My baggage weight much
more than 300 pounds. So
I ~~take~~ took out some books and
sent you by express today
to be included in the shipment

0229

for our Department. Sorry
to bother you again.

I have heard so many times
"Forward" during many trips I
have had in this country. The
man just ^{cried} ~~said~~ that again.
This time it is a "Backward"
to me. I hope with the
deep inspirations I ~~have~~ ^{got} had
from you, I will be able
to help our people to go
more steps forward as I get
back.

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With best regards, I am
yours respectfully
Ming-shing

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Hollywood Y.M.C.A.
1553 N. Hudson Ave.
Hollywood, Calif.
July 9, 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

This is to report that I am now IN Hollywood.

In Dayton, Ohio I visited Mr. Clayton Wall from whom I got some more dope about processing. He has always been a faithful adviser of our program.

In Kansas City I visited the Calvin Co. which is an industrious film producer working entirely with 16 mm film from start to finish. They also handle the reversal film processing for Agfa for customers of the midwest.

The day I was in Grand Canyon couldn't be better. However, besides the beautiful sceneries, I enjoyed even more reading the three chapters out of five of the history of the Earth Nature wrote on rocks. The museum there has a wonderful setup.

I arrived Hollywood July 6th. Here I visited the Griffith Planetarium which made my visit to the five planetariums in this country completed. I visited the Paramount and the Walt Disney Studio. Walt was generous to gossip with me for a long time. He is a congenial fellow. He is facing the artist strike now with good humor. I am going to see more more in his studio next week. His rest schedule has already been arranged. There are certainly much to see here.

I am on time to attend the Hollywood Bowl which started last evening.

If there is anything I can do for you either on the way or in China, please do not fail to let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Ming-ching

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Hollywood YMCA
1553 N. Hudson Ave.
Hollywood, Calif.
July 9th, 1941

ack
7/17/41

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

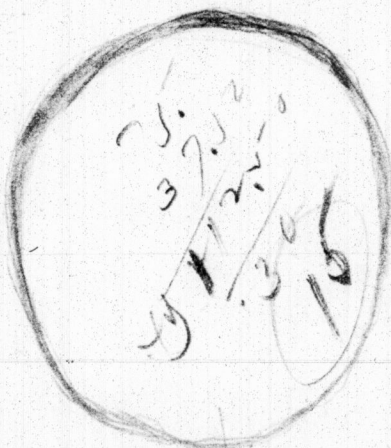
I just received a letter from Mr. Kossman informing about the Andre Debrie processing machine. I am enclosing a copy of the letter for your reference. It may be a good idea if you could get some one from your office to take a look of the machine

I visited the MGM Studios today, and also the Cinema Dept. of the Univ. of So. Calif. Mr. Warren Scott of the Dept. had been travelling in China for two years in 1928-30 and is fond of China. In his Dept., there is a list of nearly twenty courses on motion picture art and science. They really do wonderful work. We have come to a conclusion that the U. S. C. will make one, possibly two scholarships available for the U. of N. graduates who worked in our Dept. to come over to have further study. I certainly am glad to help our univ. authority to select proper persons as the candidates as I return to China.

With best regards, I am

yours very sincerely,

Ming-ching



Handwritten notes and numbers, including 187, 5, 12, 15, and 44, with some lines and arrows indicating a sequence or flow.

Hollywood YMCA
1833 W. Hudson Ave.
Hollywood, Calif.
July 24th, 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 8th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I just received a letter from Mr. Kossman
informing about the Andre Debris processing machine.
I am enclosing a copy of the letter for your
reference. It may be a good idea if you could
get some one from your office to take a look
of the machine

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Cinema Dept. of the Univ. of So. Calif.
Mr. Warren Scott of the Dept. had been travelling
in China for two years in 1938-39 and is fond of
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have further study. I certainly am glad to help
our Univ. authority to help proper persons as the
candidates as I return to China.

With best regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Frank Chapin

6620

COPY FOR MR. EVANS

Telephone
CIRCLE 5-7240

Photographic Instruments, Inc.

630 Ninth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

July 7, 1941

Mr. M. C. Swen
c/o Chinese Consulate
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Swen:

We just received our developing machine and when I called you I learned that you had left, which we regret very much, because we could have given you a thorough demonstration of the machine.

We would like to give you again the specifications of the machine:

5-1/2 feet long
2 " wide
8 " high

The machine runs at a speed of 40 ft. a minute at a developing time of three minutes, and can easily be adapted for reversal process.

If you are still interested, please advise us immediately.

We are having some photographs made from the machine and we will be able to send same to you in the next few days.

With kind personal regards,

Yours very truly,

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS, INC.

Signed

H. R. Kossman

HRK:AW

0237

July 10, 1941

From M. C. Swen
Hollywood, Calif.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION
OF THE
FONDA AND GWYNNE'S
PROCESSING MACHINES

FONDA

Fonda Machinery Co. 8929 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles.
President, J. F. Van Leuven. J.F. has built nine machines altogether.
Two of the combination type have been sold to the U.S. Air Corps
in Dayton, Ohio. The main advantage of the Fonda machines over others is that
the film carrying rollers are large in diameter - $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which saves a large
number of ball bearings and also ~~xxxx~~ reduces wear and depreciation by slowing
down the rpm of the whole machine around 50%. The driving rollers are directly
over the upper film-carrying rollers. All driving mechanism is out of tanks and
solutions. The upper rollers are mounted on saddles supported by springs so that
they may engage the driving rollers or disengage them automatically to keep the
tension on the film constant. No sprockets are used. The machines are simple
in construction and could be operated relatively care-free.

The main trouble with the Fonda machines for us is that they are too
heavy and bulky. The 1000 ft. 16 mm machine is estimated to be approximately
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Ceiling clearance - about 12 ft. The drying box is much too large.

It is an ideal machine to have if transportation is not troublesome.

For reversal machines, there should be an addition of approximately
50% of the prices given below. All tanks will be wood except the bleaching tank
for the reversal process will be of stainless steel which might be obtained but
not definite. Van Leuven has no order in hand right now. There are three people
working with him. He has a good skilled workman of a German origin who has been
in the business of building motion picture machines for many long years. Van
Leuven does not guarantee the time of delivery, and reluctantly estimate it to
be approximately 90 days if he can get everything without delay. The parts he
doubts if they could be had easily are the blowers for the drying cabinet, the
pump for the circulation of the developer, and the temperature control device
for the developer.

Prices: all machines 35 and 16 mm combination type. 35 and 16 mm
film could be changed over from one to the other without
any bother.

1000 ft. per hour for positive, at 3 min. development	
500 ft. per hour for negative, at 9 min. development	\$4672.50
1500 ft. per hour for positive, at 3 min. development	
500 ft. per hour for negative, at 9 min. development	\$5302.80
2000 ft. per hour for positive, at 3 min. development	
666 ft. per hour for negative, at 3 min. development	\$7953.75
(Air Corps has two of this machine)	
3000 ft. per hour for positive, at 3 min. development	
1000 ft. per hour for negative, at 9 min. development	\$9397.50

The 1000 ft. per hour machine is good enough for us.

Van Leuven has one of the 2000 ft. machines in his factory as a sample.

0238

GWYNNE

"ONE MAN LABORATORY" Hugh H. Gwynne. 4420 $\frac{1}{2}$ Melrose Ave., Los Angeles.

Gwynne has built about six of the so called "One man Laboratory". Two of them had been sold to a British Producer for processing trick shots. Gwynne had been in the motion picture business for many years. He had been in Manila working for the first motion picture producer there. He is now working in the Technicolor co. in Hollywood taking special care in the laboratory control work.

Gwynne's machine has the special advantage that it is so compact, and everything complete by itself. Since March 10th when he had correspondence with me, he started making one ~~same~~ in general principles with the previous ones but with quite some modifications, making it simpler and neater.

This machine is now almost completed and is displayed in his home. The dimensions are ~~22 2'10" X 7'5" X 4'8"~~ 2'10" X 7'5" X 4'8" (high). Approximate ~~weight~~ weight is 1000 lbs. There are thirteen tanks, and 6 strands for the film to travel in the drying cabinet. Each strand in the tank and the drying cabinet can take 6 complete loops of film (16mm) which is 52 ft. long. Taking reversal processing time as 6 min. the speed is 520 ft. per hour. When applying to positive film processing, four of the tanks could be used for developing, instead of one as for reversal, the speed could be greatly multiplied.

Gwynne built this machine with the interest of making it a machine for processing Recordak films which require exhaustive washing. That is why there are ~~more than~~ ^{so many} enough tanks provided. It is therefore very convenient to make it a machine for reversal processing which differs with neg.-positive machine in that it requires more tanks for bleaching, clearing, second development and a space for flashing the second exposure. At the present, Gwynne has not put all the tanks in separate compartments. And all the tanks on the machine are now galvanized iron ones. If we are going to have the machine, Gwynne is willing to make all the 13 tanks over again with stainless steel, so that great versatility could be obtained, that is, we can turn it into any kind of processing machine by arranging the orders of the tanks for different purposes.

Temperature control device has not been incorporated in this present machine. But Gwynne is willing also to do it without additional cost. There is space for it.

The positive gear pump for the circulation of the developer has a capacity of 5 gallons per min. The air compressor for the air squeegee can maintain an air flow with 5 lbs pressure. When closed, it can build up to 50 lbs per square inch. The squeegee is used to blow off water from film before it goes to the drying cabinets.

Gwynne's machine has a special feature in that the rollers are all individually free. It is very easy to take off the rollers and change them. This suggests me that if we are going to get this machine, we may ~~also~~ order a whole set of the rollers for 35 mm. size. That will be half the total number for the 16 mm. size, and will cost about 150 dollars. In this way we can process 35 mm film as well as of course half the speed of the 16 mm. film. Gwynne first built this machine as a 16 - 35 mm machine by moding the rollers to fit two sizes. This however has the disadvantage that 16 mm. film must be processed at the same speed as the 35 mm. film because the rollers are about twice thicker than the 16 mm which means that only half of the rollers could be put on and in turn half of the film could be ~~looped~~ ^{read}.

0239

The tanks are arranged in a row on one side. The drying box occupies the space through out at the back. Film is fed from one end and makes a round trip to return to the same end. This gives more comfort to the lab. man.

On top of the machine between the tanks and the drying box is a system of chains and gears for the drive. All rollers are driven by tendency. The shafts (19 of them) on the top are directly coupled to the chain drive. The shafts together with the drive system could be elevated as a whole unit to facilitate ~~jumping~~ ^{threading} and servicing.

The price is quoted at \$4950.00 f.o.b. Los Angeles.

The disadvantage of this machine as compared to that of the Fonda are as follows:

The upper rollers are left above the solution which is likely to introduce ~~some~~ aerial fog though the builder does not admit so. The diving mechanism is not as sturdy as the Fonda machine.

But in any rate both of these machines are superior to the Andre Debie newly built one I reported you previously in the single fact that these machines are SPROCKETLESS. The friction between the shaft and the roller provides the drive. This theoretically however, is not as constant and steady in speed as the sprocket drive. Whether a machine with tendency drive can give the same consistency in speed as the sprocket driven ones or not should be tested out on the particular machine. But without sprockets there is little chance for the film to be torn or scratched. Also, it is possible to use the unperforated film stock for taking Recordak films.

In the Fonda machine, the developer is pumped into the tubes which make up the rack for the film loops, and through minute holes on the horizontal pieces, the solution is injected onto the film. This serves very thorough turbulence. In the Gwynne's machine, the developer is simply pumped and made circulating in the tanks. This however, is quite enough. There are many machines without the injecting turbulence but do quite well and show no sign of directional development.

0240

C O P Y

OSCAR B. DEPUE

Office and Factory
7512 N. Ashland Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

July 15, 1941

Mr. Swen Ming-ching
American Film Center
45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Swen:

I hope you will pardon my long delay in answering your kind thought in sending me that colored photograph that you made in my office. It is really a very good likeness of me although I do look a bit stern, I have been told by my grandson. As one of them said, I apparently had much on my mind with that big machine that I had to build and therefore, I probably felt a great responsibility. We will let it go at that, but thank you just the same for having taken it and sending it on to me. You must be getting a lot of satisfaction with your color pictures if they are all turning out as good as that one.

I have been wondering how things have been going with you since returning from the convention. I have been wondering if anything new has turned up in your line with reference to the future. Have you anything in mind as to when or what you might be wanting to take back to China, if so and you will let us know, we will do our best to help you carry out your wishes.

We have been very busy since seeing you -- in fact we have been for several years. We have many government orders in now for machines of all kinds and are going to be very busy up to the first of the year. We are building four optical picture reduction printers -- three of them are in order, but we have the fourth one yet. When those are finished, which will be very late this fall, we will have another lot of five that are being finished to a certain extent at the same time we are finishing up these complete ones.

I have in mind for you a possible machine that would be to your advantage. It is a 35 mm. to 16 mm. reduction printer. The 35 mm. head was made with the stop motion. This is a piece of apparatus that costs one hundred and fifty dollars more. This stops the negative motion while continuing the action of the copying head. It is very much like a trick printer would be to that extent. If you ever should get that trick printer head that we talked to you about, it would fit on this machine and you would have the stop motion which would be quite an advantage if you are doing trick printing. This head is one that we had to exchange or take back from a customer as he did not want the machine as we had it furnished to him. It is a very fine head and we would not charge you anything extra for this stop motion. You would at least be ahead that much if you should take it -- either for a trick printer or for regular work. I am just mentioning this in case we can work up to some kind of a deal.

I have also obtained 150-light board to go with this machine, which we are refitting to be and look like a new board, although it is not actually new. We are having it all replated and re-enameled and you would not be able to tell it from a new board. We can sell this board for \$700.00 or \$200.00 less than a new one. I took back five boards from a good customer who is ~~now~~ ^{has} sold buying other apparatus and does not need these boards. Four of them have been sold already to large laboratories. Boards are going to be a very scarce article.

I hope you are having a good summer and are getting what you want. With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Seems to me to be a helpful suggestion.

Signed

0241

OSCAR B. DEPU

Office and Factory
7812 N. Ashland Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

July 15, 1941

NOV 27 1941

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2420

July 17, 1941

Mr. Ming-ching Swen
c/o Chinese Y. M. C. A.
855 Sacramento Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Swen:

I am addressing you as above, as we did not know how long you would be in Hollywood, and as you are supposed to be in San Francisco tomorrow to take up your passage, I assume you are on your way. As the Rockefeller Foundation secured this passage for you, undoubtedly they have kept you informed.

I have just talked with the Rockefeller Foundation and it is their impression that you have left the West Coast and are now enroute across the Pacific. In that case, this letter will be returned.

However, I did desire to send you a letter of our last word of greeting and good wishes. At the same time I am acknowledging your letter of July 9th from Hollywood and your report dated July 10th on the processing machines. This material is being gathered together for further study, with the hope that funds will be secured for this very important work. We all feel that you have a fine program and that it deserves support and encouragement. Individuals who have studied it are unanimous in their praise. The question is, where will the money come from? I am wondering about this, but have not been able to find an answer.

May the good Lord go with you. Certainly you are on our minds and hearts from day to day.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
Via Air Mail

0243

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUL 18 1941

LIBRARY

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Chinese Y.M.C.A.
Sacramento and Grant
San Francisco, Calif.
July 19, 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I appreciate very much your letter of July 17 enclosing your kind greetings. I arrived last night and got my passaged fixed this morning. The agent wanted us to embark sharply at 2 pm July 21st. I gathered that their usual practice was to stay one more day. This, if it is true to our ship, I will be able to take in a little more American air.

Please don't take my reports too seriously. I was only doing what I can. Also, I wanted to help myself to memorize what I gathered.

I wonder if the box of books I sent you by express from the International House on my last day in New York reached you. Those books are to be included in the shipment.

If by any chance Bernard Arkin failed to get the fire permit for the film base, I suggest that we change all the order into acetate base instead of partly acetate and partly nitrate which is inflammable. The Eastman people told me that the nitrate film is rather standard for animation work. I gathered from Disney, however, there is little difference and incidentally, they are inclining to use more and more of acetate to keep away from fire hazard.

I hope you will let me bother you another time in making a remittance to the Cheeloo field treasure in Tsinan to be payable to my mother. Enclosed please find a check payable to you (\$20.00). My mother's address is:

Mrs. Swen Hsi-sheng
Church of Christ in China
Shong Pu
Tsinan, Shantung

0245

I met Mr. Warren Scott of the Department of Cinema,
Univ. of So. Calif. again. He said to me that the
arrangement of a scholarship including tuition and
living expense of 40.00 a month ^{could} be ~~made~~ made
available to our junior colleagues. The student can live
in the dormitory without any fee. He is going to work
out the scholarship for two. He might be able also to
secure a minimum amount of travelling expense.

Scott is going to build up a special film library.
He desires to have a few of our productions. He
will write directly. I think it will be entirely
proper for us to offer him prints at laboratory charge.
However, I leave this matter to you and Mr. Caldwell
to decide.

I believe this is the last letter I can write you
in the United States. However, I hope my departure is not
a conclusion of our coordinations and friendship,
but rather a commencement.

I meant to write to Oliver too, since I don't have
his vacation address, I will write him on the boat
later.

The name of my boat is BLOEM FONTEIN.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Ming-chung

Dep 7/22/41

also Dep Barker Trust Co. Carlos Acit



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S.S. Bloemfontein
Holululo
July 28, 1941

Dear Oliver:

I regret I didn't have a chance to see you at my last moment in New York. I want to say that I, the Univ. of Nanking, as well as our work, are certainly in debt with you for your kindest cooperation you have given me during my stay in the United States. I myself doubtlessly enjoyed perfectly the friendship we have had. In a mad world like this, to have someone that you can trust and count for is a real blessing.

Since you are away from New York, your letter has been reproting my happenings on my way to Mr. Evans. I trust you are already informed about what came up with me during my trip. by now

Honestly, I really enjoyed my visit in Hollywood. I met no star of the secular species, and nothing glamorous of Hollywood type. The common concept of the wealth of these treasure of Hollywood which should be overflowed to the streets is a petty and false one. The studios are fussy in letting people in. The stars are concealed inside high walls and iron gates. So highly divided in its labor, Hollywood movies are always strictly made or manufactured as aeroplanes are. They are never just being taken. The process of making a picture is by itself very very dry. However, away from the conventional hugeness of the Hollywood set-ups, I found some interesting trivialities. I met some very interesting people. Take for instance, Mrs. Gledhill of the library of the Academy of Mot. Pict. Art and Science, she is a One dollar a year librian. She has a very wealthy collection of Mot. Pict. literature, many of the collections were made possible by her own donation. She is interested in getting more of Chinese materials. He might write you to arrange showing the Univ. films in an or mot. pict forum.

Mr. Warren Scott of the Dept. of Cinema, Univ. of So. Calif. has been in China for two years. With his knowledge of China and his present position as head of the Dept., he is entirely capable of coordinating everything of our work in China. He offered that he will work out one or two scholarships for our staff members.

I had the feeling of being in a school while I was in Disney's Studio. I was there for two days. consequently I had rather a good bird's eye view of the work they are doing. Miss Brady has a belief that China will some day be of importance in the field of animated cartoons. This, I do agree very much. I had been introduced as Walt's friend all through Disney's Studio.

0248

Mr. Oliver Caldwell - 2 -

I visited the summer course given by the Univ. of Calif. L.A. Campus. I was present at three classes. The L.A. School System also offered a summer work shop for teachers which doesn't charge anything to the teachers. They have 900 teachers taking this training. I really envy those teachers who have so many projectors, films, and all necessary equipment in front of them. Bruce Findley, head of the Visual Education Section of the L.A. School System is a great friend of China. His mother has been doing church work in China town in L.A. for 40 years. He has a very aggressive spirit, very friendly appeal to all he meets. His Section serves more than 400 schools in L.A. without charge. The annual expenditure is 100,000 dollars. It is the largest and probably the finest I have seen in the United States in its field.

It was a joy when I met William Small in San Francisco who took cabin no. 1, while I have no. two. As a matter of fact all the passengers are more or less friends and are largely heading for China, North or West, East or South.

The first day was our entrance examination. The ship was a cradle. I barely passed. Though the ship is still swinging all the time, the days followed till now, are rather pleasant. More than twenty American pilots are aboard, and you know where they are heading. I have been helping a little in their Chinese course. In the last ship of this line, there were more than 100. Li Ming-liang was on that ship.

We had a very nice Service on Sunday morning. I contributed a solo. An American boy is going to P.R. to teach in an American School. He is a very good pianist. I found great joy in singing which for years I have been deprived of. Days began to pass quicker than I expected. Dr. Milligan of the Christian Soc. of Shanghai and others organized a fellowship and is meeting everyday at 4:15 PM. Chow Ming-I is also on this boat.

We had an unexpected extra day in San Francisco. We are going to have also an unexpected few hours in Honolulu.

My addresses ahead are:

Manila: C/O Roosevelt Steamship Co.
Singapore and Rangoon: Chinese Consulate.

If there is anything I can do for you, please don't fail to let me know.

I am sure you have had a very pleasant vacation which benefited all in your family. Please give my best regards to Mrs. Caldwell and little mei mei.

Yours ever,

Ming-liang

0249