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COLLEGE FILES
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Nanking
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Wheeler, W. Reginald 1918-1933

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0567

Nov. 1, 1918.

Rev. W. R. Wheeler,
3 Westmoreland Place,
Pasadena, California.

My dear Rex:-

I was very glad to receive your letter of the 26th, as I was very anxious to know where you were and how you were getting along with your work.

I anticipate you have a splendid sale for your new book. It will be timely and should make a hit. I can imagine Connie's anticipation and joy in your return and in having the time of separation over. I envy you getting back to China. Things must move along more rapidly over there. I suppose, of course, you will stop in Japan and have a pleasant visit with our neighbors who are so tremendously interested in China. I am enclosing a little tidbit which I ran across in Millard's Review, which will be of interest to you in showing that the government of Japan has not yet gone completely democratic.

Last Sunday, C. T. Wang and his wife spent the week end with us at Montclair. We had a very delightful visit. Mrs. Wang is a beautiful, quiet, dignified woman, with a great deal of poise and judgment. I am glad that she is with C. T. on this trip. Quo Tai Chi and his wife are also with C. T. Wang. They are here in the interests of the southern or constitutional government, along the lines of this slip enclosed. I am glad they are here, for they may exert an influence at the time of determining the terms of settlement for China in the peace negotiations.

I appreciate your deep sympathetic interest in the problems of my work. I, too, often wish that we were working in one institution in China. There is little likelihood of my ever leaving the work at Nanking.

Mrs. Williams would be joining me in love to you both, and with best wishes for a pleasant, restful voyage back to China,

As ever yours

JEW/AM

(Encl.)

0568

Hangchow Christian College
Hangchow, China

November 25,
1918.

Dear Doctor Williams;-

Your letter of November first was received with much pleasure. The enclosure from Millard's Review was interesting. I have just been reading a book by A. M. Pooley called "Japan at the Cross Roads" and published by Dodd, Mead & Co., which is very direct and to the point. It contains a good deal of hot shot. I think perhaps you would enjoy it.

I was interested to know that C. T. Wang and his wife had visited you. I should be very glad to meet him and to learn something of the plans of the Southern government. Peace and unity seem to be "a consummation devoutly to be wished" in China. It looks to me that international control of their finances will certainly come if there is not a change very soon. I have just learned of a most interesting book which The Macmillan Company are to publish very soon, called "Foreign Financial Control in China" by T. W. Overlach, which discusses this matter very fully and supports the idea of international control for the near future.

In the Board letter I read the program which the Nan-king Seminary had asked you to carry out while you were in America. It seems to me there is no need for you to go to Peking to find new fields to conquer, as the job they gave you to do looked pretty big to me; furthermore, it would seem to me that the dangerous time for most institutions in China is not while

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Hangchow Christian College
Hangchow, China

November 25,
1918.

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they are being planned, but after the plans have become actualities and the buildings are constructed. Then seems to be the most critical stage, as so many men seem to have failed just at this point. Apparently it is harder to actually manage an institution which has become a corporeal reality than it is to raise funds and enthusiasm for one in the ideal stage. For that reason it would seem that Nanking offers a field for strenuous endeavor for some time to come.

We expect to sail on the fourteenth, provided the boat is not commandeered by the Government. I wonder how the coming of peace will affect your plans.

With love from Connie and myself to you both, I am

As ever yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

To
Dr. J. E. Williams,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

0570

December 13, 1918.

Rev. W. Reginald Wheeler,
3 Westmoreland Place,
Pasadena, Calif.

My dear Rex:

I have been making inquiries at the office here and trying to determine whether you are going to be able to sail on the 14th. I am informed that the Pacific Mailships were commandeered by the Government, so I am fearful that you may have difficulty in sailing at the time you had planned.

Thank you for the suggestions of new books on China. I am writing for Mr. Pooley's book "Japan at the Crossroads", and also to the MacMillan Company for T. W. Overlach's book on "Foreign Financial Control in China". I hope that your new one will also be out soon. It should meet a very interested public when it comes off the press.

Your estimate of the size of the program which Nanking Seminary has asked me to carry out while in America agrees with mine. Judging from what I have got across so far, it is much too large for me. I am certain, however, it should be put across early if we are to meet the situation in that part of China. My experience tallies also with your observation that it is "Apparently harder to actually manage an institution which has become a corporal reality than it is to raise funds and enthusiasm for one in the ideal stage". Everyone has an incorrigible hope of Utopia, even the hardest headed business man, and this can be appealed to in projecting new institutions. They no sooner get under way, however, than these same people expect to realize with large margins on their hopes and are not always willing to exercise the patience to await results, which necessarily requires an element of time. We have had our problems at Nanking, as you know. Although we may be securing results approximating more nearly the expectations, we have plenty left to do.

At the last meeting of our Trustees our main problem was to meet the deficits of the last two years, owing to war exchange, and the Trustees unanimously recommended that the co-operating Boards make their grants two for one, on the years 1917 and 18, in accord with the budget of the University which the Trustees had sanctioned and approved. If they do this for the two years it will clearoff all our deficit on current expenses. The problem for

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Rev. W. Reginald Wheeler

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the building program will remain.

However, that can be met.

Dr. Downey, who went to Peking for Peking University for a year before returning to the United States, has, as Mrs. Downey wrote to friends at Nanking, found a great deal of difference in the preparation of the students he was expected to teach. They were not up to the Nanking standing. Dr. C. W. Woodworth did a splendid work for us the past year.

C. T. Wang was at our Trustees Meeting and spoke splendidly of the great strategic importance of Nanking in the minds of the Chinese and the reasons for this, and of the strategic value of the work which the University was doing in creating democratic ideals and leaders for the new democracy in China.

Mrs. Williams and Mary and Dorothy and Dicky are now through with the "flu". We had over three weeks' siege with it. They would all unite with me in love to Connie and yourself, and best wishes for a restful, peaceful voyage back to dear old China.

As ever,

Yours,

0572

Mr. W. Reginald Wheeler,
Peking University,
New York City.

Wooster, Ohio,
Feb. 10, 1922.

My dear friend Mr. Wheeler:

Your letter of January 18 is at hand. I entirely understand the financial situation of Peking University and the fact that it is not possible at present to enlarge the teaching staff as you might wish.

I note your suggestion that there are other universities and theological seminaries in China which are not pressed financially to such a degree. Mrs. Vance and I would be very glad to have you pass on our names to any of these if you feel inclined so to do. As you know we offered ourselves for China twelve years ago and we have not lost interest during these years in that wonderful land. On the contrary, our interest has increased.

You speak of Nanking and of the fact that Dr. Speer is the president of the Board of Trustees. We are interested in Nanking owing to the fact that our friend, Dr. Ping Wen Kuo is a graduate of the College of Wooster, and received his doctor's degree from Columbia University. Mrs. Kuo is at present in this country and visited in our home recently.

If this letter is to be placed in other hands, I think perhaps, it should contain a few facts which I have mentioned to you and which would have some bearing on the entire situation.

First, we want above all things to do God's will. Thus far, he has kept us at Wooster. We are very happy in our work here. In addition to my teaching, I have taken up this year the work of Dean of Men and find it a useful avenue of service.

In regard to language work, Mrs. Vance and I have learned to speak other languages than English and do not find the language problem an insurmountable one.

If we do take up some work in China, Mrs. Vance is prepared to direct a choir and to teach organ, piano, voice and harmony.

My own work thus far has been teaching chiefly but I enjoy preaching and such executive work as I have been called upon to do.

In conclusion may I say that I hope you will be greatly blessed in your work for Peking University, both financially and otherwise. I trust that Mrs. Wheeler has greatly improved in health since last summer.

With best wishes, I beg to remain as ever, (over)

0573

Very sincerely yours,

J. Milton Vance.

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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

TRANSFER



March 25th, 1931.

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

Mrs. Wheeler and I have been given medical clearance, with some questions, for China, and we have applied to our Council and Board for appointment, within the quota, to Nanking University. Dr. Bowen and Mr. Reisner have written to me urging this step.

I am writing now to confirm my understanding that there is a vacancy in the Presbyterian quota, and that the invitation to go to the University to work in the English Department is official.

I think the matter will come up in our Council, April 2nd or 3rd, and at the Board, April 6th.

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler
W. Reginald Wheeler.

WRW-AS

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Nanking

TRANSFER

University of Nanking

March 27, 1951

Mr. W. Reginald Wheeler,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Wheeler:

I have certainly been very much delighted to learn during recent weeks that at last the way seems to be reopening for the return of yourself and Mrs. Wheeler to Nanking.

We have not had during recent months any official communication from Nanking with regard to your return to the University, but the field has transmitted to us during the last few years several urgent requests that you be reappointed to the work at Nanking, so I am confident that the attitude of the University is quite clear and official.

As soon as we heard of the possibility that you would be able to return to Nanking this year I wrote Dr. Chen to that effect. Within a few weeks we should be receiving some reply from the University by mail. I would, however, be glad to expedite a final decision in the matter by communicating with Nanking by cablegram if this seems desirable.

A few days ago I had an informal conference with Dr. Fenn with regard to this matter and assured him that I knew the University would be happy to welcome you and Mrs. Wheeler back to its campus for the work in English. At that time I suggested to him that I would be glad to get in touch with Nanking by cablegram so as to clear the official status of the University's invitation to you. I believe, however, that Dr. Fenn is quite satisfied on this point, and it was his suggestion that we delay any formal cable until after the Council of the Presbyterian Board had made a further study of the matter at the meeting on April 2 or 3.

Assuring you of the University's keen eagerness for your return to the work there, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

0577

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF SECRETARY



TRANSFER

October 30, 1931

Mr. B. A. Garside
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

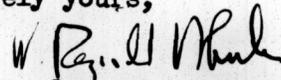
Dear Mr. Garside:

The copy of your note to Dr. Scott, dated October 14th, referring to the invitation by President Chen to join the University Staff at Nanking has been received.

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter I have written to President Chen, dated October 30th.

Thank you for keeping me informed concerning Nanking developments.

Sincerely yours,


W. Reginald Wheeler

WRW:EB
Enc.

0578

TRANSFER

October 30, 1931

President Y. G. Chen
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

My dear President Chen:

The invitation to join the staff of University of Nanking in the English Department contained in your letter, dated September 2nd, has reached me and I am writing to express my deep appreciation for this invitation and to tell you how happy Mrs. Wheeler and I would be if we could accept it without delay. Mr. Thomson and Mr. Reisner have both talked to us about the possibility of our going to Nanking. As you probably know, the Presbyterian Board has said it would be willing to consider this provided a satisfactory agreement could be reached in regard to our work and provided our family could be cleared medically. As far as the first point is concerned I would be glad to try to fit into the work as outlined by you, that is, to act as head of the English Department until Mr. Fenn should arrive, presumably in the fall of 1933, and to help in the promotional work for the University as well as in the English department after his arrival. I would hope there might be opportunity to have personal Christian work among the students in Nanking.

In regard to the second point, that is, medical clearance for our family, we have been delayed, as you know, because of the illness of our youngest son. He was seriously ill last spring and has had his tonsils removed this fall. The children's doctor and Dr. Dodd, Medical Secretary of the Board, agree in recommending that we do not try to go to China until next spring or summer. The Council of our Board has approved this delay. The matter will come up again to the Board next spring and the Board will have to make a final decision then in regard to our going under the two conditions already indicated.

As far as Mrs. Wheeler and I are concerned, if the Board approves we will go. I want you to have this letter, however, so that you would have the word that if we go we cannot be on the campus until next summer or fall. We are keeping in close touch with Mr. Thomson and will write if any further developments occur.

Mrs. Wheeler and I spent our first months in China in Nanking. We learned to have great respect and admiration for Dr. Bowen and Dr. Williams and the University Staff and Record and we know how much progress has been made in recent months under your leadership.

All the friends of China are united in the earnest hope for peace and justice and true freedom in the Far East.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Garside.

Sincerely yours,

RRW:EB

W. Reginald Wheeler

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COPY

TRANSFER

January 11, 1932
Dictated Jan. 9

Memorandum Re: Mr. Wheeler
From Dr. E. M. Dodd
To Dr. Speer

Dear Dr. Speer:

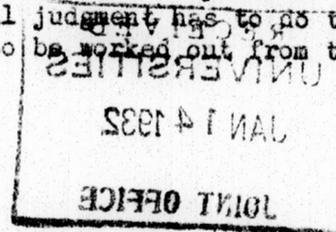
In view of the plan involving Rex Wheeler, and the possibility of his going to China, I have just been checking up with Dr. Hugh Chaplin in order to find how little Peter Wheeler is coming along. The health question last summer and fall hinged essentially on him. Dr. Chaplin saw him fairly recently, and I will try to give a summary of his opinion. I am sending him a copy of this memorandum so that he can modify or correct it in any way, if necessary.

The following points will perhaps state the case: -

1. The small boy has been gaining in his general condition and probably as to his heart condition. At the same time, he gets tired easily and with the advice of the nose and throat specialist, who operated his tonsils, he has not yet been allowed to extend himself fully, so one cannot say just what his real reserve may be.
2. The heart still has a murmur, and a rather rapid rate, which last he has always had. It is not perfectly clear whether the heart has really been damaged or not.
3. Dr. Chaplin feels that his activities can be gradually increased. But he cannot say just yet how much he will be able to stand as compared with other children.
4. The uncertainties of China are something more of a health hazard than most fields just now. This has to be taken into account in trying to appraise a small boy's condition, when his future health and activity are at stake. In any case, we are thinking of their assignment in terms of Nanking and not of any place in China. This, of course, helps out the situation.
5. It does not seem possible yet to give a medical opinion on whether it is wise for him to go back to China this summer. After a few months more, it may be possible to reach a decision.

Both Dr. Chaplin and I realize how much this complicates the question in delays of health decision. But the medical judgment has to do the best it can, and leave the administration question to be worked out from that point on.

EMD:MAT



0580

TRANSFER

COPY

January 11, 1932
Mailed Jan. 8

Memorandum
To: Dr. Wheeler
From: Dr. E. M. Ladd
Re: Dr. Wheeler

Dear Dr. Wheeler:

In view of the plan involving Rex Wheeler, and the possibility of his going to China, I have just been checking up with Dr. Hugh Chaplin in order to find out how little Peter Wheeler is coming along. The health question has not been raised essentially on him. Dr. Chaplin saw him fairly recently, and I will try to give a summary of his opinion. I am sending him a copy of this memorandum so that he can modify or correct it in any way, if necessary.

The following points will perhaps state the case:

1. The small boy has been gaining in his general condition and probably as to his heart condition. At the same time, he gets tired easily with the waves of the nose and throat specialists, who operated on him. He has not yet been allowed to extend himself, and he does not say just what his real reserve may be.
2. The heart still has a murmur, and a rather rapid rate, which has not been always had. It is not perfectly clear whether the heart has really been damaged or not.
3. Dr. Chaplin feels that his activities can be gradually increased, but he cannot say just how much he will be able to stand in comparison with other children.
4. The uncertainty of China and something more of a health hazard than most fields just now. This has to be taken into account in trying to appraise a small boy's condition, when his future health and activity are at stake. In any case, we are thinking of their assignment in terms of working and not of any place in China. This, of course, helps out the situation.
5. It does not seem possible yet to give a medical opinion on whether it is wise for him to go back to China this summer. After a few months more, it may be possible to reach a decision.

Both Dr. Chaplin and I realize how much this complicates the question in being of health decision. But the medical judgment is the best it can be, and leave the administrative question to you at that point on.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

May 26, 1932

Memorandum Regarding Wheeler Fund

The Wheeler family gave \$35,000.00 in cash and \$6,250.00 was received through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the purpose of erecting a chapel at Yenching University in the memory of the husband and father N. A. Wheeler. Interest to the amount of \$3,181.85 has accrued making a total of \$44,431.85.

A portion of this amount was sent to the field to be invested. This was handled in the following manner:-

Paid for Architect's fees	\$ 750.00
Held on deposit with the National City Bank in Peiping	33,195.74
Balance of accrued interest	743.44
Making a total on the field of	<u>\$34,689.18</u>
Investment in New York in American Power & Light \$6 Preferred Stock	9,751.88
Total	<u>\$44,441.06</u>
Overdraft	9.21
Balance	<u>\$44,431.85</u>

Mr. Wheeler was at Endeavor, Pennsylvania, last week-end, returning home Monday night. A short time ago Dr. Stuart called to visit the church which supported him and which is located in the same town. He called upon the Wheeler family and told them that the chapel could not be built and asked if the money could not be used in some other way mentioning the possibility of using it for the seminary building. He also gave the impression that he did not know what had become of the money sent to the field. Then the family began wondering whether or not it had been used for current purposes, it so upset them that they asked Rex for his opinion and judgment as to the advisability of asking for the return of the funds. He refused to have anything to do with it and told them they would have to make their own case. Rex was very much upset by the fact that he could not see Dr. Stuart although he had repeatedly made the effort before Dr. Stuart saw the Wheeler family. It is Rex's impression that Mr. Farley will make application for the return of at least another \$5,000.00 and possibly more as the mother is in very poor health requiring extra nurse and care. The family is financially down and out.

C. A. EVANS

0582

TRANSFER



Yenching University

July 27, 1932.

Mr. W. Reginald Wheeler,
Longwood Avenue,
Hyannis Port, Mass.

My dear Mr. Wheeler:

We have now received from the Hammond and Little River Redwood Company, Ltd., a new certificate for four hundred shares of capital stock.

This completes this transfer, except that we must secure from your brother, Nelson P. Wheeler, a new power of attorney covering this new certificate. Shall we write him direct, returning the old power of attorney and asking for the new one, or should we ask you to use your kind offices in this connection?

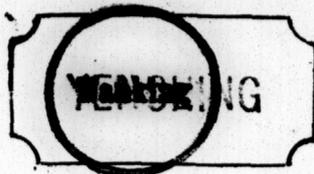
Before you get started for China, we should talk over the policy we are to follow while you are away in regard to both the principal and the interest on your note. Will I be able to see you while you are in New York City, or should we discuss this by correspondence?

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW

Dictated by Mr. Garside
and signed in his absence.

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TRANSFER

BWS

3 Westmoreland Place,
Pasadena, California,
August 17, 1932

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York

Dear Mr. Garside:

Your letter of July 27th reached me just as I was pulling out of New York. I have asked my brother, N. P. Wheeler, to send to you a new stock power covering the Hammond & Little River Redwood stock. If you do not hear from him in the near future, I would suggest that you write him direct. His address is "Endeavor, Pa.," He has my Power of Attorney and will do what it is possible to do in regard to the note which the Trustees hold.

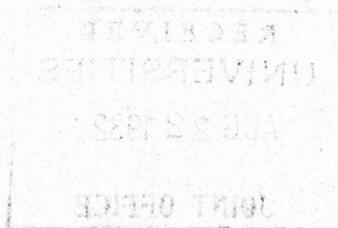
We are ready to take off for China, sailing August 26th on the President Coolidge, from San Francisco. I wish you were going along.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

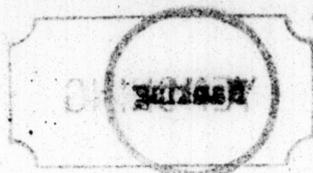
W. Reginald Shuck

H.



0584

TRANSFER



3 Westmoreland Place,
Pasadena, California
August 17, 1932

Mr. B. A. Gerstle,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York

Dear Mr. Gerstle:

Your letter of July 27th reached me just
as I was pulling out of New York. I have asked my brother,
N. F. Wheeler, to send to you a new stock power covering the
Hammond & Little River Redwood stock. If you do not hear from
him in the near future, I would suggest that you write him
direct. His address is "Hubberson, Pa.". He has my power
of attorney and will do what it is possible to do in regard to
the note which the Trustees hold.

We are ready to take off for China, sailing August
23th on the President Coolidge, from San Francisco. I wish
you were going along.

With best wishes,
I am

Sincerely yours,

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

TRANSFER

November 2, 1932.

Nanking

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Garside:

INDEXED

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I have written Mr. E. M. Bowman, asking if it will be possible for him to help in the equipping of the residence for which he originally gave the money here at the University. The house was occupied by Mr. Holroyd, of the Disciples Board, but has been lived in by a Chinese family since 1927. A lot had to be done to put it in shape, as there were no screens for the servants' quarters, practically no shelves in the house at all, and it still bore marks of the soldiers who lived in it in 1927. If we can dig up the funds later, we may attempt to put in a furnace or some kind of hot-water heating, but are not trying to do that now. We need a bath tub, however, and running water, and the other improvements will cost approximately \$200 gold. Dr. Daniels, of the University Hospital staff, told me the other day he spent \$2,000 Mexican putting his house in shape after 1927 and after it had been lived in by a Chinese official. If you can do anything to help, we will appreciate it.

It is a very interesting time to be in China and I am glad to be in university work again. Conditions seem peaceful at the moment, and the institution seems to be running along on even keel. Miss Priest is a very efficient treasurer and President Chen is well liked and is wise and careful in his leadership. I wish you could drop in upon us.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

W. Reginald Wheeler.

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國立中央大學
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING CHINA



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學 大 陵 金 立 私
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

November 2, 1932.

My dear Mr. Bowman:

As perhaps you know, I have been assigned to work on the field at the University of Nanking and came out to the Orient with my family about a month ago. I have been in the office of the Presbyterian Board for eleven years in relation to the Latin American and African work, but originally we were missionaries in China and we have always said we would wish to try it again if the way should open. I am working at the University of Nanking, in which, as you know, your Church has representation and shares in the work.

I was impressed anew with your generous interest in the work on the mission field when I learned, after our arrival here, that you had given the funds for one of the faculty residences. This was originally occupied by Mr. Holroyd and was built in 1925. The house is one of the newest of the University residences. It is small but well built and originally had a hot-air furnace and pipes for running water. Together with many other houses, it was looted in 1927. The looters ripped out the furnace and the plumbing and did considerable other damage.

After the University reopened, when there was a large increase in the number of Chinese members of the faculty and decrease in the number of foreigners, a Chinese professor, a returned student, was assigned to this house and lived in it with his family until last year. The University did not attempt to replace the furnace and the plumbing, and the Chinese family got along without certain repairs or provision of certain equipment that foreigners would have desired.

There is a good cistern in the house and running water will be provided by the city of Nanking before long. A reservoir is being constructed, city mains are being laid down, and a loan has been supplied for the cost of this municipal water supply.

It will take about \$200 gold to cover the cost of the provision of pipes, of a bath tub, for repainting the interior of the house (which has not been touched since 1927 and still bears the marks of the soldiers who lived in the house at that time), and to cover the cost of screening the servants' quarters and putting in of shelves and certain other equipment which are

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Nov. 2, 1932.

lacking. The University has no funds for this purpose and I am writing frankly to ask if it would be possible for you to give this lift at this time.

I do not like to mention the personal factor involved and do not wish to have it influence your decision in any way, but Mrs. Wheeler and I have been assigned to this house and are bearing the expense indicated to put the house in shape for a foreign family. We are not trying to put in a furnace again and will get along with the usual stoves, but certain things are very much needed, as already indicated. I would love to do this personally, but owing to present business conditions in the lumber industry and in our own family finances, this is impossible. Dr. Speer is chairman of the Board of Founders of the University and knows the situation here. The University is rendering a fine service, particularly in its College of Agriculture, and has survived the storms of recent years with remarkable ability, but it does not have funds for the equipment, as indicated, of the faculty residences and each member of the faculty is being asked to be responsible personally for such expenses.

If this request comes to you at an inopportune time, please disregard it. If it would be possible for you to help, your assistance would be most timely and would help to equip adequately this residence and would improve the University property accordingly. Incidentally, Mrs. Wheeler and I would be grateful for the help. We have three boys in our family and are having an interesting time introducing them to the Orient and trying to watch over their health during this residence in an unfamiliar land. We do not want the personal factor, however, to influence you in your decision. A check made out to the University of Nanking can be used here, or payment could be made to Mr. Garside in the Nanking University office at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler.

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TRANSFER



Yenching University

November 14, 1932

Mr. W. Reginald Wheeler
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

This is a frank admission on my part that I have neglected a very grave duty. I should have written you at least thirty days ago, if not prior to that, and in soft tones and slippery language tactfully called your attention to the approaching November 17, when a certain note for \$5,000.00 would become due. In view of my neglect, however, it is all the more necessary that I clothe this information in such attire as to still further soften the effects of the sudden blow. As a matter of fact as I studied the situation still further, I found that the interest for the first six months somehow or other did not reach our office. That surely was an oversight.

If you have already mailed a communication regarding this complicated situation, why just ignore this letter, except the part wherein we are about to ask you to drop a line now and then and let us know how things at Nanking are progressing and how you in particular are fitting into the situation.

With sincerest personal regards to you I remain

Very cordially yours

Assistant Treasurer

CAE:MS

0591

Nanking

TRANSFER

University of Nanking

December 12, 1932

Dr. W. Reginald Wheeler
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Rex,

I have your letter of November 2nd, with which you enclosed copy of the letter you wrote Mr. E. M. Bowman.

Mr. Bowman came in one day last week and gave us his check for this \$200. I have already written Miss Priest authorizing her to draw on us for the amount. I trust that you will be able to have these repairs made before the winter is too far advanced.

Your letter also mentioned some LC\$2000. of expenditures made by Dr. Daniels four or five years ago, together with the desirability of making additional expenditures in the future, such as the installation of a furnace. However, if I understand correctly, you are not asking us to try to dig up these other amounts just at present. Electing Franklin D. President has not as yet brought the economic salvation our Democratic friends promised. Perhaps the millennium will arrive on March 4th - but we are facing a long hard winter in the meantime.

With all good wishes for the approaching holiday season, and for the New Year, I am,

Very cordially yours,

BAG:RC

0592

學 大 陵 金 立 私
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

TRANSFER



December 14, 1932.

ack 2-8-33 BA S.

*Copy sent to Dr. J. H. Franklin
2-8-33*

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Garside:

INDEXED

Dr. S. H. Gunn, Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation and its representative in China, has been in Nanking for the past two days, December 12-13, and I am writing in regard to the interview we had with him on behalf of the University and its needs. I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Speer.

As you know, the University had prepared two requests for presentation to the Rockefeller Foundation. One represents an emergency need and was a request for a grant of U. S. \$6,500 for three years to help carry the instruction in the College of Science, in the science courses. This request was endorsed by the Board of Founders at its meeting on October 28th, action BF-640, and a committee of the Board was appointed to take up the matter with the Foundation. As you know, Dr. Gunn is to make his residence in China and is to be the official representative here of the Foundation, and I judge he will have a large part in shaping its policies and decisions; accordingly, I assume that the Foundation would not act on any request from China until such request had been C, K'd by Dr. Gunn. The second appeal being made to the Foundation was on behalf of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. This had been prepared by Mr. Buck and represents specifically a request for an initial grant of \$92,000 and an annual grant of \$54,890. This request was also referred back to China by the Foundation. We went over the statement with Dean Sie and Miss Priest and Dr. Chen and made some minor changes in it, particularly in asking for funds for three new residences to help house any additions to the faculty in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. It seemed to me that this request was padded somewhat and might be squeezed down, but we did not feel at liberty to change the total figure which had come to us from Mr. Buck, except to add the item for residences.

Dr. Gunn had been expected December 15th. Dr. Chen was in Shanghai attending some meetings there. Dr. Gunn arrived

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Dec. 14, 1932

on the 12th during Dr. Chen's absence. Dean Wei, Dean Sie, Miss Priest and I met with Dr. Gunn and went over the situation with him. We presented first the emergency appeal from the College of Science. He stated that the Foundation, as you probably know, had felt the effect of the financial depression, that its income had dropped from thirteen million to nine million, and that they were shaping their program accordingly. He said they were making practically no capital grants and were trying in their current appropriations to maintain work which had already been started but not to finance new work. Dr. Wei had prepared some very full and detailed figures on the work of the College of Science and he and Miss Priest were able to answer any questions that Dr. Gunn had with apparent satisfaction. Dr. Gunn said, and this, of course, is not for quotation, that he was especially interested in private institutions in China, in Yenching and Nankai, Nanking and Lingnan. I hope we can maintain that interest as far as Nanking is concerned and can increase it. Dr. Gunn made no promises but he said he was sympathetic to our request for the grant of \$6,500 a year. I am hopeful that he will recommend such a grant, or at least some grant along these lines.

In regard to the agricultural program and requests as outlined by Mr. Buck, Dr. Gunn said he wished to study this whole situation more thoroughly. We have given him a lot of data and figures. He said he planned to live in China and to come up again to study the situation more carefully and, I judge, will not decide in regard to the larger appeal in any hurry. He intimated that the Foundation, though this again is not for quotation, might help the Central (government) University here in its medical work and I judge there might be a possibility of further developments in this line, possibly in Shanghai, where St. John's University would like to unload its medical school. Dr. Gunn said there was no possibility of the Foundation continuing its grant to the University Hospital, and also intimated that the Foundation was planning to enter a somewhat different field of service in China than it had been active in during the past. I infer he might mean some kind of rural reconstruction service, but he did not develop this thought further. He apparently had a high opinion of Mr. Buck's work and knew of his books and his survey for the famine relief work following the flood.

Dr. Chen has some interesting ideas in regard to the University being of some practical service to the community and surrounding region through mobilizing its resources in the College of Arts, in the Hospital, in the Colleges of Science for practical service in meeting local and neighboring needs. I think his ideas would fit in to what Dr. Gunn has in mind and he will have an opportunity of talking this over when Dr. Gunn is next in Nanking.

0594

Dec. 14, 1932.

I should also report that Dr. Gunn met with the Ginling representatives yesterday. Ginling made an appeal to the Foundation for a grant of \$5,000 Mex. Miss Priest was not sure how far this appeal would get. Dr. Gunn seemed interested especially in the possibilities of cooperation and co-ordination between Ginling and the University, concerning which there is general agreement on the part of the University.

Perhaps I should add that Dr. Gunn commented on our financial position, pointing out that some other colleges, such as Soochow University, were apparently in much more critical need of help. I tried to counter this point by emphasizing the fact that one of the reasons why this University was not in more financial difficulties was because of the carefulness and conservative-ness of the treasurers and the administration, both in the Board of Founders in New York and here in Nanking, that the University had been wise and careful and that we believed that any money appropriated for its needs would be carefully and prudently spent.

We will send on to you a copy of the full request and related papers which were prepared by Dean Sie, so that you will have it on file in your office in New York. I understand a copy of the request of the College of Science was sent you some months ago.

We had a meeting of the committee appointed by the Board of Directors on the correlated program in Shanghai December 5th, and I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the meeting. This action will come before the Directors for approval. Dr. Chen met with the presidents of the East China colleges in Shanghai December 9th. Minutes of the meeting will be sent when available.

We are sending you, under separate cover, a small calendar of the University, which please accept as a slight token of the appreciation of all the staff here for your labors on behalf of Nanking.

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

W. Reginald Wheeler.

P. S. The request from Ginling was for \$5000 Mexican a year for five years.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Nanking, China

December 13, 1932.

The Board of Directors,
University of Nanking.

Gentlemen:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors November 18th, after a discussion of the correlated program of the Christian colleges and universities in China, action was taken approving of the appointing of a committee "to prepare syllabi for the use of the members of the Board in making a preliminary study of the matter, and to formulate if possible some proposed action for the Board's consideration in March." The committee that was elected by the Board was Mr. T. C. Woo, chairman, Dr. W. H. Wei, and Mr. W. R. Wheeler. Mr. Woo was appointed chairman and Mr. Wheeler, secretary.

A meeting of this Committee was held in Shanghai December 5th. Mr. Woo was not able to be present but was in favor of the committee meeting without him. Mr. E. C. Lobenstine, of the Board of Directors, met with the committee. The committee took the following action:

"The Committee understands the Correlated Program for Christian Colleges and Universities in China has arisen from the following convictions: that higher Christian educational institutions in China cannot fulfil their true function and should not be maintained unless their educational standards are high and their work, both in instruction and research, is efficient; that such standardization implies an adequate number of teachers on the faculty and sufficient means to provide equipment which shall be adequate for their service. In view of the rising standard of government institutions in China and of the lack of increase in personnel and in funds available from the West for the Christian colleges and universities already established, there is conviction that the present program for Christian colleges and universities attempts too much; that there are too many colleges and universities attempting to do university and senior college work; that some, at least, of these institutions are anaemic in faculty and financial resources; that a continuance of the present program will mean a gradual loss of efficiency and loss of prestige and influence; that the wise course to pursue is to concentrate on a smaller number of institutions which can be adequately supported and equipped and that should attempt university and senior college work; and that other institutions should be correlated and their work co-ordinated to avoid expensive duplication and competition, which in the end will defeat

the original purposes of the institutions. There is general agreement on these principles but difficulties arise when there is concrete application of them. The conference in 1930 in Shanghai and the two conferences held in New York in February and April of this year attempted to clarify the correlated program and secure agreement on certain essential principles and objectives. The University of Nanking has been asked to state its position in regard to this subject and the committee would suggest the following action that might be taken at the next meeting of the Board of Directors:

"The Board of Directors have received through President Chen a communication from Mr. B. A. Garside, Secretary of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, dated June 6, 1932, accompanying minutes of the conferences held in New York on February 23-24 and April 12-13, 1932, of representatives of the colleges in China and their constituent organizations in America and requesting 'that the several colleges inform the C. C. C. at the earliest possible date, as to their attitude toward the correlated program approved by the conferences, including both the institution's attitude toward the program as a whole and as regards the participation of the institution in the program.'

"The Directors have previously approved of the general principles of the correlated program, and are in accord with the action of the two conferences held in America this year and with the general principles expressed by these conferences, and endorse particularly the recommendations referring specially to Nanking; as to theological and religious education, that there should be one center for graduate work in theology and religious education, that this 'should be continued at Yenching University, unless potential developments at Nanking should make a change in the location of such a school desirable;' as to agriculture, that 'the University of Nanking should be the national center for China, under Christian auspices, for work in agriculture and forestry;' that in addition to the work in agriculture and forestry, work in the arts and sciences should be maintained, the former College of Arts and Science having been divided into a College of Arts and a College of Science, 'and that the special emphasis should be on the natural sciences;' that there should be thoroughgoing cooperation between Ginling College, the college of arts and sciences for women, emphasizing vocational courses in education and physical training, and the University of Nanking, 'so that advanced courses in each institution will be utilized by the students of both.'

"The Directors further endorse the recommendation that 'the program of undergraduate work for East China should be correlated into two centers, one at Nanking, and one in or near Shanghai.'

"In regard to the specific question raised as to the 'practical objectives of the courses' in arts and science, the Board request the President to appoint a committee to study this matter further.

"The Directors believe that the data for the Correlated Program should be brought up to date in accordance with the recommendations in Appendix C I (2) 'Report of the Committee on Financial Details of the Correlated Program,' under No. 1. The Directors also endorse the recommendation on page 5 of the report of the Committee on Financial Details as to the 'importance of giving early consideration, pending the launching of any general campaign, to the desirability of correlating the promotional efforts now being conducted by individual colleges, providing in some way for the emergency needs of particular institutions and of facing the need for educational and organizational preparation for a future united financial campaign.'"

Copies of the minutes of the meetings of representatives of the Christian Colleges and Universities in China held in New York City February 23-24 and April 12-13, 1932, will be sent out with the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors. Since the committee met in Shanghai December 5th, we have received word of the dissolving in New York of the Committee on Christian Colleges in China and of the organization of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. This change in organization in the United States will not affect, however, the general principles of correlation with which the committee's report quoted herewith deals.

The report of the committee is to be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board of Directors scheduled to be held in March.

With kind regards, I am,

In behalf of the Committee,

W. Reginald Wheeler.

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"In regard to the specific question raised as to the practical objectives of the courses, in arts and science, the Board request the President to appoint a committee to study this matter further.

"The Directors believe that the data for the Correlated Program should be brought up to date in accordance with the recommendations in Appendix C I (2) 'Report of the Committee on Financial Details of the Correlated Program', under No. 1. The Directors also endorse the recommendation on page 5 of the report of the Committee on Financial Details as to the 'importance of giving early consideration, pending the launching of any general campaign, to the desirability of correlating the promotional efforts now being conducted by individual colleges, providing in some way for the emergency needs of particular institutions and of feeling the need for educational and organizational preparation for a future united financial campaign.'"

Copies of the minutes of the meetings of representatives of the Christian Colleges and Universities in China held in New York City February 23-24 and April 12-13, 1932, will be sent out with the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors. Since the committee met in Shanghai December 25th, we have received word of the dis- solving in New York of the Committee on Christian Colleges in China and of the organization of the ASSOCIATED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COL- leges in China. This change in organization in the United States will not affect, however, the general principles of correlation with which the committee's report dated herewith deals.

The report of the committee is to be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board of Directors scheduled to be held in March.

With kind regards, I am,

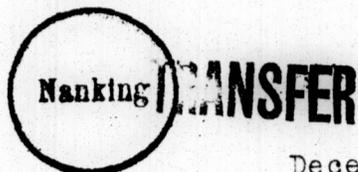
In behalf of the Committee,

W. Reginald Wheeler.

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0600

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA



December 30, 1932.

ack 2-8-33 Bas

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Garside:

It was fine to have the word yesterday that Mr. E. M. Bowman had made a gift of \$200 gold to cover the cost of the repairs on the so-called Holroyd residence where we are now living. I have written Mr. Bowman, thanking him for his gift. I will send him a detailed list of the repairs and changes which this gift will cover as soon as I can get the figures from the Construction Department and I will send you a copy of this list.

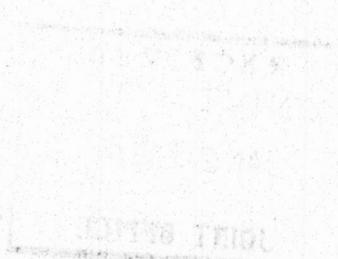
I understand that Miss Priest has drawn a draft for \$200 gold. Exchange is favorable and the draft netted more than \$5.00 Mexican per dollar gold.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

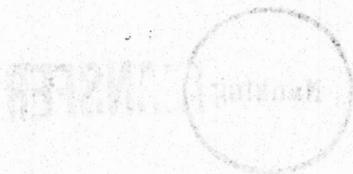
W. Reginald Wheeler

W. Reginald Wheeler.



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國立金剛大學
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA



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TRANSFER
Nanking

February 8, 1935

Mr. W. Reginald Wheeler
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Wheeler:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letters of December 14th and December 30th.

Your letter of December 14th discusses the appeals our University of Nanking is making to the Rockefeller Foundation for special support. It is encouraging that Dr. Gunn has taken such a warm and sympathetic interest. I sincerely hope that we may have some favorable response to these requests, though, as you know, all our friends at 61 Broadway are feeling very conservative and poverty stricken just now. A great many worthy requests that in normal times would receive very serious attention and often favorable action, are now being promptly and decisively turned down.

The request for the emergency grant of G. \$6,500 per year for three years was approved by the Board of Founders on October 28th, and Dr. J. H. Franklin was asked to take the initiative in presenting our request to the Foundation. As yet he has not been able to secure any favorable action, but I hope that he may still do so.

Your letter contains the first news I have had of the request being made by Mr. Buck. Although I have seen Mr. Buck frequently and have corresponded with him quite a lot, no mention has been made of this request. I presume that Mr. Buck does not consider it necessary that the Nanking Founders give formal endorsement to this request, but I will try to find an opportunity to check up this point with him.

I am glad to learn from your letter of December 30th that it was possible to convert Mr. Bowman's gift into local currency at such a satisfactory rate of exchange. I am sure you have already written him in regard to these matters, so I will not need to send him any further communication on the subject. I will, however, try to speak of the matter when I see him again.

We are very glad that you are making such a good start in developing some of these fields of publicity and promotion which Nanking has not cultivated at all well during the last decade or so. I am afraid we will find a great deal of dead timbers and weeds, and will have to put in some long and strenuous work before we have our field producing a satisfactory harvest again. But the present is a very good time to do our sowing and cultivating, even though we will have to wait for a time for any harvest.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW

0603

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

TRANSFER



February 9, 1933.

ack 3-13

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

Herewith is a clipping from the "North China Daily News" concerning the University's activities during the fall term of 1932. You are on the mailing list for the publications of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and we understand that their "Agriculture and Forestry Notes" published last month have been forwarded to you. Will you please share this clipping with Mr. Evans.

The new term is beginning happily and we are hoping the Japanese will behave themselves in the North so that the political and educational progress which has been so pronounced in China during the past year or two may be continued without interruption.

I have been working on a motion picture film of the University and have about 700 feet of a 16 mm. film complete. I wish it might be possible to have it shown at the annual meeting of the Board of Founders, or perhaps have a part of it shown if you think this would fit into the program. When is the meeting scheduled and would you be interested in having a copy of the film sent on to you? I am writing John Reisner also in regard to this.

With best wishes from all of us
at Nanking, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

WRW:A
Enc.

P. S. Perhaps the University of Nanking movies might be of interest at the meeting of the Associated Boards. The first part of the movies show pictures of Nanking, of the reconstruction of the capital, and of the Sun Yat Sen Memorial.

NRW

0604

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA



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North China Daily
News 1/7/33

THE NORTH

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Famine Fund Balance To Be Administered

SPECIAL TRAINING IN CROP IMPROVEMENT

The first semester at the University of Nanking closes January 18. The term has been a most successful one with uninterrupted studies and a capacity enrolment of students.

Word has just been received of the formal decision by the China Famine Fund Committee to turn over to the University of Nanking the remaining principal and interest of the famine funds for continuing the work in famine prevention. The University of Nanking has been co-operating with Yen-ching University for the past ten years in expenditures from this fund. The balance of approximately U.S. \$600,000 is now being assigned to the University of Nanking and will be held by the Board of Founders of the University.

A number of distinguished visitors have come to the University during the closing days of the term and there have been important meetings and conferences.

Distinguished Visitors

Dr. J. C. Ferguson has been visiting the University and a dinner was given for him by President Chen. Dr. Ferguson was the first president of the original Nanking University. He is a connoisseur in Chinese art and is planning to donate his valuable collection of Chinese paintings, porcelains and bronzes to the University. During his visit, he conferred with President Chen and others in regard to a building to house this collection.

Dean K. S. Sie, of the College of Agriculture, entertained at luncheon Signor Dragoni and Mr. Okenski, specialists in land tenure and highway construction, appointed by the League of Nations to co-operate with the National Government.

Colonel G. C. Stroebe, of the Yangtze Conservancy Commission, returned for the holidays from a trip with the representatives of the National Flood Relief Commission which has been inspecting dykes along the Yangtze river. Colonel Stroebe left last week to go to Hankow to co-operate with the National Government in a project for rehabilitation in the flooded districts near Hankow. A study and survey of the flood and flood relief, called "The 1931 Flood in China," has been published by the University, written by Professor J. Lossing Buck, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture.

Dr. R. E. Park, formerly professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, visited the University and gave a lecture during the closing days of the semester.

A Christmas operetta, for which the words were written by Miss R. Mackenzie and Miss A. Hoffsommer and the music, in part, by Miss Sutherland, of the faculty of Ginling College, was given by students and members of the faculty on Christmas eve, and the performance was repeated on January 7.

Crop Improvement

The Second Winter Institute for special training in crop improvement, conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Industries with the co-operation of the Provincial Governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang, was held at Nanking from November 28, 1932, to January 15, 1933. This Institute was planned to give an opportunity for special advanced training in the fundamentals of crop improvement and related subjects to the staff members of agricultural experiment stations and other agricultural institutions who may not have had an opportunity for special advanced work but who can leave their stations for a few weeks of intensive training. There were 54 students registered for the course, representing ten different provinces. The College of Agriculture of the University of Nanking, the College of Agriculture of Central University at Nanking, and the National Geological Survey co-operated in the Institute. Courses were given by members of the faculties of the College of Agriculture of the two universities and the Institute was also addressed by Director C. H. Tien of the National Agricultural Research Bureau, Dean Y. H. Tsou of the College of Agriculture of Central University and Mr. O. L. Dawson, United States Agricultural Commissioner. Dr. H. H. Love, who is at the University of Nanking on special leave from Cornell University and is in Nanking at the joint invitation of the Ministry of

Industries of the National Government, the Bureau of Agriculture of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, and the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry of the Provincial Government of Chekiang, and also of the University of Nanking, directed the organization of the Institute.

The soccer football team of the University, coached by Mr. Tsu Shao-wu, University Director of Athletics, tied for first place in a series of intra-city games. The soccer team of the University Middle School won the middle school championship in East China.

A Christmas gathering was held at the University on Christmas eve under the direction of the University Y.M.C.A.

The enrolment for the term was: College of Arts, 205; College of Science, 172; College of Agriculture, 205; Rural Leaders' Training School, 73; Senior Middle School, 303; Junior Middle School, 403; total, 1,361.

0606



March 15, 1935.

Mr. W. Reginald Wheeler
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Wheeler:

I have your letter of February 9th with its enclosed clipping from the North China Daily News.

We are glad to see that you are doing such excellent work in the field of publicity at Nanking.

That 700 feet of motion picture film sounds very interesting. I know that our Nanking Founders would greatly enjoy seeing it, either at the Annual Meeting we are having on April 21st, or at the dinner for our furloughed members of the Nanking staff which we hope to hold about the same time. It would also be of interest at the meeting of the Associated Boards.

Has the film been titled, or is it your thought that titles be added here? We can probably arrange for having titles prepared and inserted here if you would supply us with the necessary information as to the proper wording and places to be inserted.

I believe that information will have reached you before this as to the date of the Associated Boards' meeting and the Nanking Founders' meeting. If this film is to reach us in time for showing at these gatherings, it would have to be mailed before this letter can reach you. But even if we do not have the film on hand for these April meetings, we can find good use for it at other times.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW

0607

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA



TRANSFER

April 11, 1933.

*ack
5/27/33
[initials]*

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Association of Christian Universities
in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

INDEXED

Herewith is a copy of a letter
written today to Mr. Buck which is self-explanatory.
I am also sending a copy to Dr. Speer and John Pearson -

I was very glad to have your letter
of March 13th which came this week.

I am enclosing some additional
names for the Nanking University mailing list. I
wrote you about the list on April 7th.

*attached
to list on
desk in
booklet.*

With best wishes from all of us
at Nanking, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W Reginald Wheeler

W. Reginald Wheeler

WRW:A
Enc.

*Given to
Mrs
Ford
with
original
list -
9/23/33*

UNIVERSITY OF MANKATO

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April 11, 1933.

Professor J. Lossing Buck,
614 Wyckoff Road,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Lossing:

Mr. Gunn of the Rockefeller Foundation was in Nanking last week and I am writing to report concerning our conferences with him. We had seen him in Shanghai earlier in the week and he said he wanted time to go over matters thoroughly here in Nanking. He was here April 7th and 8th and called on the Loves, had dinner with us at our home, Dr. Chen, Dean and Mrs. Wei, Dr. and Mrs. Love, Dr. Dyer (the local Rockefeller health officer), and Miss Priest being present at the dinner with him. After the dinner we showed the motion pictures of the University. I expect to send the duplicate of these two reels of film to Mr. Garside within two or three weeks. Perhaps you would be interested in making use of them in your own talks. They are not yet complete but can be supplemented later.

On the 8th we had an afternoon session. Dr. Chen, Miss Priest, Dr. Gunn and I went over the University statement which had been drawn up based upon your original request and supplemented by some additional statements and figures. Dr. Gunn said that the Foundation was not interested in the capital fund for cooperatives or in giving funds for residences so we are omitting these items from the non-recurring list, reducing it to \$11,000. I worked out a summary of the longer statement and Dr. Gunn has taken this and the full statement and told us he would write us after going through both and give us any suggestions that might occur to him.

In the afternoon we went over to the Tao Yuen compound to talk to Mr. Swen Wen-yuh and also looked into the Harvard-Yenching Institute work. Mr. Charonne from the Economic Section of the League of Nations blew in the same afternoon and was with us at the Tao Yuen. He had a letter of introduction from Mr. J. B. Condliffe. He will be in China for several months. Paul Hsu was also with us.

Swen Wen-yuh made a fine impression. The land utilization investigators and the crop reporters are certainly covering a wide field and are doing very interesting work. Doubtless the government will take over these projects later on but it cannot do it now and the University is performing a real service to the country in developing this work and study.

4/11/33

Dr. Gunn raised several questions with us. First he wanted to make sure that we were not asking the Foundation to take over and carry the full cost of the Department of Agricultural Economics. We pointed out that nearly half of the budget of the Department was carried by University funds although it is true that slightly more than half of the Department's budget comes from the Institute of Pacific Relations, half of their grant being Rockefeller money.

In the second place, Dr. Gunn asked what were the prospects of the Institute of Pacific Relations renewing its grant after 1934. We understand that decision will not be made on this matter until this summer. Of course the situation will be affected by their decision and I do not think the Rockefeller Foundation will do anything about our request until they know what the Institute will do. We may cable you about this to get any information that you may have.

Dr. Gunn said he would look over the statement and make suggestions concerning it and we will wait now until we hear further from him. You have doubtless heard of the grant of \$4,250 made to the College of Science by the Foundation for one year. We are glad to get this help even though it is not as much as we has asked. It shows the interest of the Foundation in the University.

We will write further after we have heard from Dr. Gunn. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Garside and to Dr. Speer. *W. R. Wheeler*

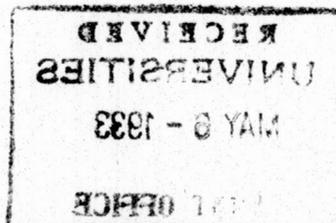
With best wishes to Mrs. Buck and yourself from all of us at Nanking, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WRW:A
cc-BAG
RES

W. Reginald Wheeler

P. S. Dean Sie was unavoidably absent from Nanking at the time of Dr. Gunn's visit. However, he had seen him in Shanghai previously.



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4/11/33

Professor Buck - 2

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We will write further after we have heard from Dr. Gunn. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Garrison and to Dr. Spear. *W. J. Gunn*
With best wishes to Mrs. Buck and yourself from all of us at Hanking, I am,

Sincerely yours,

F. S. Reginald Wheeler

WRW:A
cc-BAG
RHS

F. S. Dean Sie was unavoidably absent from Hanking at the time of Dr. Gunn's visit. However, he had seen him in Shanghai previously.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

April 7, 1933.



TRANSFER

*Ack
5/22/33
Roe*

Mr. B. A. Garside,
New York.

Dear Mr. Garside:

INDEXED

Enclosed is a printed letter dated April 1, 1933 called "Impressions of China after Thirteen Years". We are mailing out about seven hundred of these letters to individuals in the United States. The mailing list has been made up with the help of members of the faculty and through the use of a list which was used in the 1927 campaign when Miss Priest was in New York. Doubtless there are a number of errors in the list and some of the people are probably dead and have gone to glory long since, but we are trying to resurrect interest in the University and to do this we will need the help both of the quick and the dead. We have put the return address as 150 Fifth Avenue. We do not wish to trouble you but would it be possible for you to check up on the letters that come back and keep an eye on the mailing list? We are enclosing a copy. Perhaps Mr. Buck or Mr. Reischer can help.

*glad
to get
9 April spot*

We plan to follow this letter shortly with one which will deal more directly with Nanking and the University. We have the material for the first issue of a quarterly or an occasional publication which we will hope to put out as soon as possible.

I am sorry that the movies cannot reach you in time for the Founders' meeting April 21st. I am having the titles made up and the film put together here. I will have a duplicate made and will send the original to you. It should be ready in a couple of weeks.

The Board of Directors meet on the same day as the Founders. We are about a day ahead of you however, and may send you a cabled greeting.

Dr. Gunn is in town and will have dinner with us tonight. He reports that the Foundation has appropriated \$1,250 00 for one year for the College of Science in response to our appeal for \$36,500 00 for three years. We are glad to have this help however and shall hope for more later.

With best wishes from all of us at Nanking, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

W. Reginald Wheeler.

P.S. We are sending the first by second class mail - W. R. W.

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TRANSFER

Letters from China

W. Reginald Wheeler

Impressions of China after Thirteen Years.

Nanking, April 1, 1933.

(NOTE:—Last year Mrs. Wheeler and I were re-appointed missionaries in China, at the University of Nanking. We had left China in 1919. In this letter I have tried to give some of our impressions of China after an absence of thirteen years).

On September 16, 1932, Mrs. Wheeler, our three sons and I landed in Shanghai. That great city of 3,000,000 people, the gateway to China, is one of the most extraordinary, one of the most anomalous, one of the most interesting cities in the world. It symbolizes and epitomizes the tremendous transformations and dramatic developments of the recent years in the Far East.

Marc Chadourne has described a traveler's first impressions of the city: "Twenty distinct visions of cities—London, New York, Paris, Berlin, San Francisco, Singapore—superimposed, one on another, like the superimpositions of engravers' plates—would not suffice to give an impression of Shanghai. That in the landings of the Whangpoo, under the red-brick walls darkened by the smoke of ships, one finds a resemblance to the Thames; that the circle of the Wing-Ons and the Sinceres, throwing into the sky their meteoric fires, their bursts of music and advertising stars over the large nocturnal arena where sleep the polo-fields and lawns of the Race Club, evokes New York and Central Park; that the bungalows and the closed gardens of Pichon Road and of Ghisi-lou recall memories of Autsuil or of Richmond—all this is possible... But Joffre-lou is not the Rue de Rivoli, nor is Nanking Road Broadway. There is something else, something more...."

An initial impression received in Shanghai and confirmed elsewhere is the advance in the standard of living, in the increased comfort of living conditions, that has taken place during the last thirteen years. We had vivid memories of our first visit to Shanghai; of the lack of running water and modern plumbing; of the absence of heat except that supplied by open fires; of the vocal and physical effort and patience required to transmit a telephone message; of the crudities and makeshifts of the hotels. Now there are private residences and apartments with running water and modern plumbing, steam heat, telephones with an American dial system. The newly built hotels, the towering apartment houses are a transplanting of Park Avenue to Kiangsi Road. As Lothrop Stoddard has phrased it in a current magazine (October Scribner's):



"To-day, the Oriental is discovering comfort, in the Western sense. And, high or low, he likes it very well. All the mechanical gadgets which make our lives easier and more agreeable, from wrist watches and safety razors to electric lights and sanitary plumbing—all those things which to us are more or less matters of course—are to the Oriental so many delightful discoveries, of irresistible appeal. He wants them, and he gets them in ever-increasing quantities."

One of the "mechanical gadgets" of the West which is becoming almost universal in the East is the motion picture theater. "Congorilla" and other well known productions of the cinema were being shown on the Pacific Coast when we sailed the last of August; the advertisement of these pictures greeted us when, three

06 15

weeks later, we reached Shanghai. The silent screen and the sound film are being seen and heard in even the smaller cities and towns. The language spoken by the motion picture is a universal one and the Chinese people are being educated to an extraordinary degree in this language. The motion pictures had just entered Shanghai when we left it in 1919. Their appearance in almost every Chinese city in the country is one of the most noticeable changes that has occurred during the past thirteen years. And the fact that the people of these cities and towns demand such entertainment and will pay for it, is one of the signs of the rising standard of living throughout the country.

A second obvious impression is that of the progress in modes of transportation and communication. In Shanghai, man-propelled rickshaws are still much in evidence but the horse-drawn carriages have been largely displaced by automobiles. When we were last in China in 1919, there were not a thousand motor cars in the whole country; today there are nearly fifteen thousand in Shanghai and forty-two thousand in China. During the past thirteen years I have traveled through South America and West Africa in motor cars on good roads laid out by colonial and national governments and often I have wished that there might come such roads in China. But with the presence of innumerable graves in the countryside, with the resultant family and legal difficulties blocking the securing of rights of way, with the record of the railroads' struggles with the same difficulties, I never expected in my lifetime to see comparable motor roads in China. But a month after we reached Shanghai last fall the new motor highway from Hangchow, our former home, to Shanghai was opened for traffic; the Nanking-Hangchow, Nanking-Shanghai roads are to be completed this year; a vast network of highways is developing through the country. When we left China in 1919, there were less than a thousand miles of road in the whole country; today there are forty-five thousand miles of road. The importation of gasoline from 1912 to 1932 increased in a ratio of 1 to 75; last year 70 million gallons of gasoline were imported, chiefly for motor car consumption. The Republic of China is passing through the same stage of evolution in road making as that of the Roman Empire which built its roads "*propter rectitudinem itinerum et ne plebs esset otiosa*," "for directness of travel and that the people should not be without work," and by this construction of highways the unity, peace and prosperity of the country will be similarly advanced.

The chief emphasis at present in the sphere of transportation and communication is upon the building of motor roads, but other means of travel are also being developed. A loan has been secured for the completion of the Hankow-Canton Railroad, a line that will bisect and make accessible the rich country to the south and connect Canton with Peiping; air mail and passenger lines have been established this year between Shanghai and Tientsin, and extend from Shanghai to Nanking to Hankow and thence up the Yangtze River a thousand miles to Chungking; an air mail line connects Nanking with Laoyang and the far northwest and eventually will reach the Russian border. There are over twenty broadcasting stations in Shanghai. The new government radio station opened this fall at Nanking is the most powerful broadcasting and receiving station in Asia, and is exceeded in range and power by only two or three other stations in the world.

No one can be absent from China for over a decade and not be impressed anew by the apparently unlimited vitality, the virility, the elan vital of the Chinese people. After all the reports that have gone abroad of famine, flood, civil war and foreign aggression, one would expect to find these people weakened, debilitated, confused. But from the first sights and sounds seen and heard on the morning that we anchored in the Whangpoo River at Shanghai, we have been repeatedly impressed by the apparently inextinguishable energy and racial sturdiness and stamina of this people. In his introduction to his Gifford lectures "Confucianism and its Rivals," H. A. Giles wrote of the Chinese "whose national life dates back to prehistoric times and as yet shows no signs of decay." In spite of all their trials and afflictions, the Chinese people do not show any signs of decay, but rather the

evidences of an astoundingly growing, expanding, abounding life. They estimate their population now to be more than four hundred and fifty millions! One receives the impression that whatever temporary or local advantages another nation may secure by treaty or attack, the Chinese people are unconquerable. Lincoln's aphorism that God must love the common people because He made so many of them surely applies to the Chinese. God must have a great destiny for them and I believe that in due time that destiny will be fulfilled.

Another vivid impression is that of the courtesy, good humor and friendliness of the people. In these qualities, I think they surpass the people on any other continent of the world. Courtesy and good humor are characteristic of all classes. You cannot forget the sight of a rickshaw coolie trotting with his bare feet in snow and slush and pulling up at the end of the run and responding to a friendly word with a flashing smile. And the unfailing courtesy and good manners of the higher class are an example for "the Foreigners" in China. The Chinese, like the French, have an irrepressible *joie de vivre* expressed in the simplest acts of every day life and that spirit of joy adds to their attractiveness as comrades and friends.

It is not contradictory to say that in spite of this friendliness the old attitude of deference and submission to foreigners is gone. It went when the foreigners were driven out of Nanking in 1927. It is right that it should go. The converse of this spirit is expressed in the omnipresent nationalism. The new flag of China expresses that nationalism. Formerly we lived under the five-barred flag of the Republic, each stripe representing a racial group or entity. For a few months in 1916, when Yuan Shih-kai attempted to restore the monarchy, the dragon flag reappeared. The new national flag has a white sun in a blue square on a red field. It was used by the Nationalist armies under Chiang Kai-shek in 1927 and it is a symbol of the party and principles of Sun Yat Sen and of the unity and concentration of power in the Kuomintang.

You meet concrete evidence of the new nationalism and its prerogatives when you land in Shanghai. Once you merely stepped off the tender, gathered your baggage and went on your way. Now, customs examinations and levies rival those in Europe or in our own ports. Rickshaw coolies are friendly and full of good humor but there is a subtle difference in their attitude and tone of voice that was not there in 1919, and in the national character there is a new note of discipline and military carriage and sharpness that I do not remember in China before. Before 1927 all was *laissez-faire*. There was little that was "verboten" about the Chinese city or state. To-day the spirit of "Es ist verboten" is increasingly evident. Doubtless the German military instructors have had their part in this change. A visit to the rigidly regulated and supervised Sun Yat Sen Memorial reveals this new spirit. There is a change from gentleness to sharpness that has come through hard experience with predatory foreign powers.

It is a truism to say that China is passing through a series of revolutions, economic, literary, social and religious. The changes in transportation and communication are obvious signs of the economic revolution. The use of the spoken idiom in written Chinese is an outgrowth of the literary renaissance of which the leader and prophet is the Chinese philosopher, Hu Shih. The new position of women with equal legal rights with men, with emergence into industry and admittance to colleges and universities has come with the social revolution. In religion the old Confucian classics have been ruled out of the government schools. There is a real loss as well as a new liberty in this change. In this situation there is new opportunity for the Christian gospel. Its foes today are not the old religions, Taoism, Confucianism and Buddhism, but are enemies that are familiar in the West, materialism, secularism, and atheism.

The years 1931 and 1932 were years of great tension and strain in the Chinese Republic. In 1931 the lower Yangtze Valley was visited by a great flood, one of the major disasters in human history. Communism has had its adherents and leaders and has been a disruptive and destructive force, particularly in some sections of the Yangtze Basin. After the subsidence of the flood, the shadow of foreign aggression was thrown across the ascending road of China's progress. The Nationalist Government has grappled with these three terrific problems with great courage, intelligence and energy. An enormous system of dykes has been built along the Yangtze. Three thousand miles of these dykes were built. One million five hundred thousand individuals were employed. Enough earth was moved to make a wall six feet high and six feet wide completely around the earth. The Government has waged war against the communists and has made progress in gaining control and in reconstruction in what was formerly communist territory. The Japanese invasion and bombardment of Shanghai in January and February, 1932, cost great suffering and loss, yet in spite of the increased expense due to these three disasters, for most of the year 1932 the Nationalist Government kept within its income and financed itself without recourse to loans, a unique achievement in the history of the Republic and indeed of the governments of the world. Chinese bonds with interest at 5½% were quoted abroad at a higher figure than 6% Japanese bonds of the same date of maturity for the first time in the history of the Far East. The Nationalist Government has been cooperating to the full with the provincial governments in energetic efforts toward reconstruction and economic advance, and in spite of flood, famine, civil war and foreign invasion, at the close of 1932 the Republic seemed slowly but surely to be forging ahead toward unity, stability and progress.

Our last days in China in 1919 were dominated by the explosions and demonstrations that followed the Shantung decision at the Versailles Conference. Our last sight of China's shores was over the hulls of three Japanese destroyers steaming swiftly and silently up the Yangtze River toward Shanghai.

Our return to China is at a time of even greater national protest and unrest. On September 15, 1932, before the Lytton Commission of the League of Nations had published its report, Japan "recognized" Manchukuo. On September 16, 1932, we landed in Shanghai; on the 18th, the anniversary of the taking of Mukden, we visited the Chapei district in Shanghai. Only on the Western Front in such cities as Soissons and Chateau Thierry can you see such ruins. There are ruins of residences, of shops, of the Commercial Press, the greatest publishing house in Asia with its irreplaceable collection of manuscripts and books, most of which were destroyed. We visited Chapei at sunset. In the growing dusk the Nationalist flag, half-staffed, hung silently above the scene of destruction and desolation where 24,000 lives, chiefly Chinese civilians, men, women and children, had been lost, and property estimated at one billion five hundred million dollars (Chinese) had been destroyed.

All fall there has been intense interest in the situation in Manchuria. At the meeting of the Kuomintang in Nanking in December the decision was reached to support "the Volunteers" against the Japanese on the borders of Manchukuo. On December 14, 1932, announcement was made of the reopening of diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia, "a last resort", as some of the Chinese told me, in view of the loss of confidence of the Chinese in the possibility of support or help from the United States or from the League. On January 3, 1933, the Japanese bombarded and captured Shanhaikwan, a seaport at the eastern end of the Great Wall, commanding the entrance into Jehol, the province immediately to the west and south of Manchukuo. On February 24, the League Assembly adopted the report of its Commission of Nineteen which virtually incorporated the Lytton Report and its recommendations; the next day the Japanese army invaded Jehol; on March 27, Japan formally withdrew from the League; and as this is being written, the reports indicate that most of Jehol north of the Great Wall is controlled by the

Japanese. There has been a great exodus of Chinese from Tientsin and Peiping; the palace treasures have been shipped from Peiping to Nanking and Shanghai. Chiang Kai-shek has gone north and the Chinese armies are preparing to make a stand at the Great Wall.

The attacks of the Japanese upon Jehol thus far have increased the spirit of unity and cohesion among the Chinese people. It is impossible to predict now what will be the ultimate outcome and what will be the effects of this attack upon the fortunes both of the Chinese Republic and of the Japanese Empire.

What of the Christian opportunity in this situation? The opportunity is here. The Christian Church has withstood persecution and attack by the communists and anti-imperialists and its gold has been purified as by fire. The Chinese have learned to distinguish between Western civilization and Christianity; between advocates of imperialism and the followers of Christ. In an inland town in this province not on the railroad, there is a missionary hospital and a little group of three missionary families. When the attack upon foreigners broke out in the spring of 1927, there was a proclamation posted in this town reading, "Down with imperialism! Drive out all foreigners!" Then beneath these words was another declaration, "We do not mean the foreigners in this town," referring to the missionary doctor and his colleagues.

Among Christians there is hope that Christ can bridge the chasm between Chinese and Japanese; that He can bring reconciliation and healing and love and peace; that even yet they can be one in Him. Bishop John Gowdy, with whom we crossed the Pacific last summer, told us of an incident that occurred during the Japanese bombardment of the Chapei district in Shanghai. A Chinese Christian had been captured by the Japanese and was accused of being a communist. He had sent a hat to the cleaners and a number had been left by the cleaners in the hat and was there when the owner was seized. The Japanese soldiers regarded this number as a proof or sign that he was enrolled with the communists. The Japanese officer sentenced him to be shot. The Chinese asked for two minutes before the sentence was carried out, a request that was granted. He knelt down to pray. The officer asked him what he was doing. The Chinese said he was praying to Christ to receive his spirit. The Japanese officer straightened up and saluted him, asking in surprise, "Do you salute Christ?" When the Chinese responded in the affirmative the officer ordered his release and his life was saved.

Toyohiko Kagawa has put into verse the sentiments of many Japanese Christians in his poem, "Child of an Aching Heart:"

"Again have I become the child of an aching heart
Carrying the burden of Japan's crime,
Begging pardon of China and of the world
With a shattered soul,—
Again am I a child of sadness."

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Another Japanese, Motoichiro Takahashi, has written of a dream that some day will come true :

"TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA"

"Let us unite, and from the whole world,
Drive out all social evils,—the sweating and the parasites,
And achieve a peaceful world,—the Kingdom of God.
Militaryists do whatever they please,
And so-called men of intelligence flatter them,
But the land of egoism which results is not the true Japan.

"I dream of the day of the Union of Asia,—
Flags of China, Russia, India and Japan floating high,
And all Asiatic nations becoming sources of blessing,
Supplying each other's needs,
Helping and loving one another.
Let us bring in the rejoicing of Asia :
Is it not our mission?

"We hold out warm hands to your country,
Heartily do we long for the completion of the Revolution
And for the Union of Asia.
We pacifists, feeling our powerlessness, and neglect of duty
And shamed at our country's action,
Yet assure you of the sincerity of our hearts."



Kagawa and Takahashi represent a small minority which as yet has but little effect upon the governmental policy of Japan. But it is inevitable that the Spirit of Christ, His love and peace, will surmount the barriers of distrust, illwill and fear that during the past generation have risen so relentlessly between China and Japan. Then will the words of the Sage of China be true with a meaning deeper and richer than the speaker could have known when he affirmed that "All within the four seas are brothers."

But now China faces the harsh realities of the present situation—the loss of the Northeastern Provinces, the threat of invasion south of the Great Wall. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, has expressed the spirit of his country when recently he declared; "With the unconquerable courage that the nation has been showing in face of frequent disasters, there will arise from the anvil of Japanese aggression something strong and pure, for great nations must be forged with blood and tears."

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

May 3, 1933.

Mr. Leslie B. Moss,
% Committee on Reference and Counsel,
419 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Alice:

A letter just received from Mr. Lobenstine of the National Christian Council in China reports that the Foreign Missions Conference has voted to have an exhibit on missions at the Chicago Exposition, and suggests that it might wish to make use of the motion picture film of the University which I have prepared.

I am sending a duplicate of the film to Mr. Garside at the office of the Associated Boards of the China Colleges within two or three weeks and am dropping him a note suggesting that he make this film available if you wish to use it at the exposition. I have included pictures in the film of Nanking city, the Sun Tomb and other pictures of general interest. The film is called "A Christian University at the capital of China", and is two reels or 800 feet in length. (16 mm.)

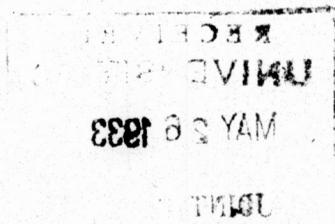
I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Garside.

I wish you could drop in on us, Alice. It is a very interesting time to be in China.

Sincerely yours,

WRW:A
cc-BAG

W. Reginald Wheeler



0619

NO. 100

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein.

Very truly yours,

I am sorry to hear that you have been unable to obtain the information desired. I will endeavor to assist you in this matter as far as possible.

I am sure that you will find the information of interest.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Yours faithfully,

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May 4, 1933.

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

Enclosed are the minutes of the thirteenth meeting, the annual meeting, of the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking, which was held April 21st.

On April 26th, I wrote reporting some of the more important actions of the Board which we thought ought to go to you without delay. On April 27th, Miss Priest wrote in regard to the budget, enclosing a copy of the budget for the year 1933-1934. In this letter I will not repeat what has already been written to you; most of the items in the minutes are self-explanatory; I will try to comment briefly on some of the other actions concerning which you might wish additional information.

The Executive-Finance Committee met April 20th and agreed upon a number of recommendations to be brought before the Directors the following day. The personnel at the meeting on the 21st was similar to that at the meeting November 18th, except for the absence of Dr. W. H. Wei, of Shanghai, who took an active part in the discussions last fall, the absence of Bishop Welch, for whom Dr. Edward James acted as alternate, and of Dr. C. S. Chen, who has a position in the Ministry of Industry of the National Government, one of the alumni who has shown a real interest in the University. Dr. Ferguson was present from Peiping and took a leading part in the discussions, as did Mr. Lobenstine and Mr. Cressy. Mr. Chen Yu-hwa has been elected a representative of one of the presbyteries of the East China Divisional Council of the Church of Christ in China and made interesting contributions to the discussions. He is a brother of Dr. Chen Yu-gwan, who took his part with his usual urbanity, good judgment and true Christian spirit. Of the regular members of the Board, there were eight Chinese and eight foreigners present; through invitation, this total was increased to ten Chinese and ten foreigners. All the actions taken were unanimous and there was a good spirit throughout the meeting. The two minutes which created most discussion were those having to do with the reaffirmation of the request of the Board for the re-

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May 4, 1933

turn of Mr. and Mrs. Buck and the action in regard to salaries. I referred to both of these in my letter of April 26th. The final vote in both cases was unanimous. I will take up the items in the order in which they appear in the minutes.

Election of Dr. Wu I-fang. The invitation to Dr. Wu I-fang to become a co-opted member of the Board is in line with the present policy to increase cooperation between Ginling College and the University.

Election of Officers. The same officers were elected for the coming year as for last year, except for the substitution of Dr. C. S. Chen for Mr. Li Yao-tung as vice-chairman, and of Mr. Hsu Chuan-ying for Mr. Hung Chang as Chinese secretary.

Report of the President. There are a number of items of interest in the President's report. We will take the items as they appear in the order of the actions of the Directors recorded in the minutes.

We have already reported concerning the promise of the gift of \$63,000 from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and also concerning the gift of U. S. \$4,250 as an emergency grant for the College of Science from the Rockefeller Foundation. Of the total of ~~total~~ of approximately Chinese \$46,000 to be turned over by the National Christian Council to the University, about \$17,000 is composed of notes and obligations to repay loans for purposes of rehabilitation in the flooded areas made in 1931. The money derived from this source is to be used in promoting rural co-operatives.

Location of Future Buildings. The Directors expressed themselves as being in favor of shifting the axis of the building plans of the University from the present lay-out, south toward the Middle School plant, to a western line pointing toward Ginling College. If the two institutions are to cooperate more fully, it would be helpful if the proposed library and other buildings which could be used by students of both institutions could be placed in the location convenient to both. On the other hand, there will be a number of difficult problems to solve if this plan is carried out, one of these being the difficulty of securing enough land, as the area between the University and Ginling is rapidly being bought up and a number of private residences have already been constructed in this section. There are other difficulties. I think we ought to have some careful study of this whole subject, with, if possible, advice from some one like Mr. H. K. Murphy. The matter has been referred to the Building and Property Committee for further study and report.

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May 4, 1933

The Report Concerning the Middle School, as given informally by Mr. Cressy, points out some of the problems the school is facing. Mr. Djang Fang is a protege of Dr. and Mrs. Williams and called them his father and mother. He is doing fine work and needs sympathy and support.

Request for Appropriation from the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Gunn seems genuinely interested in the work of the University. He is making no promises but is following up the request made to the Foundation. He has told us privately that he wants the Foundation to do something large for the University or not to act at all, and that he would like to make plans for cooperation over a period longer than the five years indicated in our appeal. We will wait and see what happens.

Furlough of Miss Priest and Mr. Bates. Miss Priest is due for a furlough this summer, having been here for six years. She is rendering very efficient and able service and is making a real sacrifice in postponing her departure to the States for another year. I am not sure it is wise from the standpoint of health to do this but there seems to be no other course possible. We must make some plans for a substitute during her absence from Hanking. Miss Priest and Miss Purcell carry much of the detailed work of the University and the institution would have a very difficult time functioning without them. Miss Purcell has been English secretary for the President for eighteen years and the University is under obligation to her and to Miss Priest.

Mr. and Mrs. Searle Bates will be in the United States this coming year. Mr. Bates is a Rhodes scholar, the son of the former President of Hiram College, and is one of the ablest men on the staff of the University. He expects to make New Haven his headquarters and we hope he will be available for conferences with the Founders and to represent the University in the coming year.

I am sending copy of this letter to Dr. Speer.

With best wishes from all of us, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

W. Reginald Wheeler.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA



TRANSFER

June 15, 1935.

ack 7/24

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Associated Boards of Christian
Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

This is just to let you know that the two
400 feet, 16 m. reels of movies taken of the University and
of Nanking were forwarded to you by the Eastman Kodak Company
on or about June 6th. They were insured for \$50 gold. *Specimens*
The picture is called "A Christian University at the Capital of
China". I have had a duplicate made and have sent the original
to you. The original has been used a number of times out here
and is beginning to show some scratches and signs of wear. If
it is going to be used much in the States, especially if it is
to be sent to the Chicago Exposition as Mr. Lobenstein of the
National Christian Council suggested, I would think another
duplicate ought to be made.

The Chinese seem to be getting quite movie-
minded and I get a number of calls for showing these pictures
before various audiences here in Nanking and elsewhere.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry wants
me to take pictures of their field operations. Of course I
could not include all of these in the University film. If it
can be financed, I may go ahead and make a couple of reels for
them and you may put in Chinese titles and use the pictures for
extension work here in China.

Thank you for your note reporting on the
receiving of the address list and for your help in this matter.

Dr. Chen has just told me that he had a letter
from your office referring to the cable from the Board of
Directors and including the phrase "letters follow", and that
you had up to the date of writing received no confirming letters.
I wrote at once after the meeting of the Directors to Dr. Speer,
sending the letter on the day after the board meeting in time to
catch the boat on the 25th. I marked the letter "personal and
confidential," but asked him to share with you whatever there was *right*
to share. There is always a delay in getting out the minutes
and after waiting for some days for the advance copy of the minutes,
I wrote on April 26th reporting on the more important actions and
referring to the action concerning Mrs. Buck.

0627

Mr. Garside

6/15/33

We are in the midst of our last week of work and examinations before commencement and there is a general feeling that the year has been a very satisfactory one for the University.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

W. Reginald Wheeler

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TRANSFER



July 24, 1933.

Mr. W. Reginald Wheeler
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Wheeler:

I have your letter of June 15th. We have also received the two reels of motion picture film, and have run them through several times. We have shown them to a few people from the various Mission Boards, but as yet have had no opportunity to use them very widely. I am planning to have a duplicate of the film made so as to preserve the original.

This film is a very excellent piece of publicity for the University of Nanking, and I am sure that it will create a great deal of interest and can be used quite widely. It gives a very clear picture both of the environment in which the University is located, and also of the life and work of the institution itself. The one thing lacking, which I hope may ultimately be gotten into the motion pictures of our China colleges, is human appeal and continuity of interest. If, for example, you had only taken a certain Chinese boy, and built your picture around him, you could have used exactly these same scenes and yet have tied them altogether with an absorbing story that would have remained with those who saw the picture long after such scenes would be forgotten.

Perhaps this type of picture is most satisfactory as a beginning, but now that the faculty, student body, and Chinese friends of the University are becoming quite movie-minded, I hope that in the future we can utilize their very fine dramatic ability, and their love of play-acting for the production of a motion picture study.

We are now in the midst of a typical New York summer. Some of the personnel in our missionary organizations are away on vacation, so those of us who are sticking on the job are carrying a few extra duties, and are either looking forward to vacations yet to come, or else thinking a bit regretfully of those that are past.

I hope that you and your family have a good summer, and that things will get off to a good start at Nanking this fall.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:PW

0630

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA



TRANSFER

September 27th, 1933.

ack 11/27/33

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

Enclosed is a printed letter dated
September 15st, called "A Christian University at the
Capital of China" in which I have tried to describe
some of the interesting developments of the past year
in the life of the city and the University of Nanking.

Enclosed also is a clipping from the
North China Daily News published in Shanghai which
gives an account of the commencement exercises last
June at the University of Nanking and Ginling College.

The University has opened with a fine
body of students and the prospects are favorable for
a year of peace and progress.

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

W. Reginald Wheeler

WRW:A
Enc.

*P.S. I have some letters from you I will answer
on another note - I am glad the names of Nanking
resided you and hope you can capture ^{and hold captives} some of the
families long enough to have them look at the pictures.*

W.R.W.

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(Sent w/ Mr. N. Regional Bulletin letter 9/19/33)
NANKING COMMENCEMENTS

North China Daily News June 22, 1933

University of Nanking and Ginling College Report Successful Years

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanking, June 20.

Commencement was held yesterday and to-day at the University of Nanking and at Ginling College. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, gave the chief address yesterday at the University of Nanking commencement exercises.

Mr. Wang told of his own experiences when a student and of the changes which had taken place in education in China during the past 25 years and of the responsibilities that rested upon the students of to-day. An address was also given by Dr. Wang Shieh-chih, Minister of Education. Mr. Peng Hsioh-pei, Head of the Administrative Department of the Executive Yuan, also was present. Degrees were conferred by President Chen Yu-gwan on 22 graduates of the College of Arts, 11 of the College of Science, and 42 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Diplomas were awarded to four students who had completed the pre-medical course, one student who had specialised in Chinese, 19 graduates of the Rural Leaders' Training School, 31 graduates of the Senior Middle

School and 52 graduates of the Junior Middle School.

The baccalaureate address at the University was given on Sunday, June 18, by Dr. Chen Chi-pao, formerly Dean of the College of Education at Central University and now in the Ministry of Education. An enthusiastic alumni dinner was held last night, June 19 at the Central Hotel in Nanking, which was attended by over 200 alumni of the University. Reports were given at the dinner concerning the plan of the alumni to raise a fund of Mex \$65,000 for an alumni building. Motion pictures of Nanking and of the University taken by Professor W. R. Wheeler were shown at the dinner.

Commencement day was celebrated at Ginling College for Women to-day, June 20. The commencement speaker was the Minister of Education, Dr. Wang Shieh-chih. There were 36 graduates of the College, the largest number in its history. The requests already received for their services from schools, Y.W.C.A.s and from hospitals for social service workers are more than double the number of the graduating class. The Baccalaureate address was given on Sunday, June 18, by Dr. C. S. Miao, General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association.

Dr. Y. F. Wu, President of the College, has received a cabled invitation to attend the International Congress of Women to be held in Chicago the week beginning July 16 in connection with the World's Fair. She will speak at the Congress representing the women of China. Dr. Wu will also be one of the three women delegates from China to attend the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held at Banff, Canada, August 14 to 28. One of the other two women delegates from China, Dr. Djang Siao-mei, vice-President of the Research Department of the Bank of China in Shanghai, is also a graduate of Ginling College.

Big Gifts Received

The past year, as indicated in the reports of Presidents Chen and Wu, has been an unusually successful one, both for the University of Nanking and for Ginling College. The College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking has received special recognition and has developed its services in several fields. The balance of G. \$600,000 of the China Famine Fund is now being administered by the College. A gift of Mex \$63,000 has been received from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank for the services of two foreign experts in marketing and co-operatives and for scholarships in co-operatives. A gift of Mex. \$20,000 has been received from General Chiang Kai-shek with special reference to the programme of the College for crop improvement in the north. The College is now co-operating in agricultural work with the Mass Education Movement centre at Tingsien, Chihli. Dr. T. H. Shen, Head of the Department of argonomy, was appointed by the National Government as a delegate to the Fifty Pacific Science Congress which was held at Victoria and Vancouver, Canada, June 1 to 14. A co-operative arrangement made with the Nanking Theological Seminary will provide for a rural church major course beginning in the autumn of 1933, combining theological and rural training. The first two years of basic theological work will be done at the Seminary and the third year at the University of Nanking Rural Leaders' Training School.

At Ginling College the first large gift made to the College by Chinese donors has been received. This gift came from the three daughters of Madame Soong, Madame Sun Yat-sen, Madame Kung Hsiang-hsi, and Madame Chang Kai-shek. The gift is a memorial to Madame Soong; it is to be used for the erection of a new dormitory for the practice school of the College. Two other buildings at the College, the gift of friends in the United States, are nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy next autumn. They are the new library, and a building containing an assembly hall, or chapel, and rooms for instruction and practice in music. When the construction of these buildings is finished, the whole academic group, as planned fifteen years ago before the College was moved to its present site, will be completed.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

TRANSFER

November 25, 1933.

ack 11/10/34



Mr. B. A. Garside,
Associated Boards for Chr. Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mr. Garside:

Your letter was received during the summer reporting the decision of the Board of Trustees of Yenching University to pay to members of our family, who had contributed to the Wheeler Memorial Chapel at Yenching, upon their request, interest and income from the funds given for the chapel and now in possession of Yenching, both in Peiping and in New York. I understand that an initial payment was made to my mother in accordance with this decision.

On October 24th Dr. Stuart wrote to me as follows:

"A letter came from our New York office dated July 5 of this year instructing us to transmit to the United States 84% of the interest accruing here during our last fiscal year. This leaves 16% to be added to the fund which is now held by us. This action leads me to venture a suggestion which may meet with your approval. This is that you allow our Treasurer to invest the money held here by us in some form that can bring the largest income compatible with safety, and that the same be done with the money now held by the Trustees, that this total annual interest be placed at the disposal of your family to help in caring for your mother during her life-time, and that after this, the capital be used by the University as a memorial to your parents in some form approved by yourself and other members of the family. If this commends itself to you, you might take it up as far as you think necessary with the family, while I report it to the Trustees for their approval."

This suggestion from Dr. Stuart differs in three respects from the action already taken by the Trustees.

First, It suggests making these payments from the income of the Wheeler Chapel Fund on an annuity basis to my mother to continue until her death, instead of being continued until the capital funds are needed for the erection of the chapel.

Second, the chapel, or building to be erected in whatever form the memorial takes, is to be a memorial to my father and mother and not just to my father.

Third, Dr. Stuart opens the way for the use of the funds, if agreed upon by our family, for some object other than the chapel.

I believe that our family will be willing to agree to these three suggestions, although personally I hope that the money will be used for a chapel if this need has not been met at the time the funds are made available. I know what a true contribution to the religious life of the University of Nanking has been made by our small Twinem Chapel recently erected and I hope to see some such building, purely for religious pur-

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poses, at Yenching. However, if the matter is put ~~through~~ ^{through in} the form suggested by Dr. Stuart that the capital sum is to be used as a memorial to my parents "in some form approved by yourself and other members of the family" I would agree.

There are three other points that I think ought to be safeguarded. I have insisted upon placing of these funds in the National City Bank of New York in Peiping because of the unsettled situation in North China and the uncertainty of the future of Chinese banks as well as the general financial condition in China. Of course there is a real loss of income. If Dr. Stuart's suggestion is now followed to withdraw this sum from this American bank and invest it elsewhere, the following three points obviously should be given careful consideration:

1. Under the pressure of the difficult financial situation in which Yenching shares with other field institutions, this sum is not to be diverted or hypothecated for other purposes than the memorial for which it was given.
2. That it should be safely invested. I think you can get safe returns as high as 6%. If times were peaceful, higher returns could be safely secured but the present situation is disquieting.
3. The general opinion seems to be that the exchange value of the dollar will continue to decrease with concomitant rise in the price of silver. This money was transferred to China at an exchange rate of 2.75. If the rate goes below this point I would suggest the possibility of returning the fund to New York to be kept there until the date of the final release.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Stuart and copies to my brother, N. P. Wheeler, Endeavor, Pa. and my brother-in-law, J. A. Farley, c/o E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

In regard to my own note of five thousand dollars which Yenching holds as my contribution to the Chapel Fund, I will expect that interest payments on this note will cease from the date that the suggested payment is approved by the Trustees. I am suggesting to my brother who holds my power of attorney and is looking after my own business interests in America, that if necessary ~~he~~ go to New York to clear this whole matter with you in personal conversation.

Please express to the Trustees our appreciation for their cooperation in this situation.

With best wishes,

I am
Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler
W. Reginald Wheeler.

P.S. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the University was held yesterday. We will send you the minutes and covering letters soon.

W. R. W.

pages at Yenching. However, if the matter is not through in the form suggested by Mr. Stewart that the capital sum is to be used as a memorial to my parents "in some form approved by yourself and other members of the family" I would agree.

There are three other points that I think ought to be considered. I have indicated upon being of these things in the National City Bank of New York in Peking because of the American situation in North China and the uncertainty of the future of Chinese funds as well as the general financial condition in the country. Of course there is a real loss of funds. Mr. Stewart's suggestion is not sufficient to withdraw this sum from the National City Bank in Peking. The following three points obviously should be given your consideration:

1. Under the pressure of the situation in North China, it is suggested that the sum be placed in a safe place where it will be safe and where it can be used for the benefit of the family.

2. The sum should be used for the benefit of the family in a way that will be most beneficial to the family.

3. The sum should be used for the benefit of the family in a way that will be most beneficial to the family.

I am sure that you will find these suggestions most helpful.

In very best regards,
Your sincere friend,
E. A. Garfield

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 18 1933
JOINT OFFICE

The meeting of the board of directors of the University was held yesterday. We will send you the minutes and covering letters soon.

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TRANSFER

Nanking

INDEXED

June 28, 1933.
ack - 11/21/33

Mr. W. R. Wheeler
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Wheeler:

As you probably know, last summer Mr. J. A. Farley presented a request for the return of the contributions made by your mother and your sister toward the Wheeler Memorial Chapel at Yenching.

During the past ten months we have had quite a bit of correspondence with Mr. Farley, and Dr. Stuart has had a personal conference with him, all in an effort to reach an equitable solution of the very intricate problem. The position of the Yenching Trustees has been that it has never been possible for them to proceed with the construction of the Wheeler Chapel because of inadequacy of funds, and that they are still holding to their original plan to constructing the chapel as soon as sufficient funds are available. If the original donors still find it impossible to provide the total of the amount originally set, the University hopes that it may at some future time be able to secure their contributions toward this same object, or might as a last resort, find unallocated funds or balances which could be used to complete the chapel.

Moreover, any movement at this period of economic crisis in the direction of returning contributions to donors would almost certainly lead to other requests even more embarrassing than this one. The compromise now being proposed by the Yenching Trustees is that we maintain the principal of this fund intact, but for the present that we return to the donors their pro rata share of the income now accruing. This is not a large amount, but it may help along a little.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I am writing to Mr. Farley setting forth this proposal in detail. You will note that your own share in this distribution of income for 1932-33 would be \$154.46. This is a very small amount of income on \$5,000, but the shrinkage is due both to the fact that the funds transmitted to China are being held on time deposit at a very low rate of interest, and also to the shrinkage in the market value of a principal of this fund.

Over against this credit of approximately \$154.46 which would be due you under this arrangement, we have the interest now overdue on your note for \$5,000 drawn on November 17, 1931. The note provided for interest

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June 28, 1933.

at the rate of 6%, payable semi-annually. This means that \$150 was due May 15th, \$150 November 17, 1932, and \$150 May 17, 1933, a total of \$450. Applying against this the credit of approximately \$154.46 would leave you still owing the Yenching Trustees \$295.54.

We know that these are hard times and that ones salary as a Presbyterian missionary does not leave any margin for clearing up indebtedness. But this \$5,000 loaned you was taken out of the plant cash awaiting expenditure in our Yenching accounts, and the overdue state of both the principal and interest is causing us some rather acute embarrassment. During the last few weeks there has been a growing feeling of hope that we are headed for better times, so we hope that prosperity has not deserted us forever.

We would be very grateful if you would send us, for our Yenching records, some statement as to your plans for the principal and interest on this note.

I hope that you have now wound up your year's work at Nanking, and that you are getting away somewhere for the summer. The spring in New York has been a very erratic one, but the summer has about settled down to its usual state of heat and humidity.

With "warmest" regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW
Enc.

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TRANSFER

Nanking

University of Nanking

November 27, 1933

Mr. W. Reginald Wheeler
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

My dear Rex:

Your printed letter "A Christian University at the Capital of China" strikes me as a pretty fine and interesting description of the University of Nanking in its very fascinating setting. We have received quite a number of favorable comments on it.

We would be grateful if you would send us about fifty copies of any future literary gems of this sort you may produce, so that we will have them available for distribution from the office here. Every day or two someone drops in and asks for as complete an assortment we can give them of printed information in regard to our China Colleges. We can always supply them with a generous lot of material for Yenching and Lingnan, and a partial supply for Cheeloo and West China, but for the others we simply have nothing to hand out. Nanking in particular, is entirely without material of any sort which we can hand out to interested inquirers.

This is a situation we must remedy as speedily as we can, but until we can do better we would at least welcome copies of these letters you are sending since they give very interesting glimpses of the University and its work.

For the last month, we have had the duplicate copy of your motion picture of Nanking in use at Ithaca. I have had a number of letters commenting on the interest and usefulness of the film and our friends at Ithaca have asked for two extensions of the time they have been given permission to keep the reels. We have not yet had our autumn meeting of the Founders, but are planning to show this picture as one of the features of that meeting. We will try to have someone present who is thoroughly familiar with the city and who can add interesting explanations and comments.

The financial prospects for 1933-34 are far from bright just now. Regardless of the effect which the experiments of President Roosevelt and his brain trust may have on the economic situation in America, their attempts to make the good old U.S. dollar roll over and play dead at their command is certainly threatening to put a crimp in the resources of our China Colleges for next year. In his outspoken message yesterday, Al Smith reflected wide spread popular sentiment when he expressed a preference for sound money instead of a "baloney dollar."

We hope that the work of the University will continue to go forward prosperously and peacefully during the winter and all of you on the Nanking campus will enjoy a thoroughly pleasant holiday season.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

0640



TRANSFER

*only copy
Please return*

LETTERS FROM CHINA

A Christian University at the Capital of China

Nanking, China,
September 15, 1933

“And yonder by Nanking, behold
The tower of porcelain, strange and old,
Uplifting to the astonished skies
Its ninefold painted balconies.”

Thus Longfellow has written of the “Porcelain Pagoda” built in Nanking by the Emperor Yung-lo, in the early part of the fifteenth century. Of this famous pagoda, destroyed by the Taipings eighty years ago, only fragments remain. But on the slope of Purple Mountain to the north rises a replica of that ancient tower, built not of wood but of concrete and steel. Yung-lo erected the Porcelain Pagoda as a memorial to his mother; Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government have built the new pagoda and the Sun Yat Sen Tomb and the National Cemetery in which the pagoda is located, as a memorial to the first president of China and to the heroes of the Revolution of whom Dr. Sun was chief. The two pagodas, old and new, and the memories they enshrine, are symbolical of Nanking, the new capital of the young republic, built upon the foundations of the capitals of ancient imperial dynasties. In this city where the old and the new mingle in such picturesque and unpredictable juxtaposition, Mrs. Wheeler and I have lived for the past year; in this city is the University of Nanking on the staff of which I am a member, and in this letter I will try to describe to you the city and the University, which as a Christian university at the capital of China faces special opportunities and responsibilities.

Nanking is situated about 200 miles northwest of Shanghai, in about the same latitude as Charleston, South Carolina. The city is located near the Yangtze River where the Peking-Shanghai railroad crosses the river. As the capital of the country, with its many historical monuments and shrines, Nanking has much the same relationship to Shanghai, which is the commercial and financial center of China, as has Washington to New York.



For over 2,000 years, Nanking has been an important city of China. For four centuries it has been a capital, the capital of forty-five emperors of seven different dynasties, and since 1927, the capital of the Republic. The first historical record which can be definitely authenticated is that of a settlement in the southwestern part of the city in the district known as Chao Tien Kung. There a village which dates from 490 B. C. grew up which was called Yeh Cheng. For three centuries before that date tradition says there was a settlement on this site. North of Yeh Cheng on a hill called Tsing Liang Shan in 333 B. C. was built a citadel called Ginling

I, or “the Place of the Golden Hills”, about which fortress and hill grew up a second city called Shih Tou Cheng, or “City of Stone”. To the northeast is another hill called Pei Chi Ko

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or "Pavilion of the North Star"; this became a center of a third settlement called T'ai Ch'eng, about the time of Christ. These three settlements had their own walls and stockades; but as the villages grew, the walls were extended until the three were enclosed within one great rampart, remains of which are seen as part of the great wall which encircles the city of Nanking today.

You feel the spirit of the past as you approach and enter the city. As you leave the railroad station and the mighty Yangtze River, you see an arm of that river, an artificial waterway, extending to the city wall, and you remember that that canal was cut by the Emperor Shih Huang-ti, whose dynasty dates from 255 to 206 B. C. and gave its name to China. You pass through an imposing gateway in the great gray wall, a wall that is 40 to 60 feet in height, 20 to 40 feet thick, 22 miles in length, its loopholes and bastions strongly reminiscent of the castle wall pictured in Christopher Wren's "Beau Geste". Part of the wall was built in the fifth and sixth centuries A. D.; in its present form it was reconstructed and extended by the founder of the Ming Dynasty, Hung Wu, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, a hundred years before Columbus set sail for the West. After a drive of three or four miles from the river, you sight a gigantic drum tower, crowning an eminence that dominates the city. A drum tower was built on this site in the Mongol Dynasty (1280-1368); but it had been preceded by a palace of the Tang emperors, built a thousand years before. The first emperor of the Ming Dynasty whose rule began in 1368 is said to have watched from this tower the battle that was being waged in the city and to encourage his armies, he is said to have beaten a great drum that gave the tower its name.

As you stand upon the Drum Tower hill, the panorama of the city is spread before you. It is a panorama in which there is an extraordinary combination of the old and the new. To the south you can see the curved roofs and upturned eaves of the great Confucian temple, at Chao Tien Kung, which is built upon the site of the first settlement within the boundaries of Nanking. Today the temple has been transformed into a soldiers' barracks and the blare of military trumpets sounds where formerly were heard the strange and archaic strains of the stringed instruments and the "singing stones," of the Confucian priests. To the southwest you see the hilltop Tsing Liang Shan. The ancient name of that fortified hill "Ginling" is now the Chinese name of the University of Nanking, organized in 1910, and is the name both in Chinese and English of the modern girls' college opened in Nanking in 1915. On that hilltop that once guarded "the City of Stone" has now been placed the city reservoir that collects and redistributes the city water supply piped from the distant Yangtze, a most welcome municipal utility that was provided in the year 1932. "Tsing Liang" means "clear cool" and is an appropriate name for the hill that provides this refreshing water supply. On Pei Chi Ko, the hilltop to the east, where Kublai Khan, the great emperor of the Mongols, in 1279 erected one of the numerous observatories which he had ordered built throughout the empire, there is today a modern observatory, and also on the hilltop the residence of T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister of China, who is the financial pole star of the Nationalist Government, and in his day and generation as able and great a leader as any of the famous men of the past. To the north is the shining expanse of Lotus Lake, its shores and islands dotted by pavilions and archways; a lake where the rulers and officials of Nanking often spent their leisure time, and where a modern hero, Colonel Lindbergh, landed his plane in 1931. Farther to the east, you see within the eastern wall the open spaces where once stood the palaces and residences of the Manchus, whose dynasty ruled China from 1611 to 1911. When we were in Nanking

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in 1915 we visited the ruins of this city which had been destroyed by the republicans three years before. Today the debris and broken masonry have been removed; only the solid cube-like gateways of the walls of that Manchu city remain. On this site the new buildings of the Nationalist Government will be erected.

As you look out over the capital, which now numbers 600,000 inhabitants, you hear the strident horn of the motorcars which dash along the broad Sun Yat Sen Avenue newly cut through the city; airplanes roar and flash in the sky above you; you look beyond the east wall and see Purple Mountain against the eastern sky; at its base the dull red wall and archway of the tombs of the first Ming emperors; beyond them the double row of grotesque stone animals, elephants, lions, horses, camels, that line the imperial causeway leading to the tombs; and beyond and above, on the farther slope of Purple Mountain the shining white steps and arches and memorial hall of the Tomb of Sun Yat Sen, with the new pagoda just beyond, "an alabaster city that gleams undimmed by human tears", one of the most impressive national shrines in the world.

The words of Eunice Tietjens, written from another Chinese city wall, are apposite to Nanking:

"As I walk, lifted above the squalor and the dirt, the timeless miracle of sunset mantles in the west,

The blue dusk gathers close

And beauty moves immortal through the land

And I walk quickly, praying in my heart that beauty will defend us, will heal up the too great wounds of China.

And still the sunset glows—

The tall pagoda, like a velvet flower, blossoms against the sky;

The Sacred Mountain fades, and in the town a child laughs suddenly."

In this capital of the Republic newly superimposed upon the capitals of ancient imperial dynasties, the Christian movement has found strong and diversified expression. The Church is of course of chief importance: I will describe it in a later letter. Of the schools, three union institutions of higher learning are of special interest. Theological schools and institutions for training pastors were opened a generation ago; in 1910 three of these schools were united in the Nanking Theological Seminary in which four denominations cooperate, and that now owns valuable property on the western extension of the Sun Yat Sen Avenue. The Seminary is one of the beneficiaries of the wellknown Wendell will, having been bequeathed 16½% of the total estate. Ginling College for Girls was opened in 1915. In the College eight denominations cooperate. In 1923 the College moved to its present site where buildings which combine the beautiful roofs and lines of Chinese architecture, with modern equipment from the Occident, have been erected. After his flying trip to China in 1931, and after his visit to Nanking, Colonel Lindbergh told friends of his in America that the best thing he had seen in all China was Ginling College, and as you enter the spacious campus, surrounded by its attractive buildings, and as you watch the students at their work and in their diversified activities, and as you sense the spirit of beauty, of freedom, of peace and of joy, you understand the reasons for Colonel Lindbergh's tribute.

These three institutions of higher learning, the Seminary, Ginling College, and the University make Nanking one of the chief centers of Christian education in China, as the presence in Nanking of the Central University and other national institutions of learning make it one of the chief centers for government education. In 1888 the Methodists had organized

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an institution for boys named Nanking University. Dr. J. C. Ferguson was for ten years president of this University. In 1908 the Presbyterians, and Disciples united their educational work in one college. In 1910 this college joined in the work of the Methodist University; in 1911 this union institution was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with the name University of Nanking. In 1911, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society entered this union and now cooperates in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. A charter was granted the University by the Regents of the University of the State of New York; on September 20th, 1928, the University was registered by the National Government, the first of the mission universities to be registered.

The University now owns about 120 acres inside the city, on high land near the Drum Tower, the tower of the main building, Severance Hall, rising to about the same level as the Drum Tower and being a conspicuous land mark in the city. The University also owns about 200 acres of land outside the city which is used for farm land and for experimental purposes for the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The university buildings have Chinese roofs; Nanking was the first of the mission universities to adopt this style of architecture, and it is an interesting commentary on the accusation sometimes made against mission colleges that they are too foreign in their influence and alien, that these universities have been leaders in preserving the architectural beauties of China's great past. The buildings are indices of the generous interest of its American friends; the names of the buildings are a roster of these friends, Swasey, McCormick, Severance, Sage, Day, Twinem. The University includes a middle school, or preparatory department; a College of Arts; a College of Science; a College of Agriculture and Forestry; a Rural Leaders Training School; a 160-bed hospital; a nurses training school; with a faculty and administration staff, excluding the hospital, of 139 Chinese and 18 Americans with a total enrollment of approximately 1,400 students. Since 1927 there has been a Chinese president, Dr. Chen Yu Gwan; Chinese deans of the three Colleges of Arts, Science, and Agriculture, N. C. Liu, H. R. Wei, and K. S. Sie, respectively; and the majority of the Board of Directors in China are Chinese. The president of the Board of Trustees, now termed the Board of Founders, in New York, is Dr. Robert E. Speer.

Each of the colleges and departments is rendering important service. The College of Agriculture and Forestry, for example, has an international reputation. The work in this field was launched under the leadership of Joseph Bailie in 1910; it has been a pioneer in this field in China, and has had a consistent record of practical service during the past twenty-three years under the successive leadership of John H. Reisner, J. Lossing Buck and K. S. Sie. A number of professors from America have cooperated in this service, Cornell University having sent several of its most eminent men to Nanking. The College maintains a widespread system of crop reports in which over 6,000 individuals scattered throughout China cooperate; it is completing a thorough going and far-reaching survey of land utilization and population with nineteen trained investigators who are developing a practical technique in this hitherto unexplored field. The College has had a part in the development of rural cooperatives and in rural reconstruction; it has just completed arrangements with the Theological Seminary in Nanking for the giving of a combined course for pastors who will serve rural areas, one of their four years of preparation to be taken under the direction of the College of Agriculture and the other three under the Seminary; the College is now cooperating in the agricultural sphere with the Mass Education Movement in Ting Hsien. The work of the College and the University has been given recognition and endorsement during the past year by the transfer to the Board of Founders of the balance

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of the China Famine Fund of \$600,000 (U. S.); by the gift of \$63,000 (Chinese) from a bank in Shanghai for the securing of two foreign experts in cooperatives and marketing, and for the establishment of scholarships in cooperatives; by the transfer by the National Christian Council of the balance of its rural loan fund of approximately \$40,000 (Chinese); by a gift of \$20,000 (Chinese) by General Chiang Kai Shek for agricultural work in the North.

Last June Mr. Wang Ching-wei accepted the invitation to be present at the commencement exercises and to make the principal address. Wang Ching-wei is the President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, corresponding to the Premier of the Cabinet in other governments. Wang is a Cantonese; an outstanding leader among the liberals and students of China. He was associated with Sun Yat Sen in the earlier struggles for the revolution; in March, 1910, though a price of \$100,000 was set on his head, he went to Peking and took an active part in the plot to assassinate the Prince Regent of the Manchus, and thereby to blaze the way for the driving out of the Manchus and the establishment of the Republic. The plot was discovered; Wang was captured; when asked how he dared to go to the capital on such a mission he is reported to have replied: "Wang Ching-wei wants to perform some extraordinary and sensational act for the purpose of arousing, from the most important place (i.e., the capital) of the whole world (i.e. China) the people." When he was asked why he had taken with him copies of the Min Pao, his revolutionary paper, he replied: "These articles were written in words; I wanted to translate them into blood." He was sentenced to life imprisonment and spent over a year in prison with chains on his hands, feet, and neck, until the actual outbreak of the Revolution, October 10th, 1911, brought him his freedom. He was with Sun Yat Sen during his last illness and helped him compose his last message, his Will and Testament to the people, which is read every week in the schools and in public assemblies in China. He has an engaging personality with evident frankness and courage and it was an interesting experience to see him on the commencement platform of the University and to hear him speaking to the students and to the assembly. The Minister of Education was also present and gave an address and the faculty and students of the University were happy to have had these two distinguished men as the chief guests and participants in the exercises of the day.

The University of Nanking is a Christian university and of deeper significance and importance than its financial strength or popularity is its Christian character and influence. There is a tremendous opportunity for corporate service in the need of reconstruction, and particularly for rural reconstruction, in China to-day. The military forces of the government can subdue and destroy the Communist armies but they cannot provide a healing constructive program for the devastated areas that always are to be found in the wake of the armed forces of Communism. Such Christian universities as the University of Nanking with its technical knowledge in the field of agriculture and rural development ought to be of service to China at such a time as this. There is ample evidence that the leaders of the National Government will welcome any constructive contribution that the Christian church or that Christian institutions can make. The University is alive to this situation and is doing its best to be of service.

The source of such service, however, lies in the conscience and spirit and will of individuals who, armed with the best technical skill and knowledge that can be provided, will dedicate themselves to the service of community and state, without regard either for hardship or reward. The spirit of such sacrifice and service finds its best and most enduring

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expression in the lives of those who have been renewed and are sustained by the grace and power of Christ. There is an opportunity and responsibility before the Christian students and members of the faculty of winning other students and faculty members who can be leaders in this campaign of Christian service.

The winning of Chinese students to Christ to-day is not easily done. There are three factors that must be taken into special account. First, is the fact that the Chinese students are not especially interested in religion. It is always dangerous to generalize, but it can be said that, with various exceptions, as a race, the Chinese do not exhibit the speculative and mystical characteristics of the Indians, they do not have the liturgical background and ecclesiastical tradition of the Latin Americans, nor the openness of approach and religious fervour of the Africans. Philosophically the Chinese students have been, in general, positivists. The attitude of Confucius is still there to-day. "While we do not know about men, how can we know about the spirits?" Their Chinese students are more interested in ethics than in religion, in science than in ethics, in physics than in metaphysics. There is a racial lack of interest in and indifference to religion that is the first difficulty to overcome in any effort to win them to Christ or to service in His Name.

In the second place, during the past thirteen years, the students have been through a hard school of disillusionment and testing of political platforms and platitudes. The so-called "Student Movement" in politics came to public expression first in 1919 at the time of the Shantung decision at Versailles. I witnessed the triumphal march of the students emerging from prison in Peking in 1919 after they had won an apology from the government. They were active in the nation-wide movement that resulted in the dismissal of three government officials and that found final expression in the refusal of the Chinese delegates to sign the treaty of Versailles. Because of their intelligence, candour, and courage, the students have taken an active part in the formation of almost every major political decision since 1919. But at times the student movement has been manipulated by certain politicians who have had their own ends to serve; the students have become disillusioned about the practicability and real value of some of their efforts; to-day they are in a decidedly sophisticated mood. They cannot be swept off their feet by driving emotional appeals, as has sometimes been done in the past; they must be clearly shown the opportunities for constructive Christian service that will follow upon any decision or promise of allegiance and the appeal must be to the individual conscience and will rather than to the group.

In the third place, as a concomitant of the intellectual and social renaissance which has swept through China, there has been the withdrawal of all instruction in the schools and colleges in the Chinese Classics, a falling into disuse and decay of the temples and the discontinuence of worship there, and all this has tended to decrease reverence and respect for religious authority and tradition. When we were in China before 1919, almost every college student knew at least a portion of the classics by heart. You could quote from the Five Classics and the Four Books, with assurance that the students would recognize the quotation and could continue it. In my classes to-day there are not over half a dozen students in each who have read these Classics or can quote from them. Some of the Confucian temples are military barracks; the images in many of the Buddhist and Taoist temples are covered with dust and have fallen into disuse and decay.

Thirteen years ago, I heard one of our ablest and wisest missionaries, the late Dr. J. Walter Lowrie, speak of the Chinese, as "a people with a book," alluding to the Confucian canon, and from this fact, and because of their reverence and love for that book, he

pointed out the possibilities of winning a similar love and allegiance for the sacred book of the Christian faith. The assertion that the Chinese are a people with a book cannot be made in the same sense to-day, certainly not of the Confucian "book." If they have a book now, it is the San Min Chu I, the "Three Peoples' Principles" of Sun Yat Sen and the Kuo Min Tang. My Chinese teacher has told me of a saying prevalent among the older scholars who still revere the Confucian classics; "If Confucius were born in this age, his fortune would be sad." After the apparently indestructible grip that the Confucian ethics and tradition had upon the Chinese people for more than 2,000 years, such a break in thought life and principle is almost unbelievable and its consequences incalculable.

On the positive side it can be said of this situation that the very qualities and experiences that make religious conversion difficult, also, paradoxically, make it more productive and fruitful when it is achieved. Chinese Christians do not spend their energies in mystical contemplation, or religious reveries or abstract devotion. They address themselves to Christian service and to living the Christian life with the same energy and practical ability that have been the means of their winning success in business and secular life. The very disillusionment concerning political catchwords and slogans has helped to clear the atmosphere and to disentangle politics and patriotism and religion, and to prepare the way for a true knowledge and service of Christ and of others in His name. The breaking down of the Confucian tradition and teaching has opened the way for new truth.

There is scriptural warning as to the dangers of such a religious vacuum as exists in China today, and there is a special responsibility upon the Christian church to fill this void with its steadying and saving truth. The inexpressibly significant and potential alternatives connoted by the three words—Communism, Japanism, or Christ are not mere verbal phrases; the Christian church cannot be indifferent to the choice which the Chinese, both as individuals, and as a people, are making of the three ways that lie before them.

In this situation, the University of Nanking, together with other Christian colleges in China, is trying to be true to its Christian purpose and ideal. President Chen is a third generation Christian and has on his heart and holds continually before him the Christian aim and duty of the institution. The University Christian Association is a student organization under student direction and control. According to the present government regulations, instruction in religion, and chapel services must be voluntary. There are curriculum classes in religion and voluntary Bible classes and voluntary chapel. On Sunday morning the students of Ginling College and of the University attend the common service; there is also a short evening service with special music. The faculty members are free to use their influence in personal conferences and talks with the students and this is the chief way in which they can be won. The University Christian Association which like other student organizations of the University has suffered due to the frequent disruptions and evacuations of the last six years has grown in stability and strength during the past year. It has helped to direct several activities of university and community service besides having special responsibility for meetings and gatherings of the Christian students.

Two events of the past year were of special interest and importance in the Christian life of the University. The first was the coming in the fall of Dr. Stanley Jones of India, author of "The Christ of the Indian Road" and other well-known books, to conduct special meetings in Nanking. The sincerity, humility, the crystal-clear character and radiance of personality of Dr. Jones, together with his reputation as a writer and speaker,

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made their impression upon the students as they listened to him, and his visit will long be remembered. On Easter day special services were held in the Twinem Memorial Chapel and in the larger Sage Chapel of the University. Twinem Chapel is a memorial to the Rev. Paul DeWitt Twinem, a member of the faculty of the University from 1919 to 1923, who died in Nanking. Mr. Twinem had especially upon his heart the winning of individual students to Christ; he and Mrs. Twinem, who were married in 1922, made provision for a special "prayer room" where they could meet with the students individually and talk and pray with them. Mrs. Twinem has returned to Nanking and the earlier dream of a special place for such personal conference and for prayer has come true in the building made possible through gifts from Mrs. Twinem's family of a chapel for this special purpose. The chapel is small, seating less than 100. It is built in Chinese temple style, with curving upturned eaves. But Christian symbols have been substituted for the usual Buddhist and Taoist temple decorations. Instead of the dragon at the gable ends of the roof is carved a fish, the sign used by the early Christians (in Greek, *ixθvs* the five letters being the first letters in the Greek words for Jesus Christ, Son of God and Saviour); in the wooden lattices of the opaque windows, which simulate the paper windows of the temples, the outline of the cross is visible. In front of the chapel hangs a bronze temple bell, the gift of the Chinese Christian students of the University. The chapel is never closed, day or night. The spirit of the beautiful life which the chapel commemorates lives on in the building and in the living service that Mrs. Twinem is continuing to give.

On Easter morning this chapel was formally dedicated, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Twinem joining in the service; Easter afternoon in the Sage Chapel of the University a meeting was held in which all the Christians in Nanking were represented. A cantata was rendered by the Glee Clubs of the University and of Ginling College and by choirs from the Union Church and the Chinese churches of the city. The Chapel was thronged with an assembly of over 1,200 Christians. Six years before, over a hundred American members of the University faculty and of the missionary community were huddled on the top floor of Bailie Hall next to the Chapel, ~~all was Dr. John E. Williams. Before the~~ ~~been threatened with death.~~ The Christians were scattered throughout the city like sheep without a shepherd. Against the background of the memory of these former scenes, it was an inspiration and joy to see that great assembly uniting in the historic hymns of the church and in the promise of power and joy and new life in the resurrection of Christ. That Easter Day in the year 1933 truly marked a resurrection of the body of Christ, of His Church, in Nanking, and many rejoiced on that day with exceeding great joy.

The Porcelain Pagoda was a memorial to the mother of the Emperor Yung Lo; the Pagoda and Tomb on Purple Mountain are a monument to Sun Yat Sen and the Republican revolutionists; the University, with its university tower, is a memorial to the vision and faith and sacrifice of the Christians who brought it into being and have helped to maintain it through the successive years. From 1910 to 1927 the president of the University was Dr. A. J. Bowen; the vice-president was Dr. John E. Williams. Before the Nanking Incident of 1927 when the Northern armies were about to retire before the advance of the Southern or Nationalist forces, and it was suggested that all foreigners should leave the city, Dr. Bowen and Dr. Williams discussed the possibility of their withdrawal with the others. Mrs. Williams had raised the question with Dr. Williams of his leaving the city. She has told me of their conversation and of his reply. "He was very quick in his answer. He said: 'Do not tempt me. I must be here when the Southern Army comes in. The work of my whole life is in jeopardy and I must be here.' One day when

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Dr. Bowen was very sad, Dr. Williams said: 'Bowen, we have been together a great many years and we have had a wonderful time here in Nanking. No one ever had a happier time than we have had through these years. We have stayed with the University through days of honor; let us stay through days of disaster.' Dr. Bowen said: 'I have just written to the Bishop that I will stay through to the end.' "

On March 24th, 1927, Dr. Williams was shot by one of the "Red" soldiers in the Southern army, one of seven foreigners who were killed that day. Later it was learned that this Hunanese division, under Communist leadership, had been led to make this attack as a part of the Communist warfare against foreign imperialists, and in order to embarrass General Chiang Kai Shek who had already begun to oppose the Communist power and position in the Southern armies and government. Dr. Williams was buried in the little foreign cemetery of Nanking. The grave stone was erected later by his friend, the Honorable C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister in the National Government. The stone bears the inscription in English "In memory of Dr. John Elias Williams. Respectfully erected by Chen Ting Wang" and there is an inscription in Chinese also by Dr. Wang.

Today in Nanking, the curved roofs and arches of the Sun Yat Sen Tomb and the graceful lines of the new pagoda of the National Cemetery, a modern descendent of the Porcelain Pagoda of the past, dominate the eastern sky. Hall and archway and pagoda are memorials to the honored heroes of the nation. And against the western horizon not far from the Drum Tower which in the past sent out its reverberating thunder, its call to battle, rises the impressive university tower, the University itself a living memorial to those who have gone before, who, like John Williams and Paul DeWitt Twinem have fought a good fight, have finished their course, have kept the faith. I have stood in the university tower and have watched the sun go down beyond the western city wall while the shadows lengthened from that wall toward the little foreign cemetery that guards the graves of Mr. Twinem and Dr. Williams and others who have built their lives into Christian Church and hospital and school.

The golden evening brightens in the west.
Soon, soon to faithful warriors cometh rest.
Sweet is the calm of Paradise the blest.

In the midst of such memorials and with such memories, there is the clear task before the University of continuing the work which has been so well begun by the founders and leaders of the institution, soldiers of Christ, "faithful, true and bold," and in their spirit to carry on the battle on behalf of China, and the students of China, for the coming of the Kingdom of God in China, in the ever victorious power and grace of the Living Christ.



Sincerely yours,

W. REGINALD WHEELER.