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An Old Castle.

THE STUDENTS' SUMMER SERVICE CORPS OF 1940

by Lin Pao-yong

To Li-Fan on Foot

I was a member of the Student Summer Corps. We went to the northwestern part of Szechwan this summer. It is a plateau full of mountains and hills. Ways of transportation are walking, riding in "huakans" (mountain chairs), and horseback. The people living there are minorities of China.

The corps was founded by the church, supported by many Christians and the government. We were to serve the minorities in various ways, such as to look after their diseases, to teach the people, to improve their living conditions, to tell about the present situation of our country and to testify to the Crucified. Rev. Newton Chiang of the Theological Seminary was our leader.

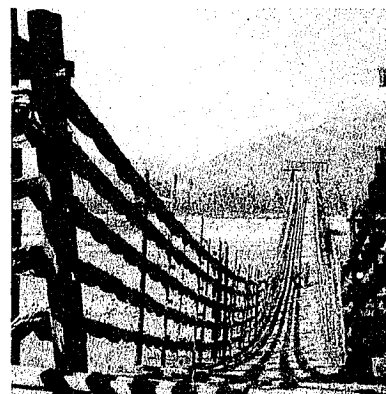
We walked by the River Min. The road was rough and full of rocks. Sometimes it was covered by water and sometimes the rocks were broken and hindered the travellers. We brought some clothes on our backs, wore straw shoes, and had our baggage carried by human laborers. In nearly every ten li distance (three li equal one English mile), we could get water from a tea house, and in every twenty to thirty li, we could get food and lodging. The food supply on the road was scanty; on the third and the fourth days of the journey from Kwansien, we only got rice, noodles, soybeans and salt to eat, and nothing more. We walked forty to sixty li a day; and it took us six days to go from Kwansien to Li-Fan.

The first night from Kwansien we were stopped by rains; so we found a lodging in a big lumber company. After dinner, we gathered under the light of firebrands. Mr. Roy led in prayer. He said: "...Where at this high mountain, with moonlight covering our heads and the running water roaring beneath our feet...". The second day the weather was fine. We walked through steep and great mountains. In the morning we suddenly turned a corner and saw a little valley before us. We saw some men standing on two great logs gliding down the river. The water was shallow and running very quickly. It was full of rocks and turnings, but the men were skillful and glided on in safety. When we crossed the stream we found that we were in the embrace of hills, only in front was there a big turn in the river that led to an opening. The fifth day we reached Wei-chow. On the way we had seen a one-rope bridge about two hundred meters long. The sixth day we walked through mountains with rocks and sands where weathering was vigorous. At four o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at our working station, Ton-Hwa. It was in a circle of queer hills. The rocks on the hills were eroded by wind, and brushed by sand so some of them had become full of holes, some showed layers of hard and soft constituents, some appeared as cylinders, and some hung over water.

The next day we climbed up the mountain to begin our work. On the hillside, among large areas of terraced fields, houses built with rocks were like castles. There we came into contact with the Chiang people.

The Chiang People

When we reached the mountain village we saw some aged women standing in the way to welcome us. They spoke good Szechwaneze dialect with warm smiles. Their hair and teeth were few; their eyes were dull; and their faces were deeply lined. They showed their welcome and happiness in the simplest way, smiling, which we felt was the most sincere and kind.



A Rope Bridge

The Chiang People (Cont'd)

During the four weeks we lived with the Chiang people, we learned that they were honest and polite. They were apt to learn and thirsty for knowledge. One day I saw one of them wash his face with his hands by a stream; another one came up and laughed at him; he said: "Hey! be careful, don't rub your skin away." This showed that they liked cleanliness.



Students and Chiang people

They often wore cloth made of hemp. The clothes were not dyed any color. After several years of wearing, they became white from washing, but they were still tough as new ones. The Chiang people and the Chiarongs wore white or black cloth around their heads, also wrappers on their legs. For everywhere in the mountains the bushes and thorns grew and would hurt the legs if they were not protected.

They planted hulled barley, corn, wheat, and soybeans; raised cattle, sheep and chickens. They got plenty of food to eat and sold their surplus.

The houses they lived in were large and strong. They were often built in three floors; the basement was used for livestock, the first floor for drawing room and living room, the second floor for sleeping rooms, and the third floor was dedicated to their gods. As the houses were made of stone and large timbers, they often stood for hundreds of years.

The Chiang people had their own language, but no written characters. They worshipped the White Stone. Religious leaders called "Tuan-kwong" promoted their religious activities. But they also worshipped Buddha and the Lords of Szechwan.

When we asked about their history, they said that it was known only to women. The son-in-law, who lived with his wife's parents, played a part like a bride in a wedding, wearing beautiful clothes, sitting in the sleeping room and pretending to be shy. These two facts showed some traces of woman suffrage in ancient times.

They were strong and tall. They went up high mountains to hunt musk and to get medicinal plants, and often they, men and women, cut wood together, and carried it home on their backs. But they had no doctor to look after diseases. It was their most important need, and also it was our most important work to relieve them, if we wished to make friends with them.



A Chiang "Castle"

Our Work in the Li-Fan Region

I was a member of the group that was stationed at Ton-hwa. We went up the hill to live in the castles of the Chiang people, and found lodging in a temple that was partly rebuilt into a school. There had been a primary school and an evening school. The teacher had just gone away. We immediately took over the work and started another evening school on the neighboring hill. The co-ed members began the work for women and children outside of the schools. Our main work in teaching was reading, writing, arithmetic, and the common knowledge of history, social organizations and sciences. From six o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night the sounds of teaching and studying rang and echoed in a small room beside a sacred hall of the temple.

From Monday to Saturday, five or six members would go down the valley every day to visit the villages on the banks of the Min. We looked after diseases, paid visits, made observations, spoke under some old trees on the wayside, acted drama and used the means we had to open a campaign on illiteracy and diseases.



A Meeting

Our Work in the Li-Fan Region (Cont'd)

On a typical day of our summer serving period, the sun came back (so the Chiang people said) sending golden rays through the tiny windows; but the morning fog still covered the peaks of the range. We got up and felt a little cool. A mother had come with a sick baby in her arms. One of the students of the medical college would examine the diseases. Meanwhile, the children came; we had a short ceremony to raise our national flag. A morning service was held in a sunny pavilion. Then came the breakfast with corn flour gruel, beans, flesh of deer, and eggs.

Several students went down the hill with medicines, educational papers, circulars, pictures and a phonograph. As the records turned out music in the village, men and women, boys and girls gathered. We were busy for three hours. Then we walked to another village. Some old men asked us to stay there to teach their children. But many a difficulty would evolve if we separated. After we had done our work, we bought flour, cabbage, bean sprouts and eggs; and cooked them ourselves in a cottage inn. We sat down to have our lunch on low tables. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when we started back home.

As the earth had not grown dark yet, one of us went to work for the evening school on the neighboring hill. The rest gathered to discuss our work. An evening service followed. Seven or eight women had been waiting for the girl members to go to their gathering place. They held firebrands and led their teachers in a crowd. We lighted up the lamp and began to teach our students. It lasted for two and a half hours. When the class was dismissed, we went to our rooms and found our companions had already fallen into sound sleep. The students held lanterns and sang wild songs as they stepped out of the houses.

The next day I went to the evening school on the neighboring hill. The red sun was half hidden behind the top of the mountains. The sunshine over the opposite range was reflected in purple and blue. The clouds lowered and changed to pink and grey. The breeze blew on my face. I hurried down a narrow valley and crossed the little stream, then climbed by. As I raised my head the castle, though not very far off, looked dim and misty. I whistled. The dogs barked and doors were flung open. Those Chiang people, men and women, young and old, all came out to join the evening class. I slept there that night, and got up early in the morning to go back. Again I arrived at the valley and saw on the opposite side the mist rising steadily. Among the green and beautiful terraced fields the castles stood quietly in the bath of golden sunshine. Suddenly, I caught an inspiration of freshness and the hopefulness of youth. I stopped, and prayed silently for the future of the tribe.



Students on the Road



A Tribal Dance

Reports

1940

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Report to the Kiangnan Mission of the Presbyterian Mission April 1940

The spring of 1940 marks the completion of more than two years' absence of the University from its own campus. In the face of some serious problems, the past year has nevertheless proved to be one of steady progress in the West and the present academic year is the most normal experienced since leaving Nanking.

In Nanking the few staff members remaining there have carried on a program, continuing the schools and agricultural work started last year, under conditions that do not grow any easier. The primary, continuation and farmers' schools are meeting in a very small measure the present urgent educational needs of the city, and the work carried on among the local farmers is helping to restore rural life to a more normal state. A certain amount of repair work is being done to the plant. A hard winter and rapidly increasing prices have contributed to the general store of distress and suffering and all members have been assisting in relief work. It is hard to express sufficient appreciation to this group who are carrying on trying and exacting tasks with an immediate future that offers little encouragement.

The Hospital continues its work as usual and throughout the whole year has been very busy. This is also true of the various clinics. During the year the staff has been strengthened by the addition of three Austrian doctors. There is still a great lack of well trained Chinese doctors. The largest problem is caused by the present low value of the Chinese dollar, for nearly all drugs must be paid for in United States' currency. The Nurses' Training School is carrying its usual program, having an enrollment of fifty-five new students in the fall.

In Chengtu a raid by Japanese planes over Chengtu city in June, 1939, resulted in the dropping of four bombs on the campus and seemed to threaten the peace and calm hitherto enjoyed by the institutions now working on West China Union University's campus. Only two of the bombs exploded, one wrecking the residence where President Chen and his family were living, causing injuries to several members of his family; and the other did considerable damage to the building used by the University for classrooms and offices. Due to the fine spirit shown by both staff and students, after a break of three days classes were resumed as usual until the end of the semester in the middle of July. The opening of the fall semester was accompanied by many nights of moonlight air raid alarms and consequent loss of sleep; but the morale of the members of the institution remained high. It is encouraging to have this evidence of the steady confidence that the work must go on regardless of threats to safety.

Commencement on July 15, saw the graduation of 65 students from the colleges and 39 from the Rural Leaders' Training School. At the end of the fall semester a further 47 students graduated.

University of Nanking Report - 2

There is no difficulty in placing our graduates, indeed the demand far exceeds the supply and it is interesting to note that the requests for men from the Christian institutions is particularly high at this time. Nor is there any lack of students who wish to enter the University. The enrollment for the fall semester showed an increase of 90 over the numbers for the previous year and again in the figures for the spring semester, when another freshman class was admitted, an additional increase is apparent. The following are the latest enrollment figures:-

College of Arts	99	
College of Science (inc. Elect. Engineering & Indust. Chem.)	162	
College of Agriculture	182	
Special students, loan students, transfers from other schools, etc.	135	
Rural Leaders' Training School	71	
Middle School (Wanhsien)	600	
Nanking Schools:		
Primary School	336	
Continuation School	125	
Farmers' School	40	501
Nurses' Training School	60	1,810

In our last report we mentioned the efforts that were being made to bring about as close cooperation as possible between the different institutions now working on the campus of West China Union University, in order to avoid duplication and dissipation of energies, and we are glad to record considerable developments along these lines. All institutions have had a joint calendar since the opening of the fall semester. The four presidents have been meeting together every two weeks for discussion of problems and formulation of plans. In addition a scheme was drawn up in the fall whereby the heads of departments would meet together at regular intervals to facilitate the carrying of correlated curricula. Alterations in the Library have led to its greater service to the whole faculty and student body. The walls of the new Chemistry Building, subscribed to jointly by all institutions, are slowly rising and we hope to see its completion by the fall of 1940.

Similarly in the religious life of the campus a strong effort has been made to draw the different groups together. Early in the fall semester a joint retreat was held for all the institutions of higher education in Chengtu, and from this gathering the Christian Faculty Fellowship has come into being. The Fellowship meets regularly and often it is possible to obtain outstanding Christian leaders as speakers. It is vital that the religious forces should be welded together into the strongest instrument possible for work among the many hundreds of students and faculty living at the present in Chengtu. The University's own weekly faculty fellowship group meets each week and retreats are held at intervals.

University of Nanking Report - 3

We were very happy to welcome Dr. Ruland and Dr. Walline to Chengtu in the late fall of 1939 and were very glad of this opportunity to show them a little of the work we are trying to do. It gave us particular pleasure that they were able to attend a meeting of our faculty fellowship at which Dr. Walline was the speaker.

The students are continuing to contribute to the various joint church services and many of their social and religious out of school activities are combined efforts of students of all the institutions. For instance, in the summer vacation various groups went to the north of the province to render service to the families of men who are fighting at the front. This year similar groups are going to work at various centers among different tribes people of Szechwan and their activities will link up with the mission to the tribes people being carried by the Church of Christ in China. The newly built Students' Social Center has just been completed and provides urgently needed space for student meetings and social gatherings.

The regular work in the colleges is being carried as usual and every college is conducting a full program. In the College of Arts the largest number of students are majoring in Economics. One of this college's great contributions outside its regular curriculum is the part it is playing in the establishment of small-scale industries throughout the West, particularly in spinning and weaving. This project links up with the efforts that are being made by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives to supply, at least in part, the goods formerly manufactured in the large factories in the East. A further request for cooperation in connection with these small-scale industries has been made by Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, asking the University's help in setting up a "Rural Industrial Cooperative Institute" for the training of cooperative organizers and bookkeepers and auditors for their work. One or two plans have been drawn up and submitted to different organizations for their interest and support, but so far nothing has been settled.

The work of the College of Science is being conducted in Chengtu and Chungking, the departments of Electrical Engineering and Visual Education being in the latter city and the main work in Chengtu. Particular honor has come to the college during the past year through one of its students who was awarded a British Boxer scholarship for study abroad. Many are the demands upon this college for cooperation in producing chemicals, apparatus for middle schools, radio sets and so forth. The most recently introduced is a project for the manufacture of dry cells for government radio sets; these are being produced by advanced students. Excellent opportunities for students to have practical experience are afforded by the projects. The program of Visual Education is expanding continuously and the latest developments are animated cartoons, and reels on public health and agricultural subjects.

The steady increase in the number of students in the College of Agriculture and Forestry is indicative of the vital part this college is playing in training future leaders in agriculture. Here also the many projects, carried in cooperation with numerous outside organizations, furnish opportunities for the students to have first hand knowledge of practical problems. Work is going ahead in research on citrus fruits, wood oil production, silk production, diseases of various crops and so on. One valuable service that is rendered by a department in these days of rapidly changing prices is the supplying of statistics on the cost of living each month, which provides a guide for the very serious problems connected with salaries and wages that now confront us. The two extension centers at Wenkiang and Singtu are doing increasingly important work as the local people become more aware of the advantages arising from such assistance.

In Jenshow the Rural Leaders' Training School is continuing to train rural leaders, for whom there is an unlimited demand. This year there are 71 students and the local interest that has been aroused in the school is well illustrated by the action of a local leader. A certain general has put 100 mow of land at the school's disposal for field work.

In Wanhsien the Middle School still has its home, and in spite of frequent bombings of that city the work has never been disrupted. The enrollment of the fall semester also shows an increase over that of the previous year. The rising cost of living, true of every part of China, is causing real difficulty in Wanhsien and it is doubtful if the school will be able to meet its expenses without outside assistance.

In the Agricultural Stations, although transportation conditions make it absolutely impossible for members of the University staff to visit them, work is being carried on and all land has been planted with crops. The only stations in Free China are the one at Sian and a newly established one in Southern Shensi, but we are continuing our financial support to every station in the country.

Among all the many problems that are bound to arise in times like these the most serious are those of paying adequate salaries during a period of rapidly rising prices, transportation and the decision of a future policy. One grave difficulty of last summer has been met fairly satisfactorily; the problem of providing some measure of protection for staff and students during air raids. Three small colonies of cottages have been constructed on sites near the campus, well outside the city walls. The danger of fires in the city following incendiary bombs could not be ignored after the raid in June, and it became our real concern to make it possible for as many of our staff members to live outside the city as possible. We are now glad to report that very few still have homes

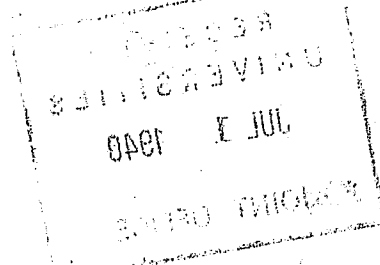
inside the walls. In one of the colonies new dormitories for the freshmen students have been built and have been occupied since the beginning of the spring semester. This relieves the congestion of the original dormitory buildings somewhat and they have also been constructed with the idea of providing some storage space for students' belongings, so that should the original dormitories be damaged or burned they will not be left destitute. These buildings are all of the cheapest materials and two of the groups have thatched roofs.

We fully realize the problem caused by the rapidly rising cost of living is not confined to Chengtu alone and others are sharing in the struggle to provide their staffs and employees with adequate living salaries. In January the University gave a bonus to all members, on a sliding scale so that the lowest salaried group received the largest proportionate bonus; and again, in April, we plan to grant this aid once more. We hope before the opening of the next financial year to have worked out some scheme whereby each month a sum may be added that will make the struggle to live less strenuous.

Transportation is a word that depresses many of us in West China. For the greater part of the year Dr. Thomson has been wrestling with its manifold problems in Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong and Kunming. The cost is tremendous and the time taken in details endless. In spite of everything we have managed to bring in a considerable amount of most necessary equipment, although some of it was more than a year in reaching Chengtu. Our thanks must go to Dr. Thomson for the endless patience he has shown in coping with an almost superhuman task.

As we look forward to the next few years we are gravely puzzled as to how we should form our future policy. To carry on from year to year on a temporary basis is harmful and cramping to any institution if continued for more than a year or two, some of the work must be planned for a longer period. Yet at the moment this seems to be impossible. What our future work must be in Nanking is also a serious question and we feel deeply concerned that some kind of conference should be held for the discussion of such problems with at least one representative from the group at Nanking. At the moment of writing we hope that Dr. Bates may find it possible to visit us during May and that as the outcome of such a conference we may be able to continue the work along lines that will be for the best interests of the University in the years to come.

After another year of courtesies extended to us by West China Union University, of ready cooperation from different institutions and missions we feel our debt of gratitude greatly increased to all our friends in the West. We sincerely hope that the work we are doing now and any assistance we are able to render may show to them our thankfulness for all we have received from them. The end of the conflict does not seem to be any nearer, yet we wish to assure you that we look toward the future with undaunted spirits, full of confidence and hope.



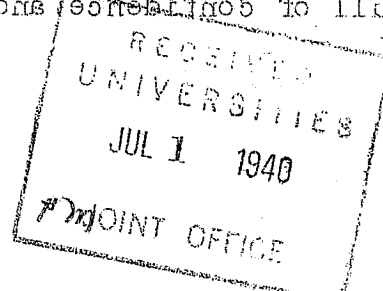
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INDEXED

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Chengtu Szechwan

Meeting of Emergency Executive Committee - December 13, 1940

Report of the President

The last meeting of this committee was held in June, during the visit of Dr. Bates from Nanking. As this is not our annual meeting, I will not take too much time for a report, but state briefly some of the outstanding events that have taken place since last June.

Graduates On June 24th we joined the other institutions on the campus for a joint commencement, which was held at an early hour in order to avoid air raids. The following students were graduated:

College of Arts	15	special	3
College of Science	26	"	8
College of Agriculture	48		
Special: graduate degree in Ag.	1		
Rural Leaders' Training School	23		

Grand total.....124

This brings the total number of graduates from all departments to 2057.

As soon as commencement was over, the staff and students started their summer projects; some on our own farms or in stations where we are cooperating, others on expeditions into the border countries, while a number of students went with the group for the Church of Christ in China Border Service work or attended seminars at the different mountain resorts. We are sorry to report the death of one of our freshmen students, who became ill while working with the Border Service Group.

Enrolment All institutions on the campus opened on September 9th, although allowance had to be made for students who were unable to arrive on time due to disrupted communications. The enrolment for this semester is as follows:

<u>In Chengtu</u>	College of Arts	118	
	College of Science	188	
	College of Agriculture	247	
	Special	48	601
<u>In Janshee</u>	Rural Leaders' Training School	70	70
<u>In Wanhshien</u>	Middle School		680
<u>In Nanking</u>	Middle and Primary Schools		350
Total enrolment.....		1,701	

Staff members The work of the colleges including the several special projects is being continued with success. There has been some change in the personnel this year, especially among the younger staff, due largely to our inability to meet the salaries paid by many government institutions. We have 68 new staff members, 42 of whom are in the associated and assistant group with 15 professors, 2 assistant professors and 9 instructors. From this you will note there was very little change among the upper groups, but numerous changes among the younger staff. We gave a modest increase to all staff members this year, but even with this aid, many of the group are finding it difficult to manage under present circumstances.

Among the Western staff, Mr. Spitzer, Mr. Maurer and Miss Kees have all presented their resignation. This is a serious loss for all three were sent by the mission boards or the Board of Founders for five year terms of service. We are hoping to receive help from some of the East China missionaries who may prefer to seek refuge in the west instead of returning to America.

The most serious problem that is confronting us today is the increasing cost of living for all our staff and students. It seems to be true in every center and every station, although some places experience more difficulties than others. Every effort has been made to give relief to our staff families and we have appealed to the government for aid. Already \$20,000.00 has been granted to the University and this will be a great help during the three months of November, December and January. In order to protect both the staff members and the institutions, we have bought 500 dan of rice, and will distribute it to the staff and students using a basis that has been worked out for the whole campus. The rice subsidy will be given in addition to the cash subsidy which became necessary last February. This autumn the subsidy was increased to the following basis:

To those with salaries from \$	10 00 to \$	99 00	-	\$40 00	per month
	100 00 to	199 00	-	35 00	" "
	200 00 and above		-	30 00	" "

In making our plans for subsidies we have included all staff members, whether in Chengtu or in some other part of the country. The final details have not been worked out, but we hope to find a basis that will prove fair to all groups.

Air raids Throughout the summer and early autumn there were air raid warnings and several times when the planes came to Chengtu, but fortunately no bombs fell on or very near the campus. Some classes were interrupted, but on the whole there was not serious loss of classwork. During raids efforts were made to have both staff and students scatter as widely as possible, and equipment has been placed in several buildings in an effort to save as much as possible.

Nanking During the past two months we have been much disturbed by the reports from Nanking for it is most likely that our American staff members may have to leave. Dr. Bates and Dr. Steward have written that they have no plans to leave at present and will remain in Nanking as long as possible. The hospital presents a serious problem for it seems impossible for the skeleton Chinese staff to continue to carry the work if the day comes when the Western staff has to leave. We have not heard final decisions for any of the group yet, but know they will not leave until it is absolutely necessary. We have written to all staff members, Chinese and American, that we value their lives far more than the protection of the property, and have asked that every caution be taken for personal safety. The three Chinese staff members who have served on the Executive Committee in Nanking during the past three years have done valiant service for the institutions and I propose that we appoint them as a committee in charge of the Nanking plant in case it becomes necessary for the withdrawal of Dr. Bates and Dr. Steward.

Social Service For some time we have had a committee on social service in the University, but this year it has been possible to establish a department with Dr. Chen Wen-sien in charge of the work. The small industries and training courses in cooperation with Chinese Industrial Cooperatives are part of the program.

Publications The Nanking Journal is being continued and is now printed in Shanghai because of inadequate printing facilities in Szechwan. We are glad to report that Volume 8, Numbers 1 and 2 are now ready for distribution, while Volume 8, Numbers 3 and 4 are now in the press. Volume 9 is in manuscript form, ready to be forwarded to Shanghai.

This year beginning with October 1st issue, a new bi-weekly "Szu Wen" has been started by the College of Arts. It is sponsored largely by the Chinese Language Department and deals mainly with phases of history and philosophy as related to literature.

University of Nanking
Report of the President
December 13, 1940

3.

In addition to these two publications we are continuing to publish the following regularly:

The University Notes.....semi-monthly
Agriculture and Forestry
Notes..... monthly
Agriculture Newspaper... weekly
Economic Facts..... irregular
Economic Weekly..... weekly

Occasional bulletins are also put out from time to time.

Religious Activities The religious activities are being continued as usual. The faculty fellowship is held every week, and this year the average attendance has been higher than in previous years. The Sunday morning church service, in which we have shared for the years we have been in Chengtu, is well attended and is considered as one of the most helpful services conducted on the campus. The annual faculty Christmas party is being planned for December 21st, as well as other activities over the Christmas holidays.

There are continual problems during these days not only for staff, students and administration but for all departments. Due to the difficulties connected with transportation, it is almost impossible to import any supplies from abroad and the stock on hand is rapidly diminishing. Accommodations continue to be limited and prohibit expansion. We are grateful to the College of Medicine of West China Union University for the privilege of using certain rooms in the new hospital plant for classrooms. With this aid it has been possible to conduct our classes without serious delays. It is nearly three years since we arrived in Chengtu, and we have been most grateful for all the assistance and accommodation that has been given to us. We are troubled to know how to plan for the future and can only hope the war may cease before long and permit us to return to our own campus.

APRIL 1941

1940 ANNUAL REPORT, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING, CHINA

Reported by Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Slocum, Chengtu, West China

PERSONAL Mrs. Slocum is continuing the activities reported last year. She is still helping in the West China Union University Library, which serves all five universities on the campus. A great portion of her time is being spent in secretarial work for an Editorial Group working with Dr. F.W. Price. A new activity this year is serving on the finance committee of the local Y.W.C.A. We still have the pleasure of being host for the University of Nanking and for friends here who have no guest room in their own homes. Those who come usually do so in the interests of some religious organization or are only passing through Chengtu en route to their place of work farther inland. She is also secretary of the Chengtu Station of our Mission and of the American Community.

Mr. Slocum spends considerable time in committees as may be seen from the following list: West China Mission Reference Committee Chairman, Chairman of the University Religious Committee, Secretary of the Research Committee of the College of Agriculture, member of the College Agriculture Instruction Committee, the College Executive Committee, the Citrus Improvement Committee and the University Music Committee. He is also one of the University student tutors, as well as advisor to students majoring in Entomology, to the Biology Club and to the University Students Christian Association. Considerable time is spent as Treasurer of the Chengtu Station during Mr. Moncrieff's absence. He has had to discontinue his membership in the local Rotary Club and in the Community Chorus. He is also attempting to be relieved of the Co-headship of the Department of Applied Biology, but so far has been unsuccessful. The Chinese Co-head, he feels, is competent to become the Head.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY The Division of Entomology and Veterinary Science continues to grow. We are already outgrowing the space in the basement of Vandeman Hall which the Mission is kindly allowing us to use. This year we have added to the entomology staff a technician, an associate, and one professor. My senior associate is studying in the University of Minnesota on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship. When he returns he will be promoted to the rank of professor which will give the Division four full-time professors and one volunteer part-time professor, one instructor, two associates, one assistant, one technician, one servant, a part time typist and two undergraduate fellows. We have secured research fellowships for two of our major students.

The breadth of the teaching of the Division is indicated by the following courses: General Entomology, Economic Entomology, Advanced Economic Entomology, Insect Morphology, Insect Taxonomy, Wing Venation, Beekeeping, Insect Control, Entomological Methods, Entomological Seminar, Thesis and Project work in Entomology and in Beekeeping, Anatomy of Domestic Animals and Animal Physiology.

The research program this year was concentrated primarily upon the citrus insects: citrus fruit fly, two citrus leaf miners, and citrus gall mites. Work was also carried on with the following insects:

bees, mole crickets, aphids, cicadas, wheat collembola and gall insects. Preparations are being made to start work on the cotton boll worm and on cutworms.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

The costs of everything has increased so tremendously that the University will not be able to balance its budget this year, a shortage of \$67,556.84 on a budget of \$1,739,733.06 (Chinese currency) is anticipated. The cost of living has so rapidly increased that the University has not been able to increase salaries proportionately. Consequently the College of Agriculture alone lost thirty-four staff members during the year, mainly junior staff. The University is giving the following assistance but even this is insufficient: all receiving less than \$100 a month salary are given \$40 help money; 100 to 199 dollars, 35; and above 200 receive 30. Since rice is the chief food staple here, assistance is also given in the purchase of rice. Last month this amounted to a little less than half the cost of rice for staff families!

The University graduated 124 students last June which brings the total number of graduates to 2057. There are 1701 students in all departments of the University and affiliated institutions:

In Chengtu: College of Arts	118
College of Science	188
College of Agriculture	247
Special	48
	601
In Jenseo: Rural Leaders Training School	
of College of Agriculture	70
In Wansien: University Middle School	680
In Nanking: Middle & Primary Schools	350
Grant Total	1701

This is our seventh semester on the West China Union University campus. The University has been greatly cramped for space. We are now making plans for four more years and have endeavored to secure more adequate space. Recently two fair sized buildings near the campus have been rented which will increase the efficiency of our work.

College of Agriculture From time to time I have reported how the College of Agriculture has produced varieties of food crops of much better quality and greater yield than those already being grown by the farmer. This year I will confine my remarks to one crop, what. Nanking Wheat No. 2905, bred by the college while at Nanking, was introduced into this province five years ago by the former Bureau of Rice and Wheat Improvement of Szechuan Province. It has been doing surprisingly well here in high and fertile land, out-yielding the best native variety by as much as 46 per cent and on the average by 29 per cent. It is not only good in yield, but also in quality for it makes eleven per cent more flour than the best native variety. Each year the supply of seed is insufficient to meet the demand. In some districts the farmers offered three catties of native wheat in exchange for one catty of the improved wheat. An estimate made by the Provincial Bureau of Agriculture Improvement states that this wheat has increased the

annual income in the province by a half million dollars.

A contribution of the University which I have not mentioned in the past is the information given to the people through its publications: The Nanking Journal, College of Arts Bi-weekly Sze Wen, University Notes, which is semi-monthly, Agricultural Notes and Notices, a monthly pamphlet, the weekly Agricultural Newspaper, Economic Facts, published occasionally, Economic Weekly, and bulletins on various subjects from time to time. Most of these are in Chinese.

Religious Activities of the University

The religious activities being carried on in the University are about the same as last year but we are glad to note a greater interest on the part of the students and staff than at any time since I have been connected with the University. This first term of 1940-41, there was an average of about forty attending the weekly prayer meeting of the staff, formerly we had twelve to fifteen. The Sunday morning service on the campus, in which we cooperate, has greatly increased in attendance. This is all the more surprising when one considers that the percentage of Christian students has fallen considerably since we came to Chengtu; formerly, in Nanking, the percent of Christian students was twenty-one but last term it was only a little more than 13 per cent. This increase in interest augurs well for the future. Twenty students meet each Thursday for prayer. Twenty-one students were baptized in the Christmas and Easter services this past year. An interesting sight is the Sunday school which the Christian students Association is conducting each Sunday. They have an average attendance of fifty youngsters. This is an increase of about fifty per cent but there is still great room for improvement for there were over 150 children at the Christmas Party for the University Staff and their families. Next week there will be a joint faculty and student retreat for two days considering the subject "The Christ-lie Life." We feel that this retreat will be the high spot in the lives of the students and staff this year.

In this day and age a report isn't complete without mentioning air raids. We have been more fortunate than some cities for we have only had six raids and about 130 alarms. No bombs fell on our campus this year.

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Received in New York: March 4, 1941

University of Nanking
Annual Report
1940

1941 ANNUAL REPORT, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING, WEST CHINA

By Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Slocum
(University of Nanking, temporarily at Chengtu)

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	College of Science	241	
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	College of Agriculture	301	
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	Special Students	10	
	Make-up Students	13	817
In Wanhsien:	Middle School		650
In Nanking:	Drum Tower Middle School	290	
	Primary School	450	
	Farmers' Institute	30	770
Total Enrolment			<u>2237</u>

Additional space has been secured for the University in the Educational Building of West China Union University and in the Baptist Middle School Dormitory. This additional space has permitted a slight expansion of administrative offices and the accommodation of the Rural Leaders' Training School in Chengtu instead of in Jenshow as formerly.

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in Nanking. Our missionaries stationed there are not permitted to carry on their work. This may mean the closing of our Drum Tower Middle School, Primary School, Farmers' Institute and University Gardens. Apparently the University Hospital is still functioning.

We have received no word from our experiment stations in "penetrated" China located in Peiping and Hopei Province, Tsinan in Shantung, Kaifeng in Honan, Wukiang in Anhwei, and Nanhsuchow in Kiangsu. Probably the improved seed which had been distributed to the farmers in these areas and planted upon 8,391 acres (50,344 mou) was saved since it was in the hands of the farmers. It will also mean that the International Relief Committee, which was using our Chapel in Nanking as a storehouse for rice and feeding 13,000 families not having male support, has ceased to function.

The entrance of America into the war also means that our last source of equipment and supplies is cut off; we are now thrown completely upon our own resources for their production.

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Activities translating their Christianity into practical service. They have
aided in conducting a "high school" for the servants living on the campus. There are now over eighty children in the Sunday school which the students conduct each Sunday morning. They cooperate in the morning and evening church service. Ginling College for Girls and the University furnish a choir of about forty for the morning service. Bible classes are held during the week outside of school hours. The students have their own weekly prayer meeting. Many

students voluntarily take the five courses in religion taught in the Arts College. A joint student and faculty musical retreat was held last spring and separate retreats were held this fall. The out-standing project of the students this year was helping 300 destitute families made homeless by a fire in one of the suburbs of the city: the Christian Association collected old shoes and clothing for these people and in addition raised \$750. Ccy. which was used to start individuals, after careful investigation, in small businesses: the students themselves contributed over \$200. by going without meat the one time they usually have it during the week. The staff also has its own weekly prayer meeting and other activities. It is through these activities and personal contacts that the spiritual life of the students and staff is nourished. Nine students were baptized in the morning service at Christmas and thirteen last Easter. There were three baptized in the city churches at Christmas and ten at Easter. Of the total number nine students and one staff member were from the University of Nanking.

The College of Agriculture Each year sees the influence and leadership of the College of Agriculture increase in national scope. We have never had the opportunities of leadership that are now being presented. Our Rural Education Department is supervising ten vocational agricultural high schools on the Chengtu Plain. The National Council for Rural Reconstruction has asked us to take charge of the agricultural work in the model county which is being set up in Penghsien, located about thirty miles from the campus. We will train leaders by holding short courses for selected groups of farmers. A farm is to be established for the testing and propagation of improved seed in cooperation with the Agricultural Improvement Bureau of the Province. Experiments will be conducted on the various agricultural problems confronting the county; the experimental farm will serve as a training center for research fellows in agriculture. Within the last few years we have also held training institute in cooperatives under the auspices of the National Christian Council and for the China Industrial Cooperatives have supervised wool weaving, experimented with looms and made over 500 spinning wheels. The Ministry of Education of the National Government has asked the College to write directions for use in agricultural high schools. These directions give suggestions as to subject matter, methods of teaching, and field practice. We have also been asked to write agricultural textbooks for agricultural high schools. The College has concluded an agreement with the Bank of China (which has a staff of over 800 in charge of farm loans) whereby the College is to conduct two short term training courses, one an advanced course of three months and the other a beginning course of six months.

Dr. P. W. Tsou of the Foreign Trade Commission of the Ministry of Finance stated, "If agricultural improvement work fails it is not because of lack of interest of the government nor the lack of funds, but the lack of trained men." The College is doing its share to meet this need. Up to date the total number of graduates of the College is 1699, of which nine are from the Graduate School, 633 from the College, 607 from the Rural Leaders' Training School and 71 from the Rural Normal School.

Research Program This year the staff of the College is conducting 118 research in the College projects in various phases of rural life in West China. They are divided among the departments as follows: Agricultural Economics 12; Agronomy 58; Forestry 11; Horticulture 13; Applied Biology 11; Sericulture 3; and Agricultural Education 3.

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Storage of Sweet Oranges The Division of Plant Pathology by means of a borax wash has been successful in keeping fruit six months with perfect freshness and taste. Rots caused a loss from 30 to 50 per cent while the loss ordinarily is over 80 per cent for the same length of period. A still newer method of treatment is now being tried which gives promise of saving 70 per cent of the fruit. This method is six times more effective and five times cheaper than the standard borax wash.

Division of Entomology and Veterinary Science The College of Agriculture was fortunate to arrange with the Baptist Mission for the use of the Ming Deh Middle School Dormitory. The arrangement was that the College would have the use of the building for a period of three years, rent free, provided the College would rebuild the bombed section and place the building in repair. These repairs cost approximately \$30,000. Shortly after the building was ready for occupancy, the Division moved from Vandeman Hall to it. We now have adequate space which is much more convenient than our former quarters.

The work of the Division continues to expand. Graduate work in entomology began this fall which means additional courses must be taught. We are authorized to grant a Master's Degree at the end of two years' work. This past year, for the first time, we have had a chance to compare the training we are giving with that of other institutions. One of our men went to the University of Minnesota for advanced training. His major professor and the head of the department both wrote us of the excellent work he was doing. Of all the men in the department, he ranks second in scholastic standing and the head of the department stated he had the best fundamental training of any man who ever came to that institution.

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Received in New York: March 27, 1942, by Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.
Re-distributed by the China Colleges, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Report of the Celebration for 55th Anniversary.

We planned the celebration over the Spring holidays when regular classes would not be in session. All the departments were very much interested to work up exhibits and thousands of people visited them during the two days they were opened. There was no efforts made to demonstrate all the work that is being done by the institution, but three definite exhibits were planned as we felt it would be more valuable to choose a few outstanding exhibits than to try to spread out all the work that is being done.

The celebration opened with the broadcast from America on Thursday evening. The reception was excellent and we were all much encouraged to have this message from these three outstanding men in the United States. The next morning, we held the formal ceremony and as there was no hall large enough to accommodate the people, it was arranged in the court of one of the dormitories which we have rented. In this way, several thousand people were able to attend. The main speakers for the occasion were Honourable H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and Governor Chang Chuin. Our friends were very kind to us and there were many evidences of friendship and interest in the work we are doing. That evening the students and staff had a lantern parade which created much pleasure and was greatly enjoyed by the campus. Different groups made their lanterns to demonstrate work or some event and there was friendly competition between students and staff. Although, we could not count the crowd, I presume more than 20,000 people were on the campus that evening to view and take part in the parade. On Saturday evening, the faculty alumni dinner was held and the ceremonies closed on Sunday afternoon with a re-dedication ceremony led by Bishop Shen.

The purpose of having the ceremony at this time was twofold. In the first place, we were very anxious to have an opportunity to appraise our own work. Some of the departments have been discouraged as it is very difficult to buy supplies and equipment and they have felt they have not been accomplishing very much. This gave us an opportunity for all departments to check over their own work and to share in a public demonstration showing what has been accomplished. We felt it was very worth while for the morale of the group. At the same time, having a common interest, brought the group together which is very important here as we are necessarily widely scattered on account of insufficient room on the campus.

Our second aim was to give the public, particularly our own alumni, some idea of the work that is being accomplished during these war years. We have received several gifts from friends and alumni and felt it would be worth while to let them know how we are using their money. Incidentally, it gave us an opportunity to suggest that some additional gifts be made to the institution. The main purpose of the ceremony was not to raise money, but we have received about a million dollars in gifts. Some of this is definitely designated for endowment for special use and part of it will be placed in reserve for rehabilitation in Nanking.

We are nearly at the close of another school year. On the whole, it has been a very good year and there has been no serious interruption. Throughout, the entire year, concern over finances has cast a shadow, but we anticipate we shall have enough money to close the fiscal year without a deficit. At this time we are re-figuring our budget for next year and know we are facing a serious shortage before the close of June 1944. The government has allowed an exchange subsidy amounting to 50% and this has been a great help. There is a question whether it can be continued by the government, so we are not too sure of the future. We are very grateful for all the help that has been given to us from the friends in America and can assure you of the appreciation of all the group.

University of Toronto

Apr. 29 - May 2, 1945
file

Report of the Celebration for 55th Anniversary.

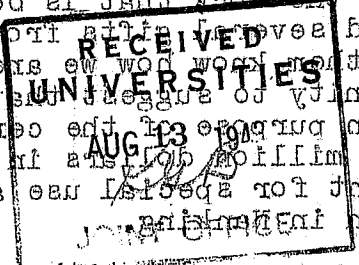
We planned the celebration over the Spring holidays when regular classes would not be in session. All the departments were very much interested to work up exhibits and thousands of people visited them during the two days they were opened. There was no effort made to demonstrate all the work that is being done by the institution, but three definite exhibits were planned as we felt it would be more valuable to choose a few outstanding exhibits than to try to spread out all the work that is being done.

The celebration opened with the broadcast from America on Thursday evening. The reception was excellent and we were all much encouraged to have this message from these three outstanding men in the United States. The next morning, we held the formal ceremony and as there was no hall large enough to accommodate the people, it was arranged in the court of one of the dormitories which we have rented. In this way, several thousand people were able to attend. The main speakers for the occasion were Honorable H. H. King, Minister of Finance and Governor Chung Chin. Our friends were very kind to us and there were many evidences of friendship and interest in the work we are doing. That evening the students and staff had a lantern parade which created much pleasure and was greatly enjoyed by the campus. Different groups made their lanterns to demonstrate work or some event and there was friendly competition between students and staff. Although we could not count the crowd, I presume more than 20,000 people were on the campus that evening to view and take part in the parade. On Saturday evening, the faculty alumni dinner was held and the ceremonies closed on Sunday afternoon with a re-dedication ceremony led by Bishop Shen.

The purpose of having the ceremony at this time was twofold. In the first place, we were very anxious to have an opportunity to appraise our own work. Some of the departments have been discouraged as it is very difficult to buy supplies and equipment and they have felt they have not been accomplishing very much. This gave us an opportunity for all departments to check over their own work and to share in a public demonstration showing what has been accomplished. We felt it was very worth while for the morale of the group. At the same time, having a common interest, brought the group together which is very important here as we are necessarily widely scattered on account of insufficient room on the campus.

Our second aim was to give the public, particularly our own alumni, some idea of the work that is being accomplished during these war years. We have received several gifts from friends and alumni and felt it would be worth while to let them know how we are using their money. Incidentally, it gave us an opportunity to suggest that some additional gifts be made to the institution. The main purpose of the ceremony was not to raise money, but we have received about a million dollars in gifts. Some of this is definitely designated for endowment for special use and part of it will be placed in reserve for rehabilitation in the future.

We are nearly at the close of another school year. On the whole, it has been a very good year and there has been no serious interruption. Throughout the entire year, concern over finances has cast a shadow, but we anticipate we shall have enough money to close the fiscal year without a deficit. At this time we are re-figuring our budget for next year and know we are facing a serious shortage before the close of June 1944. The government has allowed an exchange subsidy amounting to 50% and this has been a great help. There is a question whether it can be continued by the government, so we are not too sure of the future. We are very grateful for all the help that has been given to us from the friends in America and can assure you of the appreciation of all the group.



X J. Horton Daniels, M.D.

University Hospital
Nanking, China

Nov. 6, 1943.

A GRIPSHOLM REPORT OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING and the UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

In considering the situation of the University of Nanking and the University Hospital during the war, it is presumed that the earlier period, up to the sailing of the first exchange boat in June 1942, will have been well reported by Dr. Trimmer and those who were associated with him through that period, Dr. W. E. DeVol and Rev. and Mrs. Russel Glazier. Dr. A. N. Steward, the only American representative of the University left in occupied China, elected to stay with the hope of serving in the problems of future re-adjustments. He is in good health and is in the Chapei Civil Assembly Center in Shanghai.

For this report up to the second repatriation sailing in September 1943, four fellow passengers have provided information which I have humbly attempted to weave together with nothing but a full heart and an empty brain to contribute from my enforced isolation in Manila. Very little information has been available since the Americans were put into the concentration camps in February 1943. Mr. W.P. Mills remained in Nanking till forced to leave for Shanghai in September 1942, during which time he was able to maintain constant touch with the Chinese executive committee for the University. Rev. Charles DeVolo of the Friends Mission was of great help during his exile in Shanghai with frequent valuable contacts through Chinese Christian friends who travelled back and forth between Nanking and Shanghai. Miss Ruth Lee, formerly associated with the Nurses Association of China and Miss Bonnafield, so closely related to Dr. and Mrs. James T. Cheng, our former superintendent of the hospital in the pre-exile months of 1937, have both added their bits of information toward the Nanking picture.

The administration of the University as a whole in Nanking has been very effectively handled by the Executive Committee including Mr. C.T. Gee, Mr. Chen Yong, who have worked with untiring faithfulness, and Mr. T.S. Shao whose time was divided with other responsibilities. Every possible service of the University, by the University and for the University was attempted but against a steady and increasing pressure on the part of the local government and the Japanese. Classes and training courses were continued in every possible place and using every available staff member and finally even the re-opening of the University was contemplated in the hope preventing the seizure of the property. This failed to carry through and the University, as alien property, was taken over in the summer of 1942 by the Japanese government and given to the Chinese government for the (New) Central University. The (Old) Central University buildings are still being held for use by the Japanese. Thus the educational function of our buildings is being continued under Chinese control with Mr. Gee remaining in an associated position in supervising the buildings and the grounds. Though the Japanese have not occupied the buildings, they did efficiently and officially remove the scientific and educational equipment in August 1942, openly hauling it off by multitudes of trucks before the remaining plant was turned over to the Chinese government. These losses by Japanese seizure were estimated at C.R.B. \$1,000,000 (rate, 25 to 1 U.S. dollar).

It is understood that the Middle School unit has been allowed to continue under the direction of Mr. Chen Yong with the least degree of interference. With the exception of this school and the Hwei Wen Girls School, most of the other mission schools were reported to have been suddenly taken over by the Japanese in January 1943, soon after the tuition fees had been collected for the new term. A number of the churches were taken at the same time.

Information is lacking concerning the University's Rural Training buildings.

University residences have been gradually taken over, some by the Japanese including the Steward's, Fenn's, Buck's, and Thomson's, while the Daniels' and others have more recently gone to the Chinese and Japanese faculty of the (New) Central University. Dr. Bates' home was still occupied by Miss Juned, a Swiss missionary, but she had been given notice to vacate the house by the spring of 1943. Pastor David Yang was living next door in the home of Dr. Wilson. The Brady and Trimmer homes were occupied by Japanese of the hospital staff.

University Hospital.

The University Hospital is continuing its mission of service to the sick. While we had suffered a lack of Chinese leadership in the hospital's administration, I feel sure that with many of the staff there is still a high spirit of loyalty and Christian service. The Japanese control came early but gradually and there was little interference with the medical care of the patients so that Dr. Trimmer and Dr. DeVol were busily active on the wards and in the operating room up to the time of their repatriation in June 1942. Even after that, it is thought that there have been relatively few changes in the staff of Chinese doctors. Mrs. Irene C. Shih, superintendent of nurses, left early to take a position in the (New) Central Hospital. An interesting report comes that Madame Wang Ching Wei has succeeded in getting as head for this government hospital a doctor with fine Christian ideals. It reminds us of one of those competitive claims of the prewar days that the government hospital had more nurses in Bible classes than had the mission hospital. (Glory be!) Other Chinese nurses had come and it is thought that our School of Nursing was still continuing under Japanese control. The staff of the Pharmacy, Laboratory, X-ray and Administrative Departments are reported to have suffered no great change.

Statistics, at a time like this, suggest an ill-fitting gown on a refugee patient but for the sake of record there is to be appended hereto a statistical summary made up from the latest records I was able to carry to Manila, completing the report from the end of our last printed report through September 1941. Possibly Dr. Trimmer's report may have them recorded to a more recent date.

Changes in policy have come with Japanese control, resulting in the opening of the Special Ward and division of rooms to increase the bed capacity, increase of fees, reduction of salaries and food to the staff and elimination of charity patients, all with an aim toward profit.. However, latest reports indicate a busy service, and, may we assume, an active Christian spirit within the staff.

Special mention should be made of the Rural Health Department under Dr. Li Ju Ling which, through its mobility, was able to break off and continue easily on an indigenous basis and without Japanese interference, when last reported. For economic reasons they continue to work in Nanking, chiefly in the south city. Many of their former connections with local churches have doubtless been interrupted.

Two of our former staff doctors, Drs. Egon and Anna Kraus, with their tiny new son, after enforced idleness through the summer of 1942, were compelled by the Japanese to resign. In Shanghai again they were up-rooted the second time and forced, with other Jews, to move into the segregated districts of Hongkew. Fortunately, however, up to September 1943, they were still continuing their successful office practice on Bubbling Well Road.

It is of interest that the Nurses Association of China in Nanking still continues its program, modified for the local possibilities, and holding its central office and building with Miss Ravena Tien in charge. They have always been good neighbors of the hospital and she is a helpful member of our Hospital Committee.

In Manila I met a Chinese lady, a native of Nanking, whose husband is among the missing Chinese consular officials in the Philippines, "missing" after Japanese detention. She was rejoicing, on the other hand, over a letter from Nanking from her mother who had been released from the bonds of an old opium habit. She showed us a picture of her mother with Mr. Glazier and others from our University Hospital. It was a joy to confirm the fact with my own memory of her mother's active Christian witness and leadership in the large group of opium addicts who were being healed by faith and prayer through the influence of Mr. Glazier and his staff in the Religious Department of our hospital. Until his departure in June 1942, Mr. Glazier had been free to continue his Christian activities in the hospital and the foreign staff were allowed to attend religious services in the Drum Tower Church near to the hospital.

* * *

In spite of the world's strain and turmoil, Christ still lives in the hearts of our Nanking friends, leading them to continued loyalty and service to their fellow men. A special word of appreciation goes to Mr. Gee and to Mr. Chen who have so steadily carried the leadership, and to all our fellow-workers, building for a brighter day ahead.

J. Horton Daniels, M.D.

C O P Y

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, NANKING.
STATISTICAL REPORT.
September 30, 1941

	1940 1st Half	1940 2nd Half	1940 TOTAL	1941 1st Half	1941 3rd Qu'ter	1941 TOTAL 9 months
1. Census, previous	156	176	156	178	152	178
2. Adm., s births	1,764	1,793	3,557	1,489	845	2,334
3. Births	159	199	358	198	91	289
4. Tot.Pts.treated	2,079	2,168	4,071	1,865	1,088	2,801
5. Disch., s deaths	1,707	1,760	3,467	1,584	824	2,408
6. Deaths, in 48 hours	117	121	238	71	38	109
7. Deaths, after 48 hours	79	109	188	58	45	103
8. Census, present	176	178	178	152	181	181
AVERAGES PER DAY:						
9. Adm., c births	10.5	10.8	10.7	9.2	10.1	9.5
10. In-patients	168.1	168.7	168.4	168.8	172.2	170.0
11. Beds	181.7	180.0	187	184	186	186
12. Max.Pts.(date)	187	180	187	184	186	186
13. Min.Pts.(date)	142	155	142	148	152	148
14.AVER. Days per Pt.	16.1	15.6	15.8	17.8	17.5	17.7
TOTALS:						
15. In-pt. days	30,593	31,050	61,643	30,557	15,843	46,400
16. Bed days	33,079	33,400	66,479	32,518	16,500	49,018
17. Bed occupancy	92.5%	93.0%	92.7%	94.0%	96.0%	94.7%
18. Mortality rate	4.2%	5.5%	4.3%	3.4%	5.0%	3.9%
19. Operations	860	736	1,596	840	419	1,259
20. Obs. deliveries	188	241	429	234	126	360
21. Pharm.prescriptions	26,985	29,344	56,329	.	.	.
22. Lab. examinations	.	.	.	.	.	.
23. X-ray & Fluor.exams	394	606	1,000	756	493	1,249
24. Cost per In-pt. day	\$3.28	\$5.39	\$4.34	\$6.34	\$6.63	\$6.43
25. DISP.Total calls	34,979	36,594	71,573	30,921	18,447	49,368
26. " New "	12,014	12,198	24,212	11,089--	6,337	17,426
27. " Return "	22,965	24,396	47,361	19,832	12,110	31,942
28. " Cost per call	\$.76	\$1.33	\$1.00	\$1.64	\$1.52	\$1.61
29. Special practice	505	403	908	362	190	552
30. N.R.H.O. calls	41,086	51,717	92,803	48,603	28,120	76,823
31. " Cost per call			\$.21		\$.88	
32. Chiao Ling- calls	9,917	9,112	19,029	7,703	5,000E	12,703E
33. " Cost per call			\$.35			
34. Both-Cost per call	\$.24		\$.23½			
35. Rec. from patients	\$103,667	\$155,907	\$259,574	\$193,707	\$134,230	\$327,937
36. Total expenses	\$133,825	\$222,908	\$356,731	\$257,060	\$139,855	\$396,915
37. Indig. support %	77 %	70 %	73 %	75 %	96 %	82.7 %

FROM SINGAPORE

Let me begin my story with the day when Singapore was bombed. I was then in Malacca, having gone home for a month's holiday. As soon as Singapore was bombed, excited people began to rush northward. On the other hand, the Japanese southward advance forced a number of people to run towards Singapore. Wherever they went, people did not think of going beyond the limits of the peninsula. Few people thought it necessary to leave Malaya. Even when the Japanese were only about twenty miles from Malacca, the people there still had hopes that the British would be able to check the rapid advance of the Japanese troupes.

It was not until January 10, 1942, that my father decided to leave Malacca, and take shelter in Singapore. That day, all the things in the government store house were given freely to the people. The front-line Indian troops had already retreated right up to Malacca town. The Japanese managed to machine-gun a few of them from the air. The streets were almost deserted. Mail cars as well as steamers that formerly took regular trips to Singapore, stopped. It was very fortunate that we had two cars: a big Chevrolet and a small Austin Eight. My father was active and well-known in Malacca, and he took with him four young men from our three families, with the idea that each family line might thus be continued. My grandmother persuaded my father to include me as well as my older brother.

It was at 6 a.m. Sunday morning, January 11th, that my father, elder brother, two cousins and myself left for Singapore, while the three families concerned moved into our rubber estates. Perhaps it was the thought of what would happen to those then departing and to those staying behind that caused many of us to wipe our reddened eyes. However, we did not have much time to say good-bye. We crept into the waiting Chevrolet, and were soon speeding seventy miles per hour toward Singapore.

The Japanese attack opened very wide the eyes of the people. They saw the running fight on the mainland, the surprising absence of R.A.F. planes, the cowardice of the Malayan soldiers, the refusal of the Indian troops to participate. Yet the people remained calm and peaceful as if hypnotised, except for some of the Chinese who prepared their passports before the Japanese landed on Singapore Island itself. The Chinese Consulate was crowded in spite of the fact that only males under 16 and those over 60 were permitted to leave. It was really a very difficult task to get a visa, even for ladies.

On February 11th, things went rather badly, although the people still remained calm and ignorant. Enemy planes went into action before the warning was given. The alert and "all clear" seemed to be given simultaneously. One siren gave the alert, while another sounded the "all clear." Things were not what they seemed to be. The workers in the government storehouse were told to work harder in throwing all alcoholic drinks into the sea -- which they had been doing for some weeks. Traffic stopped and the streets were deserted except for a few stragglers who did not know what to do with themselves.

That evening, we decided to leave. We were told by friends to go to a motor sampan which they had bought. They had been given permission to leave by the governor. We passed the night with them in the sampan, and early the next morning, we steamed out of Singapore harbor and were soon out in the open sea. At eight o'clock, we could see the Japanese planes bombing ships in the harbor. We encountered high waves, and our motor suddenly refused to work. After considerable work, it sputtered again. Four or five times during the day, it stopped again, and we feared the Japanese might turn on us. But we were lucky, and sailed on peacefully until evening, when we entered the Djambi River in Sumatra.

About five in the evening, we came to Monroe Island, where we met a little steamer "Hong Chuan", which had five English naval officers on it. The Malay sailors had deserted under pretence of taking a few hours' leave -- from which they never returned. We promised the English officers to act as crew, and went on board. As soon as we were aboard, we pulled up the anchor and steamed off toward Djambi town. I had my night-watch beginning at 10 P.M. on the bow of the steamer, from where I shouted "all clear" every fifteen minutes. A day or two before reaching Djambi, we passed the Chinese New Year on the "Hong Chuan". The British officers presented us with a bottle of whiskey and a tin of corned beef. We had cocoa and a big tin of biscuits of our own, so it was quite a jolly occasion.

On February 15th, we arrived in Djambi, and were glad to be entertained by our compatriots who took us to a club and gave us New Year's cakes and coffee for lunch. But about one o'clock, one host after another commenced to disappear, for something had happened in the town. Orders had been given to carry out the "scorched earth" policy. Consequently, rubber was set on fire and the boats anchored at Djambi were destroyed, including our motor-sampan which we had pulled along behind the Hong Chuan. After two days, we managed to get another steamer which the retreating Sussies had abandoned. At first, the Malay sailors refused to do their duties. With the understanding that no more Europeans were to come on board, they agreed to take us to Tibo, another town in the Djambi River. We took turns watching their movements throughout the night, for when they went on board, each had buckled a little dagger to his belt.

We arrived at Tibo on the 20th, where we were again entertained by our compatriots. At eight o'clock in the evening, three Dutch policemen and a sergeant came to our hotel. Another cop stood half-way up the staircase while several others guarded the outside of the hotel. We were all marched off to the police station and questioned. When the chief officer was satisfied concerning our purpose in coming to Tibo, he even arranged for a bus to take us to Padang, which is on the west coast of Sumatra.

We arrived at Padang on February 22nd. At first, we found no suitable way of coming to China. Some wanted to go by way of Batavia. My father decided to stay behind. Toward the end of February, we heard of a cruiser heading either for Australia or India. We obtained permission to leave Padang, and were taken on board a destroyer which transferred us to an Australian boat, the H.M.A.S. Hobart. Here we met Indian, Australian, and British soldiers. The Australians were friendly with us. We played cards, laughed and joked. They took us to Ceylon, where we stayed at a Women's College. We had a fine time there, but it lasted only two days.

On March 7th, we left Ceylon. This time we were on a troop-carrier, the H.M.S. Ranchi, which had been converted from a liner. In spite of the rough sea, the ship was steady as a rock. It took us four days to get to Bombay, where we landed on March 12th. There we were entertained without charge by the Chinese Consulate. Although we had only a short time there, we enjoyed ourselves very much. We went around Bombay and were particularly interested in the "Tower of Silence". One thing which impressed us very much was the abundance of bookshops. At every corner, we would find a bookshop. Then we were interested in the traffic policemen, each of whom carried an umbrella.

We went to Calcutta by train, arriving on March 17th, and took our lodging in a Hindu hotel. We expected to be a long time in Calcutta, then fly Rome. When we were ready to fly, a little incident happened which nearly put me in jail. The customs officer happened to look at my diary which contained an article about the treatment given to Chinese emigrants to Malaya when on Board European vessels. He threatened to stop my flight. Luckily a friend persuaded him to drop the matter, and strangely enough, he did.

So we flew to Lashio, where we stayed for a week. Our next flight was to Kunning. The unexpected fall of Pal Sun in Yunnan made Kunning a dangerous place to live in. Consequently, we undertook the most tiresome and dangerous trip to Chungking. The road is not only rugged but narrow, too.

One of our purposes in coming back to China was to continue study. To fit in as far as possible with my previous training, I was told to come to Chengtu. Thus I am happy, though not a hundred per cent content, to have at last found haven in the University of Nanking.

(Tseng Ching-sheng, sophomore in Entomology,
College of Agriculture, University of Nanking)

Dear Friends of the University,

New Year resolutions are in the air - so here is one we can act upon at once: to keep friends of the University of Nanking in America more closely in touch with our current work and activities. Unlike the usual New Year's resolution, this one is not made "to be broken", and we plan that 1944 shall bring you letters from us at regular intervals. In these days of war, our opportunities for service are many, our problems are legion; we want to share them with you. We wish to demonstrate our deep appreciation of your staunch friendship and support during these difficult years, and we hope what we have to tell may prove of interest and bring us nearer together in spite of the vagaries of wartime mails and the thousands of miles that separate China from America.

Christmas 1943 Christmas began early in the University. We held our party for the faculty and staff members and their families a week before Christmas. This was an open-air gathering, held in a courtyard. There is no hall on this campus large enough to hold our group, and even the courtyard looked full when everyone had assembled. The 450 or so children of our families were very much in evidence. Emphasizing that Christmas inspires us to give to others freely of ourselves, the devotional service was followed by two plays: the first by members of the faculty and the second by children of our local branch Middle School. The latter play was composed of scenes from Dicken's "A Christmas Carol". Though given in Chinese, nobody would have had any difficulty in recognizing the rather youthful Scrooge and everyone could have enjoyed the gaiety in the Cratchit home and the fun over the Christmas dinner eaten with bowls and chopsticks. Two live and loudly protesting ducks were amusing substitutes for a turkey in the last scene. During this period of high prices we have not distributed any kind of gifts to the children, in fact, the Santa Claus costume, formerly our most popular possession at this season, has lain for two years undisturbed. We still take up a collection, the proceeds of which are given to poor children living near the campus. This year the sum amounted to over \$800.00 and will be given to help provide extra food for the poor children of the welfare centre run by our Department of Social Service.

On Christmas Eve and Christmas Day there were special services arranged on the campus to which any members of the community might go. Carol singers were out in force on Christmas Eve, the University of Nanking being responsible for three of the groups. It was nearly four o'clock on Christmas morning before the last strains of singing died away. As in previous years, the joint choir of all the universities sang part of Handel's Messiah: this year on three occasions. At the morning service on the Sunday immediately following Christmas Day, thirteen students and young staff members from the universities were baptized, making public declaration of their loyalty to Christ. Looking back over the Christmas Season, though we must admit that it has been one of the greatest financial stringency, yet we can say there was no lack of the real Christmas spirit; joy, hope and peace were abroad in our hearts.

Sixth Anniversary of our Move to the West Saturday, December 18, was the day chosen upon which to celebrate the completion of six years in exile from our own campus. It seemed a good opportunity to hold an "Alumni Day" and to invite all local alumni to participate in a simple celebration. For the Seniors it was a fitting occasion on which to make to the University their class gift, and they marched in, capped and gowned, to present it. During the afternoon students entertained the alumni, staff, student body and friends with plays, sword-dances and songs, ending with an amusing tableau of the "Return to Nanking". The University's Executive Council were hosts at a supper given to the alumni guests, after which the occasion ended with movies shown by the Department of Visual Education. More than 2,000 people, all connected with the University - no outside guests were invited - participated in the celebration.

In the Colleges During wartime a considerable amount of research work has had to be curtailed, and the main emphasis is on the training and teaching of the students. In times of economic difficulty, such as the present, this is even more true, and for lack of funds, further research on certain projects has had to be suspended. However, some of those which give most valuable assistance in training and have an immediate bearing on the war effort and on national reconstruction, are being carried with the usual vigor.

The College of Arts, though less attractive to students than Science or Agriculture in war days, is contributing valuable service. For some time past students and some staff members have been helping as interpreters for the American and British service personnel in China, often on a part-time basis, carrying school work at the same time. These students are drawn from all departments of the University, and there is great need for a more adequate supply of those proficient in English. This is an important service, and the Department of Foreign Languages, though not training students specifically for this purpose, is by its work in English helping to increase the numbers of potential interpreters. The Division of Psychology has provided an interesting type of help to the Air Force. Dr. Tsai, the head of the division, has for several years been making studies on psychological tests for the selection of pilots. These tests are being used by the Air Force and they have proved an infinite saving in time and money, the percentage of those failing to qualify after training having been reduced from about 70% to 12%. An exhibition of these tests held in the city on the Double Tenth last year, drew the attention of thousands of people, and has served to stimulate interest in aviation.

X One valuable contribution of the College of Science at this time is through the Department of Visual Education. An out-of-door movie show is given on this campus free of charge once a month. The screen can be looked at equally well on either side, and large crowds are able to watch. The films are loaned by the American Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information, and are related to the United Nations' war effort or current news reels. "Desert Victory" was one picture that aroused tremendous enthusiasm. The Department loans the use of their projector and sound apparatus and also the services of their members of staff. Just before Christmas, part of the monthly program included colored slides of scenes from the life of Christ, and Christmas music was transmitted while the pictures were shown. Just recently we have felt proud that this Department of Visual Education has been singled out for honorable mention by the Ministry of Education for its work.

X The chief energies of the College of Agriculture are being directed towards the training of personnel, the improvement of food and other crops and plans for post-war reconstruction. Dean Chang of the College, at the request of the National Association of Agriculture of China, has drawn up in detail "A Five-Year Plan of Post War Agricultural Reconstruction". Since its appearance in the local newspapers, many letters have been received from prominent people highly endorsing the plan, which is now to be published in book form. The program urges a nation-wide set up of simple and practical agricultural machinery for agricultural research, extension and instruction. Such a program would call for the assistance of numerous foreign experts and more than 100,000 graduates of agricultural schools of different grades. It urges that agricultural schools be improved so that men of sufficiently high standard of training may be available to realize the plan.

On February 5th, 1943, the College ^{of Agriculture} celebrated its 30th Anniversary, on which occasion the graduates of the College started to raise an endowment fund for local graduate scholarships and allowances for staff on leave of absence for trips or advanced training. Up to the present they have succeeded in collecting CN\$551,218.00 and US\$7,076.00.

Of course there are many out of school activities, almost every department has its special club; but neither time nor space permit us to tell you about them in this letter. At a future date we intend to do so.

Sino-Indian Contacts As the war has brought other peoples of the world closer together, so India and China are becoming more and more neighbors in the true sense of the word. Frequent planes fly between the two countries. This closer contact was given concrete expression in Chengtu by the visit to the Nanking Theological Seminary of Dr. C.E. Abraham of Serampore College. We were fortunate enough to have Dr. Abraham address the Student Assembly on one occasion, and also to have him attend our joint student and staff retreat on the last Sunday in November. He spoke to us most illuminatingly on "Christianity and Indian Culture". A further sign, within our University, is the allocation of an Indian student to our Department of Horticulture. The Government of India has chosen ten students, who are to study in universities in China - the university of study to be allocated by the Chinese Government. We feel honored to be one of the chosen institutions and look forward to welcoming this student from India.

Alumni Notes To give you an idea of what all our alumni are doing is out of the question, but you may be interested to hear of the work of some. Since we have been talking of India, we should perhaps first mention that three of our alumni have been appointed by the Government of China to go to India to study certain crops with a view to their improvement. We were particularly honored when another alumnus, Mr. Han Lih-wu, was chosen to be one of the five members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission at the moment visiting Great Britain. Again, we are proud that one of our graduates was appointed by the government to go to the States to receive the ship "S.S. Freedom", which is a gift from the United States to China. Many other alumni are doing outstanding work in the various government organizations and different walks of life. At the moment they are spending a great deal of their energy in raising funds for the rehabilitation of the University in Nanking, so that when the day comes for us to return there will be no question of delay for lack of money with which to rebuild and re-equip.

We hope that this letter has been interesting to you. We realize that we are far away and may not know what you wish to know most about the University. However, we shall do our utmost to keep you informed during the year.

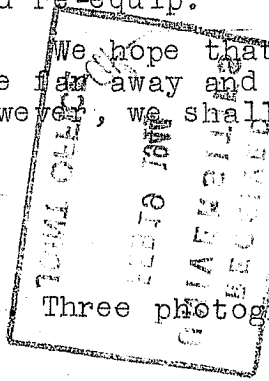
Wishing you every good wish for 1944,

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner

P. Margaret Turner
Secretary to the President

Enc Three photographs.



As the war has brought other peoples of the world closer together, so India and China are becoming more and more neighbors in the sense of the word. Frequent planes fly between the two countries. This closer contact was given concrete expression in Chongtu by the visit to the Nanking Theological Seminary of Dr. C.E. Abraham of Serampore College. We were fortunate enough to have Dr. Abraham address the Student Assembly on one occasion, and also to have him attend our joint student and staff retreat on the last Sunday in November. He spoke to us most illuminatingly on "Christianity and Indian Culture". A further sign, within our University, is the allocation of an Indian student to our Department of Horticulture. The Government of India has chosen ten students, who are to study in universities in China - the university of study to be allocated by the Chinese Government. We feel honored to be one of the chosen institutions and look forward to welcoming this student from India.

Alumni Notes To give you an idea of what all our alumni are doing is out of the question, but you may be interested to hear of the work of some. Since we have been talking of India, we should perhaps first mention that three of our alumni have been appointed by the Government of China to go to India to study certain crops with a view to their improvement. We were particularly honored when another alumnus, Mr. Han Lih-wu, was chosen to be one of the five members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission at the moment visiting Great Britain. Again, we are proud that one of our graduates was appointed by the government to go to the States to receive the ship "S.S. Freedom", which is a gift from the United States to China. Many other alumni are doing outstanding work in the various government organizations and different walks of life. At the moment they are spending a great deal of their energy in raising funds for the rehabilitation of the University in Nanking, so that when the day comes for us to return there will be no question of delay for lack of money with which to rebuild and re-equip.

We hope that this letter has been interesting to you. We realize that we are always and may not know what you wish to know most about the University. However, we shall do our utmost to keep you informed during the year.

Wishing you every good wish for 1944,

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner

P. Margaret Turner

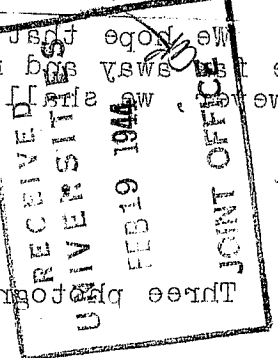
Secretary to the President

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Three Photographs.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

January 18, 1944

THE SPIRIT OF NANKING

Unique Celebration of Fifty-fifth Anniversary

As they watched the great lantern parade on the evening of April 30, 1943, many exclaimed "That shows the spirit of the University of Nanking." The Lanterns were part of the celebration in honor of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University and the fifth anniversary of its great trek to Chengtu in Free China, when the Japanese were marching on the city of Nanking.

A LANTERN PARADE

From the ancient days of the Three Kingdoms, skilled craftsmen in the old city of Chengtu have been renowned for the marvellous lanterns which made all their many festivals so colorful. To be sure, the lanterns were only fabrications of bamboo and colored papers, lighted with myriads of candles cleverly ranged on the inner framework. But somehow the lantern makers in Chengtu had always fashioned more attractive forms and more original designs than others.

Yet not in the memory of the oldest inhabitants had there been such a display as filled the great athletic fields of West China Union University (where the University of Nanking and three other Christian institutions have taken refuge) on that dark night in April. Great lanterns, some fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, and proportionate in height, were massed in colorful array over the wide field. Vivid faces of Nanking students and alumni reflected the glow of the many lights.

At the head of the procession, one of the largest lanterns of all was a replica of the administration building of the University of Nanking. Close by a great Chinese urn of beautiful design, was the gift of the Chinese Culture Association of the University. The Economics department was appropriately represented by a lantern shaped like a "cash", the old-fashioned copper coin with a square hole in the center.

At the top of a long pole, the English majors had constructed a revolving library, on the four sides of which were volumes labelled "Shakespeare", "Tennyson", "Dickens", "Emerson", interspersed with the names of present-day professors who had compiled the textbooks necessitated by refugee conditions and the shortage of books in West China. Their tableau was interestingly completed: just beyond the lantern the merry blue-eyed daughter of the head of the department was proudly balanced on strong young shoulders.

In producing a living picture the Sociology department was not to be outdone, for in their lantern - a big paper "Carriage of Peace" - there rode side by side the dark-haired daughter of a Chinese professor and the fair-haired child of a western colleague.

The College of Science section was easy to distinguish, particularly because of an enormous flash for the Chemistry department. Then the Entomologists in the College of Agriculture displayed a fine collection of lighted bees, beetles and butterflies - all in bright paper and bamboo.

The horticulture section carried the hugest orange ever produced on land or sea - so big that several men could walk inside, and the large number of candles aglow in its many sections must have taken days to affix. There were other vegetables and fruits, too, as well as many building replicas representing the schools from which various groups of students had come.

What the Spirit of Nanking Means

A great surge - and the lanterns pressed forward in orderly fashion. Faces were lighted not only from the lovely reflection of the lanterns, but with that intangible something which some had called "The Spirit of Nanking."

That was the spirit which encouraged the leaders of the great University to leave their well-built campus in Nanking, to pack hastily in great boxes as many of the books and as much of the laboratory equipment as was possible in the limited time; to transfer their faculty from commodious houses on Nanking to make-shift dwellings in Free China, with two or three thatch-covered rooms per family; to crowd eight students in four double-decker beds, in each of the hastily erected barrack-like dormitory rooms; to transform unused laundry rooms with thin partitions into classrooms, managing some how to carry on. But carrying on was not just at a meagre subsistence level, but an ever-expanding, ever-contributing program.

That was the spirit that expanded the University of Nanking from the tiny group of ten students who started college work in 1888, under the auspices of the Methodist Mission, to an enrollment of 1002 in the spring of 1943, operated under the effective Chinese leadership in all the administrative positions and with the cooperation of several mission boards - Presbyterian, Baptist, Disciple, Methodist. From 1895 to 1943 over 2500 men and women took a bachelor's degree from the University of Nanking, and 22 received a master's degree.

Although the University has maintained its own direction and Christian purpose it has enjoyed friendly and cooperative relations with the government. Shortly after the Revolution of 1911, the approval of the Sun Yat-sen Government was given to the project of adding a College of Agriculture and Forestry to already existing College of Arts and College of Science.

During the Nationalist movements of 1927, Dr. Y. G. Chen was elected president and has continued to lead the university ever since. In the following year the University registered with the national government, and the government has reciprocated by making financial grants for special research projects particularly those dealing with land utilization under the College of Agriculture.

Masterly Exhibits

In connection with the anniversary celebration there were masterly exhibits of accomplishment in various departments of the University. Those exhibits would have been a credit to any university operating under normal conditions. Representing as they did innumerable makeshifts and workable ingenuities, they were instructive and inspiring to all the thousands who saw them.

Even the casual visitor hastening through, must have noticed the maps, charts and displays showing land utilization projects and plans for future development of

wheat, cotton, soybean, rice and tobacco. In the soybean exhibit one could see that Nanking's seed No. 332, found superior in 1914, has meant an annual crop increase of 45 per cent. In wheat, both No. 2905, which Nanking started promoting twenty-five years ago, and W 197, more recently put forward, have produced better and more abundant wheat in some regions. Thirty kinds of mushrooms were gathered for exhibition, and a careful showing was made of which kinds were edible. Studies showed work on "tung" oil which can be used not only for paint, but also in the manufacture of gasoline and in the production of rubber substitutes.

Extensive charts, graphs and bulletins showed data on price changes of fifty-seven items affecting the cost of living, collected by the Department of Agricultural Economics over a period of years. The phenomenal increase in living in wartime Chengtu, for all classes of people were graphically represented. Agricultural improvement suggestions in many places were also vividly portrayed.

Ten rooms in the Chemistry building were filled with displays of laboratory instruments - chemical, biological, physical. The Department of Education of Szechuan Province, had asked the cooperation of the University of Nanking in preparing and collecting scientific instruments. The exhibits showed apparatus, especially for middle school and primary instruction, which had been designed by various departments of the University. A spray had been produced locally which proved very efficient in reducing citrus fruit disease. A wet-cell battery, better for receiving and broadcasting than foreign makes and with longer life had been designed by another professor. Radio instruments and sound producing devices from the Visual Education department were also presented. This department, although it started but recently, has already prepared a hundred volumes for visual education.

The Border Research work, which was begun in 1934 in Kwangsi, and extended in 1938 to Sikang was illustrated by over 500 items illustrating the social life of the people and their handicrafts and products.

The Changsha antiquities were another display of special interest, and included polished vessels and valuable lacquer work obtained from ancient royal tombs discovered after the earthquakes of 1936-37.

The Psychology department exhibited improved methods for determining the probable adaptability of air force candidates, and also improved methods for teaching more easily the recognition of Chinese characters.

The Social Service department, organized in 1940, showed accomplishments in the organizing of a cooperative for rickshaw pullers, in analyzing the social pathology of Chengtu, in hospital service, and extension projects.

A Tremendous Cotton Exhibit

The whole gymnasium was filled with a tremendous cotton exhibit. From determining the best kind of soil for the seeds, through the various ginning and processing stages, careful displays showed how China's cotton crop can be used to best advantage. In the center of the room a great loom was in motion, weaving cloth, with the cooperation of the Industrial Chemistry division, one could see how a rough piece of muslin might be transformed into smooth, mercerized cotton; also the right and the wrong way to dye the material.

There were instructive presentations of better kinds of seed, methods of killing pests, proper harvesting, ginning, packing and transportation of the cotton

crop. But all lines converged to the front of the room where there was a snow scene in a Nanking winter, with a splendid replica of Sage Hall -- its lighted clock tower standing out in colorful relief against the snowy background -- the whole a masterpiece in cotton.

In the Publications department over eight hundred volumes prepared by the various professors and graduates of the University of Nanking were to be seen. There were 51 volumes from the field of natural science, 253 from agriculture, 227 magazines and pamphlets, the published results of much careful research into current problems and copies of texts published for refugee use. The University Library in Nanking had contained 300,000 volumes. Only a few of these could be brought to Free China, but a School of Library Science had been established to train much-needed librarians.

Special Entertainments and Services

The exhibits were open to the public and thousands streamed through the rooms during the Anniversary celebration. Also special entertainments for the friends and students of the University filled the various days. Although the University has no auditorium, the Committee on Arrangements was not to be daunted. In a quadrangle of low rooms, reconstructed from an old dormitory after a bombing, was a cement court. At one end, a stage of bamboo poles and matting was erected and the huge audiences that jammed into every entertainment were crowded onto the cement court. There were chairs, too, transported from the various classrooms in the evening, and returned for class use the next morning. The "University Songsters" filled two evenings with popular music programs; the Foreign Language department presented Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew"; the Memorial and Rededication Services were held there.

Hundreds of friends, parents, and students gathered for the Memorial Service on the morning of April 30. President Chen spoke of the purpose of the 55th celebration, and the fact that despite the many losses and hardships the University had suffered, they were not discouraged but could continually try to serve better. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, commended Nanking's outstanding spirit of service and its development of Chinese leadership. Chang Chun, the governor of Szechuan province, whose own fifty-fifth birthday fell on that particular day, spoke of China's tremendous need for the kind of leadership the University of Nanking is training. Commissioner of Education Kwoh spoke of democracy, economy, and service as outstanding characteristics of the University of Nanking.

A Broadcast from America

The spirit of Nanking was reflected in the tone of congratulatory addresses that were broadcasted from New York and Washington in special honor of the Fifty-fifth Anniversary celebration. Thousands of listeners gathered around the broadcasting loud-speakers on the campus, in a drizzling rain, to listen to the addresses. Dr. J. W. Decker, President of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, pointed out that "... the University had today the largest enrollment in its history and is continuing with its program of cooperation between China and America -- particularly under difficult and trying times." Dr. Nicolas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, added "We look forward to the years ahead when this friendship may be developed to the fullest and in the largest way possible." Hon. Willys R. Peck, of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Washington, said, in part, "The University of Nanking is an outstanding example of international collaboration and cooperation. It has done and is doing much for the development of good relations and as a result of the work of this university there have been many outstanding contributions, particularly in the field of agriculture. For fifty-five years the University of

Nanking has been standing as a symbol of the friendship between China and America and continues to have a most important part in the development of cultural relations The beautiful buildings and splendid plant of the University of Nanking are temporarily in the hands of the enemy. In spite of all the hardships, the University has gone forward for fifty-five years. We hope that for many decades the University of Nanking will enjoy its place in service to the people of China."

Rededication Service

On Sunday afternoon, a beautiful Rededication Service brought to a fitting climax this Fifty-fifth Anniversary celebration of the University of Nanking. All who had participated in these fifty-fifth anniversary celebrations were inspired with the spirit of the University of Nanking -- a spirit of service. At the close of the lantern parade the deans of the colleges had lighted their torches from the large candle in the president's hand, and in turn passed on their lights to the heads of departments, who lighted the small lanterns in the hands of the students. Then the great procession filed in review before the president and deans standing on the balcony of the Education building. At the head of the procession was the lantern representing the Administration building with the pictures of the three presidents of the University: Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Bowen, and Dr. Chen.

The lighted lanterns passed in majestic review, and those candles were extinguished -- but ever-burning remains the ardent light aglow in many hearts and minds with the "Spirit of Nanking."

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu, China
January 1944

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., February 1944

New Year resolutions are in the air - so here is one we can act upon at once: to keep friends of the University of Nanking in America more closely in touch with our current work and activities. Unlike the usual New Year's resolution, this one is not made "to be broken," and we plan that 1944 shall bring you letters from us at regular intervals. In these days of war, our opportunities for service are many, our problems are legion; we want to share them with you. We wish to demonstrate our deep appreciation of your staunch friendship and support during these difficult years, and we hope what we have to tell may prove of interest and bring us nearer together in spite of the vagaries of wartime mails and the thousands of miles that separate China from America.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

Christmas began early in the University. We held our party for the faculty and staff members and their families a week before Christmas. This was an open-air gathering, held in a courtyard. There is no hall on this campus large enough to hold our group, and even the courtyard looked full when everyone had assembled. The 450 or so children of our families were very much in evidence. Emphasizing that Christmas inspires us to give to others freely of ourselves, the devotional service was followed by two plays: the first by members of the faculty, and the second by children of our local branch Middle School. The latter play was composed of scenes from Dicken's "A Christmas Carol." Though given in Chinese, nobody would have had any difficulty in recognizing the rather youthful Scrooge and everyone could have enjoyed the gaiety in the Cratchit home and the fun over the Christmas dinner eaten with bowls and chopsticks. Two live and loudly protesting ducks were amusing substitutes for a turkey in the last scene. During this period of high prices we have not distributed any kind of gifts to the children, in fact, the Santa Claus costume, formerly our most popular possession at this season, has lain for two years undisturbed. We still take up a collection, the proceeds of which are given to poor children living near the campus. This year the sum amounted to over \$800 and will be given to help provide extra food for the poor children of the welfare centre run by our Department of Social Service. On Christmas Eve and Christmas Day there were special services arranged on the campus to which any members of the community might go. Carol singers were out in force on Christmas Eve, the University of Nanking being responsible for three of the groups. It was nearly four o'clock on Christmas morning before the last strains of singing died away. As in previous years, the joint choir of all the universities sang part of Handel's Messiah: this year on three occasions. At the morning service immediately following Christmas Day, thirteen students and young staff members from the universities were baptized, making public declaration of their loyalty to Christ. Looking back over the Christmas Season, though we must admit that it has been one of the greatest financial stringency, yet we can say there was no lack of the real Christmas spirit; joy, hope and peace were abroad in our hearts.

CHRISTMAS 1943

Saturday, December 18, was the day chosen upon which to celebrate the completion of six years in exile from our own campus. It seemed a good opportunity to hold an "Alumni Day" and to invite all local alumni to participate in simple celebration. For the Seniors it was a fitting occasion on which to make to the University their class gift, and they marched

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY IN EXILE

in, capped and gowned, to present it. During the afternoon students entertained the alumni, staff, student body and friends with plays, sword-dances and songs, ending with an amusing tableau of the "Return to Nanking." The University's Executive Council were hosts at a supper given to the alumni guests, after which the occasion ended with movies shown by the Department of Visual Education. More than 2,000 people, all connected with the University - no outside guests were invited - participated in the celebration.

During the wartime a considerable amount of research work has had to be curtailed, and the main emphasis is on the training and teaching of the students. In times of economic difficulty, such as the present, this is even more true, and for lack of funds, further research on certain projects has had to be suspended. However, some of those which give most valuable assistance in training and have an immediate bearing on the war effort and on national reconstruction, are being carried with the usual vigor.

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS The College of Arts, though less attractive to students than Science or Agriculture in war days, is contributing valuable service. For some time past students and some staff members have been helping as interpreters for the American and British service personnel in China, often on a part-time basis, carrying school work at the same time. These students are drawn from all departments of the University, and there is great need for a more adequate supply of those proficient in English. This is an important service, and the Department of Foreign Languages, though not training students specifically for this purpose, is by its work in English helping to increase the numbers of potential interpreters. The Division of Psychology has provided an interesting type of help to the Air Force. Dr. Tsai, the head of the division, has for several years been making studies on psychological tests for the selection of pilots. These tests are being used by the Air Force and they have proved an infinite saving in time and money, the percentage of those failing to qualify after training having been reduced from about 70% to 12%. An exhibition of these tests held in the city on the Double Tenth last year, drew the attention of thousands of people, and has served to stimulate interest in aviation.

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE One valuable contribution of the College of Science at this time is through the Department of Visual Education. An out-of-door movie show is given on this campus free of charge once a month. The screen can be looked at equally well on either side, and large crowds are able to watch. The films are loaned by the American Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information, and are related to the United Nations' war effort or current news reels. "Desert Victory" was one picture that aroused tremendous enthusiasm. The Department loans the use of their projector and sound apparatus and also the services of their members of staff. Just before Christmas, part of the monthly program included colored slides of scenes from the life of Christ, and Christmas music was transmitted while the pictures were shown. Just recently we have felt proud that this Department of Visual Education has been singled out for honorable mention by the Ministry of Education for its work.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE The chief energies of the College of Agriculture are being directed towards the training of personnel, the improvement of food and other crops and plans for post-war reconstruction. Dean Chang of the College, at the request of the National Association of Agriculture of China, has drawn up in detail "A Five-Year Plan of Post War Agricultural Reconstruction." Since its appearance in the local newspapers, many letters have been received from prominent people highly endorsing the plan, which is now to be published in book form. The program urges a nation-wide set up of simple and practical agricultural machinery for agricultural research, extension and instruction.

Such a program would call for the assistance of numerous foreign experts and more than 100,000 graduates of agricultural schools of different grades. It urges that agricultural schools be improved so that men of sufficiently high standard of training may be available to realize the plan.

On February 5th, 1943, the College of Agriculture celebrated its 30th Anniversary, on which occasion the graduates of the College started to raise an endowment fund for local graduate scholarships and allowances for staff on leave of absence for trips or advanced training. Up to the present they have succeeded in collecting CN\$ 551,218.00 and US\$ 7,076.00.

Of course, there are many out of school activities, almost every department has its special club; but neither time nor space permit us to tell you about them in this letter. At a future date we intend to do so.

As the war has brought other peoples of the world closer together, so India and China are becoming more and more neighbors in the true sense of the word. Frequent planes fly between the two countries. This closer contact was given concrete expression in Chengtu by the visit to the Nanking Theological Seminary of Dr. C. E. Abraham of Serampore College. We were fortunate enough to have Dr. Abraham address the Student Assembly on one occasion, and also to have him attend our joint student and staff retreat on the last Sunday in November. He spoke to us most illuminatingly on "Christianity and Indian Culture." A further sign, within our University, is the allocation of an Indian student to our Department of Horticulture. The Government of India has chosen ten students, who are to study in universities in China - the university of study to be allocated by the Chinese Government. We feel honored to be one of the chosen institutions and look forward to welcoming this student from India.

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Dear Friends of the University,

Since our last letter the first semester of the year has ended, the second semester begun; officially winter is past and spring is here. According to the Chinese calendar, the first day of spring was February 5th, and now the campus trees are misted faintly with green and the flowering plums are a delight. In contrast to the sun's breaking through the thick winter clouds, our economic problems loom ever darker. Not only have plants and trees put forth new growth, prices are also shooting up more vigorously with the new year. We have for a long period been deeply concerned as to how we can finance our work and the difficulties of the days to come fill us with even graver anxiety.

Spring Vacation For a number of students the spring vacation meant return home and the happiness of sharing in the family celebration of the New Year. Chinese New Year means to a Chinese family what our Christmas family gatherings mean to us in the West; it is a time when everyone, if humanly possible, returns to his own home. On the other hand, for many of the students it has meant a time of loneliness and intense homesickness. Their homes are far away, often under Japanese occupation, news from parents and friends is rare or completely lacking, and money is short. Particularly to those coming from the south, Malaya, Java or the Philippines, the chilly days of winter have been a time of acute discomfort. A certain proportion of students seized upon the break between terms as a good opportunity to get work and with their earnings help to meet their ever-increasing expenses.

Spring Conferences The vacations were also days of student conference. Glowing accounts have come from all advisers attending a week's conference of the Christian students from all the universities and colleges in Chengtu. This was held under the auspices of the Chengtu Christian Students Union. In all there were eighty delegates drawn from the five Christian Universities and two government institutions as well as other schools. The subject round which the conference centred was "A New Life Attitude". Without exception the advisers were full of admiration at the excellent spirit shown by the delegates, both in meeting and accepting criticisms and in the discussion of ways and means of tackling faults and shortcomings. Many have experienced great encouragement that there is at this time such a fine nucleus of young Christians in the local universities.

In the buildings of West China Union Theological College another smaller conference, lasting three days, was held. This was for middle school Christian students and was arranged by the Life Dedication Movement of the Szechwan Christian Council, which corresponds closely to the Student Volunteer Movement in America. The thirty or so delegates were all boys and girls who had definitely decided to dedicate themselves to the service of the Church, and at the conference they received instruction in the meaning and responsibilities of church membership and work. Again a very fine spirit was apparent.

Registration for

Spring Term 1944

For several days the entrance halls, steps and approaches of the administrative buildings have been crowded with students; registration has been in full swing. Students are still trickling in, but regular classes began in the middle of the month. The final date for closing registration is Saturday, February 26. A certain amount of leniency has to be allowed in these days in view of local transportation difficulties. So far about 1,120 have registered in the three colleges and the various short courses.

In the Colleges During last year, Pastor Gwoh obtained \$50,000. from Mr. Lee Jui, a prominent business man who has helped various Christian and educational organizations very generously. It is hoped with this fund to obtain additional staff for the Division of Religion and thus strengthen our teaching in that field.

The head of the Division of Psychology, has been for some time working upon a plan for teaching Chinese characters in such a way as to eradicate illiteracy from China completely. By this plan the 2,000 most frequently used characters have been selected and made into a basic vocabulary. Although there are about 45,000 characters in the language, about 9,000 appear in the average dictionary, and those most frequently in use number only about 2,000. An actual count shows that Dr. Sun Yat-sen only used 2,134 characters in writing his book "The Three Peoples' Principles". These two thousand characters, selected on the studies of several investigators, represent 97 per cent of the characters in everyday reading material. They have been ranked in order of frequency of usage, and grouped according to their method of construction. The relative difficulty of learning, memorizing, recognizing, writing and using each character has been studied as well as different methods of teaching. Textbooks and reading materials are being compiled, and it is hoped that this plan, when put in action, may prove a tremendous step in bringing reading within the grasp of the vast proportion of China's population that is at present illiterate.

The College of Science is helping in a very vital cooperative enterprise in these days of severed communications and lack of printed material. This project dates from about a year ago and is a joint enterprise of the United States and Chinese Governments. Through it technical journals are imported to China on microfilm. The College has been constructing microfilm readers, and recently has worked out an improved model. There are about five readers in Chengtu, and the Library on this campus, which serves most of the Christian institutions, is the central microfilm library with a reading room for this entire area. Now duplicate copies of microfilms can be made in China with a simple microfilm printer designed by the College.

In addition, Dean Wei of the College has been elected editor of a new monthly publication, Science Digest, which reprints articles on science of general interest, special digests of important scientific subjects and science news from the microfilms received.

Our Department of Visual Education has recently been asked by the National Resources Commission to photograph and edit six moving pictures of wartime heavy industries in China. These are to be on Electrical Power Plant, Machine Works, Vital Metals, Electrical Equipment, Oil Wells, and Substitutes for Gasoline. The Commission will provide all travelling expenses for the photographers and prepare the material for our work, as well as make us a contribution of \$150,000.

In the College of Agriculture the Department of Agronomy devotes much of its time to research on important crops. Funds for this work are granted by various organizations both Chinese and American. This year the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has made a grant of \$30,000 for research on the soybean: \$23,000 has been used for work on the improvement of the crop and \$7,000 for studying its resistance to diseases. From the few American publications we are able to see these days, we note that there is an effort to educate people in the value of the soybean as food, but without any knowledge of vitamins, calories or other scientific dietary details, the Chinese have long given this plant full recognition, and it is used in many forms in everyday food. The sprouts are eaten when young; the green bean is eaten fresh or salted; soybean curd is one of the cheapest goods one can buy. The curd is sometimes made into cakes, plain or with mushrooms or spices, or else it is smoked or pickled. Soybean milk is often given to children. Of course soybean sauce is commonly served at meals and soybean pickles are tremendously popular. The leaves of the plant also serve as a

vegetable, and oil extracted from the plant is used for cooking. By this research project it will be possible to produce a higher quality of plant with a richer yield of oil.

To be of greater service to the farmers of China, the College has opened a question and answer department in the periodical The Christian Farmer. This farm journal has a subscription list of over 20,000 throughout the whole of China. Articles on farming are written in simple Chinese and all questions relating to agriculture are answered. At present a series of articles on beekeeping are appearing in the journal. Beekeepers who adopt the methods suggested by these articles are asked to correspond with the apiarist of the College and by this means a system of beekeeping will be worked out for various sections of China.

Textbooks in Wartime The other day a Western professor was heard to remark that when his furlough fell due he would not dare to return to the States, as he had already fallen so far behind in his reading that he would never be able to catch up. We are indeed terribly cut off from all recent printed material and the very inadequate number of printing presses in the West are already overloaded. The problem is particularly serious in regard to textbooks and we attempt to grapple with it as best we can by augmenting the scanty supply of printed matter with books of our own authorship. The preparation of such books involves a great deal of time and thought by members of faculty already heavily loaded with teaching schedules. Not only has the specific material needed to be gathered together, but, in view of the lowering of standards in certain subjects due to the war, the material has to be especially adapted to the particular need of the students. During the last few years the Department of Foreign Languages has published thirteen books and booklets under a general title of Nanking Studies in English, ranging from Sub-freshman Reader to An Introduction to English Poetry. The head of the Division of Philosophy has put out Introduction to Philosophy in English, and Introduction to Logic, Life and Scientific Method in Chinese; a further book Scientific Thinking is in preparation. A textbook on general Chinese history is on the press and the manuscript of a textbook on European diplomatic history is ready for printing, both having been prepared by members of the Department of History. During 1942-43 four textbooks were put out by members of the College of Agriculture on General Agriculture, Rural Finance, Agricultural Cooperatives and A Textbook of General Botany. These books are of service to many other institutions besides our own, but naturally we can only publish a few each year.

Alumni Notes One of our staff members has been appointed to visit the Yunnan-Kweichow area, with the purpose of starting a campaign among our alumni there to raise funds for our work. He will leave Chengtu shortly and we hope this effort may result in a substantial increase to our support.

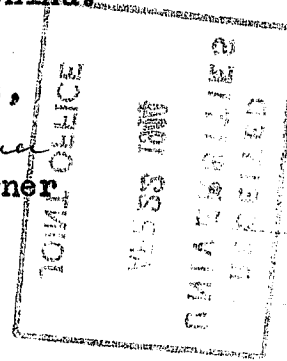
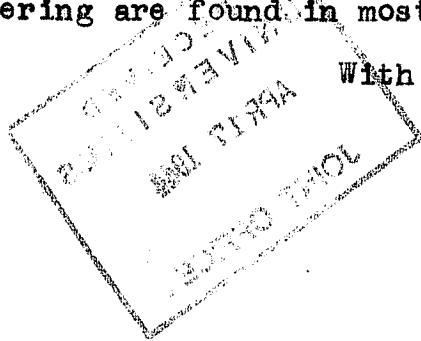
The graduates from our College of Science are able at this time to render desperately needed services. Many of them are school teachers, or workers in factories and laboratories. They are making distinct contributions in alcohol manufacture, automobile maintenance, and power plant construction. Some have built, and are in charge of several large alcohol plants of the Ministry of War. Others are keeping trucks in working condition. Many are working in repair shops on the highways from the oil wells of Kansu, and graduates of the Department of Electrical Engineering are found in most of the power plants of free China.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner

X P. Margaret Turner



vegetable, and oil extracted from the plant is used for cooking. By this research project it will be possible to produce a higher quality of plant with a richer yield of oil.

be of greater service to the farmers of China, the College has opened a question and answer department in the periodical The Christian Farmer. This journal has a subscription list of over 20,000 throughout the whole of China. Articles on farming are written in simple Chinese and all questions relating to agriculture are answered. At present a series of articles on beekeeping are appearing in the journal. Beekeepers who adopt the methods suggested by these articles are asked to correspond with the editor of the College and by this means a system of beekeeping will be worked out for various sections of China.

Textbooks in War-time The other day a Western professor was heard to remark that when his luggage fell due he would not dare to return to the States, as he had already fallen so far behind in his reading that he would never be able to catch up. We are indeed terribly cut off from all recent printed material and the very inadequate number of printing presses in the West are already overloaded. The problem is particularly serious in regard to textbooks and we attempt to grapple with it as best we can by augmenting the scanty supply of printed matter with books of our own authorship. The preparation of such books involves a great deal of time and thought by members of faculty already heavily loaded with teaching schedules. Not only has the specific material needed to be gathered together, but, in view of the lowering of standards in certain subjects due to the war, the material has to be especially adapted to the particular need of the students. During the last few years the Department of Foreign Languages has published thirteen books and booklets under a general title of Nanking Studies in English, ranging from Sub-Freshman Reader to An Introduction to English Poetry. The head of the Division of Philosophy has put out Introduction to Philosophy in English, and Introduction to Logic, Life and Scientific Method in Chinese; a further book Scientific Thinking is in preparation. A textbook on general Chinese history is on the press and the manuscript of a textbook on European diplomatic history is ready for printing, both having been prepared by members of the Department of History. During 1942-43 four textbooks were put out by members of the College of Agriculture on General Agriculture, Rural Finance, Agricultural Cooperatives and A Textbook of General Botany. These books are of service to many other institutions besides our own, but naturally we can only publish a few each year.

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FEBRUARY INDEX 2564 TIMES PREWAR WHILE SALARIES ONLY 180 TIMES

PREWAR CONSEQUENTLY COST LIVING INCREASED FOURTEEN TIMES

ASMUCHAS SALARIES RECENT GOVERNMENT INCREASES LEAVE SALARIES

FOR FIVE UNIVERSITIES LAGGING FAR BEHIND PRESIDENTS REQUEST

YOU CONSIDER SPECIAL GRANT GIVE ADDITIONAL TEN THOUSAND MONTHLY

EACH STAFF WILL REQUIRE TOTAL TWENTYFIVE MILLION NATIONAL

DOLLARS THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE

PRIEST

Dear Friends of the University,

We have, during the past month, received one very special piece of news; news that makes us happy in the honor it shows our school and our work. We have been chosen as one of the six institutions in China to send a representative to the United States for one year, under an arrangement made by the Cultural Division of the State Department. Last year this plan was inaugurated and it is being repeated for another year. We deeply appreciate the honor and recognition thus given to us and welcome such an opportunity for contributing to the understanding between our two countries in the cultural and educational field. It also gives us an excellent opportunity, through the representative sent, to renew contact with old friends, make new ones, and gain a first hand knowledge of wartime conditions in the educational world in America, and a chance to discuss with your cultural leaders the plans that are being formed for post-war programs. It is not decided as yet whom we shall send; we shall hope to be able to announce the name in our next letter.

In the Colleges In the College of Arts, the Division of Philosophy, though small in size, has during our years in the West, carried a heavy load. Every semester it is responsible for a class in Ethics for the entire freshman body of West China Union University, Cheeloo University, Ginling College, as well as our own. To provide necessary reading material for this course a text book in Chinese "Ethics and Introduction to Philosophy", prepared by the head of the division in collaboration with another member of staff, will be published sometime this year. Last semester twenty students of the College of Arts organized a Philosophy Club, which meets every two weeks to discuss subjects of particular interest to themselves, often inviting outside specialists in this field to assist them. They publish their own wall newspaper, and each member selects one particular subject to study. It is a point of interest that the literal meaning of the translation of the name of this club is the "Love of Wisdom Club", whereas the generally accepted Chinese term for philosophy means the "Study of Wisdom". The students have chosen this other name deliberately, feeling that it corresponds more nearly to the true meaning of philosophy.

A new field of exchange is opening up through our College of Science, one which offers immense possibilities. In the past we have had exchanges of publications, botanical collections, and so forth, with other schools and institutions in various countries, particularly in the United States, that have brought us great benefit. This new exchange is of moving pictures. Naturally in wartime, with its complications in shortage of photographic supplies and difficulties of communication, we cannot hope to develop a very extensive exchange arrangement, but a beginning is being made. Through the help of Dr. Joseph Needham of Cambridge University, our Department of Visual Education had received an offer of exchange from the Association of British Scientific Workers. They have offered to send us a number of documentary and educational films and would be glad to receive some pictures of our own making in return. We are most happy to enter into such a scheme and hope this may lead to similar exchanges with other organizations and other countries. This appeals to us as a vital method in helping to create a greater understanding of each other between the different peoples of the world. We, in China, will gain invaluable help in our educational programs, and we believe, our share in widening the knowledge of others about China will not be too small a contribution.

For the last seven years the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture and Forestry has been publishing a small journal, "Economic Facts". At first this appeared at irregular intervals, but since 1942 has been coming out every month. Up to the present thirty numbers have appeared.

With the rest of us, the journal has led a difficult existence during these years of war, sometimes almost fading out altogether, due to lack of printing facilities and other obstacles; yet it has struggled through and, in spite of the ever increasing rise in prices, it can still just cover its own cost of production. Results of research, compilation of data related to current economic problems of agriculture, prices and currency; index numbers of whole-sale prices, cost of living, farm prices and many other types of prices make up the contents of the issues. It is of value to government organizations, all students of economic problems and the business man. More than half the regular subscribers to "Economic Facts" live in countries other than China, and we are glad to think that this small publication has been able to help in keeping the outside world informed of important economic trends in China during the abnormal years of war. The limitation of funds makes it impossible for us to attract as many good authors as we would wish, but in time we are hoping we may develop the publication into one of wide authorship and excellent standard. The contents of "Economic Facts" will certainly constitute a valuable record for all interested in China's economic history, particularly in connection with agriculture.

Alumni Notes One of our graduates of 1930 came to Chengtu last month to become head of the Provincial Agricultural Improvement Station. Another more recent graduate has been sent to the States by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to study soil conservation. At the same time he holds a China Foundation scholarship for the study of soils. Still another graduate has just returned from an extensive investigation trip in the northwest. He was a member of a group of specialists sent by the Central Planning Commission of the National Government to investigate transportation, conservancy, agriculture, public health, social problems and education in that extensive region.

Coming to our newest alumni, the graduates of Winter 1944, we find that the majority of them are engaged in educational work, teaching in middle schools, normal schools, agricultural schools, and one is the principal of a municipal private school. Half-a-dozen or so have remained as assistants in various departments in the three colleges and a few are continuing with graduate study. Three have entered government employment in the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Three are working in the National Agricultural Research Bureau and one has a position in connection with raising timber for railway use. Two more have joined the China Agricultural Machinery Company, one the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and one has work in a bank. Three are employed in military matters and several of the graduates of the College of Science are working in electrical factories.

Community Church In the wider life of the whole campus community, a significant event took place on Sunday afternoon, March 5th. On that day the Campus Community Church was formally inaugurated. For some months past a representative committee have been seeking the means of bringing into close relationship under one organization, the three regular Sunday services held on this campus and the activities connected with them. These are the nine o'clock morning service in Chinese, the English Vesper Service at half-past four, and the Vesper Service in Chinese at seven o'clock. Until the organization of the Community Church there was no definite church which Christian faculty members and students might join, and of which the considerable number of those who have publicly declared their adoption of the Christian faith, since we have come to the west, might be members. There are several churches, under the different missions in the city, but they are too far away to serve the needs of the

hundreds of faculty, staff and students who live on the campus, or the large number of people living in the extensive residential area around the campus. It is impossible at the moment to contemplate the erection of a church building, but funds are being accumulated for such a purpose in the future. In the meantime the services will continue in the halls formerly used, but the planning and management will be in the hands of one committee. It is hoped that through the church's activities, old members may find ample scope for service and their special interests and new members may learn what it means to be a member of the Christian church. New students from other churches are welcomed into the fellowship of the church when they arrive on the campus, and graduates, leaving for other centers, are introduced to the churches wherever they may be going. There is a great challenge and opportunity for this newly organized Community Church.

At the moment the members of the administration are suffering from chronic headaches in attempting to figure the budget for next year, and find means to spin out the funds available to cover the needs of the present fiscal period. Prices are still going up, with no sign of slackening the speed at which they are rising. However, the report of the College of Agriculture on the spring crops brings us a little comfort. A good spring crop is assured: the wheat, beans and rapeseed are all growing well. Good crops are of the utmost importance in times like the present, for the slightest shortage accelerates the rise in prices to an alarming degree.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret-Turner

P. Margaret Turner, Secretary

JOINT OFFICE

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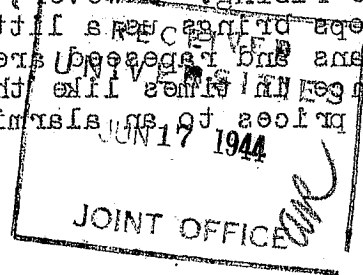
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At Easter the campus was looking its best, with a profusion of flowers amid the luxuriant greens of grass and trees. The roses were particularly abundant, among them the rambler which climbs high over the porches and hedges in many places, known here by the descriptive name of "Seven-Li Fragrance". The annual, historic ceremony of the "Opening of the Waters" took place at Kwanhsien early in the month, and the irrigation canals are often brimming with the plentiful supply of water from the mountain rivers. As a number of visitors have said recently, this campus is indeed a haven of peace and beauty, and we realize afresh how fortunate we are to have found such a home for the years of war.

Easter 1944 Easter was observed in a number of special services. There was a service on Good Friday afternoon and a communion service in the evening. Early on Easter Sunday a number gathered for a sun-rise service on a little hill just south of the campus. All three University Community Church services were centred round the Easter message, with special music at the seven o'clock Vespers Service. At the close of the nine o'clock morning service, twelve students were baptized. A communion service was also held at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Spring Retreat On the Sunday following Easter, the Spring Retreat, for both faculty and students of the university, was held in the pleasant grounds of the Szechwan Provincial Agricultural Reconstruction Bureau, under the auspices of the Religious Committee and the Young People's Christian Association. The opening session was conducted by one of the students, and during it one of our alumni gave a short address. This was followed by a talk by Dr. R.O. Jolliffe of the United Church of Canada, who kindly consented to lead the discussion. He covered briefly the chief points of the most excellent outline he had prepared for the discussion on "The Religious Basis of Post-War Reconstruction", based upon the eight principles of the Atlantic Charter. After a few minutes break for relaxation, the group reassembled in a courtyard and discussion was opened. Post-war reconstruction, as in America and Britain, is much in the minds of China's students, and the next hour and a half's discussion was spirited and freely shared by both staff and students. As the material was so vast and complex, we did not get beyond the first principle of non-aggression. This was a disappointment to some, who had hoped to cover more ground, yet, on the other hand, there was value in the fact that the group was not satisfied with a superficial consideration of any one of the questions, each of which might profitably absorb hours of thought and discussion. As each person present received a mimeographed copy of the outline, it will be possible, and likely that the remainder of the material will be used for discussion in smaller groups. It certainly has aroused interest in the terms of the Atlantic Charter (several persons have requested a copy of the full text of the charter) and will ensure that this particular group will be thoroughly familiar with them. A simple lunch of flat loaves, meat and bean sprouts, eaten in picnic style, and games for those who had sufficient energy on a warm spring day, completed the program. In all about forty to fifty persons took part, students and faculty being about equally represented.

In the Colleges Three years ago we established a Department of Social Service as an entirely new venture in the history of the University. Today, though its progress has not been spectacular, hampered as it is by the abnormal problems of wartime, its work is widely recognized and respected in this part of the country. There are nine graduate and twenty-eight/graduate students majoring in social work. The Department seeks different contacts and cooperation with many organizations to give its students extensive experience and the soundest training possible. We wish just to give a brief description of two of its projects here that will show the type of work in which the Department is participating.

Although the funds are provided by the government, the graduate students, under the supervision of the Department, will head up the program of the newly established experimental station of the Chengtu Labor Welfare Association. This is the first station of its kind in Chengtu and provides a hostel and tea house where the workers can live for short periods, and where they can meet together. The members of the association will include delegates from 102 labor unions, and the program aims at training the members to take up the whole responsibility for the station themselves. It is anticipated that after experimentation at this station, other stations will be developed. It is the beginning of what should be an important and widespread piece of social work.

The second project is connected with the work of a local charity organization, and arose from the terrible and challenging statistics of infant mortality in certain local orphanages, due to the utter ignorance of the workers in these institutions. In cooperation with the charity organization the Department is conducting a training course for girls of Junior High School grade who are interested in taking up work with infants. The organization provides the necessary funds and the Department the personnel, hoping to reduce such an appallingly high mortality rate by spreading education in infants' care. At present there are twenty-six girls taking this course.

Science education cannot be carried on without a sufficient supply of certain chemicals, thus one of the recent developments of our College of Science, arises from the difficulty of obtaining such supplies in wartime. While the Burma Road was open, we did have hope of occasional shipments reaching us from the States or other countries, but now any such chances are practically non-existent. Therefore, faced with this serious handicap, the Department of Chemistry has turned its energies towards the manufacture of certain essential chemicals. So far they have been successful in making hydrochloric acid of a concentration and quality equal to any imported from abroad. About fifty pounds of this acid was made at the beginning of this semester for our own use. There are locally procurable acids on the market, but those of pure grade are rare and extremely expensive. The department is working on the making of other chemicals, but it is too early to say anything definite yet about their progress.

The College of Agriculture has for many years carried a Division of Farm Machinery. Through it students are trained in this field, with particular reference to local conditions and needs. At the same time research on methods of adapting and improving the existing tools and implements is carried on. Just recently, the China Farm Machinery Company has been organized and plans to produce farm implements and machinery, of types best suited to local use, on a commercial scale. This company has requested the College that Prof. Charles H. Riggs of our Division of Farm Machinery, act as an advisor in this enterprise, and is seeking our cooperation in both research and training. In exchange for this assistance the Company is granting C\$300,000. to the College, and offering facilities for students of the Division to obtain practical experience at its factories. We are delighted to have this opportunity of helping to increase the supply of good and efficient machinery for the farmer and to enlarge our own efforts in this important aspect of agricultural improvement. Mr. Riggs has already made a trip to the city where the Company is located and he expresses great satisfaction and hope for this new venture.

The Department of Agricultural Economics has been cheered by the granting of a special emergency grant of US\$15,000. from the Rockefeller Foundation, for its work in the coming year. For the past few years, our annual grants from this Foundation for this particular department, have been gradually decreased in accordance with its policy, and this year should have been the termination of the grant. In view of the extreme financial difficulties of the

period, they have, however, come to our aid with this generous grant and we are most grateful for this particular consideration of the need of our work at this critical time.

Religious Committee and Y.P.C.A. During the Spring Semester the Religious Committee has been active. This is particularly evident in the fortnightly social gatherings of staff and students on Saturday evenings. The last two or three evenings have attracted many, and there has been worth while discussion of some of the problems that trouble the students, as well as pleasant opportunities of recreation together, enabling staff and students to become better acquainted. The program has been mapped out for the rest of the year and it should be possible to improve upon the good results already obtained.

The Y.P.C.A., or student's Y.M.C.A. as it is sometimes called, has been able to procure a room for its office. Besides being a center for all business connected with the association, the office also serves as a reading room, particularly of religious material. This organization is also planning to mimeograph accounts of its activities for circulation among its former members in the alumni, in order to maintain contact and interest after graduation.

Alumni Notes In our last letter we reported the return of one of our alumni from an investigation trip in the Northwest. During last month another alumnus returned from an extensive visit to the same area, during which he calculates he travelled not less than 10,000. miles. He was also on a government mission, investigating communications in these regions. He had many interesting things to tell about the provinces through which he travelled.

Two other graduates from our College of Agriculture have been working for some time on soil erosion problems in the province of Kansu. They are continuing their work on this important problem in the Soil Erosion Station in Lanzhou and other places.

There have been a number of distinguished visitors to Chungking in the past month, but we do not have space to tell you about them in this letter. We hope that next month we may write at some length about them.

With best wishes,

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
JUN 30 1964

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P. Margaret Turner, Secretary

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu, China
February, 1944

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y., April, 1944

Since our last letter the first semester of the year has ended, the second semester begun; officially winter is past and spring is here. According to the Chinese calendar, the first day of spring was February 5th, and now the campus trees are misted faintly with green and the flowering plums are a delight. In contrast to the sun's breaking through the thick winter clouds, our economic problems loom ever darker. Not only have plants and trees put forth new growth, prices are also shooting up more vigorously with the new year. We have for a long period been deeply concerned as to how we can finance our work and the difficulties of the days to come fill us with even graver anxiety.

For a number of students the spring vacation meant return home and the happiness of sharing in the family celebration of the New Year. Chinese New Year means to a Chinese family what our Christmas family gatherings mean to us in the West; it is a time when everyone, if humanly possible, returns to his own home. On the other hand, for many of the students it has meant a time of loneliness and intense homesickness. Their homes are far away, often under Japanese occupation, news from parents and friends is rare or completely lacking, and money is short. Particularly to those from the South, Malaya, Java or the Philippines, the chilly days of winter have been a time of acute discomfort. A certain proportion of students seized upon the break between terms as a good opportunity to get work and with their earnings help to meet their ever increasing expenses.

VACATION

The vacations were also days of student conference. Glowing accounts have come from all advisers attending a week's conference of the Christian students from all the universities and colleges in Chengtu. This was held under the auspices of the Chengtu Christian Students Union. In all there were eighty delegates drawn from the five Christian Universities and two government institutions as well as other schools. The subject round which the conference centered was "A New Life Attitude".

SPRING
CONFERENCES

Without exception the advisers were full of admiration at the excellent spirit shown by the delegates, both in meeting and accepting criticisms and in the discussion of ways and means of tackling faults and shortcomings. Many have experienced great encouragement that there is at this time such a fine nucleus of young Christians in the local universities.

In the buildings of West China Union Theological College another smaller conference, lasting three days, was held. This was for middle school Christian students and was arranged by the Life Dedication Movement of the Szechwan Christian Council, which corresponds closely to the Student Volunteer Movement in America. The thirty or so delegates were all boys and girls who had definitely decided to dedicate themselves to the service of the Church, and at the conference they received instruction in the meaning and responsibilities of church membership and work. Again a very fine spirit was apparent.

For several days the entrance halls, steps and approaches of the administrative buildings have been crowded with students; registration has been in full swing.

REGISTRATION
SPRING TERM 1944

Students are still trickling in, but regular classes began in the middle of the month. The final date for closing registration is Saturday, February 26. A certain amount of leniency has to be allowed in these days in view of local transportation difficulties. So far about 1,120 have registered in the three colleges and the various short courses.

During last year, Pastor Gwoh obtained \$50,000, Chinese Currency, from Mr. Lee Jui, a prominent business man who has helped various Christian and educational organizations very generously. It is hoped with this fund to obtain additional staff for the Division of Religion and thus strengthen our teaching in that field.

The College of Science is helping in a very vital cooperative enterprise in these days of severed communications and lack of printed material. This project

MICROFILM

dates from about a year ago and is a joint enterprise of the United States and Chinese Governments. Through it technical journals are imported to China on microfilm. The College has been constructing microfilm readers, and recently has worked out an improved model. There are about five readers in Chengtu, and the Library on this campus, which serves most of the Christian institutions, is the central microfilm library with a reading room for this entire area. Now duplicate copies of microfilms can be made in China with a simple microfilm printer designed by the College.

In addition, Dean Wei of the College has been elected editor of a new monthly publication, Science Digest, which reprints articles on science of general interest, special digests of important scientific subjects and science news from the microfilms received.

Our Visual Education Department has recently been asked by the National Resources Commission to photograph and edit six moving pictures of wartime heavy industries in China. These are to be on Electrical Power Plant, Machine Works, Vital Metals, Electrical Equipment, Oil Wells, and Substitutes for Gasoline. The commission will provide all travelling expenses for the photographers and prepare the material for our work, as well as make us a contribution of \$150,000.

VISUAL
EDUCATION

In the Department of Agronomy much time is devoted to research on important crops. Funds for this work are granted by various organizations both Chinese and American. This year the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has made a grant of \$30,000 for research on the soybean: \$23,000 has been used for work on the improvement of the crop and \$7,000 for studying its resistance to diseases. From the few American publications we are able to see these days, we note that there is an effort to educate people in the value of the soybean as food, but without any knowledge of vitamins, calories or other scientific dietary details, the Chinese have long given this plant full recognition, and it is used in many forms in everyday food. The sprouts are eaten when young; the green bean is eaten fresh or salted; soybean curd is one of the cheapest foods one can buy. The curd is sometimes made into cakes, plain or with mushrooms or spices, or else it is smoked or pickled. Soybean milk is often given to children. Of course soybean sauce is commonly served at meals and soybean pickles are tremendously popular. The leaves of the plant also

CROP
IMPROVEMENT

serve as a vegetable, and oil extracted from the plant is used for cooking. By this research project it will be possible to produce a higher quality of plant with a richer yield of oil.

To be of greater service to the farmers of China, the College has opened a question and answer department in the periodical The Christian Farmer. This journal has a subscription list of over 20,000 throughout the whole of China. FARM JOURNAL Articles on farming are written in simple Chinese and all questions relating to agriculture are answered. At present a series of articles on beekeeping are appearing in the journal. Beekeepers who adopt the methods suggested by these articles are asked to correspond with the apiarist of the College and by this means a system of beekeeping will be worked out for various sections of China.

The other day a Western professor was heard to remark that when his furlough fell due he would not dare to return to the States, as he had already fallen so far behind in his reading that he would never be able to catch up. We are indeed terribly cut off from all recent printed material and the very inadequate number of printing presses in West China are already overloaded. The problem is particularly serious in regard to textbooks and we attempt to grapple with it as best we can by augmenting the scanty supply of printed matter with books of our own authorship. The preparation of such books involves a great deal of time and thought by members of faculty already heavily loaded with teaching schedules. Not only has the specific material needed to be gathered together, but, in view of the lowering of standards in certain subjects due to the war, the material has to be especially adapted to the particular need of the students.

TEXTBOOKS
IN WARTIME

During the last few years the Department of Foreign Languages has published thirteen books and booklets under a general title of Nanking Studies in English, ranging from Sub-freshman Reader to An Introduction to English Poetry. The head of the Division of Philosophy has put out Introduction to Philosophy in English, and Introduction to Logic, Life and Scientific Method in Chinese; a further book Scientific Thinking is in preparation. A textbook on general Chinese history is on the press and the manuscript of a textbook on European diplomatic history is ready for printing, both having been prepared by members of the Department of History. During 1942-43 four textbooks were put out by members of the College of Agriculture on General Agriculture, Rural Finance, Agricultural Cooperatives and A Textbook of General Botany. These books are of service to many other institutions besides our own, but naturally we can only publish a few each year.

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ALUMNI NOTES

The graduates from our College of Science are able at this time to render desperately needed services. Many of them are school teachers, or workers in factories and laboratories. They are making distinct contributions in alcohol manufacture, automobile maintenance, and power plant construction. Some have built, and are in charge of several large alcohol plants of the Ministry of War. Others are keeping trucks in working condition. Many are working in repair shops on the highways from the oil wells of Kansu, and graduates of the Department of Electrical Engineering are found in most of the power plants of free China.

(Editors Note: All amounts mentioned are in Chinese Currency)

(COPY)

NOTE: This University of Nanking Newsletter for May did not arrive till October and was accompanied by the June Newsletter. It seemed unwise to try to circulate them both together, and so the June letter was mimeographed and circulated, with the idea that excerpts from the May letter could be inserted in The CHINA COLLEGES.

Number Five

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

May 1944

As we just mentioned at the end of our last letter, the past month has been distinguished by the number of outstanding visitors to our campus. Among these were Bishop R.O. Hall of the Church Missionary Society; Bishop A.A. Gilman of the American Church Mission; Dr. George B. Cressey, representative of the Division of Science, Education and Arts of the State Department, and Rewi Alley, well-known for his work in Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The Community has benefitted tremendously from the visits of these distinguished men. The two bishops led a number of services, as well as met informally with different groups. Bishop Gilman spoke one week to our Faculty Christian Fellowship. Among the various groups to which he spoke, Rewi Alley gave an interesting paper on the genius of the Chinese people for group organization at the monthly meeting of the West China Border Research Society. This paper brought forward various lines of research that might be pursued by members of the society, such as the history and organization of the Chinese guilds.

Toward the end of April we were glad to welcome Dr. George B. Cressey, formerly known to many in China and in the geographical world for his books. We were honored to receive the messages which he brought from learned societies of America directly to the universities of China and we felt greatly privileged to have the advantage of his counsel and advice. In spite of an extremely heavy program, Dr. Cressey met the faculty of each institution separately, addressed each student body of the institution and in addition gave a number of lectures. It seemed most propitious that he was able to give the inaugural lecture at the first meeting of the Institute of Comparative Cultures, which has just been organized. The Institute is a joint enterprise of all the Christian universities in this area. Dr. Cressey, in a masterful summary of the geographic conditions and natural resources of Asia, brought to our attention most vividly the close connection between geography, culture, and industrial development. To have such representatives from the cultural world of the United States is a great stimulus to our work and we hope many similar exchanges may take place.

We on our part, as was mentioned earlier, are hoping to take our share in such exchanges, having been requested by the State Department to send a representative from the university to the United States, under their Division of Science, Education and Arts. At the time we told you of this request we gave no definite information as to who our representative might be. It has now been publicly announced that our president, Dr. Y.G. Chen, has been chosen to represent us. However, although Dr. Chen is planning to leave China during June, these are days of critical happenings and great uncertainty. We hope that nothing may prevent his going, and are making all the plans possible for carrying on the administration in his absence. It will not be easy to manage without Dr. Chen, but we are most anxious that he should be enabled to act upon this request.

The term is drawing quickly to its end and only a little more than a month is left before Commencement. Already the class parties and other activities connected with the end of the school year are in full swing. From the northern and southeastern battlefronts comes disquieting news of some Japanese advances, which if developed might threaten this part of the country. It is good to feel the increasing help of our allies at this time, and we trust this attempt of the Japanese is too late to achieve any degree of success.

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The local University Middle School group were hard at work during the days of vacation. On the first day a sale was held, mostly of second hand goods, to raise funds for meeting the debt incurred in the building of the school's present premises. Formerly the school, which is run so that our own faculty and staff children may get a good education in spite of rising costs, was able to hold classes in some of our own classrooms. Acute congestion has led to the discontinuing of this practice and the school has been forced to put up some kind of building. It is a very simple construction, a long, one-storied hall of lath and plaster with a thatched roof, divided into a number of smaller rooms by flimsy partitions, yet even so it cost a great deal of money. Thanks to the effort of the parents and children in holding the sale, the debt has been greatly reduced. If the enthusiasm of the children could have been expressed in hard cash, it is certain that the building would have been paid for several times over. From early morning to night they were eagerly finding tasks which they might perform to help their teachers and parents.

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With best wishes,

Sincerely yours

P. Margaret Turner, Secretary

(COPY)

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the President
Chengtu Szechwan

28th August 1944

Mr. Charles H. Corbett
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City,
N.Y., U.S.A.,

Dear Mr. Corbett,

After your most encouraging letter of June 29, which I received about a month ago, and my negligence of the past two months, I hardly dare write to you. But I must catch up if possible, and hope that you will forgive my slackness. I have not much excuse, though I have been unwell on and off ever since early June, and finally took a complete holiday during August to see if that would not help matters. However, it would have been possible to get the material off and so I must just ask you to overlook my misdeeds this time. I enclose two numbers, and am planning the next one to be for two months, July and August, dealing with summer conferences, projects or any other activities.

It is gratifying to know that these letters bring you some of the information that is useful, but let me assure you that the credit should go to quite a number of the younger staff members who supply me with news items most faithfully. There is one young man in particular who spends considerable time in translating items from the Chinese publications for me. I passed on to him the contents of your letter and he was glad to feel that he could help in this way.

The visit of Vice-President Wallace was indeed a high-light in the lives of the agriculturalists here. Dean Chang seemed immensely pleased with the manner in which the exhibition and reception went off and they were all very much impressed with Wallace's very unofficial manner. The gift of 20 reels of educational films is a very much appreciated one. So many of the subjects dealt with hit right home in this part of China. It is fascinating to hear the comments and exclamations of the crowd -- particularly the coolie class -- when they see the fine hogs which are raised for the Chicago meat yards, they are so very different from China's sway-back variety! Mr. Swen, of the Movie Department, has taken a couple of excellent pictures of the crowds watching our movie shows -- they make very interesting studies in expression. These pictures and some others showing Dr. Chen's farewell party and Mr. Wallace's visit have been sent home by Dr. Fenn, so you should have an opportunity to see them and use them. Mr. Swen also made up an album of photographs to present to Mr. Wallace. These showed his entire visit to the agricultural exhibition.

I wonder if you have been getting any vacation. Miss Priest, as usual did not take one. I did not go away, but rested for a month.

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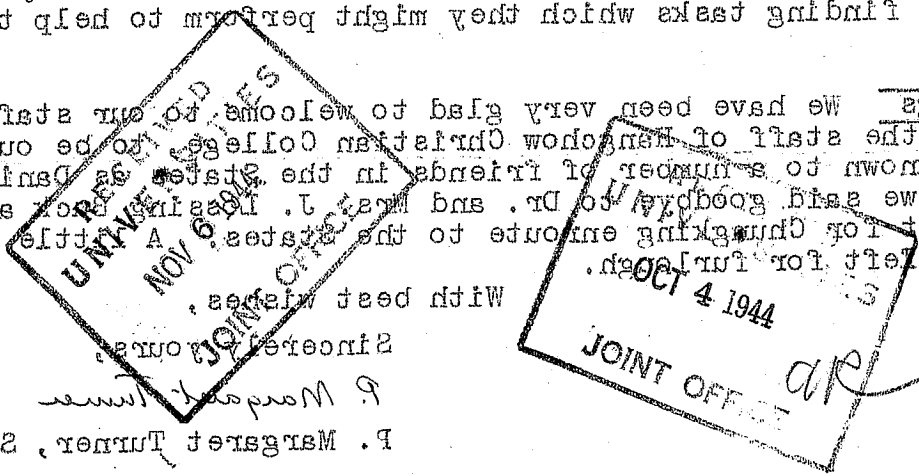
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Sincerely yours,
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We regret that it was impossible for President Chen to be with us for the close of the school year and participate in the Baccalaureate Service and Commencement Exercises, but he was compelled to leave for the States before the end of June. To be chosen by the State Department's Division of Science, Education and Arts as one of the six institutions in this country to send a representative to the United States we feel is a signal honor shown our school. That this sense of honor was widely shared by the group was clearly shown in the enthusiastic send off given to President Chen, which was also an indication of our pleasure that Dr. Chen should act as our representative. The afternoon of his last day, the student body entertained Dr. Chen at a tea party and in the evening the entire faculty and staff gathered together to wish him a happy and successful journey. Starting by Postal Truck on June 23, Dr. Chen left very early in the morning, but a large number were up in time to say goodbye to him as he left the campus, and another group of staff, and students, and alumni were at the Central Post Office to speed him on his way. We do indeed welcome and value this opportunity to have a share in promoting cultural understanding between China and America.

Baccalaureate - June 25, 1944 Marking the close of a school year of unprecedented financial problems, the joint Baccalaureate Service of the five universities reflected very strongly the increasingly closer contacts with one of the great United Nations - the United States of America. An U.S. Army Chaplain, Captain Leigh Romine, preached the sermon. (The day was fortunately clear and sunny, a welcome change after a period of rain and cloud. Once more we regretted the lack of an auditorium large enough to accommodate all who wished to be present; many were willing to stand throughout the service at the doorway, while large numbers perched uncomfortably on narrow trestles placed in the aisles at the last minute. Soon after nine o'clock the graduating classes marched in and the presidents and Chaplain Romine took their seats on the platform.

Each institution had a share in the service. President Wu conducted the service; Pres. Tang read the scripture passage; Presidents Dsang, Mei and Dr. Ko Siang-fang (our Dean of Studies acting for President Chen) lead in prayer at different times. A West China Union University choir lead the singing. That it was the best Baccalaureate sermon they had ever heard was the comment of many, and certainly the rapt attention of the none-too-comfortably-seated congregation, the anticipatory smiles and the bursts of appreciative laughter at points driven home with jokes (and all this in a foreign language) bore ample evidence of the keen interest given to Chaplain Romine. The text was: "When Life Judges Us". With telling simplicity and force Chaplain Romine made clear the fact that, no matter what a man professes, no matter what he says, it is finally life itself that judges him and there is no escape from such judgment. The only life that is worth while is the one, that following Christ's teaching, gives freely of itself to others. Captain Romine closed with a blessing on the graduating students and statement that the eyes of China, indeed the eyes of the whole world were upon them. With their training and the challenge of the times they had the opportunity to draw forth the highest judgment of life upon their lives.

Commencement - June 26, 1944 Monday morning revealed leaden skies and a steady rain, but nothing could dampen the ardor of students, teachers, families and friends. Even under such conditions some people, who could not find space inside the hall, sat under inadequate shelter at the doorways. On this occasion one was aware of another of the great family of the United Nations: Great Britain. The chief speaker Mr. Wang Yui-wu, was a member of the recent Chinese Goodwill Mission to Great Britain, and he made his experiences in Great Britain the basis of an excellent speech. He described under four main heads the war effort of the people of Britain and urged the students to put the same spirit into their own fight for freedom. Following Mr. Wang's speech, Governor Chang Chuin's representative gave a short address. Then after a song by the Ginling College choir, the degrees and diplomas

were conferred by the presidents with Dean H.R. Wei of our College of Science acting for President Chen.

There were in all a total of 393 graduates from the colleges and short courses of the five universities: 39 from Ginling College; 50 from Cheeloo University; 49 from Yenching University; 117 from West China Union University; 136 from the University of Nanking and 11 from the Five Universities' Special English Short Course. The details of the graduates from our university are given below:

<u>Graduate School</u>		- History	1	
		Chemistry	2	
		Agricultural Economics	5	
		Agronomy	8	16
<u>Colleges</u>				
Arts:	Chinese	3		
	Foreign Languages	2		
	History	3		
	Economics	11		
	Sociology	2	21	
		Science:		
		Chemistry		3
		Maths		2
		Physics		1
		Biology		1
		Industrial Chemistry		9
		Electrical Engineering	10	26
		<u>Short Courses</u>		
Agri:	Agricultural Econ.	22		
	Agronomy	12		
	Agricultural Educ.	14		
	Horticulture	12		
	Forestry	2	61	
		2-year Chinese		7
		Library Science		2
		Radio & Movie Operators		4
		Rural Leaders' Training School		16

On the evening of the same day, according to our usual custom, the alumni entertained the faculty and new graduates at a simple supper in order to extend their welcome to the newest members of the alumni.

Visit of Vice-President Wallace The week following Commencement was an exciting one for our College of Agriculture, indeed for all the agricultural organizations and institutions of this city, for on June 28 Vice-President Wallace reached Chengtu on a short three-day visit. Sixteen agricultural organizations and schools of the Chengtu area had prepared an exhibition in Mr. Wallace's honor, among them being the College of Agriculture and Forestry of our university and that of the National Szechwan University. A great part of the responsibility for the organization and setting up of the exhibition rested with our College of Agriculture and Forestry.

The exhibition dealt with four fields of agricultural work: "Food and Fiber Crop Production", "Special Agricultural Products for Export", "Silk Industry" and "Hydraulic Work". Mr. Wallace visited the exhibition, which was set up in the plant of the Provincial Agricultural Improvement Bureau of Szechwan, on the morning of June 29th. After walking round and examining the different exhibits, Mr. Wallace planted a ginko tree. Mr. Tsi Chong-t sien, a graduate from the College and now Director of the Bureau, then, in his official capacity as chairman of the reception committee, expressed the honor and pleasure felt at Mr. Wallace's visit. Dean C.W. Chang of the College followed with a speech of welcome. In his reply, Mr. Wallace stressed the fact that agricultural productivity should be improved simultaneously with industrial productivity in China, the former being of the utmost importance in the building up of this country. He went on to warn against the adoption of any methods from other countries without due consideration, by men qualified through experience and knowledge of China, as to whether such methods were the best for China. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the excellence of the work he had seen, particularly the double crossing work in silk, the start of double crossing in corn and the excellent work in rice and wheat.

In closing he expressed his intense desire to see China make the most possible progress in the shortest time possible in industry and in agriculture, and said that it was the earnest wish of the United States to see China go forward rapidly.

To give further expression to their sense of appreciation and the importance of the occasion, the group then made various presentations to Mr. Wallace. One of the most interesting was a painting by a well known Chinese artist, Chang Ta-chien, which depicted a famous old Chinese scholar of the Soong Dynasty. This scholar, Tao Yien-ming by name, after an official career retired to his farm in his old age to enjoy rural life. Above him in the painting, is written a quotation from his widely known writings: "Since farmers tell me that the Spring is coming we shall be busy with our farm work." Beneath the old man appear the names and seals of the sixteen agricultural organizations which participated in the reception.

Mr. Wallace brought with him a number of agricultural publications, which he presented to the College. They are a most welcome gift. He also brought, from the U.S. State Department, twenty-five reels of educational moving pictures, to be used in our Visual Education program. These deal with agricultural and scientific subjects, and are arousing intense interest and a wide awareness of America's desire to assist in China in forwarding her educational program. With titles, subtitles and sound track already translated into Chinese, these films can be used immediately, and we can assure all who assisted in making them available for use in China that they will be used to their utmost capacity. At the first open square showing of three of them, it was explained that they were a gift from America and the audience gave expression of its appreciation by prolonged cheers and applause.

Other Visitors Earlier in the month we were delighted at the visit of Mr. Lennig Sweet of U.C.R. We welcomed the opportunities of meeting with him and discussing our problems. At one meeting Mr. Sweet gave a clear and illuminating account of how U.C.R. originated and outlined its present organization and functioning. This certainly helps to give us a clearer conception of all the difficulties involved in the administration of these funds and the many different ways in which this organization is helping China. Mr. Sweet spent considerable time with groups in each institution and met frequently with the five presidents. The benefit of such direct contact with a leading administrator of U.C.R. funds requires no explanation. We wish that it were possible to have many more of our American friends visit us in this way.

Other visitors of the month included a group of three Indian agricultural leaders who were travelling through China to study the agricultural conditions, and Professor Renwick of Durham University, England, who has been visiting many of the universities of China. Professor Renwick gave several lectures during his two brief stays in Chengtu, one of them being on wartime literature in England.

With best wishes,

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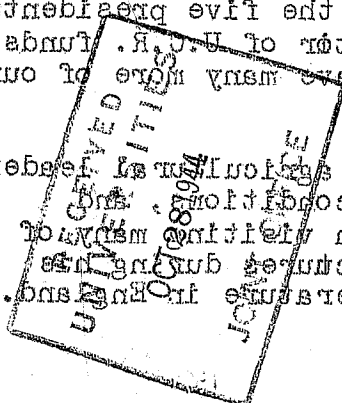
Mr. Wallace brought with him a number of agricultural publications, which he presented to the College. They are a most welcome gift. He also brought, from the U.S. State Department, twenty-five reels of educational moving pictures, to be used in our Visual Education program. These deal with agricultural and scientific subjects, and are arousing intense interest and a wide awareness of America's desire to assist China in forwarding her educational program. With titles, subtitles and sound track already translated into Chinese, these films can be used immediately, and we can assure all who assisted in making them available for use in China that they will be used to their utmost capacity. At the first open square showing of three of them, it was explained that they were a gift from America and the audience gave expression of its appreciation by prolonged cheers and applause.

Other Visitors Earlier in the month we were delighted at the visit of Mr. Lanning Sweet of U.C.R. We welcomed the opportunities of meeting with him and discussing our problems. At one meeting Mr. Sweet gave a clear and illuminating account of how U.C.R. originated and outlined its present organization and functioning. This certainly helps to give us a clearer conception of all the difficulties involved in the administration of these funds and the many different ways in which this organization is helping China. Mr. Sweet spent considerable time with groups in each institution and met frequently with the five presidents. The benefit of such direct contact with a leading administrator of U.C.R. funds requires no explanation. We wish that it were possible to have many more of our American friends visit us in this way.

Other visitors of the month included a group of three Indian agricultural leaders who were travelling through China to study the agricultural conditions. And Professor Renwick of Durham University, England, who has been visiting many of the universities of China. Professor Renwick gave several lectures during his two brief stays in Chengtu, one of them being on wartime literature in England.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
F. Margaret Turner
F. Margaret Turner, Secretary



UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu, China
April, 1944

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., June, 1944

At Easter the campus was looking its best, with a profusion of flowers amid the luxuriant greens of grass and trees. The roses were particularly abundant, among them the rambler which climbs high over the porches and hedges in many places, known here by the descriptive name of "Seven-Li Fragrance". The annual, historic ceremony of the "Opening of the Waters" took place at Kwanhsien early in the month, and the irrigation canals are often brimming with the plentiful supply of water from the mountain rivers. As a number of visitors have said recently, this campus is indeed a haven of peace and beauty, and we realize afresh how fortunate we are to have found such a home for the years of war.

Easter was observed in a number of special services. There was a service on Good Friday afternoon and a communion service in the evening. Early on Easter Sunday a number gathered for a sun-rise service on a little hill just south of the campus. All three University Community Church services were centred round the Easter message, with special music at the seven o'clock Vespers Service. At the close of the nine o'clock morning service, twelve students were baptized. A communion service was also held at eleven o'clock in the morning.

EASTER 1944

On the Sunday following Easter, the Spring Retreat, for both faculty and students of the university, was held in the pleasant grounds of the Szechwan Provincial Agricultural Reconstruction Bureau, under the auspices of the Religious Committee and the Young People's Christian Association. The opening session was conducted by one of the students, and during it one of our alumni gave a short address. This was followed by a talk by Dr. R.O. Jolliffe of the United Church of Canada, who kindly consented to lead the discussion. He covered briefly the chief points of the most excellent outline he had prepared for the discussion on "The Religious Basis of Post-War Reconstruction", based upon the eight principles of the Atlantic Charter. After a few minutes break for relaxation, the group reassembled in a courtyard and discussion was opened. Post-war reconstruction, as in America and Britain, is much in the minds of China's students, and the next hour and a half's discussion was spirited and freely shared by both staff and students. As the material was so vast and complex, we did not get beyond the first principle of non-aggression. This was a real disappointment to some, who had hoped to cover more ground, yet, on the other hand, there was value in the fact that the group was not satisfied with a superficial consideration of any one of the questions, each of which might profitably absorb hours of thought and discussion. As each person present received a mimeographed copy of the outline, it will be possible, and likely that the remainder of the material will be used for discussion in smaller groups. It certainly has aroused interest in the terms of the Atlantic Charter (several persons have requested a copy of the full text of the charter) and will ensure that this particular group will be thoroughly familiar with them. A simple lunch of flat loaves, meat and bean sprouts, eaten in picnic style, and games for those who had sufficient energy on a warm spring day, completed the program. In all about forty to fifty persons took part, students and faculty being about equally represented.

SPRING RETREAT

Three years ago we established a Department of Social Service as an entirely new venture in the history of the University. Today, though its progress has not been spectacular, hampered as it is by the abnormal problems of war-time, its work is widely recognized and respected in this part of the country. There are nine graduate and twenty-eight undergraduate students majoring in social work. The Department seeks different contacts and cooperation with many organizations to give its students extensive experience and the soundest training possible. We wish just to give a brief description of two of its projects here that will show the type of work in which the Department is participating.

IN THE COLLEGES

Although the funds are provided by the government, the graduate students, under the supervision of the Department, will head up the program of the newly established experimental station of the Chengtu Labor Welfare Association. This is the first station of its kind in Chengtu and provides a hostel and tea house where the workers can live for short periods, and where they can meet together. The members of the association will include delegates from 102 labor unions, and the program aims at training the members to take up the whole responsibility for the station themselves. It is anticipated that after experimentation at this station, other stations will be developed. It is the beginning of what should be an important and widespread piece of social work.

The second project is connected with the work of a local charity organization, and arose from the terrible and challenging statistics of infant mortality in certain local orphanages, due to the utter ignorance of the workers in these institutions. In cooperation with the charity organization the Department is conducting a training course for girls of Junior High School grade who are interested in taking up work with infants. The organization provides the necessary funds and the Department the personnel, hoping to reduce such an appallingly high mortality rate by spreading education in infants' care. At present there are twenty-six girls taking this course.

Science education cannot be carried on without a sufficient supply of certain chemicals, thus one of the recent developments of our College of Science, arises from the difficulty of obtaining such supplies in wartime. While the Burma Road was open, we did have hope of occasional shipments reaching us from the States or other countries, but now any such chances are practically non-existent. Therefore, faced with this serious handicap, the Department of Chemistry has turned its energies towards the manufacture of certain essential chemicals. So far they have been successful in making hydrochloric acid of a concentration and quality equal to any imported from abroad. About fifty pounds of this acid was made at the beginning of this semester for our own use. There are locally procurable acids on the market, but those of pure grade are rare and extremely expensive. The department is working on the making of other chemicals, but it is too early to say anything definite yet about their progress.

The College of Agriculture has for many years carried a Division of Farm Machinery. Through it students are trained in this field, with particular reference to local conditions and needs. At the same time research on methods of adapting and improving the existing tools and implements is carried on. Just recently, the China Farm Machinery Company has been organized and plans to produce farm implements and machinery, of types best suited to local use, on a commercial scale. This company has requested the College that Prof. Charles H. Riggs of our Division of Farm Machinery, act as an advisor in this enterprise, and is seeking our cooperation in both research and training. In exchange for this assistance the Company is granting C\$300,000. to the College, and offering facilities for students of the Division to obtain practical experience at its factories. We are delighted to have this opportunity of helping to increase the supply of good and efficient machinery for the

farmer and to enlarge our own efforts in this important aspect of agricultural improvement. Mr. Riggs has already made a trip to the city where the Company is located and he expresses great satisfaction and hope for this new venture.

The Department of Agriculture Economics has been cheered by the granting of a special emergency grant of US\$15,000. from the Rockefeller Foundation, for its work in the coming year. For the past few years, our annual grants from this Foundation for this particular department, have been gradually decreased in accordance with its policy, and this year should have seen the termination of the grant. In view of the extreme financial difficulties of the period, they have, however, come to our aid with this generous grant and we are most grateful for this particular consideration of the need of our work at this critical time.

During the Spring Semester the Religious Committee has been active. This is particularly evident in the fortnightly social gatherings of staff and students on Saturday evenings. The last two or three evenings have attracted many, and there has been worth while discussion of some of the problems that trouble the students, as well as pleasant opportunities of recreation together, enabling staff and students to become better acquainted. The program has been mapped out for the rest of the year and it should be possible to improve upon the good results already obtained.

RELIGIOUS
COMMITTEE
and Y.P.C.A.

The Y.P.C.A., or student's Y.M.C.A. as it is sometimes called, has been able to procure a room for its office. Besides being a center for all business connected with the association, the office also serves as a reading room, particularly of religious material. This organization is also planning to mimeograph accounts of its activities for circulation among its former members in the alumni, in order to maintain contact and interest after graduation.

In our last letter we reported the return of one of our alumni from an investigation trip in the Northwest. During the last month another alumnus returned from an extensive visit to the same area, during which he calculates he travelled not less than 10,000 miles. He was also on a government mission, investigating communications in these regions. He had many interesting things to tell about the provinces through which he travelled.

ALUMNI NOTES

Two other graduates from our College of Agriculture have been working for some time on soil erosion problems in the province of Kansu. They are continuing their work on this important problem in the Soil Erosion Station in Lanchow and other places.

There have been a number of distinguished visitors to Chengtu in the past month, but we do not have space to tell you about them in this letter. We hope that next month we may write at some length about their visits.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu, China
March, 1944

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., July, 1944

We have, during the past month, received one very special piece of news; news that makes us happy in the honor it shows our school and our work. We have been chosen as one of the six institutions in China to send a representative to the United States for one year, under an arrangement made by the Cultural Division of the State Department. Last year this plan was inaugurated and it is being repeated for another year. We deeply appreciate the honor and recognition thus given to us and welcome such an opportunity for contributing to the understanding between our two countries in the cultural and educational field. It also gives us an excellent opportunity, through the representative sent, to renew contact with old friends, make new ones, and gain a first-hand knowledge of wartime conditions in the educational world in America, and a chance to discuss with your cultural leaders the plans that are being formed for post-war programs. It is not decided as yet whom we shall send; we shall hope to be able to announce the name in our next letter.

In the College of Arts, the Division of Philosophy, though small in size, has during our years in the West, carried a heavy load. Every semester it is responsible for a class in Ethics for the entire freshman body of West China Union University, Cheeloo University, Ginling College, as well as our own. To provide necessary reading material for this course a textbook in Chinese, "Ethics and Introduction to Philosophy", prepared by the head of the division in collaboration with another member of the staff, will be published sometime this year. Last semester twenty students of the College of Arts organized a Philosophy Club, which meets every two weeks to discuss subjects of particular interest to themselves, often inviting outside specialists in this field to assist them. They publish their own wall newspaper, and each member selects one particular subject to study. It is a point of interest that the literal meaning of the translation of the name of this club is the "Love of Wisdom Club", whereas the generally accepted Chinese term for philosophy means the "Study of Wisdom". The students have chosen this other name deliberately, feeling that it corresponds more nearly to the true meaning of philosophy.

A new field of exchange is opening up through our College of Science, one which offers immense possibilities. In the past we have had exchanges of publications, botanical collections, and so forth, with other schools and institutions in various countries, particularly in the United States, that have brought us great benefit. This new exchange is of moving pictures. Naturally in wartime, with its complications in shortage of photographic supplies and difficulties of communication, we cannot hope to develop a very extensive exchange arrangement, but a beginning is being made. Through the help of Dr. Joseph Needham of Cambridge University, our Department of Visual Education has received an offer of exchange from the Association of British Scientific Workers. They have offered to send us a number of documentary and educational films and would be glad to receive some pictures of our own making in return. We are most happy to enter into such a scheme and hope this may lead to similar exchanges with other organizations and other countries. This appeals to us as a vital method in helping to create a greater understanding of each other between the different peoples of the world. We, in China, will gain invaluable help in our educational programs, and we believe, our share in widening the knowledge of others about China will not be too small a contribution.

For the last seven years the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture and Forestry has been publishing a small journal, "Economic Facts". At first this appeared at irregular intervals, but since 1942 has been coming out every month. Up to the present thirty numbers have appeared. With the rest of us, the journal has led a difficult existence during these years of war, sometimes almost fading out altogether, due to lack of printing facilities and other obstacles; yet it has struggled through and, in spite of the ever-increasing rise in prices, it can still just cover its own cost of production. Results of research, compilation of data related to current economic problems of agriculture, prices and currency; index numbers of wholesale prices, cost of living, farm prices and many other types of prices make up the contents of the issues. It is of value to government organizations, all students of economic problems and the business man. More than half the regular subscribers to "Economic Facts" live in countries other than China, and we are glad to think that this small publication has been able to help in keeping the outside world informed of important economic trends in China during the abnormal years of war. The limitation of funds makes it impossible for us to attract as many good authors as we would wish, but in time we are hoping we may develop the publication into one of wide authorship and excellent standard. The contents of "Economic Facts" will certainly constitute a valuable record for all interested in China's economic history, particularly in connection with agriculture.

One of our graduates of 1930 came to Chengtu last month to become head of the provincial Agricultural Improvement Station. Another more recent graduate has been sent to the States by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to study soil conservation. At the same time he holds a China Foundation Scholarship for the study of soils. Still another graduate has just returned from an extensive investigation trip in the northwest. He was a member of a group of specialists sent by the Central Planning Commission of the National Government to investigate transportation, conservancy, agriculture, public health, social problems and education in that extensive region.

Coming to our newest alumni, the graduates of Winter 1944, we find that the majority of them are engaged in educational work, teaching in middle schools, normal schools, agricultural schools, and one is the principal of a municipal private school. Half a dozen or so have remained as assistants in various departments in the three colleges and a few are continuing with graduate study. Three have entered government employment in the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Three are working in the National Agricultural Research Bureau and one has a position in connection with raising timber for railway use. Two more have joined the China Agricultural Machinery Company, one the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, and one has work in a bank. Three are employed in military matters and several of the graduates of the College of Science are working in electrical factories.

In the wider life of the whole campus community, a significant event took place on Sunday afternoon, March 5th. On that day the Campus Community Church was formally inaugurated. For some months past a representative committee has been seeking the means of bringing into close relationship under one organization, the three regular Sunday services held on this campus and the activities connected with them. These are the nine o'clock morning service in Chinese, the English Vesper Service at half-past four, and the Vespers in Chinese at seven o'clock. Until the organization of the Community Church there was no definite church which Christian faculty members and students might join, and of which the considerable number of those who have publicly declared their adoption of the Christian faith, since we have come to the west, might be members. There are several churches, under the different missions in the city, but they are too far away to serve the needs of the hundreds of faculty, staff and students who live on

COMMUNITY CHURCH

the campus, or the large number of people living in the extensive residential area around the campus. It is impossible at the moment to contemplate the erection of a church building, but funds are being accumulated for such a purpose in the future. In the meantime the services will continue in the halls formerly used, but the planning and management will be in the hands of one committee. It is hoped that through the church's activities, old members may find ample scope for service and their special interests and new members may learn what it means to be a member of the Christian church. New students from other churches are welcomed into the fellowship of the church when they arrive on the campus, and graduates, leaving for other centers, are introduced to the churches wherever they may be going. There is a great challenge and opportunity for this newly organized Community Church.

At the moment the members of the administration are suffering from chronic headaches in attempting to figure the budget for next year, and find means to spin out the funds available to cover the needs of the present fiscal period. Prices are still going up, with no sign of slackening the speed at which they are rising. However, the report of the College of Agriculture on the spring crops brings us a little comfort. A good spring crop is assured; the wheat, beans and rapeseed are all growing well. Good crops are of the utmost importance in times like the present, for the slightest shortage accelerates the rise in prices to an alarming degree.

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to determine the cause of the problem and the best way to solve it.

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JUL 18 1944
JOINT OFFICE

Never before have so many of our students and staff members remained on the campus during the summer vacation. The tremendous expense of travel forced many students to stay in the dormitories and most of the staff to take their summer at home, and also reduced to a minimum the usual program of summer work. To ease the situation, the five universities ran a summer school over a period of six weeks. With an enrolment of just under four hundred, sixteen courses were offered. At the end of the session, twenty scholarships were granted to students of good ability from occupied areas. Dr. Ko, our Dean of ~~Discipline~~ ^{Studies} was elected director of the summer school, and he and many other members of staff from all the schools were kept well occupied attending to administrative details and teaching.

Religious Activities and Conferences - It has been our custom in other years to discontinue the Faculty Christian Fellowship meetings during vacation, but this year, as so few members were absent, the group voted to continue to meet each week. They have met every Tuesday morning from eight to nine o'clock and have been studying closely the question of how to make religious influence stronger in our school. The Religious Committee has also been meeting and making plans for the coming year.

Lung Ch'uan I and Kwanhsien were two centers of student conference this summer. At the former place, in attractive pine-wooded hills about thirteen or fourteen miles from Chengtu, the Jesus Study Group held two classes on "Jesus as Teacher" in their own lodge. In the first class there were twenty-nine people and thirteen in the second, both faculty and students, Christians and non-Christians. Each class met for three weeks. The findings of these classes from their study and discussions are being put into order and will be reported later.

On "Green City Mountain" a few miles from Kwanhsien, there was a camp all summer, held by the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, which was attended by many students and faculty. Near by the YMCA and YWCA ran a camp for primary school children. Lung Ch'uan I was also the scene of a conference for Church Workers held by the National Christian Council.

Another activity of the summer was the work of a group of nine, who were occupied in the translation of Christian classics into readable Chinese. This was a continuation of work started three years ago, under the Literature Promotion Program of the National Christian Council. The group had the use of two cottages on the summer resort of "White Deer Peak", and each member spent at least four hours of the day translating, beginning the morning with a devotional session together. Pastor Gwoh of the University took part in this work, as well as three other members of our alumni. Pastor Gwoh was engaged in translating the first principles of Origen. Other members were at work on McGiffert's "History of Christian Thought", William James' "Varieties of Religious Experience" and the "Church History" of Eusebius.

Visual Education in the Remote West - Every summer vacation in the past has been an opportunity for carrying on field work, or conducting collecting expeditions of some kind. Again, the high costs prevented the pursuit of our usual activities and no expeditions were made, with the exception of the Department of Visual Education. At the invitation of the governor of Sikang Province, eight members of this department made a strenuous journey to Kangting (formerly known as Tachienlu) the capital of the province.

In June of this year, Governor Liu had visited our Department of Visual Education, seeing among other films the picture "Sikang" which was taken by members of the Department in 1940. In July the department received the invitation to visit Sikang and show films to the people there and take more pictures. The invitation was gladly accepted.

The party set off on August 10 and did not return to Chengtu until a month later. There were certain difficulties in travel, which forced them to spend ten days at Yaan, just inside the border of Sikang. This they had not planned to do, but used their enforced delay showing films to the local people and taking some pictures. The distance from Yaan to Kangting is not great, but it is a strenuous journey, for the elevation rises from 700 metres or so to 2,800 metres above sea level. Much of the road lies through mountains. On reaching Kangting the group received a great welcome, and were royally entertained during their entire stay. One day the entire party had a chance to dress up in Tibetan costume, the clothes being loaned by the descendant of an old prince, who helped the group to put them on correctly. Everyone of the party also picked up a few words of Tibetan, so that they could exchange some remarks with the Tibetans they met on the street and tell them about the shows in the evenings. The group returned with high expectations for the rapid development of visual education in Sikang in the near future, and convinced that this particular form of education has a contribution that it alone can make at this time in these border regions.

Just recently a new hydro-electric plant has been set up in Kangting and it will furnish electricity for that area from November. The old plant has only a capacity of 50 kilowatts, whereas the new one has a capacity of 500 kilowatts. The plant is of very good design and the generators are 1942 models ordered from the United States. The equipment was broken down into small units for transportation and brought to Sikang by land, sea and air, as well as on the backs of men, until the total cost has multiplied the original price one hundred times! The installation of this new power plant promises vast changes and improvements in Kangting and Sikang, and, among other things, visual education will be much easier to promote than in Chengtu.

That the physical means for promoting visual education will be excellent is good news indeed, but greater encouragement was given the members of the party by the eager response and possibilities which they saw at first hand. There was no doubt about the interest of the people in motion pictures, and the governor himself was so impressed by their reactions, that he has decided to allocate C\$1,500,000. to the purchase of equipment for motion picture education. Motion picture education cuts through many of the difficulties prominent in border regions, for it breaks through the greatest of all barriers - language. Education in Sikang is very backward; the people as a whole have no appreciation of its value, and rather than send their own children to school, when ordered to do so, they pay sums of money to others to send substitutes. There was, however, no need to urge or compel anyone to attend the educational movie shows. The audiences gathered together readily and their interest, astonishment and laughter was quick and spontaneous. Visual education can indeed do much to speed up education in this far western province.

The group took with it 50 reels of film, about half of which were reels presented to the Department by Vice-President Wallace. The total audiences of the sixteen different shows given, amounted to 93,272 persons. In addition three new stations for film strip work were set up, making a total of seven such stations in Sikang up to date. In our department at the moment there are two students, who were sent to us through the Education Bureau of Sikang. Another student from this province has already graduated and has been instrumental in helping to arouse the interest of the Sikang officials in the great possibilities of a visual education program.

Activities of the Department of Foreign Languages - The English majors carried on an active program of the English Club during the summer months. Meetings, which were planned and directed by students, helped to unify the reading and other English activities of students staying in Chengtu. The spontaneous interest of the students augurs well for the work of the new year.

During the summer, the department has published a new book of readings to meet the needs of second-semester freshmen. Such an undertaking at the present time faces major obstacles in the cost of paper and labor; but publication has been financed by sales of other texts. However, stocks of all texts are running low, and a program of republication of nearly all will be necessary in the near future.

Exhibition to Stimulate interest in Physics - Early in the vacation the Department of Physics organized a small exhibition of equipment and experiments for our middle school students, demonstrating principles of mechanics, heat, sound, light, electricity and magnetism. It was a great success and the children took the keenest interest in everything exhibited. They were permitted to ask whatever questions they liked and they made good use of this opportunity. The purpose of the exhibition was to make clear some of the fundamentals of Physics to them, and also to stimulate an interest in the subject.

National Honor to University Professor - Dr. Fang-Hsueh Lee, Chemistry Professor and Associate Dean of the College of Science, was recently awarded a high prize by the Ministry of Education for his distinguished contributions in physical chemistry. He discovered an equation expressing the relation between ionic radii and apparent volume of ions in infinitely dilute solutions. Because of this discovery he has won the praise of the authorities in China as well as other countries.

Department of Entomology as Public Benefactor - We, in West China, read with keen interest of the amazing development in insecticides during this war. The powers of DDT fill us with great hope for the future, but meanwhile we must find some more immediate means of exterminating certain insect pests, particularly the bedbug, which seems to find in the wooden beds and wicker furniture, commonly used in refugee dormitories and residences, all it requires to lead a satisfying and expanding life. Anyone who has travelled in the west will have been only too painfully aware of the situation in most of the inns along the roads. Unfortunately, as students travel to Chengtu, many a bedbug catches a free ride to the dormitories, there to settle down and flourish. Our Division of Entomology has been studying the problem and has evolved a steam-generator of local materials, which puts a swift end to the bugs in a bath of live steam. This generator has become popular and is being copied by various institutions on the campus and is now being introduced in other sections of Free China, in treating inns, dormitories and private residences. A year ago, when experimental work was being conducted along this line, this method was the cheapest of all methods tested and cost only 20 cents Chinese currency per double-decker bed.

Comings and Goings - During the summer Mr. Chen Kan-fan and Mr. Tsui Ru-tsun returned to Chengtu after study in the States. The former, who took graduate work in Entomology in the University of Minnesota, is teaching in the Division of Entomology. The latter, after taking advanced work in Extension and Farm Management at Cornell, besides teaching in the Department of Agricultural Economics, has been placed in charge of Agricultural Extension for the Chengtu Plain by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry. We are very glad to have Mr. Chen and Mr. Tsui with us once more.

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner
P. Margaret Turner, Secretary

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JOINT OFFICE
P. Margaret Turner
Sincerely yours,
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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

29th August, 1944

Mr. E. H. Ballou
Mr. C. A. Evans
President Y. G. Chen

Dear Friends:

As we review the work of the University during the past seven years of war and look forward to the future, there are three definite problems in our minds. We know you can give us great assistance as we plan for the post-war period--these days our hopes are high as we look forward to the time when we shall return to Nanking.

1. Mission Personnel. We are placing at the head of the list the great need for mission personnel. This year finds us with the smallest number of missionaries on our staff since the founding of the institution in 1888. Due to furloughs and no replacements, there is one mission family left on the staff this year--Mr. and Mrs. Burl A. Slocum representing the Baptist Board in the College of Agriculture.

The United Christian Missionary Society have loaned us temporarily Misses Gray and Lawrence, both of whom are teaching English. Miss Turner and Miss Priest are missionaries of the Board of Founders, both connected with the administration work.

These five persons represent the mission staff of the University of Nanking. Neither the Presbyterians or the Methodist Board have a single representative, and the United Christian Missionary Society have only "refugee" representatives. This is a very serious situation and we are viewing it with alarm. All three Mission Boards are making token payments in lieu of mission members but the money paid is not sufficient to engage a Chinese professor. We have sent requests for mission staff members many times and continue to head the list with the serious shortage in the Department of Foreign Languages. Although promises are made repeatedly, no person has ever been appointed to relieve or replace Dr. Fern. In addition there is need for at least two more teachers for that department. Both the Colleges of Science and Agriculture will welcome professors, and we hope it will be possible for the mission boards to send well qualified staff members to fill the full quota for the post-war period. It will be a tremendous help if we can count definitely on this support as we plan for the post-war period.

2. Financial support. During the war we have depended to a large extent upon the support from Sustaining Funds. Inflation in China, as a result of the war, has caused great hardship, and has necessitated retrenchment in the entire program. To the present time we have managed without creating a deficit and have faith to believe there will be some way found to finance this year. Even with the greatest economy, the anticipated shortage for this fiscal year will be over ten million Chinese dollars. There are unknown factors--the amount of the appropriation from UCR for 1944-45, the exchange rate for the year, but if we count on the appropriation of 1943-44 and estimate the average exchange at 100:1, the shortage will be about the equivalent of US\$100,000. This is a large amount to secure in America and China before the close of the fiscal year in June 1945. Every effort will be made to raise funds here but we know it will be impossible to find ten million dollars in China in addition to the income we have included in our estimates for this year.

According to the index the cost of living has remained fairly steady since July

29th August, 1944

1st, with only a small increase for the August salaries which are based on the monthly index. On the other hand the price of government rice has been fixed at a higher rate than was anticipated when the budget was prepared. The budget was based on the cost of living doubling during the year, but if conditions improve so we may count on prices remaining fairly steady we may find it is possible to balance the budget without seeking for large additional funds. Naturally we shall keep you informed of the probable needs and the trend of the living costs.

We are taking this opportunity to present the problem to you and to ask your help in finding ways to secure additional funds this year.

3. Post-war Planning. We have read the minutes of the Associated Boards and the report of the "Planning Committee" with keen interest. It was a great surprise to us to learn that it was the opinion of the Associated Boards that all thirteen of the Christian Universities or Colleges should be continued after the war. If this is the decision of the Mission Boards and Boards of Trustees, after careful consideration of the whole problem, we are very happy to abide by their decision and make our plans accordingly.

For your information one of our staff members has returned to Nanking, and is keeping in touch with our staff who remained, but who cannot communicate with us at present, and at the same time keeping us informed of conditions as they exist on our campus and in the city. Of course great care is taken to prevent anyone discovering his connection with us. His last report gives us the information that the furniture and physical equipment of the plant is intact. "You could move in tomorrow and find all the necessary furniture there." Academic books and equipment have been removed, but so far furniture is left. Personal furniture in the residences is gone--but the buildings are in fair condition. This is very encouraging. Nobody knows what may result when the enemy withdraws from the city. We hope our loyal staff and friends will be able to take control of the campus.

Already we are planning for the day we can return. Most likely it will require a long period to move our families and students, but we shall try to send certain groups back at the first possible opportunity.

As you discuss this whole question, will you give us any plans and advice? We shall need funds--how much we cannot say at this stage. We know your committee is making plans for rehabilitation funds and we hope travel back to the various campuses will be included in this budget. We shall keep you informed as we are able to make more definite and concrete plans.

Before I close I will add a few items of general interest. This year 2,741 applicants took the entrance examination and we have admitted a total of 270 with 147 on the waiting list. We are planning for a student body of approximately the same size as 1943-44, but there will be two exceptions. The Ministry of Education has instructed us to double the course for Electrical Engineers this year, and to double the class for the training of specialists in Horticulture. For these two courses they have granted us two million dollars in addition to the general grant, and we are trying to meet this need within the funds available. This will increase the number of students by about eighty to one hundred above the regular college course students. As soon as registration is completed in September we will send you definite figures.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. W. Chang, Acting President

Corbett

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu, China
August 1944

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., October 1944

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Marking the close of a school year of unprecedented financial problems, the joint Baccalaureate Service of the five universities reflected very strongly the increasingly closer contacts with one of the great United Nations - the United States of America. An U. S. Army Chaplain, Captain Leigh Romine, preached the sermon. That it was the best Baccalaureate sermon they had ever heard was the comment of many, and certainly the rapt attention of the none-too-comfortably-seated congregation, the anticipatory smiles and the bursts of appreciative laughter at points driven home with jokes (and all this in a foreign language) bore ample evidence of the keen interest given to Chaplain Romine. The text was: "When Life Judges Us," With telling simplicity and force Chaplain Romine made clear the fact that, no matter what a man professes, no matter what he says, it is finally life itself that judges him and there is no escape from such judgment. The only life that is worth while is the one, that following Christ's teaching, gives freely of itself to others. Captain Romine closed with a blessing on the graduating students and statement that the eyes of China, indeed the eyes of the whole world were upon them. With their training and the challenge of the times they had the opportunity to draw forth the highest judgment of life upon their lives.

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The week following Commencement was an exciting one for our College of Agriculture, indeed for all the agricultural organizations and institutions of this city, for on June 28 Vice-President Wallace reached Chengtu on a short three-day visit. Sixteen agricultural organizations and schools of the Chengtu area had prepared an exhibition in Mr. Wallace's honor, among them being the College of Agriculture and Forestry of our university and that of the National Szechwan University. A great part of the responsibility for the organization and setting up of the exhibition rested with our College of Agriculture and Forestry.

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In closing he expressed his intense desire to see China make the most possible progress in the shortest time possible in industry and in agriculture, and said that it was the earnest wish of the United States to see China go forward rapidly.

Mr. Wallace brought with him a number of agricultural publications, which he presented to the College. They are a most welcome gift. He also brought, from the U. S. Department of State, twenty-five reels of educational moving pictures, to be used in our Visual Education program. These deal with agricultural and scientific subjects, and are arousing intense interest and a wide awareness of America's desire to assist China in forwarding her educational program. With titles, subtitles and sound track already translated into Chinese, these films can be used immediately, and we can assure all who assisted in making them available for use in China that they will be used to their utmost capacity. At the first open square showing of three of them, it was explained that they were a gift from America and the audience gave expression of its appreciation by prolonged cheers and applause.

There is no doubt another semester has begun on West China Union University campus. Even if one had not been aware of the greater number of students about, the aspirations of sopranos, wails of violins, tatoon of pianos and drone of organs have returned to the attack above the University's administrative offices in the Education Building, and announce persistently the resumption of yet another year of school work. This is our seventh fall semester in West China, and has the distinction of being the wettest we have ever experienced. In forty odd days there have been precisely four on which the sun has made any attempt to shine. However, everything goes on much as usual in spite of the gloom, rain and mud, and all activities connected with the opening of a new year have been in full swing.

Enrollment - Registration began on September 7 and classes on the 11th. The following are the figures for the different University colleges and short courses this term:

Regular College Students:

College of Arts	300	
College of Science	315	
College of Agriculture	<u>325</u>	940

Short Courses:

College of Arts	21	
College of Science	226#	
College of Agriculture	<u>85</u>	132#

Graduate Students:

College of Arts	4	
College of Science	7	
College of Agriculture	<u>12</u>	23

Special Students 27 1,122

#The figures from our Chungking Branch of the College of Science are not in yet. Judging from former figures, this should add from about 50 to 60 students, making a grand total of around 1,180.

The Ministry of Education has required the University to conduct two special courses: one in Electrical Engineering and one in Horticulture, with 40 students in each course. For this the Ministry has made a grant of C\$2,000,000. Our enrolment is, therefore, a little higher than we had originally intended it to be. There is, however, such a need for trained personnel of this kind that we are glad to cooperate with the Government in training more people in these fields.

Introducing Christianity to Freshmen - This year, under the auspices of the recently organized Campus Community Church, a systematic series of lectures on "Understanding Christianity" was given during "Freshman Week", that is to say the week just prior to the opening of the semester. The series extended over five days. Each day opened with a devotional session, led by different members of the faculty, and was followed by two lectures in the morning, with a short break of half an hour between them, and two further lectures in the evening. Before the evening lectures there was a short time for singing. The morning lectures dealt with two subjects:

"Backgrounds of the New Testament" and "The Life and Teaching of Jesus Christ", while the evening lectures were on "The History of the Church" and "What it means to be a Christian". Only a few students attended the morning sessions, but there were an average of one hundred or so present at the evening lectures. Coming, as many of our students do, with a very superficial idea of what Christianity means, such a course of instruction in the background and meaning of the Christian faith has tremendous value and possibilities.

In the Colleges - The Division of Philosophy in the College of Arts is offering five new courses this semester. They are: Metaphysics, China's Taoism, British Empiricists, History of Chinese Philosophy and History of Western Philosophy. In addition the head of the division is offering a course on the Philosophy of Religions to the students of all five universities. There are only eight students taking this course, but they represent some of the most intelligent students on the campus. At first some of them were intensely hostile to religious ideas of any kind, but they have already modified their views. We feel that this subject is really important for a Christian institution and also for liberal education generally. The Division is comparatively new, is hampered by a limited budget, and in the past has been still further discouraged by orders from the Ministry of Education to take fewer students. These orders have been protested against persistently, and we now have the satisfaction of receiving permission to continue to take students. Last semester there were only five major students, this semester there are twelve. Besides the publication of the Philosophy Club magazine, reported in an earlier letter, four of the major students have published a weekly to encourage critical and reflective thinking about college life. The circulation is surprisingly large, only four days after publication almost 950 copies had been sold.

A freshman in the Department of Physics in the College of Science is arousing considerable interest. He is a very brilliant boy. He has already completed all the requirements of the mathematical students in the college: advanced calculus, modern algebra, differential equations, etc. He has a marked ability for developing the idea of a mathematical conception. He has been exempted from the calculus course and excused from general mathematics, having satisfied his examiners that he is proficient in these subjects. The Physics Department staff have great hopes for the contribution he may make to pure science. Quite in line with the brilliant students of history, he is badly off financially. He has a clever sister who is a graduate student in our Department of Chemistry, and a younger brother and sister in our local branch middle school who are showing great promise.

On September 16 the Division of Plant Pathology of the College of Agriculture celebrated its 20th Anniversary by inviting a small group of interested persons to an exhibition, demonstrating the main activities of the Division, and a simple tea. In a speech the present head of the Division outlined the history of its growth and its present work. When the Division was first set up the teaching staff consisted of one professor, now there are three professors, five instructors and several assistants. Nearly thirty men have graduated from the Division and they are widely scattered all over China, and one or two are in the United States. The curriculum has been strengthened to eleven undergraduate and ten post-graduate courses. There are three divisions of research work: taxonomy, breeding and disease control. The herbarium of 4,800 specimens contains examples of 1,200 species, eleven of them new ones. Work is going ahead on the breeding of wheat, barley, millet and rice. The Division has contributed nearly seventy articles on special problems of breeding, disease control and mycological studies, "Notes on Chinese Fungi" being particularly complete. The library of the division, thanks to the devotion of those who packed it for the long trip to Szechwan from Nanking, is the most complete of its kind in Free China.

The small exhibition consisted of charts demonstrating the number of graduates from the division, the location of the graduates at the present time, photographs of different types of plant diseases being studied, etc. One of the most challenging charts revealed the value of different crops lost through disease each year, expressing the loss first in terms of grain, then in cash and finally in war equipment of the equivalent value. This made abundantly clear that plant breeding and the study of plant diseases and their control has a direct and very vital contribution to make in China's present struggle.

The work of our Department of Agricultural Economics is being made more widely available to the public. At the request of the Central Daily News, beginning from September 1st, reports on the prices of seven commodities: rice, wheat, flour, rapeseed oil, pork, cloth, fuel wood and soap, are being regularly published in that paper. At the end of each week the prices of the a greater number of important commodities are also printed.

Director of UCR visits Chengtu - We were delighted that Dr. McConaughey, Director of United China Relief, was able to spend a few days in Chengtu during the month, which gave many of us an opportunity of meeting him in person, hearing him speak and asking him questions. Dr. McConaughey met with the presidents and several small groups, and one afternoon was officially welcomed at a tea reception by the faculties of all five universities. This visit enabled us to express directly our appreciation of all UCR has done for us and explain our present difficulties and needs.

Comings and Goings - We are very glad to have Mr. Chu Yong-chang back with us after his period of study in the States. Mr. Chu has been taking advanced work in Political Science in Syracuse and Harvard Universities, and is now working in connection with the alumni association in Chengtu.

We also welcome Miss Helen Smyth of the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, who is giving part-time to the Department of Foreign Languages during her enforced absence from her own institution. She is teaching one course in English, and in addition is giving a course in religion and carrying on student work on the campus.

Alumni Notes - We are proud to know that of the delegates from China who have gone to the States to work with UNRRA, fifty per cent are graduates or old faculty members from our College of Agriculture and Forestry. Two of our recent graduates have gained honor for their school by passing examinations for scholarships for study abroad, awarded by the China Foundation and the Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund. Indeed, one of these men has passed both of the examinations and has the choice of taking his advanced study in England or the States. News has come from two more of our alumni, who are working in Burma with the Chinese Expeditionary Army. One of these men has been wounded, but we are glad to hear he has made a good recovery.

With best wishes,

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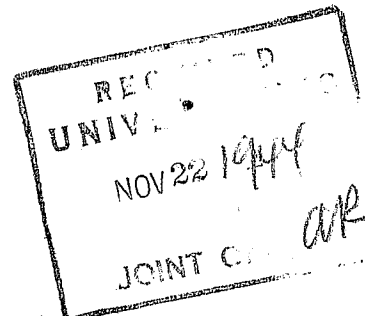
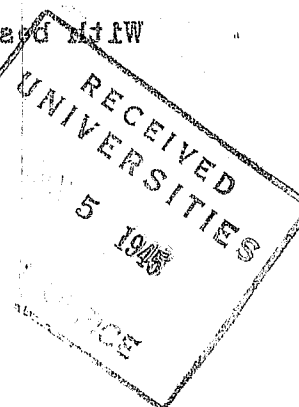
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VISIT FROM VICE-PRESIDENT WALLACE

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In describing the climate of Chengtu, one authority optimistically notes that out of a month twenty days may be cloudy. That seems an understatement this year, for nearly every day of September and October has been overcast and wet. So great has been the rainfall that it is having a disastrous effect on transportation. The main highways have stone surfaces, but many of the subsidiary roads are made of earth, and transportation on them becomes entirely impossible under present conditions. We are, therefore faced with a very serious problem in getting a sufficient supply of rice to feed students and staff, for many of the warehouses are along the subsidiary roads and it is out of the question to haul heavy loads of rice through the mud. The rain is also having the quite unneeded effect of speeding up the rise in prices.

The new term is now well under way. The Sunday morning services have been resumed in the Gymnasium Auditorium, having been held in a smaller hall during the vacation. This year, as Miss Stella Graves, who used to direct the choir, has returned to the States, Mrs. Lucy Yeh of Ginling College is in charge of the music. The evening service has been resumed and Miss Margaret Dow of the American Board is taking over the direction of that choir.

Religious Activities and Fall Retreat - Our Faculty Christian Fellowship has changed the day of its weekly meetings to Wednesday afternoon. This will enable the members who are interested to attend the meetings of the Democracy Group, which is a general meeting for all interested, at which matters relating to democracy are discussed. The YPCA and Religious Committee held a retreat early in the term, to consider and plan for the work of the year. The new chairman of the YPCA (Young People's Christian Association) is a graduate of Yale in China and West China Theological College, and is now taking agricultural training in the University. He is a fine leader and we have great hopes for the organization during this year. The faculty and students are getting together again, every other Saturday evening, through the social group organized by the Religious Committee and the YPCA. The first meeting was held on October 7 and the speakers were two members of the Presbyterian Mission who had spent more than ten months in reaching Chengtu from the States. They gave most interesting accounts of their wanderings over the face of the globe.

On Sunday, October 29, the faculty and students held a joint retreat in a beautiful bamboo grove beside one of the four most famous Buddhist temples of this region. The day was perfect, the sun actually shone and we could even feel the warmth of its rays as they slanted through the tall sprays of bamboo. The chief speaker was Bishop T.K. Shen of Sian. He gave an excellent talk on a "New Philosophy of Life". The group of about seventy people then broke up into four smaller units for discussion of a number of topics that had already been prepared by the Religious Committee. The topic that seemed to attract most attention was the statement that "Religion is the Opium of the People". The conclusion reached was that false religion is certainly an opium, but true religion is a vitamin. After the discussion groups had met, each leader reported on the discussion in his particular group and Bishop Shen made a summary. The meeting then closed with prayer offered by two or three persons. Finally all partook of a picnic lunch of bread, meat and peanuts under the bamboos.

In the Colleges - In connection with the Department of Foreign Languages, in the College of Arts, a new reading room has been opened. This room is Dr. Fenn's former office, which has been enlarged somewhat. It houses two collections and serves two main purposes:

- (1) It provides a place where majors in English may work between classes and where they have access to a considerable number of reference and other

Books. These books are largely from Dr. Fenn's private library, which he has loaned to the Department.

- (2) It also serves as a home for a Library of American Culture. This library though on a small scale as yet, may prove the nucleus for a collection of Americana unique in China. The start has been made possible by several gifts of books from the Department of State of the United States of America as a result of requests which Dr. Fenn has been pressing for several years. These books are given to improve the course in American Culture, which Dr. Fenn has been offering but will be available for the public to use in the Reading Room. Dr. Fenn's own books on American history and literature have also been loaned to the library for the time being.

In addition, it is expected frequent exhibits of pictorial material will be presented to small audiences by means of a projector which is part of the Library. Use will be made of film strips on American life now in the care of the Department of Visual Education and of kodachrome slides which have been promised.

An interesting piece of cooperation of recent months, has been the setting up of a Regional Office of the United Nations Picture-News Office, which is being run by our Department of Visual Education in the College of Science as a project of this department. The office is set up by the ^{American} Office of War Information, the British Ministry of Information and the Chinese Ministry of Information. The head office is in Chungking. The plan is to set up four to six regional offices in key cities. The Chengtu Regional Office covers distribution in Western Szechwan and Sikong. There are already 38 substations with 13 of them in Chengtu city, and over 100 rolls of slide films with Chinese captions, and about 40 with English captions, are in circulation. During October 86 shows were held, 431 rolls were shown and the total audience attending the shows amounted to 77,709 persons. Actually, these figures are not final for the month as some of the statistics are not yet in.

The National Committee on Student Relief has elected 14 students in need of aid, to serve with the Visual Education Department in this project. Two students work together, one as the operator and the other as commentator. Films are shown by each pair of students once a week, and it is hoped to increase this to twice a week soon. After a short training course, the students started work immediately. They are given freedom to explore places suitable for shows, such as clubs, universities, middle and primary schools, dormitories, shops, tea houses, social service centres, private homes, etc., and they are very enthusiastic about the work. This project not only extends our exhibition program, but is also a force in spreading the merit of the medium of visual education and, therefore, in turn brings about more potential workers in this field.

The College of Agriculture has had the offer of a very fine piece of cooperation, which it has been delighted to accept. The International Harvester Company of Chicago is granting two chairs of Agricultural Engineering, one at National Central University in Chungking and the other at the University of Nanking, Chengtu, for a period of three years. Under this arrangement, the company will pay expenses of travel and salary for two men from the States over a period of three years and will also meet the expenses for certain necessary imported equipment and machinery over the same period. The company also proposes to arrange for and finance twenty scholarships in American colleges and universities for Chinese students who are graduates of

Agricultural Engineering schools in China. These are to be divided into two groups, ten the first year and ten more the second year, each to study for two years. Besides having a chance to study in college or university, the students will be given opportunities of studying manufacture of agricultural machinery in factories and the operation and servicing in the field. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Education will assist with the financing of such a scheme.

Comings and Goings - Dr. William P. Fenn, head of the Department of Foreign Languages, left for the States with his family early in the month. During the past weeks quite a number of missionaries who have had to leave other parts of China, due to war conditions, have arrived in Chengtu. Still others have come directly from the States, whose stations are now in the hands of the Japanese, and they will wait in Chengtu until such time as they can go into their own fields of work. They are being of great assistance to the work here and the University is hoping to get some aid in the Department of Foreign Languages.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner

P. Margaret Turner, Secretary

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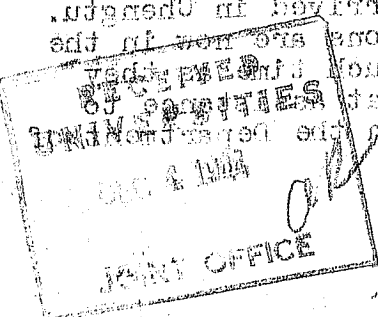
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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu, China
October 1944

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., November 1944

SUMMER SCHOOL Never before have so many of our students and staff members remained on the campus during the summer vacation. The tremendous expense of travel forced many of the students and most of the staff to stay in Chengtu. To ease the situation, the five universities ran a summer school over a period of six weeks, with Dr. Ko, our Dean of Studies, as Director. Sixteen courses were offered with an enrollment of just under four hundred.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES The Faculty Christian Fellowship meetings, usually discontinued during the summer, were held regularly every Tuesday morning from eight to nine o'clock, studying closely the question of how to make religious influence stronger in our school. The Religious Committee has also been meeting and making plans for the coming year.

Lungchuan and Kwanhsien were two centers of student conferences this summer. At the former place, in attractive pine-wooded hills about thirteen or fourteen miles from Chengtu, the Jesus Study Group held two classes on "Jesus as Teacher" in their own lodge. In the first class there were twenty-nine people and thirteen in the second, both faculty and students, Christians and non-Christians. Each class met for three weeks.

On Green City Mountain, a few miles from Kwanhsien, there was a camp all summer held by the San-Min-Chu-I Youth Corps, which was attended by many students and faculty. Near by the YMCA and YWCA ran a camp for primary school children. Lungchuan was also the scene of a conference for Church Workers held by the National Christian Council.

At the invitation of the Governor of Sikang Province, eight members of the Department of Visual Education made a strenuous journey to Kangting (formerly known as Tachienlu) the capital of that remote province. In June of this year the Governor had visited our Department of Visual Education and had seen among other films the picture "Sikang," which had been taken by members of the Department in 1940. In July the Department received the invitation to return to Sikang, show films to the people there, and take more pictures. The invitation was gladly accepted.

VISUAL EDUCATION IN REMOTE WEST

The party set off on August 10 and did not return to Chengtu till a month later. Difficulties of travel forced them to spend ten days at Yaan, just inside the border of Sikang. This they had not planned to do, but they used their enforced delay showing films to the local people and taking some pictures. The distance from Yaan to Kangting is not great, but it involves a strenuous journey, for the elevation rises from 2,300 feet to 9,200 feet above sea level. Much of the road lies through the mountains. On reaching Kangting the group received a great welcome and were royally entertained during their entire stay. One day the entire party had a chance to dress up in Thibetan costume, the clothes being loaned by the descendant of a prince who helped the group put them on correctly. They also picked up Thibetan words, so that they could tell the people about the evening shows.

There was no doubt about the interest of the people in motion pictures, and the Governor was so impressed by their reactions that he allocated NC\$1,500,000

to the purchase of equipment for motion picture education, which cuts through many of the difficulties prominent in border regions, especially the barrier of language. Education in Sikang is very backward; the people as a whole have no appreciation of its value, and rather than send their own children to school when ordered to do so, they pay for substitutes. But there was no need to urge or compel anyone to attend the educational movie shows, for the audiences gathered readily and their interest, astonishment and laughter were quick and spontaneous.

The group took with it fifty reels of film about half of which had been presented to the Department by Vice-President Wallace. The total attendance for sixteen shows was 93,272 persons. Two students have been sent to us through the Educational Bureau of Sikang to study visual education and another student from this province has already graduated and has helped to arouse the interest of Sikang officials in the possibilities of a visual education program.

Just recently a new hydro-electric plant has been set up in Kangting and will furnish electricity for that area from November. The generators are 1942 models ordered from the United States and will furnish 500 kilowatts as compared with the old plant which furnished 50 kilowatts. The equipment was broken down into small units for transportation and was brought to Sikang by land, sea and air, as well as on the backs of men, until the total cost has multiplied the original price one hundred times. This new power plant promises vast changes and improvements in Kangting and Sikang, and will make visual education much easier to promote.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY Dr. Fang-hsuei Lee, Chemistry Professor and Associate Dean of the College of Science, was recently awarded a high prize by the Ministry of Education for his distinguished contributions in physical chemistry. He discovered an equation expressing the relation between ionic radii and the apparent volume of ions in infinitely dilute solutions. Because of this discovery he has won the praise of the authorities in China as well as other countries.

PHYSICS EXHIBITION During the vacation the Department of Physics organized a small exhibition of equipment and experiments for our middle school students, demonstrating principles of mechanics, heat, sound, light, electricity and magnetism. It was a great success and the children took the keenest interest in everything exhibited. They were permitted to ask whatever questions they liked and they made good use of the opportunity.

PROFESSORS RETURN During the summer Mr. Chen Kan-fan and Mr. Tsui Ru-tsun returned to Chengtu after study in the States. The former, who took graduate work in Entomology in the University of Minnesota, is teaching in the Division of Entomology. The latter, after taking advanced work in Extension and Farm Management at Cornell, is teaching in the Department of Agricultural Economics, and has been placed in charge of Agricultural Extension for the Chengtu Plain by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. We are glad to have Mr. Chen and Mr. Tsui with us once more.

P. Margaret Turner
Secretary

Roll in War

This month has seen a change in the atmosphere of this campus and an unprecedented interest in military service among the students. Stimulated by the national crises, it has witnessed the greatest change since the University moved to West China nearly seven years ago. On several mornings large crowds of students and faculty have gathered in front of the Administration Building and the Main Gate with much excitement and strings of fire crackers suspended from long poles, to give student recruits a rousing send off, as they leave for training in different services. A number of students have responded with considerable enthusiasm to the government's request for recruits in three different groups for wartime service. The first is the "Hundred Thousand Youth Army", which is being recruited entirely from the student class, and is to be trained in China. The second is the Expeditionary Force to fight on the Burma front; they are to get their training in India under the American Army. The third is the Air Force and these volunteers receive training in the United States. Besides, all the interns of the medical schools have been called up to serve at the front, as well as the senior students of the School of Pharmacology of West China Union University. A special course of lectures on wartime medical practice has been given to medical and nursing students and faculty, and every day there are classes in first aid and nurses' aid training for students and faculty members.

Such changes cannot take place without influencing the lives of the institutions. In the medical schools courses are being concentrated and speeded up. In all schools some afternoon courses are being eliminated to enable students and faculty to attend first aid and nurses' aid courses. There is much unrest and a subsequent lack of concentration in school work as students wonder and consider where their duty lies.

In the University about 190 men have signed to join up. Eighty-three are going into the "Hundred Thousand Youth Army", 32 into the Expeditionary Force and 76 into the Air Force. Quite a number of these have already left, and letters have come from India describing camp life there. The first group to receive training in Szechuan will leave on December 20. About 60 girls are taking training as first aid workers and nurses' aids.

Just at the time when the government was pressing for student volunteers, Dr. Frank Price visited Chengtu for a few days. Coming as he did, almost directly from the States, he gave a number of talks to different groups, telling of America's war effort, and urging the students to take their part in China's struggle. As many of you know, Dr. Price is heading up the training of interpreters to work with the American Army in China, and he appealed to students and young faculty members to help in this field also.

In the Colleges - Transportation is one of the major problems of China, and it has increased in gravity as the years of war have passed. Our College of Science is contributing its mite toward the solution of this difficulty by training students as technicians for auto maintenance and repair in a two-year course. Four classes have already graduated and all graduates are working along the highways. At present there are 47 students in the course, 18 in the second year and 29 in the first year. This year we are especially fortunate to have in charge of the course a professor who is well known as an authority on automobile instruction and to have the services of a member of the Friends Ambulance Unit to be responsible for our auto repair shop.

This past month saw the departure of 28 of our younger staff members for Chungking in order to take the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's

examination for those wishing to go to the States for a year's practical training under Lend-Lease funds. The arrangement is that the successful candidates will spend the year in the States gaining practical experience in their particular field. The results of the examination will be known around December 15. Most of these men have good hopes of qualifying.

The Head of the Department of Botany has for some time been engaged in a study of different rubber plants and their adaptability in China. He has published a book: "Rubber Plants and the Rubber Industry", which has aroused the interest of a number of people. Seeds of rubber plants have already been received from Siskiang - "Russian Dandelion" - from India - "Calystigia Grandiflora" - and also from the United States - "Gauyule Rubber". These seeds were planted last spring with the aim to discover the suitability of growing rubber plants in China, particularly in some of the more arid uncultivated regions of the Southwest. The seedlings are doing fine. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has granted \$60,000. in the past for this project, and other organizations have promised grants.

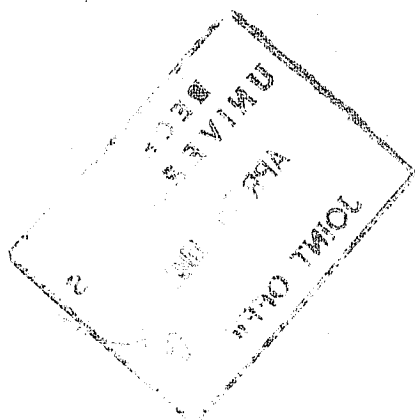
Visit of Religious Leaders - At the end of the month two prominent religious leaders visited the campus. Bishop Yu Pin, head of the Roman Catholic Church in China and Pastor Peng Fu, a leading evangelist of the Lutheran Church. Bishop Yu spoke once to the students at an outdoor meeting and a large crowd gathered to hear him. Pastor Peng gave a series of addresses each evening for five nights, dealing particularly with religious questions for army recruits.

Alumni Notes - Recent news from alumni members informs us that one of our alumni is now working in the Central Agricultural Experiment Station and is in charge of the Wheat Breeding in that station. Another alumnus, who has had experience in the Post Office, has been sent to learn the Tibetan language under the Ministry of Communications so that he may take up a position in Tibet later.

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner

P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary



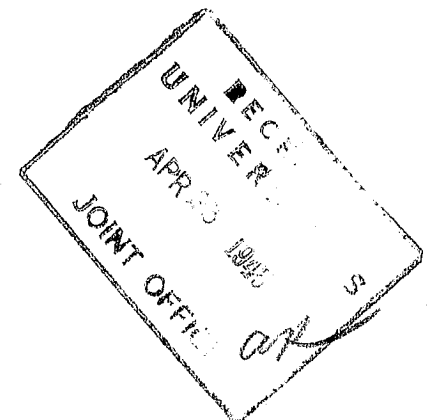
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P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary



UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu, China
in October and November, 1944

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., December, 1944

UNITED NATIONS PICTURE NEWS

A Regional Office for United Nations Picture News has been set up in the Visual Education Department of our College of Science by the American Office of War Information, the British Ministry of Information and the Chinese Ministry of Information. This Chengtu Regional Office covers Western Szechwan and Sikong, and already has thirty-eight sub-stations. Over 100 rolls of slide films with Chinese captions, and about 40 with English captions are in circulation. Eighty-six shows were held in October, 431 rolls were shown and the total audience amounted to 77,709 persons.

The National Committee on Student Relief has elected fourteen students in need of aid, to serve with the Visual Education Department in this project. Two students work together, one as operator and the other as commentator. Films are shown by each pair of students once a week, and it is hoped to increase this to twice a week soon. After a short training course, the students started work immediately. They are given freedom to explore places suitable for shows such as clubs, universities, middle and primary schools, dormitories, shops, tea houses, social service centers, private homes, etc., and they are very enthusiastic about their work.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.'S OFFER

The International Harvester Company of Chicago is financing two chairs of Agricultural Engineering, one at National Central University in Chungking and the other at the University of Nanking, for a period of three years. Under this arrangement the company will pay salary and travel expenses for two men from the States during this three-year period, and will also meet the expenses of importing necessary equipment and machinery.

The Company also proposes to finance twenty scholarships in America for Chinese students who are graduates of agricultural engineering schools in China. These are to be divided into two groups, ten the first year and ten more the second year, each to study for two years. They will be given opportunities to study the manufacture of agricultural machinery and operation and servicing in the field. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Education will assist in carrying out this scheme.

INTRODUCING FRESHMEN TO CHRISTIANITY

This year under the auspices of the recently organized Campus Community Church, a series of lectures on "Understanding Christianity" was given during Freshman Week, just prior to the opening of the semester. The series extended over five days. Each day opened with a devotional session, and was followed by two lectures in the morning with a short break of half an hour between them, and two further lectures in the evening. The morning lectures dealt with two subjects: "Backgrounds of the New Testament," and "The Life and Teachings of Jesus," while the evening lectures were on "The History of the Church" and "What It Means to Be a Christian." Only a few students attended the morning sessions, but there was an average of one hundred or so present at the evening lectures. As many of our students come with a very superficial idea of what Christianity means, such a course of instruction has tremendous value and possibilities.

A RETREAT IN A BAMBOO GROVE

On Sunday, October 29, the faculty and students hold a joint retreat in a beautiful bamboo grove beside one of the most famous Buddhist temples of this region. The day was perfect, the

sun actually shone and we could feel the warmth of its rays as they slanted through the tall sprays of bamboo. The chief speaker was Bishop T. K. Shen of Sian. He gave an excellent talk on "A New Philosophy of Life." The group of about seventy people then broke up into four smaller units for discussion. The topic that seems to attract most attention was the statement that "religion is the opium of the people." The conclusion reached was that false religion certainly is an opium, but true religion is a vitamin.

The new chairman of the YPCA (Young People's Christian Association) is a graduate of Yale-in-China and West China Union Theological College, and is now taking agricultural training in the University of Nanking. He is a fine leader and we have great hopes for the organization during the year.

NEW COURSES IN PHILOSOPHY

The Division of Philosophy in the College of Arts is offering five new courses this semester. They are: Metaphysics, China's Taoism, British Empiricists, History of Chinese Philosophy, and History of Western Philosophy. In addition the head of the Division is offering a course on the Philosophy of Religions to the students of all five universities.

The Division of Philosophy is comparatively new, is hampered by a limited budget, and in the past has been still further discouraged by orders from the Ministry of Education to take fewer students. These orders have been protested against persistently, and we now have the satisfaction of receiving permission to continue to take students. Last semester there were only five major students, this semester there are twelve. Besides the publication of the Philosophy Club magazine, four of the major students have published a weekly to encourage critical and reflective thinking about college life. The circulation is surprisingly large, only four days after publication almost 950

copies had been sold.

ENROLLMENT

The following are the figures for the different colleges of the University and the short courses this term:

Regular College Students

College of Arts.....	300	
College of Science	315	
College of Agriculture	325	940

Short Courses

College of Arts	21	
College of Science	26	
College of Agriculture	85	132

Graduate Students

College of Arts	4	
College of Science	7	
College of Agriculture	12	23

Special Students 27

Total at Chengtu 1,122

Chungking Branch

College of Science	150
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Grand Total 1,272

The Ministry of Education has required the University to conduct two special courses: one in electrical engineering and one in horticulture. For this the Ministry has made a grant of C\$2,000,000. Our enrollment is therefore a little higher than we originally intended it to be.

ALUMNI NOTES

We are proud to learn that of the persons who have gone to the States to work with UNRRA, fifty percent are graduates or old faculty members of our College of Agriculture and Forestry.

P. Margaret Turner,
Sec'y

Written in Chengtu, West China
in November and December, 1944

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., May 1945

A ROUSING SEND-OFF FOR RECRUITS

November saw a change in the atmosphere of this campus and an unprecedented interest in military service among the students. On several mornings large crowds of students and faculty gathered in front of the Administration Building and the Main Gate with much excitement and strings of firecrackers suspended from long poles, to give student recruits a rousing send-off, as they left for training in different services.

A number of students have responded with considerable enthusiasm to the Government's request for recruits in three different groups for wartime service. The first is "The Hundred Thousand Youth Army," which is being recruited entirely from the student class, and is being trained in China. The second is the Expeditionary force to fight on the Burma front; they are to get their training in India under the American army. The third is the Air Force and these volunteers receive training in the United States.

About 190 Nanking University men have signed up. Eighty-three are going into "The Hundred Thousand Youth Army," 32 into the Expeditionary Force, and 76 into the Air Force. Quite a number of these have already reached India and letters have come describing life there. About sixty girls are taking training as first-aid workers and nurses' aids. Besides, all the interns of the two medical schools have been called up to serve at the front, as well as the senior students in the School of Pharmacy of West China Union University.

CHRISTMAS BROUGHT CHEER AMID ANXIETY

Our seventh Christmas in Chengtu was preceded by a spell of exceptionally cold weather and extremely critical news from the front. Fortunately before the actual arrival of Christmas, both the

weather and the news took a decided turn for the better, bringing a sense of relief and relaxation of tension so that we were able to observe this season of the Christian year with hearts and minds freed from pressing anxiety.

U. S. SERVICE MEN HEAR "MESSIAH"

Once more the Five Universities Choir sang selections from Handel's "Messiah" on two successive nights to a crowded hall. There was, however, a new element in the audience this year to whom this well-known music meant a great deal. I refer to members of the U. S. armed forces. For them it was one thing at the Christmas season that carried them back home, and several expressed their delight and surprise that in such a remote part of the world they were able to hear the same music that they would hear in their own homes.

The presence of these men also brought the community the privilege of hearing a fine male choir singing carols. The same choir paid a visit to the University Hospital on this campus, and sang a song in each ward. In turn, various student groups sang carols in the army hospital. At the T.B. Sanatorium a group of students sang at a candle light service held out in the open. At our Middle School play, a collection was taken of money and clothing for the poor children attending our Social Service Department's Community Center.

SPECIAL COURSES IN AUTO MAINTENANCE

Transportation is one of the major problems of China. Our College of Science is contributing its mite toward the solution by training students as technicians for auto maintenance and repair in a two-year course. Four classes have already graduated and all graduates are working along the high-

ways. At present there are 47 students in the course, 18 in the second year and 29 in the first. We are specially fortunate to have in charge of the course a professor who is a well known authority on automobile instruction and to have the services of a number of the Friends Ambulance Unit for our auto repair shop.

VISIT OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS

At the end of November two prominent religious leaders visited the campus. Bishop Yu Pin, head of the Roman Catholic Church in China and Pastor Peng Fu, a leading evangelist of the Lutheran Church. Bishop Yu spoke once to the students at an outdoor meeting and a large crowd gathered to hear him. Pastor Peng gave a series of addresses each evening for five nights, dealing particularly with religious questions for army recruits.

CAN CHINA PRODUCE RUBBER?

The Head of the Department of Botany has for some time been engaged in a study of different rubber plants and their adaptability in China. He has published a book: "Rubber Plants and the Rubber Industry," which has aroused the interest of a number of people. Seeds of rubber plants have already been received from Sinkiang - "Russian Dandelion;" from India - "Calystigia Grandiflora;" and from the United States - "Gauyule Rubber." These seeds were planted last spring with the aim to discover the suitability of growing rubber plants in China, particularly in some of the more arid uncultivated regions of the Southwest. The seedlings are doing fine. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has granted CN \$60,000 in the past for this project, and other organizations have promised grants.

LEND-LEASE FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURE

Twenty-eight younger faculty members of the College of Agriculture went to Chungking in November to take examinations set by the Ministry of Agriculture to pick suitable men to go to

the States for a year's practical experience in their particular fields under Lend-Lease funds. Twenty-one qualified and are awaiting further instructions. It is an honor to the institution that so many of its members should be successful, but it also threatens to thin out our teaching staff in the College of Agriculture to an alarming degree. It will put a heavy burden on the senior faculty members. It is our hope that with this valuable training experience these men will be able to render great assistance to China in the post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation period.

ALUMNI NOTES

Considerable honor has come to several of our alumni recently. Mr. Lu Pei-chang, a graduate of the class of 1921, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Finance. Formerly Mr. Lu was chief Secretary to the Minister of Finance and later Head of the Treasury.

We were glad to learn that Professor Han lih-wu, a graduate of the class of 1924, is appointed Vice-Minister of Education. Mr. Han was formerly a professor in the University of Nanking and then Head of the Department of Political Science of National Central University. He spent two years in England and has his M.A. from the University of Wisconsin. Last year he was a member of the Chinese Goodwill Mission to Great Britain.

The China Chemical Society has elected President Y. G. Chen and Dr. Tai An-pang (Head of the Department of Chemistry) to be supervisor and counsellor for the term of 1944-46 and 1945-47 respectively.

Prof. Yin Lien-keng has been invited to India for a period of six months to carry out some agricultural research.

P. Margaret Turner
Secretary

Our seventh Christmas in Chengtu was preceeded by a spe~~all~~l of exceptionally cold weather and extremely critical news from the front. Fortunately, before the actual arrival of Christmas, both the weather and the war news took a decided turn for the better, bringing a sense of relief and relaxation of tension, so that we were able to observe this season of the Christian year with hearts and minds freed from pressing anxiety. In our own group, however, the joy which is experianced as we recall the Christmas story and its message was mingled with sorrow. In the week just before and just after Christmas we lost two members of our staff. One was Daniel Koo, who had joined our faculty as Dean of General Affairs only a few months ago. He succumbed to tuberculosis, to which he had been subject in the past. His loss is a serious blow to our own school as well as to Christian education as a whole in China. Our hearts go out in sympathy to his wife and three small children in Shanghai. The other staff member was the young wife of one of the faculty members of the College of Agriculture, who was only thirty-three years old. Because of these deaths, and the extreme financial difficulties of the time, our group decided not to exchange gifts at all, but to contribute such help as we could to lessen the funeral expenses and hospital bills for these two families. In these days even the simplest funeral runs into tens of thousands of dollars.

Christmas 1944 - The Christmas message, nevertheless, did not fail to reach our hearts. There were a number of different occasions upon which the Christmas story was brought again forcefully to our minds. On the Friday a week before Christmas, it had been planned to show pictures of the life of Christ in the open, on the same screen as is used for the Open Square Shows. Unfortunately, the night was too cold so the pictures were shown in the Gymnasium Auditorium, where about eight hundred could be seated and many others stand to see the pictures and hear the recorded sacred music. On the Saturday before Christmas we held our annual party for the staff and their families. From the smallest children to the staff members, all had a share in this program. One of the most attractive items was a song by some of the tinies, in which a number of the children stood holding candles so as to make a pyramid which looked like a lighted Christmas tree, while the rest danced around it singing. The Middle School play, which had been performed to the Middle School group the day before, was given again and greatly appreciated. A collection of money and clothing was taken up for the poor children attending our Social Service Department's Community Center. The money and clothing was collected in the sack of a rather unusual Santa Claus, who carried a gun - one he had picked up near Kweilin on his way to Chengtu (as he explained) and which he used for carrying his sack.

On the following day, Christmas Eve, the Middle School performed their play once more in a hall in the city, and invited middle school children from schools in the city to attend. There was a large crowd present, and although to most of these children the Christmas story was new and strange, they took a great interest in the play and joined with vigor in the singing of carols.

The ten o'clock service on the Sunday morning before Christmas was a special carol service, at which the choir sang carols from many countries. The singing was very beautiful and the service meant a great deal to many of us. This choir is made up of students from Ginling College and the University of Nanking, and is under the direction of Mrs. Lucy Leng Yeh of Ginling College. Once more the Five Universities' Choir sang selections from Handel's "Messiah" on two successive nights to a crowded hall. There was, however, a new element in the audience this year to whom this well known music meant a great deal.

Our seventh Christmas in Chongqing was preceded by a spell of exceptionally cold weather and extremely critical news from the front. Fortunately, before the actual arrival of Christmas, both the weather and the war news took a decided turn for the better, bringing a sense of relief and relaxation of tension, so that we were able to observe this season of the Christian year with hearts and minds freed from pressing anxiety. In our own group, however, the joy which is experienced as we recall the Christmas story and its message was mingled with sorrow. In the week just before and just after Christmas we lost two members of our staff. One was Daniel Koo, who had joined our faculty as Dean of General Affairs only a few months ago. He succumbed to tuberculosis, to which he had been subject in the past. His loss is a serious blow to our own school as well as to Christian education as a whole in China. Our hearts go out in sympathy to his wife and three small children in Shanghai. The other staff member was the young wife of one of the faculty members of the College of Agriculture, who was only thirty-three years old. Because of these deaths, and the extreme financial difficulties of the time, our group decided not to exchange gifts at all, but to contribute such help as we could to lessen the funeral expenses and hospital bills for these two families. In these days even the simplest funeral runs into tens of thousands of dollars.

Christmas 1944

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I refer to members of the US Armed Forces. For them it was one thing at the Christmas season that carried them back home - and several expressed their delight and surprise that in such a remote part of the world they were able to hear the same music that they would hear in their own homes. The presence of these men also brought the community the privilege of hearing a fine male choir singing carols. The same choir paid a visit to the University Hospital on this campus, and sang a song in each ward. In turn, various student groups sang carols in the army hospital. At the T.B. Sanatorium a group of students sang at a candlelight service held out in the open. There did not seem to be quite as many carol singers throughout Christmas Eve and early Christmas Morning, perhaps due to the rather colder weather than is customary, but most of us heard at least three groups.

In the Colleges - For the current year the Ministry of Education has increased the research funds for our three post-graduate schools (Arts, Science and Agriculture) from C\$50,000.00 to C\$300,000.00.

Dr. Chen Wen-hsien, Head of our Department of Social Service, has been invited to be a visiting professor at the National Social Education College in Chungking for a period of three months.

Last month we reported that a number of the faculty members in the College of Agriculture had gone to Chungking to take examinations in connection with a plan to send suitable men to the States for a year's practical experience under Lend-Lease funds. Almost every one who took the examination qualified, and the group has now returned to Chengtu to await further instructions. It is an honor to the institution that so many of its members should be successful, but it also threatens to thin out our teaching staff in the College of Agriculture to an alarming degree. It will put a very heavy burden on the senior faculty members. It is our hope that with this valuable training experience these men will be able to render great assistance to China in the post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation period.

✓ Alumni Notes - Considerable honor has come to several of our alumni recently. Mr. Lu Pei-chang, a graduate of the class of 1921, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Finance. Formerly Mr. Lu was Chief Secretary to the Minister of Finance and later Head of the Treasury.

We were glad to learn that Professor Han Lih-wu, a graduate of the class of 1924, is appointed Vice-Minister of Education. Mr. Han was formerly a professor in the University, then the Head of the Department of Political Science of National Central University in Nanking. He has spent two years in England and has his M.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in the United States. Last year he was a member of the Chinese Goodwill Mission to Great Britain.

Another graduate, Prof. Chiao Chi-ming, who until recently was Head of our Department of Agricultural Economics, is now Chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Extension Work in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Besides holding this position he works in an important capacity in the Farmers' Bank of China.

The China Chemical Society has elected President Y.G. Chen and Dr. Tai An-pang (Head of the Department of Chemistry) to be supervisor and counsellor for the term of 1944-46 and 1945-47 respectively.

Further cooperation with India is being promoted by the visit of Prof. Yin Lien-keng of our Department of Agricultural Economics to that country for a period of six months. He has been invited to carry out some agricultural research.

Sincerely yours
P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Administration Office
Chengtu, China

22 December 1944

Pres. Y.G. Chen
Mr. Earle H. Ballou
Mr. C.A. Evans

Dear Friends:

The year is drawing to its end. This year we had an exceptionally long and hot summer and this winter is exceptionally cold; water freezes and the frost this morning was very heavy like a light fall of snow. This kind of weather is very rare in this province. The fall crop has been exceptionally good too. The National Government is collecting 20,000,000 tan of rice in taxes; which according to our present prices will be worth sixty billion dollars, about eighty percent of our national budget this year. The National Government is using the rice to help to subsidize government officials and school teachers. Our school will be using 100 double tan of polished rice from this. These days private individuals and government organizations are very dependent on rice.

This morning the word has come from Chungking that twenty-one of our staff members of the College of Agriculture have qualified in the final test by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for practice in the United States under the Lend-Lease grant. The total number of candidates to be sent abroad is 160 this time. More than half of them are graduates of the College of Agriculture. You will soon be seeing some of them in the States. Among them is Mr. Wu Hsiang-kan, whom you remember was awarded a scholarship at the State College of Michigan. We hope that the scholarship may be held for him for his second year's study in the States. Prof. L.K. Yin, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, is going to accept an offer of a scholarship by a company in India, for a year of study in India. Prof. T.C. Chin, Head of the Agronomy Department, is now in Chungking trying to go to the States for an assistantship with his family. So you will see that the College is being drained of its teaching staff, and it is difficult to replace them. However, it does give a good reputation to the school when so many of the candidates from the institution are selected.

In general the school work is going along as usual, although we did have troubles from time to time. At present our students are responding to the call of the National Government for army service very rapidly. Twenty-two have already left and are on their way to the States for training for the Air Force, and twenty-three have gone to India to join the Expeditionary Force. About forty more will leave us by the end of this month to join the "Hundred-Thousand Youth Army" in this province. In view of the military situation here and shortage of classrooms, we have decided not to admit any new students this winter, so the student enrollment will be considerably less next term.

We had word from Dr. Bates that he was awaiting transportation to China. Probably Professor Thomson may follow. Miss Cammie Gray is going to take her furlough in the States soon. Dr. Fern has not come back to the campus yet. Mr. J.E. Corrathers is supposed to come to us next summer for work in the Department of Forestry of the Agricultural College. Will you please see to it that he and his family can come to us in due time for the opening of the next fall term. We need him very badly, especially after such a big group of our staff has left us for the States.

Dr. J. L. Buck is now taking his furlough in the States. I have appealed to Dr. A.R. Mann, Chairman of the Committee on International Education of the Rockefeller Foundation for financial help for Dr. Buck's work in the College during the period of

C O P Y

To Y.G.Chen, E.H.Ballou and C.A.Evans, 12/22/44 Page 2.

emergency, hoping that the school may be able to pay his salary from the school budget when the financial conditions return to normal. In case you have a chance to see Dr. Mann, I hope you will say a word for us.

Mr. Ku Choh-ren, recently appointed Dean of General Affairs, has just passed away, due to T.B. trouble. He is survived by his family and three children in Shanghai. His family is, I understand, in terrible financial distress. Several of our faculty wives who are now in hospital are suffering from T.B. trouble. Lack of enough sunshine and proper nutrition and war worries are largely the reasons for the bad health of many of us.

You may be interested to know that two of our alumni have been appointed to important posts in the National Government. Dr. Han Lih-wu is the Vice-Minister of Education and Mr. Lu Pei-chang is Vice-Minister of Finance. Mr. Lu is a graduate of the College of Agriculture and used to be Secretary in General of the Ministry of Finance.

President Chen's family is all well and is ready for a Merry Christmas. As you know, there will be many activities among the students and faculty in connection with Christmas.

With my seasonal greetings to you all,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ C.W. Chang

copy by me for EMB.

A UNIVERSITY IN EXILE

C. S. Chang

Since the outbreak of the war with Japan, it has been the policy of the National Government to evacuate all schools and factories from the occupied area to Free China, in order to be able to fight the war to the end. There are now 132 schools of higher education in Free China with 73,000 students, as against 42,000 students in prewar days. The government provides transportation facilities and scholarships for students coming out of the occupied area. This is a wise policy and much credit should go to the former Minister of Education, Mr. Chen Li-fu. There are 1,200,000 college students in the United States of America, where the population is 135,000,000. The ratio of college students between America and China is 60 to 1 in proportion to the populations of the two countries. Hence the importance of continuing college education in wartime China is very evident.

The University of Nanking is a union missionary school, which was established in 1888 in the city of Nanking. It has three colleges, namely: Liberal Arts, Science, and Agriculture. The College of Agriculture is known abroad as well as in China. Many important government posts are held by its graduates. Recently the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the National Government has selected, by examination, 160 persons for practical training in the United States of America, under the Lend-Lease Grant. Of these, 60 or 37.5 per cent are graduates of the College, with further members making up a total of 46 per cent on the waiting list. This is a good record for the school.

The Japanese attacked Shanghai on August 13, 1937, and two days later began to raid Nanking from the air. The University of Nanking purposely delayed the opening of its fall term that year until October 6, with a very much reduced enrollment because students had been advised to transfer to other schools in the interior of China. As the military situation became worse day by day after the fall of Shanghai, the school finally decided to evacuate. Those faculty and students who were willing to go with the school were organized into groups. On November 25th the first group left Nanking by boat for Hankow. At that time there were practically no transportation facilities available in the city. The boat was so crowded with people we could not move around to get food or water for one full day. President Y. G. Chen and Miss E. M. Priest arrived at Hankow with the last group on December 5 and seven days later Nanking fell into the hands of the Japanese.

A few professors, like M. S. Bates, L. S. C. Smythe, C. H. Riggs, Y. Chen, C. S. Gee, T. H. Shao and others, voluntarily remained in Nanking to take care of the school property. For nearly three months after the fall of the city the school buildings were used as a shelter for war refugees. It must have been a terrible time for them when the Japanese were mass murdering civilians in the city. The school property was almost untouched by the enemy before the outbreak of the Pacific War, except for the farm buildings which were burnt down during the fighting before the city fell. Dr. Bates, Dr. Smythe, and Prof. Riggs fortunately had left Nanking before December 8, 1941, but Dr. A. N. Steward was interned and is still in one of the concentration camps in Shanghai. The school buildings are now used by the puppet government for their schools. Prof. Chen and Prof. Gee are still in Nanking, trying to give as much protection to the school property as possible. No doubt many valuable collections of books have been lost. The College of Agriculture had the second largest collection of gazetteers in the country. If lost, they are not replaceable. Seventy acres of land in good forest, of more than thirty years' growth, were cut down to the ground. Besides these we have heard of other losses.

On December 13, 1937, President Chen flew from Hankow to Chengtu to make arrangements with the West China Union University for us to come to their campus. It was not an easy task to get the whole group to Chengtu, due to transportation difficulties. Receiving stations were established at important points, such as Ichang and Chungking, with the help of local churches and the school alumni. The school opened its spring term on the West China campus on March 2, 1938, after one month of preparation. The writer was then the chairman of the Committee on Preparation. The West China Union University put up the University Hospital Annex building to be used for our offices and classrooms; the Provincial Government of Szechuan provided money for the construction of our first student dormitory; and the International Radio Station loaned us some of their land for farm work. About 800 boxes of books and equipment were brought along with us from Nanking. Since then some additional books and meagre equipment have been secured, and recently microfilms have been in use.

It was quite beyond our expectation that we should have to stay here on the West China campus for seven years. Just how soon we shall be able to go back to our own campus in Nanking, we still do not know. During the past seven years the school has enjoyed a steady growth. The student enrollment has increased from 354 in the spring of 1938 to 1166 at present, including the students of all special courses. The total number of regular students is about 800, the same as during the prewar period. Because of our limited facilities, we admit only one out of every ten applicants. The demand for the University's graduates for government services is always in excess of the supply. Due to the shortage of classrooms and the recent developments of the war situation in China, it has been decided to suspend the admission of new students this winter. Many professors have been released from time to time for services with government organizations. They are technicians and cannot be replaced easily. A number of special courses, such as those in radio, automobile mechanics, electricity, teacher training, horticulture and agricultural extension have been conducted by the University in cooperation with the National Government. The 2905 wheat, improved by the University, is being widely grown in the province, and out-yields the local variety on the average by 20 per cent. The open square movie show, given by the Department of Visual Education every other week on the campus, helps to spread the war news from all fronts and to popularize modern science among the general public. Both faculty and students have responded readily to government calls to join the fighting services. Recently 22 staff and students have gone for training in Air service; 23 others have left for India to join the Expeditionary Forces; and about 40 staff and students have volunteered to join the "One Hundred Thousand Youth Army". A movement is under way to try to make the campus a center of training for both military and civil services.

Besides Nanking there are three other refugee schools on the same campus, namely; Ginling College (for women), Cheeloo University and Yenching University. They all came after Nanking. For the five schools the entire student body this term is around 3,400 and the faculty and staff total about 750, of which 529 have families with 1,200 children. This campus is now one of the few centers of culture in Free China. For the sake of close cooperation and coordination the presidents of the five schools on the campus have regular weekly meetings to go over common plans and problems. Under the Presidents' Council there are joint meetings of the Deans of Studies, Deans of Discipline and Deans of General Affairs. To avoid duplication many similar departments in the different schools have been functioning as if they were just one combined department. They are sharing with each other classrooms, laboratories, books and equipment. A wonderful spirit of cooperation has been developed.

The campus is very beautiful, especially in the spring when the flowers are in full bloom. It occupies one hundred and fifty acres of land, just outside the city of Chengtu. People of the city come to the campus freely on Sundays to enjoy themselves. The campus is full of activities of all kinds. One has to book a room several days in advance. Football seems to be a favorite game for the people of the city. In the early summer of this year there was a series of football games on the campus, and on each occasion there was an audience of no less than ten thousand people. The open square movie show always attracts the attention of many people. Religious activities are also very strong on the campus. Every Sunday there are church services both in Chinese and English. They are always well attended. Visitors coming to China certainly miss a great deal if they do not come to Chengtu and the campus.

Unfortunately the government's control of prices has not been very effective. The price index for daily necessities for this month, December 1944, is 80,000, or 800 times the prewar price index, according to research by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the institution for the Chengtu area. The school cannot make out a budget that will be good for a year. It has to be revised practically every three months. The great portion of the budget is covered by the grants by United China Relief. In spite of a complicated system of providing subsidies in various forms by the institution, the faculty in general cannot make a decent living on their income. Some have to sell their meagre belongings that they brought with them seven years ago, while others have to look for some outside work for remuneration, or to allow their wives to do some outside work in addition to their regular home routine, which is already too heavy for them without the aid of any servant. Hence many of them have been wearing themselves out, just like a candle burning at both ends. However, the morale is still high. We must persevere until the final victory is won and peace is restored.

December 24, 1944
Chengtu

CANDIDATES QUALIFIED FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY
UNDER THE LEND LEASE GRANT

Dec. 22, 1944

	<u>No. of Candidates Qualified</u>			<u>No. of Candidates on Waiting List</u>		
	<u>Nanking'</u>	<u>Other Schools'</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Nanking'</u>	<u>Other Schools'</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agronomy	15	16	31	1	3	4
Plant Pathology and						
Econ. Entomology	4	7	11	2	8	10
Soils & Fertilizers	5	8	13	3	1	4
Forestry	8	8	16	5	1	6
Animal Husbandry	-	10	10	-	-	-
Vet. Science	-	13	13	-	-	-
Water & Soil Conservation	2	5	7	-	-	-
Fishery	-	5	5	-	-	-
Irrigation & Drainage	-	7	7	-	-	-
Farm Machinery	2	13	15	-	-	-
Agr. Economics	10	2	12	3	4	7
Agr. Extension	14	5	19	5	4	9
Agr. Meteorology	-	1	1	-	1	1
Total	60	100	160	19	22	41