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It seems hardly possible that we have begun yet another year in West China, and that it is now 1945. The year 1937 begins to sound more and more remote and a part of rather ancient history. We do not notice, however, any slackening in the anxiety to be able to return to our own campus as soon as possible. As with each previous new year in exile, we think, "Perhaps during this year the war will be won." Peace still seems a very remote possibility, but the improvement in the Kweiyang area continues and the question of moving yet again no longer arises.

Dr. A.J. Bowen - President 1908 - 1927 - It is some months since we learned of the passing of Dr. Arthur J. Bowen, for many years the President of the University of Nanking. Ever since receiving this word we have been planning ways in which we might express our appreciation of all Dr. Bowen did for the University and honor his memory. The whole University, professors and students, were saddened at the news and wished to give concrete recognition of his services.

Immediately a committee was appointed under the title of "Dr. Bowen's Memorial Committee". This committee is constituted of three sub-committees: (1) to take care of all correspondence and written matter; (2) to be chiefly responsible for the planning of the memorial service; and (3) to raise a fund in Dr. Bowen's memory. These sub-committees have each been working on their plans.

The first sub-committee has written a brief account of Dr. Bowen's life to be presented to the Executive Yuan of the National Government, through the good offices of the Ministry of Education, since the University is an educational concern. A letter of presentation has also been written. In addition data about the activities of Dr. Bowen when he was president have been collected from the University minutes and contacts are being made with alumni members in different large cities in Free China. Some of these alumni were students directly under Dr. Bowen and they are especially enthusiastic and sympathetic. Many of them are writing scrolls in his honor according to Chinese custom. Some of his old students are so interested that they wish to depict some particular part of Dr. Bowen's life, some special good done by him, or favor extended by him on a specific occasion. The committee wishes, after this material has been collected, to print all these writings in book form to commemorate Dr. Bowen's life.

Although a good deal of time has been spent in reading over the minutes, much of Dr. Bowen's personal activities are not on record. Dr. Bowen never talked much about himself and practically no one in Chengtu on the present faculty and staff worked with Dr. Bowen. President Chen, who knew him well, is not in China at the moment. To add to our difficulties, we have left many files behind in Nanking that might give use some light. We shall greatly appreciate any contributions about Dr. Bowen from any of his friends. We are not depending only on alumni and faculty members for information, but have also contacted important men with whom he had friendships and connections. Some of the articles promise to be very interesting; for instance, one that is being written by the head of the Pathology Department of Cheeloo University Medical College, who was a student at the time when the University of Nanking's Medical School was merged into the Cheeloo University Medical School. Dr. Bowen had a great deal to do with this move, and Dr. Hou recognizes this as Dr. Bowen's contribution to medical education in China.

The second sub-committee, which is responsible for the planning of the Memorial Service, will be ready to hold such a service as soon as a special statement is granted by the Executive Yuan to the University. At this service we shall pay our tribute to Dr. Bowen's work in the field of education and other aspects of his activities.

The third sub-committee, which is planning to raise a Memorial Fund to Dr. Bowen, has worked out a program by which they have in view the erection of a building, on our campus in Nanking, comparable to the present Severance Hall. Members of the University and especially the alumni have long felt that the college of Arts should have a separate building. If this building, the erection of which is contemplated in honor of Dr. Bowen, is put up it will be used as an Administration Building, as Dr. Bowen served the university in an administrative capacity, and Severance Hall will be released for use by the College of Arts.

Another plan for the use of some of the funds raised is to secure a larger scholarship fund, so that more students may take up graduate and research work. Also we would like to organize series of lectures to be given by famous university professors of other countries on special topics. These lectures would be given in the name of the Memorial Fund also. It is planned to raise this fund partly in China, with the assistance of the alumni members, and partly from friends of Dr. Bowen in the United States. We hope very much that we may be successful enough to do justice to our estimation of the importance of Dr. Bowen's life and work.

The Bulletin of Chinese Studies ^{three} (There are) on this campus ^{three} universities ^{are} carrying on work in Chinese studies under the support of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. These are West China Union University in its Chinese Cultural Studies, Research Institute; Cheeloo University in its Sinological Institute; and the University of Nanking in its Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies. Formerly each of these institutes ^(used to) issue ^{their} own publications, but since 1940 they have been working together in editing and publishing a joint journal - "The Bulletin of Chinese Studies". So far four volumes have appeared with many interesting articles and studies.

Besides taking its share in this publication, the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, University of Nanking, has published a series of "Frontier Studies" over a period of years, from 1942 to 1945. These articles deal with the various tribes of the Chinese border country and cover subjects such as: "Some stories about the Genesis of Man in the Tibetan-Burmese Group among the Aborigines of Yunnan", "An Invasion by Nan Chao and their Destruction of the Nestorians in Chengtu", "Notes on the Family and Marriage Customs of the Miao Tribe of Szechwan and Kweichow.", (etc) (These years in West China have brought added opportunity for research in this particular field of study. Even the ordinary person has become well aware of the many different tribes which live ^(up) in the mountainous border regions. They have been seen in their own country by adventurous holiday makers, or not unfrequently there are one or two from one or other of the tribes to be seen in the streets of Chengtu.)

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner

P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the Treasurer
Chengtu, Szechwan

9th January 1945

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for China Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City 11, N. Y., U.S.A.

Letters of Introduction for Agricultural Staff

Dear Mr. Evans:

During the past few days we have written letters of introduction for eighteen of our faculty members from the College of Agriculture and Forestry who are leaving for America very shortly. These men have been chosen by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to spend one year in the United States, getting practical training in various agricultural fields. We shall appreciate very much if you will give these men any assistance they need during their stay in America. For your reference we are listing them.

<u>Staff Member</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Subject to be Studied</u>
Mr. Ru-hwa Ma	Agronomy	Agronomy
Mr. Chia-wen Li	Horticulture	Agronomy
Mr. Lih-ming Kao	Agronomy	Agronomy
Mr. Chi-tsuin Chao	Agronomy	Agronomy
Mr. Tsuen-meo Wang	Plant Pathology	Plant Pathology
Mr. Shui-tai Chen	Plant Pathology	Plant Pathology
Mr. Hwan-ru Wang	Plant Pathology	Plant Pathology
Mr. Chi-kao Chang	Agronomy	Soils and Fertilizers
Mr. Ying-chang Cheo	Forestry	Forestry
Mr. Yoh-han Li	Botany	Forestry
Mr. Tsong-chi Sheng	Botany	Forestry
Mr. Siang-kan Wu	Agronomy	Farm Mechanics
Mr. Chong Twan-moh	Agricultural Economics	Agricultural Economics
Mr. Hong-shen Fan	" "	" "
Mr. Kwoh-hwa Hu	" "	" "
Mr. Chi-chuin Sie	" "	" "
Mr. Tsu-yang Swen	" "	" "
Mr. Hwei-chien Li	" "	Agricultural Extension

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Elsie M. Priest
Elsie M. Priest

The new semester opened on February 26 after an unusually long winter vacation. This was due to the fact that Chinese New Year came rather late this year. The student enrollment for the term is (as follows):

College of Arts:

Regular students	267	
Short Course	18	
Graduate students	<u>4</u>	289

College of Science:

Regular students	298	
Short Course	36	
Graduate students	<u>8</u>	342

College of Agriculture:

Regular students	284	
Short Course	51	
Graduate students	<u>13</u>	348

GRAND TOTAL 979

→ We have been forced to relinquish a number of classrooms connected with the University Hospital Building, which had been loaned to us, and partly because of this restriction of space, but more particularly because of the critical conditions that were in existence at the end of the fall semester and which might threaten again, it was decided not to take in a new class for this spring semester. In normal times the practice is to take in freshmen every semester. Even with the reduced enrolment resulting from such a step, there has had to be considerable rearrangement and adjustment to fit our classes to the rooms available.

Student Christian Associations' Spring Conference

⊙ During the winter vacation the Spring Conference of the Student Christian Associations of Chengtu was held at Singtu, a town famous for its ancient Buddhist temple, its lotus blooms in summer and the exquisite fragrance of its cassia trees in the early fall. Twelve of our students participated in this conference, the main subject of discussion being "Christian Relief". This is indeed a question and problem confronting us all in these days of need, when it is extremely hard to know how best to handle the funds available to make them serve the best ends. A number of faculty members joined in the group fellowship and stayed with the delegates at Singtu, while others, who were more pressed for time, were able to bicycle the thirteen or so miles there and back in one day, to lead special discussions and make addresses.

College of Arts

- The Department of Sociology of the College of Arts is participating in a project which should be of great interest to both America and China. The fund for this project has been provided by the Chinese American Institute of Cultural Relations and the project is a joint one under all the Sociology Departments of the five schools. The project is "A Study of the Social Changes in and Around Chengtu since 1944, the Arrival of the AAF". Both staff and students are taking part in this project. The students thereby gain experience in field work and earn a certain amount of financial aid. The plan so far is to make all preparations, the setting up of the organization, compiling of blanks, etc. during the month of February. March and April will be occupied by field surveys. May will be given to the compilation of the data collected and its analysis. The preparation of the report in Chinese will be done in June and the English report in July. It is hardly necessary to say that the arrival of the American Air Force in this area has introduced some quite noticeable influences and it will be of great sociological and historical interest to have these influences and their origins scientifically recorded. One point that I heard mentioned the other day, by an English teacher, was that the ricksha coolies were speak-

^{as} ^{as} ing better English than some of the students. The calls of "Richsha Joe!" "Let's go Joe!", "Hospital", "Parking Lot", no longer cause the older western residents any surprise, while a coolie who can sing or recite the words of popular songs as he runs along is not unusual. One coolie was heard to say in excellently pronounced words: "Do you want to go to the Parking Lot?".

Studies on the Post War World - As a joint project of the recently inaugurated Institute of Comparative Cultures, a Seminar on the post-war world is being conducted every Wednesday afternoon. This consists of lectures by different authorities on such subjects as: Power Politics, the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, the British Empire and its War Aims, and the same regarding China and other countries. The lectures are given to about twenty students from the five universities and from the West China Union Theological College.

Medical Aid - During the fall semester more than C\$ 300,000. for medical aid for faculty members and their families was used from the Special Aid to University Faculties grant, made by United China Relief. In these days of inflation, the costs of medicines and medical care are exceptionally heavy, and quite outside the means of most university members. This grant from UCR is a great help, but even so does not make the meeting of medical bills an easy matter. The grant is kept in a joint account for all five schools, and a committee on medical aid is formed with a representative from each institution. In turn each school has its individual committee on medical aid. Every month the individual committees meet and consider the applications for aid, which are submitted on special blanks, and see that the need is genuine and the application and bills conform to the regulations. The applications are then turned into the joint committee for final approval. There is a limit to the sum any one staff member may receive during one term, except in cases of unusually heavy bills when special additional grants are made. Last summer the limit was C\$3,000. per term per person. This past term it has been raised to C\$10,000. (Last year to have a baby cost around \$3,000; now it costs about C\$30,000.)

The Special Aid grant also includes funds for emergency expenses and needs such as funerals, or losses of possessions through theft. There is in addition a special fund for helping with the education of faculty member's children.

Still further medical help has been given by UCR in the form of a generous amount of Vitamins B and C, in powder form. This was divided proportionately among the five institutions. The powder has been made up into tablets by the West China Union University Pharmacy, and faculty members are only asked to meet the cost of making up the tablets, which is very small. Each school has its own method of distributing the vitamins. In the University of Nanking, any faculty member may obtain the amount prescribed by a doctor, upon presentation of the doctor's prescription. During these days many persons are living on too low a diet, resulting in a deficiency in vitamins essential for health. This very ample aid is of immense assistance in maintaining the health and morale of the faculty and staff members over an intensely difficult time. A

Alumni Noted - Two of our graduates have recently been granted fellowships for advanced study abroad: one, a man, to study agronomy in England, and the other, a woman, to study home economics in the States.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

JUL 15 1941

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner

P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary

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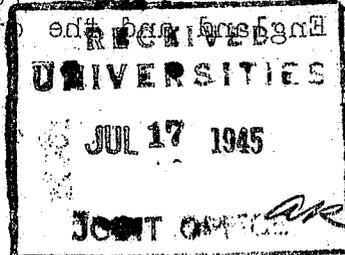
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P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary



In the latter half of March we had the privilege of a two weeks visit by Dr. J. W. Decker of the International Missionary Council. To the University of Nanking Dr. Decker is a friend of long standing, and we all recalled with pleasure his last visit to Chengtu, when he had been able to spend much of his time with the University group. This time Dr. Decker was extremely busy with various meetings and conferences, but he did manage to squeeze in a few minutes to visit with some of the faculty members at the Weekly Faculty Christian Fellowship. Another visitor at this same time was the Rev. Roland Rees of the National Christian Council, who spoke to our Faculty Fellowship on the Wednesday before Easter.

In the Colleges - The College of Science has had to face another difficulty or war-time origin. The group in Chungking have been occupying buildings on the campus of the Chiuching Middle School in Chungking. The American Army have now asked for the use of the entire plant, and our group have had to find another accommodation. Naturally, we are all glad to help the war effort and do anything that will speed the end of the struggle, but it does present us with a serious problem. So far the group is carrying on as best it can under very cramped conditions and hopes to find something more suitable in time. Their present address is No. 19 Chwen Seng Road, Chungking.

A report on the work of the United Nations Picture-News Office, Chengtu Regional Office, shows that during February the 42 stations sending in reports, gave a total of 328 shows, using 1641 rolls of filmstrips. Four new stations were set up at a Social Service Center in a small town to the west for the University Child Welfare Committee at the Air Force School and one for a student relief project. Some special films for Chinese New Year were received, and although they were too late for the actual new Year's Day, they were shown with great success a few days after it.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry, indeed the whole University, is proud to learn that Dean Chang Chi-wen of the College has received two invitations to go abroad to promote international understanding in agricultural problems. One is from the Rockefeller Foundation, to visit the United States, and the second is from the British Council in London, to visit Great Britain. Dean Chang hopes to start soon after the return of President Chen and to spend a little time in India, Egypt and Palestine en route to England. He also hopes he may have some opportunity to see a few of the European countries before proceeding to the States. He plans that the whole trip should occupy about one year.

The laboratory of the head of the Department of Botany is not a very impressive looking room. It is neither large, nor well-equipped and the apparatus on the whole is very makeshift, being constructed out of the local materials available. Yet in this room an exceedingly interesting piece of research is going on. In one cupboard, which can be heated in winter, are shelves of flasks, stoppered with cotton wool. Each contains about an inch of clear fluid upon which float varying amounts of a whitish substance. Some contain only a few specks while others have a thickish, velvety-looking layer. Some others have begun to turn a dull powdery looking green. In still another cupboard are similar flasks, but a thin layer of lemon yellow has appeared under the green, and the yellow color is filtering slowly into the clear liquid. In other flasks the lemon yellow has become a rich orangey color and the fluid beneath the velvety mass of deep green has become this same rich color. From several filters, along the side of the room, the yellow fluid is dripping continuously and there are numerous other containers with varying amounts of the liquid in them. Perhaps you have already guessed what is being produced - Penicillin. The yellow liquid is further treated with ether and evaporated and finally the drug appears in the form of a tiny amount of yellow crystals. This is the personal research work of the head of the Department of Botany and no attempt is being made to produce the drug commercially, but merely to see under what conditions the mould will grow and what local materials may be used.

Naturally some of the medical profession have become interested in this work, and individual friends of Dr. Chiao have requested a little of the valuable drug to try on some skin infection that has not yielded to other treatment. For this reason Dr. Chiao has made up some small boxes of ointment, using vaseline as a base. The results in several cases have been most encouraging. The West China Pharmacy is also interested and has given Dr. Chiao several capsule containers to experiment with making up the drug in capsules, to be administered by mouth. Dr. Chiao does not accept payment for the drug, but if friends care to contribute say a pound of sugar, or some vaseline, he is very glad to accept it. He is also happy to have gifts of sulphuric acid and alcohol with which to make ether. The work is not financed by any fund, though again interested friends do make contributions.

Practically all the materials and apparatus used are obtainable locally. Sugar, though very expensive, is grown nearby. The spores and cultures, however, were obtained from India and England. The inoculation chamber has been made by Dr. Chiao himself and he has attached a home made fan to a stirrer which speeds up evaporation in the drying oven. The irregularity of the electric current is a great drawback, but it does not prevent the work.

Tuberculosis is a great scourge all over the world, but in China it has always claimed an enormous number of victims, particularly among the students, and other young people. War-time with its resulting inflation and poorer standards of living for many has served to increase the prevalence of the disease, besides which this province is very favorable to its spread. There is little sunshine and the atmosphere is moist and for the greater part of the year mild or warm. Now Dr. Chiao is most anxious to obtain spores or cultures of the mould from which the newly discovered drug Aspergillin is procured. Aspergillin has destroyed the t.b. bacilli in the test tube stage of experiment, and it may be that at last there is a means of stamping out tuberculosis. Already American, Indian and British friends have been approached and as soon as the spores or cultures arrive, Dr. Chiao will devote his time to research on Aspergillin.

Alumni Notes - One graduate, who is now working in the province of Sikong, has made a contribution of C\$200,000, for the University's work in Visual Education. Another, who holds a position in the Ministry of Social Affairs, has made a survey of the evacuation of refugees from Kweilin and Hengyang.

During March Dean Chang Chi-wen, of the College of Agriculture, and Dean Ko Siang-fang, who is Registrar and Dean of Studies, flew to Chungking to attend a special meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss policies in connection with rural populations, social security and other problems.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

15TH March 1945

(Excerpts from letter of C.W.Chang to EHB)

The total number of our graduates selected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the National Government for advanced training in the States under the Lend-Lease grant is now 78, because some who were on the waiting list, have taken the place of others who could not go for health reasons. The College of Agriculture is very much depleted of teachers at the moment.....

I am glad to tell you that I have received an invitation from the British Council in London to pay them a visit. I am planning to take a trip after the close of the term. My plan is to spend half a year in Europe and half a year in the States. I will write you more fully about my plans later. I enclose a copy of the letter send me by Dorothy Needham for your information....C.W.Chang

D.M.Needham's letter

I am very glad to say that a telegram has just arrived from the British Council in London extending to you a very cordial invitation to visit England, at their expense, on your way to the United States.....

The first few days of the month were a mid-term vacation. Only a few people went on short trips into the country, and were rather chilled and dampened by the unseasonable weather.

This month saw the visit of a number of representatives of the Ministry of Education, who spent two or three days on the campus, giving a half-day or a day to each institution. Their particular interest at this time was the arrangement of the curriculum.

Return of Faculty Members - We were all glad to hear of the cablegram that came from the States telling of President Chen's departure on May 14, for this would mean that he would surely reach Chengtu in time for Commencement and the close of the school year in early July. However, a second message, dated May 28, said that Dr. Chen was unavoidably delayed and as the cablegram did not bear the name of the place from which it was sent, we had no idea of how far upon his journey he had got. We hope the delay will not be for too long. News has also come that Dr. Searle Bates of the Department of History has at last obtained passage to China and is on his way. Dr. J.C. Thomson of the Department of Chemistry is in India, and as soon as he finished dispatching the equipment and supplies he has with him, will be proceeding to Chengtu.

Roosevelt Memorial Meeting - In last month's letter we told of the keen sense of loss experienced in this country at the death of President Roosevelt. This was further demonstrated on the last Saturday afternoon in April, when students from all the universities and colleges in Chengtu (a total of nine) gathered together for a memorial meeting in honor of President Roosevelt. A number of glowing tributes were made, both to the man himself and to the principles for which he stood. The Director of the local Office of War Information made a very fine speech. A British Air-Vice-Marshal, head of the Royal Air Force Training Mission in Chengtu, also spoke and professors and students all made most sincere addresses. The meeting closed with the passing of a resolution that the students of China would strive to realize Roosevelt's Four Freedoms in this country.

Progress in Motion Pictures - The Department of Visual Education in the College of Science has just published a very comprehensive report of its progress during the past year. Many points in the report are worth regarding.

Tremendous contributions have been made through the Department to visual education in this province. About one ton of supplies was shipped in over the Burma Road in 1942, just narrowly missing destruction by bombing, and reaching the campus on the same day as Mr. Wendell Wilkie visited the universities.

The number of classroom shows have^s increased from 13 in 1943 to 69 in 1944, indicating that professors are beginning to realize the effectiveness of films in aiding class teaching. During the spring of 1945, the Motion Picture Department and the Motion Picture and Radio Two-Years College Course have remodelled a showing room which will seat 60 persons. On the door is written "In this room, the World". Any professor on the campus may book the room for students of a particular class to use in a regular class period, and have the particular films he requires shown on a screen alongside the blackboard. Behind the showing room is a projection booth with which enables the technical handling to be done without interfering with the teaching. With the new showing room many more classroom shows are anticipated; indeed up to the end of May, 43 shows had been given during the year.

The weekly Wednesday (lecture hall) shows (of grouped) science subjects continue to draw crowds. From 120 to 150 professors and students attend the shows habit-

ually. Up to the end of April 1945, 68 shows were given. Starting from this semester (the 5th) one professor is scheduled each time to lecture on the subject and then comment with his own words as the picture goes on. Twenty-three shows were given in the first five months of 1945.

In the Chengtu area, the shows requested by various organizations increased from 72 in 1943 to 308 in 1944. This shows that the public is getting aware of the value of motion pictures in general education. The out-of-town shows in the Chengtu area reach as far as the "salt city" of Tzeliutsin, and the capital of Sikang (Kangting) and many other cities. It may be pointed out here that transportation in inland China is not at all easy. A trivial move of the showing team means a tremendous task.

In the Chungking area, the showing team gives shows regularly in a circuit of 40 localities, largely in war factories.

The films used in these shows are obtained from a number of sources, and it may prove of interest to list them:

- (1) Own production
- (2) Purchases of (largely) Eastman teaching films, Erpi classroom films, and films distributed by British Library of Information, New York.
- (3) U.S. State Department
- (4) British Council, through the Sino-British Science Cooperation Office
- (5) British Press Attache's Office
- (6) U.S. Embassy
- (7) U.S. Office of War Information
- (8) Chinese Air Force
- (9) Canadian Embassy
- (10) United Nations Picture-News Office (Filmstrips)

Just at the end of the month the Department announced the receipt of the following films: 22 reels of American films (4 in Kodachrome) as a gift of the U.S. State Department; 9 reels of medical films from the National Health Administration donated by the American College of Surgeons, and 400 rolls of teaching filmstrips from the United Nations Picture-News Office.

Under the College of Science there is also a "Motion Picture and Radio Two Years College Course" ~~*~~ (This is now its 8th class). Graduates are spread all over the country. Among the four candidates selected to study cinematography in the United States under the scheme sponsored by FEA, three are graduates from the University, one from the Motion Picture and Radio Course, and the other two from the Departments of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. Graduates of the course are working in the China Motion Picture Corporation of the Military Affairs Commission, Central Broadcasting Station, Ministry of Information motion picture section, U.S. OWI showing team, and the Chinese Expeditionary Force Motion Picture Unit in India and Burma. The process is now under way to promote the Two Years College Course into a Four Years full department - "Department of Motion Picture Engineering" in which more thorough technical training will be given.

The Department publishes a Monthly - "Film and Radio". Volume 4, No. 4 is just off the press. There are 10 issues a year. This is the only periodical in China today dealing with the technical aspects of visual education. Full information is given in each issue of what happens in China in all organizations having something to do with visual education.

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner

P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary

**Eight classes have completed
the course & these graduate*

The big event of the month was the return of President Y.G. Chen. Just as we felt he must have been held up permanently, news came that he would arrive the next day. On Sunday, June 17th, he reached the campus having flown directly from Kunming. Everyone was more than delighted to see him, and to notice that he looked considerably better for his visit to the States, inspite of the very strenuous time that he seems to have put in there. On Monday afternoon, June 18, at five o'clock the whole University, including the Middle School, gathered on the grass in front of the Education Building to give President Chen as rousing a welcome as we knew how. The Motion Picture Department had fixed up amplifiers, so every word could be heard distinctly. The first speaker was Dean C.W. Chang, who had taken much of the burden of responsibility during President Chen's absence. He was followed by Dr. Ko, the Dean of Studies, and Dr. Cheer the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The last speaker was the Chairman of the Students' Self-Government. Then Dr. Chen addressed the gathering. He told a certain amount about his travels, and stressed the importance of bringing new life into institutions such as they University, using the Dead Sea, over which he had flown, as an example of what happens with stagnation. The hearty cheers and applause expressed in a very inadequate manner how pleased the group were to have their own President back with them.

During the month we were honored to have Dr. Picken, of the British Council's Sino-British Science Cooperation Office visiting the campus for about three weeks. Dr. Picken is a Biologist and he gave a series of lectures in his own subjects. He is also an able musician, and many of the non-scientific members of the community will remember his visit for the series of delightful lectures he gave on music. The lectures were mostly on various British composers, but also included one evening on Bach. Dr. Picken used gramophone records to illustrate his lectures, or very frequently played the piano himself.

Close of Academic Year 1944-45 # The year ended almost with the end of the month, June, was, therefore, very much taken up with farewell parties, examinations, and all the usual stir that accompanies such a time. Commencement just lapping over into July. The farewell entertainment given to the graduates of the year by the Students' Self-Government on June 29th was also a welcome to President by the student body. It happened that Dr. Searle Bates arrived during that day, and so he too was officially welcomed.

Commencement and Baccalaureate 1945 - Commencement in reality took place in July, but only just - on July 2nd, and it seems to belong much more properly to the month of June. ~~At the Baccalaureate Service on July 1st~~ (We had hoped to have Bishop W.Y. Chen as the speaker for Commencement, but unfortunately he had been so seriously ill in Chungking that he was unable to accept the invitation.) At the Baccalaureate Service on July 1st Dr. R.Y. Lo, former editor of the Christian Advocate, and now of the National Christian Council in Chungking, preached the sermon. All the universities except Yenching University shared in this service. The subject of the sermon was "Righteousness".

For once the weather was cool for Commencement and everyone sat in comfort. The speakers were General Den Shi-ho, Commissioner Gwoh You-shou, who was acting as Governor Chang Chuin's representative and President Chen. There were a total of 641 graduates, 31 from Ginling College, 86 from Yenching University, 66 from Cheeloo University, 171 from West China Union University and 187 from the University of Nanking. (The general impression was, however, of much fewer men and women receiving their degrees, in fact the women seemed almost as many as the men. This was due to the fact that practically all the medical students have been called to the army and many others are serving as interpreters and so forth.)

NU 42-45

The graduates of the University of Nanking were as follows:

College of Arts	28	
College of Science	44	
College of Agriculture ...	<u>47</u>	129
 <u>Graduate students</u>		
Chemistry	3	
Agricultural Economics.	1	
Agronomy	3	
Horticulture	<u>30300</u>	10
 <u>Short Courses</u>		
Special Chinese	7	
Library Science	2	
Radio & Movie	5	
Automobile Mechanics ..	15	
Rural Leaders	<u>19</u>	48
		Total ... 187

It is interesting to note that one of the graduate students in Horticulture is an Indian, having been sent to China by the Government of India on an exchange program. He got an extra hearty clap from the audience and students. During the Commencement program an anthem was sung by the Sunday Morning Service Choir, and many commented on its great beauty. The music was the composition of one of the Ginling College music graduates.

On the evening of the same day, July 2nd, the faculty and Alumni Association held an open air dinner party to welcome the new graduates into the Alumni Association. The party was held in the courtyard of Ming Deh Lo with twenty odd tables set out in the open. Luckily it was a lovely evening. Before dinner there were a number of speeches - by Dean Chang, by a representative of the Alumni Association, by a representative of the graduates, and lastly by President Chen. Then everyone partook of an excellent meal, after which there was some entertainment. One item that aroused much laughter was by two girls. They enacted an imaginary scene of Mrs. Chen's perturbation when nothing was heard from her husband for so long. Following these items, the Movie Department showed a number of their more recent films. The party finally broke up around ten o'clock.

Sincerely yours,

P. Margaret Turner
P. Margaret Turner
English Secretary

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 Feng 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 Feng 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.

F. Margaret Turner
Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu, West China
In January, February and March, 1945

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

DR. A. J. BOWEN

Since receiving word of the death of Dr. A. J. Bowen, the University has been planning ways in which appreciation for all Dr. Bowen did for the institution could be given suitable expression. A Committee, known as the Dr. Bowen Memorial Committee, was appointed and undertook to prepare an account of Dr. Bowen's life, to plan a Memorial Service, and to raise a memorial fund in honor of Dr. Bowen's memory.

A brief account of Dr. Bowen's life has been written and presented to the Executive Yuan of the National Government through the good offices of the Minister of Education. In addition to this account, data on Dr. Bowen's many interests and activities is being collected, and many of his old students are writing scrolls in his honor according to Chinese custom. The Committee plans to publish all this material in book form in commemoration of Dr. Bowen.

Plans are being formulated for the use of the Memorial Fund, and it is hoped that the amount raised will do justice to the importance of Dr. Bowen's life and work.

THE BULLETIN OF CHINESE STUDIES

Three universities on this campus are carrying on work in Chinese studies under the support of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. These are West China Union University in its Chinese Cultural Studies, Research Institute; Cheeloo University in its Sinological Institute; and the University of Nanking in its Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies. Formerly each of these

institutes issued its own publications, but since 1940 they have been working together in editing and publishing a joint journal - "The Bulletin of Chinese Studies". So far four volumes have appeared with many interesting articles and studies.

Besides taking its share in this publication, the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, University of Nanking has published a series of "Frontier Studies" over a period of years, from 1942 to 1945. These articles deal with the various tribes of the Chinese border country and cover subjects such as; "Some Stories About the Genesis of Man in the Tibetan-Burmese Group Among the Aborigines of Yunnan", "An Invasion by Nan Chao and Their Destruction of the Nestorians in Chengtu", "Notes on the Family and Marriage Customs of the Miao Tribe of Szechwan and Kweichow."

ENROLLMENT

The new semester opened on February 26th, after an unusually long winter vacation. This was due to the fact that Chinese New Year came rather late this year. The total student enrollment for the term is 979.

We have been forced to relinquish a number of classrooms connected with the University Hospital Building which had been loaned to us, and partly because of this restriction of space, but more particularly because of the critical conditions that prevailed at the end of the fall semester and which might threaten again, it was decided not to take in a new class for this spring semester. In normal times the practice is to take in freshmen every

semester. Even with the reduced enrollment resulting from such a step, there has had to be considerable rearrangement and adjustment to fit our classes to the rooms available.

SPRING CONFERENCE

During the winter vacation the Spring Conference of the Student Christian Associations of Chengtu was held at Singtu, a town famous for its ancient Buddhist temple, its lotus blooms in summer and the exquisite fragrance of its cassia trees in the early fall. Twelve of our students participated in this conference, at which the main subject of discussion was "Christian Relief". This is indeed a grave problem confronting us all in these days of need, when it is extremely hard to know how best to handle the funds available. A number of faculty members joined in the group fellowship and stayed with the delegates at Singtu, while others, who could give only one day to the Conference, made special trips by bicycle to lead discussions or make addresses.

COLLEGE OF ARTS

The Department of Sociology of the College of Arts is participating in a project which should be of great interest to both America and China. The fund for this project has been provided by the Chinese American Institute of Cultural Relations and the project is a joint one under all the Sociology Departments of the five schools. The project is "A Study of the Social Changes in and Around Chengtu Since the Arrival of the AAF". Both staff and students are taking part in this project. The students thereby gain experience in field work and earn a certain amount of financial aid. The work, as at present planned, will extend over several months.

It is hardly necessary to say that the arrival of the American Air Force in this area has introduced some quite noticeable influences and it will be of great sociological and historical interest to have these influences and their origins scientifically recorded. One point that I heard mentioned the other day, by an English teacher, was that the ricksha coolies were speaking as good English as some of the students. The calls of "Ricksha Joe!", "Let's go, Joe!", "Hospital", "Parking Lot", no longer cause the older western residents any surprise, while a coolie who can sing or recite the words of popular songs as he runs along is not unusual. One coolier was heard to say in excellently pronounced words: "Do you want to go to the Parking Lot?"

DEAN CHANG CHI-WEN

The College of Agriculture and Forestry, indeed the whole University, is proud to learn that Dean Chang Chi-wen of the College has received two invitations to go abroad to promote international understanding in agricultural problems. One is from the Rockefeller Foundation, to visit the United States, and the second is from the British Council in London, to visit Great Britain. Dean Chang hopes to start soon after the return of President Chen and to spend a little time in India. Egypt and Palestine en route to England. He also hopes he may have some opportunity to see a few of the European countries before proceeding to the States. He plans that the whole trip should occupy about one year.

PENICILLIN AND ASPERGILLIN

The laboratory of the head of the Department of Botany is not a very impressive-looking room. It is neither large, nor well-equipped, and the apparatus on the whole is very make-shift,

being constructed out of the local materials available. Yet in this room an exceedingly interesting piece of research is going on. In one cupboard, are shelves of flasks, stoppered with cotton wool. Each contains about an inch of clear fluid upon which float varying amounts of a whitish substance. Some contain only a few specks while others have a thickish, velvety-looking layer. Some others have begun to turn a dull powdery-looking green. In still another cupboard are similar flasks, but a thin layer of lemon-yellow has appeared under the green, and the yellow color is filtering slowly into the clear liquid. In other flasks the lemon-yellow has become a rich orange color and the fluid beneath the velvety mass of deep green has become this same rich color. From several filters, along the side of the room, the yellow fluid is dripping continuously and there are numerous other containers with varying amounts of the liquid in them.

Perhaps you have already guessed what is being produced - Penicillin. The yellow liquid is further treated with ether and evaporated and finally the drug appears in the form of a tiny amount of yellow crystals. This is the personal research work of the head of the Department of Botany and no attempt is being made to produce the drug commercially, but merely to see under what conditions the mold will grow and what local materials may be used.

Naturally some of the medical profession have become interested in this work, and individual friends of Dr. Chiao have requested a little of the valuable drug to try on some skin infection that has not yielded to other treatment. For this reason Dr. Chiao has made up some small boxes of ointment, using vasoline as a base. The results in several cases have been most encouraging. The West China Pharmacy is also interested and has given Dr. Chiao several capsule containers to experiment with, making up the drug in capsules, to be administered by mouth. Dr. Chiao does not accept payment for the drug, but if friends care to contribute, say a pound of sugar, or some vasoline, he is very glad to accept it. He is also

happy to have gifts of sulphuric acid and alcohol, with which to make ether. The work is not financed by any fund, though again interested friends do make contributions.

Practically all the materials and apparatus used are obtainable locally. Sugar, though very expensive, is grown nearby. The spores and cultures, however, were obtained from India and England. The inoculation chamber has been made by Dr. Chiao himself and he has attached a home-made fan to a stirrer which speeds up evaporation in the drying oven.

Tuberculosis is a great scourge all over the world, but in China it has always claimed an enormous number of victims, particularly among the students, and other young people. Wartime, with its resulting inflation and poorer standards of living for many, has served to increase the prevalence of the disease. Szechwan is very favorable to tuberculosis, since there is little sunshine and the atmosphere is moist and the greater part of the year is mild or warm. Dr. Chiao is most anxious to obtain spores or cultures of the mold from which the newly discovered drug Aspergillin is procured. Aspergillin has destroyed the t.b. bacilli in the test-tube stage of experiment, and it may be that at last there is a means of stamping out tuberculosis. Already American, Indian and British friends have been approached, and as soon as the spores or cultures arrive, Dr. Chiao will devote his time to research on Aspergillin.

P. Margaret Turner
Secretary

*Presumably this is Prof.
Chiao Chi-tien, as this is
name of only prof. listed in
1943 with Surname Chiao*

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RADIOGRAM

Aug 16 AM 2 42

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DLT EARLE HALLOU

150 FIFTH AVE NYK

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ARRANGE RETURN WESTERN HOSPITAL STAFF PROBABLY RECOVER

HOSPITAL EARLY DATE

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Included without charge.

August 21, 1945
New Haven, Connecticut

CABLE FROM SEARLE BATES DATED CHENGTU AUGUST 21st QUOTE I START SOON NANKING
NOTIFY ORGANIZATIONS POST THERE UNQUOTE.

LILLIATH BATES

C
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P

Hwei Wen Middle School for Girls,
Nanking, China
(In W.D.C.S. house,) Sept. 9, 1945

Dear Miss Robinson:

Here we are, Mrs. Jones and I and in the midst of such a hubbub that I do not see how I can stop long enough to write you, yet I feel that I should get word to you as soon as possible. The surrender of Nanking to the Chinese was signed at nine o'clock this morning and we marched into this house within 30 minutes after the Japanese soldiers marched out. We resigned from the U.S. Service and flew in from Chih Kiang, Hunan, yesterday. We were in the air about ten hours but all that story will have to wait another time, for I can give you but a brief account of how we managed at this time, for I must be about other things.

Our unit, the 1st of the 21st Field Hospital had just moved from Ankiang to join the 3rd at Chihkiang when General Ho Yin Chin gave a "victory" reception to the high Military personnel at his headquarters there in Chihkiang. We were invited (or thought we were) and went. An air crew who had come to get certain instructions about flying officials to Nanking on the following day, were kept for the party. They were only Lieutenants and were not dressed properly so were feeling a little out of place. So Mrs. Jones and I had gone to them and were talking when we mentioned our hope of getting back to our own field. They said, "Why, we will take you. We are going right to Nanking tomorrow." Before we could get names written down and make arrangements, General McClure of the China Combat Com. and Gen. Boettner came over and introduced themselves and while we were still talking to them some entertainment started and our flier friends got away from us. General Liao came along and invited us to stay at his home when we got to Nanking. Altogether there were so many people to talk to that it was time to go before we realized it and our young friends were gone and we did not know how to locate them and did not even know their names. We had also been offered passage with a large convoy driving through to Nanking, but that would be a long hard trip and we wanted that only as a last resort. All next day we tried to locate the fliers we had talked to, without success. The whole area was just crowded with GIs, milling about like ants so that it looked hopeless. That evening about 9 P.M. some officers said to us - let's go up to S.O.S. mess hall and get ice cream. They had heard that there was to be ice cream that evening so we all hopped into a jeep and drove up. While we were sitting there (no ice cream) in walked the very crew we had been hunting. I almost hugged them. Result we are in Nanking, baggage (such as we had), and would have been in Kiukiang had there been any certainty about the landing field. The Japanese are still in control there as no one has gone there to take over. Transportation is slow. Everything has to be done just now by U.S. Air Force. I should tell you about landing:

Col. Miller is in charge at the Air Base, Nanking. We landed in the evening and there is no transportation as yet, only 4 trucks to do everything with, so far. They have just been here a few days, so he drove up in his jeep to take us into the city. He has taken over the Nanking Hotel and is housing his men there. It was the only place he had to take us for the night. We had Burma (the camp pet dog which the men had given us since they were not allowed to take him to U.S. with them). The Col. had made a rule for the hotel: No women, no dogs, no guests. And there were no accommodations for women. However, there was a suite with a bath (no water) but we could manage so he put us there. But the fun was in the lobby. He had done all the rule-making, and here he was before a lobby full of men, bringing in two women and a dog. I was about to burst with laughter, but we were in army clothes and he had to look after us or thought he did. We did not mind a bit or give any of it a thought as we have been living - the only two women - in large camps of men for so long. We sure have had a lot of funny, sad and joyous experiences. But enough of this now.

Sept. 9, 1945

I would like to give you something of a picture of our arrival here at Hwei Wen but just can't now. The folks are milling about us, laughing with eyes full of tears wanting to talk, wanting to help. They are scrubbing, cleaning, cooking, and doing everything that they can to show their joy at our return, not us personally, of course, we do not even belong in Nanking, but it is the Church, the Christian missionary, the W.D.C.S.

10th. A.M. Just could not keep at this yesterday. This A.M. the folks were here before we were dressed and are here now. I should spend all of my time with them but feel that this letter should be on its way. We are taking our meals at Luther Kiang's. The father, Kiang Wen Deh and wife are growing feeble. They just hug us and the tears roll down. I'm so sentimental that my own throat is so full that I can hardly talk, but I hope that I'm keeping it hidden. Billie is so fine with people, much better that way than I am, so she makes up for my short-comings on the social side. She is working with the crowd and entertaining while I write.

P.M. The Kiangs had quite a dinner party at noon. Twenty representative Church members and Dr. Stuart of the Nanking U., who had just come up from Shanghai. It was a grand reunion. We are invited to Mr. Shen Yu Shu's for dinner tomorrow, and to the East Gate Christian School the next day. You know how it is, just eating our way around the community with a good deal of speech-making. I was about to say that I did not know when this would end and we could get to more definite business, but this is business. This is just what we should be doing - visiting, fellowshiping, rejoicing with the Christian community. What a privilege it is to be the first to get back and a joy that should not be ours since we do not belong to this conference. It belongs to those who have labored here for so many years. We just happen to be the ones on the spot. Even the Amah, Nieh Ma wept with joy and told us that our coming was like a cloud lifted and a great load taken off their shoulders. There is a swarm of children racing through the halls and about the yard like a swarm of butterflies, shouting, shouting amongst themselves and to their parents who are helping with the cleaning. It is freedom again and the joy of progress and Christian fellowship which is putting this new glow in the faces, a new light in the eyes, a lilt in the step and that upright bearing which comes with and when there is a song of joy in the heart.

We are going to try to get to Shanghai within the week to see about No. 7 Ave. Petain and other property there. Frank Gale should be able to help us there. Dr. Steward will go to Wuhu and we intend going to Kiukiang to reclaim property there. You may have suggestions which you could write or wire. Otherwise we shall do what we think best until we get in touch with a Bishop. It does not seem easy to contact anyone and may not be for a couple of months.

This is written under difficulties, so I shall try to get a better letter off to you soon, but things are happening thick and fast and one must be awake in order to keep pace and sense the trends. But there is one thing of which I feel sure, and that is that Christianity is going to play an important part in the new China. I should love to take time to write you now something of China's attitude and treatment of the defeated Japanese but must now. I just swell with pride and hope that our people measure up as well.

Mrs. Jones joins me in love and best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mollie E. Townsend

C
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P
Y

Mr. Bates

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the President
Chengtú Szechwan

13th September, 1945

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for China Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY 11, N. Y. C., U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Evans:

It is already almost three months since my return to Chengtu and it has been in my mind to send both you and Mr. Ballou a line many times, but the pressure of the many things to be done; people to see and meetings to attend has been very great. The new school year has just opened, classes began on September 10th, but it is still a little early to be able to report enrolment numbers. However, I will send that information a little later.

In spite of considerable delay in India on my return trip, I am glad to say I was able to reach Chengtu in time for the Commencement Exercises of the schools. The actual date of my arrival was June 17, just a little under a year from the date of my departure. I was happy to find my family quite well. There were at first a number of welcome meetings which I had to attend, and at which, as everyone was most anxious to hear about conditions in America and the impressions I had gained during my visit, I had to make addresses. This kept me pretty busy. In early July I went to Chungking for two weeks to attend the meetings of the People's Political Council,

In August came the wonderful news of the unexpectedly swift end of the war. The news came so suddenly that we found it almost stunning and could hardly believe it was really true. On the night of August 10th the whole city and campus echoed with the noise of firecrackers and shouts of the people. The relief after these eight years, is tremendous. We immediately began to work on plans for our return to Nanking, though it is not at all clear when we may be able to move. The money with which to make such a move is one problem and the means of transportation is another very serious question. We have asked Dr. Bates, who also arrived in Chengtu before Commencement, to return to Nanking with one or two of the Chinese staff members at the very earliest opportunity, to help put the plant in readiness for reoccupation. It is quite a possibility that he may be able to fly sometime next week. We have received our first letters from our members in Nanking and it seems that our buildings are all intact, though the interiors are in varying conditions of repair. All the personal belongings, have gone, including those stored in the University buildings for safe-keeping, and most of the lighter equipment. There are something like 600 old books left in the Library. They report that they have heard from Dr. Albert Steward, who is quite fit, and they were expecting Dr. Steward to pay them a visit in a few days. We are hoping that in a little while one of the Nanking members may be able to come to Chengtu, and thus we can coordinate our plans more satisfactorily. Of course, as communications between the West and the coast improve, it will become easier to keep in touch with each other.

Officially, the victory was celebrated on September 3rd. The day was a holiday and in the evening there was a victory parade through the city. The five Christian universities took part in the parade, carrying various banners and one of the girl students, dressed as Liberty, was drawn along in a carriage. The rejoicing was more restrained than on the night of August 10th, but it went very deep.

13th September, 1945

Dr. Claude Thomson has arrived in Chengtu, getting in last week by air. It is good to have him back with us once more. Dean Chang has been delayed a good deal in completing his arrangements for his visits to Britain and the United States, but is now expecting to leave for Chungking around September 21st and to fly from Chungking to India at the end of the month. We are hoping that Dr. Daniels may be able to be in Nanking soon. The crying need is for Doctors and nurses to start the work. We are also planning our requests for other Western faculty members to fill up the various Mission quotas to their full strength. We will be writing about these in more detail later.

In a day or two I am flying to Chungking to attend a meeting which has been called by the Ministry of Education for all the presidents of our universities, in order to make concrete plans for the rehabilitation of our schools. I am hastening to get this letter off to you before I leave.

It is hard to thank you and your office staff sufficiently for all the assistance given and friendliness shown me during my stay in the States. Please extend to them all my deepest appreciation and thanks. In particular, please remember me to Miss Brown: She gave up much of her time to take care of my correspondence and other matters. I can only regret that the time went so fast and was so crowded that I was unable to see more of you.

Before I close I wish to say a word regarding Miss Li Mei-yun. We are expecting her to return, and her travel and so forth will be paid on the same basis as was arranged for Miss Helen Djang. I am writing Miss Li and telling her this and asking her to get in touch with you.

Thank you again for all you did during my visit.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Y. G. Chen

Y. G. Chen

YGC:MT

THE METHODIST MISSION
Nanking, China

September 18, 1945
(Received Oct. 4, 1945)

Miss Louise Robinson
Board of Missions, New York City

Dear Miss Robinson:

I just heard today from Bishop Lacey that you are a China Secretary in the New York Office, and that Dr. Cartwright will likely be on the way out here before this reaches New York. So I am taking this opportunity to address to you some business for Dr. Cartwright's office, knowing that you also will be interested in some of it. Will you please have the details handled through the proper channels?

First of all a personal word through you to all the McTyeire Sisters. Miss Muriel Smith and I got our release from Chapei Camp on the same day, September 1st, and the last I saw of her she was being fattened in proper style at the temporary quarters of your school on Avenue Haig. After putting in some sort of order, the odds and ends bequeathed to me by a number of repatriating friends, I made the trip to Nanking by rail, in company with one of my Chinese colleagues, on September 8th, arriving here ahead of the transfer of authority. I have just heard that Mr. Hall Paxton got in today to open an American Consulate for us. So you see I was able to get back early, as I had hoped. There is plenty to be done, and I still feel that the job was worth waiting for. I don't know how I would have gotten through camp without Sister Alice's comfortable bed, Sister Mary's sweater and sze mien quilt, Sister Louise Killingsworth's dictionary and mirror, Dr. Hawk's washing machine, Miss Riechers' washboard and all the good wishes and kind gifts so many friends left behind. But here I am in excellent health and spirits, and thanks to all of you.

I enclose as a result of my first week's work in Nanking a copy of the list I submitted to the American Army authorities looking towards the early return of our occupied properties. Will you please see that offices in U.S.A. of these mission organizations get word about their property, and perhaps Standard Vacuum would also be interested. Two of their men, Sevier and Graham, were in the same room with me at Chapei, and Sevier asked me to look into the condition of their properties here. It is ~~an~~ interesting to note that the Han Chung T'an, a truly Chinese Presbyterian Church built with Chinese money on Chinese property was not occupied at all during the emergency. I think we need more churches like that.

There is also enclosed a letter to Mr. Daniels, Superintendent of the University Hospital. You may be interested to read this before sending it on to him, or if he has left for the field, to the University of Nanking office.

Mollie Townsend of Kiukiang and I were present at Hwei Wen School when the name was changed back to Hwei Wen from T'ong Lwen which was imposed by the Japanese, and the administration taken over for the present by Father Chiang who had been ousted by the Japanese. Our workers have had to carry on in various places and situations, as they did in Shanghai, but here as there they have carried on and we may well be proud to be associated with them. The spirit is good, and though there have been keen hardships, I have heard very few complaints. Miss Townsend and Mrs. Jones are stopping off on their way to Kiukiang. They have been with the Army Medical Service. It is a rare privilege to be here just now, but it requires unusual wisdom and Divine guidance. We know you will support us with your prayers. I have been writing letters and reports by the yard, but haven't received a single letter through the mail yet. But I live in hopes, and some day I will be rewarded.

Miss Louise Robinson

-2-

Sept. 18, 1945

You probably know that the Haiphong Road people, including Bishop Ward, were moved to Feng T'ai, near Peiping a few weeks before the war stopped. Bishop Lacey now confirms what we supposed previously, that our Bishop is now free and convalescing in Peiping. We'll certainly give him a grand welcome if and when he is able to come this way.

With best wishes to all my friends, and the assurance that I am content to stay here until I am relieved of both University and Mission responsibilities, and feel that I should do so, I remain

Very sincerely,

(signed) Albert

Albert N. Steward

Mr. Corbett
10/19/45

(The following is an excerpt from a long letter, the rest of which pertains only to financial items, which has just been received from Miss Priest)

C
O
P
Y

University of Nanking, Chengtu
September 18, 1945

Dear Mr. Evans;

"NANKING"

Dr. Bates left this morning on his first try for a trip to Nanking by air. It is not quite clear if he can get through, but he is ready to make the attempt and went loaded with letters, instructions and money etc. for the group and many friends there. We have had several letters from Nanking already and have a first report of the campus. Dr. Bates will try to hold the buildings and to manage affairs until others can go down.

Plans for return to Nanking: There is serious pressure from two sources - (1) naturally everyone is eager to return home, especially after nearly eight years of refugee crowded living conditions and (2) our hosts are most eager to have us go! Added together we are making an attempt to shorten this fall semester by two weeks, and to make first plans to move in January-February, but it is becoming increasingly clear that it will likely be May before we can go. In the first place we need money which is not in sight yet, in the second place we need transportation and there are no boats, no planes etc. available for civilians.

Condition of the plant in Nanking: To date all we know is the superficial report of the outside of the buildings and nobody has been able to check inside contents up to the date of the last letters. On the whole reports are very favorable about the plant as a whole but the contents are most likely all gone.

Library: There is a report on the library - 605 ("old not valuable or useful") books remain. We have around 10,000 volumes up here - which I fear constitutes all that we own of our very fine library.

University Hospital: We cabled at once for Dr. J. Horton Daniels to start back and hope he is able to secure priority as long as he is a doctor. If he has not started, do not let him link up with UMrra but come independently - otherwise he may find himself in Peiping instead of Nanking! We need him most urgently. It is almost necessary to have someone take over the hospital in Nanking, which is operating as a self-supporting hospital. We fear we may lose most of the equipment unless we take it back soon.

Your several letters of July 26th arrived yesterday together with the reports for the June 30th closing. We will now try to complete the year and let you know the financial status of all schools. Mr. Hausske may leave within a few weeks for the north to represent his mission, and that will leave Yenching in a serious way.

Exchange: The rate at this date is 600:1 but very few sales. We have not yet sold August funds. The future of currency in China remains a great problem with the index going down slightly but the cost of food remains high. It is a hard period and the readjustment may create much more suffering among families. Currency is very scarce - we have great trouble to gather in enough for needs.

Cheeloo Report to Harvard-Yenching: Your copy is enclosed. When the office copied

Mr. Evans - 2

the financial report there was an error in typing when one figure was copied as 10,000. instead of 100,000. I know the error was in the copy sent to Cambridge and Mr. Elisseeff may refer to it - I corrected it on your copy and the addition is correct on all copies.

We had the pleasure of a visit in Chengtu from J. Leighton Stuart last week as he came from his years of interment to see officials and friends and then returned to Peiping where he hopes to open Yenching on October 10th. Meanwhile the branch here continues as usual. He was looking rather thin and worn and seemed rather nervously weary, but he feels it is necessary to go ahead with his plan before making a trip home.

All the presidents (except Ginling) are in Chungking attending a special meeting called by the Ministry of Education to discuss and consider plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Early in October we shall have a meeting of the Christian Colleges in China to be held in Chengtu--and then plans for further steps will be made. Transportation difficulties are great so I fear many cannot attend who might otherwise take an active part in a conference.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Elsie M. Priest

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

September 1945

The three following cables received since V-J Day give the latest news from the University of Nanking:

From Dr. W. P. Fenn, August 28, 1945.

NANKING HOPING RETURN MIDYEAR OTHERS PROBABLY JUNE MINISTRY
PROMISES NONFINANCIAL HELP BUT MAY DETERMINE PRIORITIES DATES.

From President Y. G. Chen, August 16, 1945

URGE HORTON DANIELS RETURN CHINA IMMEDIATELY REQUEST HIM AR-
RANGE RETURN WESTERN HOSPITAL STAFF PROBABLY RECOVER HOSPITAL
EARLY DATE.

From Dr. M. Searle Bates, August 21, 1945

I START SOON (FOR) NANKING.

VISUAL EDUCATION

The Department of Visual Education in the College of Science has just published a very comprehensive report of its progress during the past year. Many points in the report are worth recording.

Tremendous contributions have been made through the Department to visual education in this province. About one ton of supplies was shipped in over the Burma Road in 1942, just narrowly missing destruction by bombing, and reaching the campus on the same day as Mr. Wendell Willkie visited the universities.

The number of classroom shows has increased from 13 in 1943 to 69 in 1944, indicating that professors are beginning to realize the effectiveness of films in aiding class teaching. During the spring of 1945, the Motion Picture Department and the Motion Picture and Radio Two-Year College Course have remodeled a showing room which will seat 60 persons. On the door is written "In

this room, the world". Any professor on the campus may book the room for students of a particular class to use in a regular class period, and have the particular films he requires shown on a screen alongside the blackboard. Behind the showing room is a projection booth which enables the technical handling to be done without interfering with the teaching. With the new showing room, many more classroom shows are anticipated; indeed up to the end of May, 43 shows had been given during the year.

The weekly shows on science subjects continue to draw crowds. From 120 to 150 professors and students attend the shows habitually. Up to the end of April 1945, 68 shows were given. Starting from this semester, one professor is scheduled each time to lecture on the subject and then comment in his own words as the picture goes on. Twenty-three shows were given in the first five months of 1945.

In the Chengtu area, the shows re-

requested by various organizations increased from 72 in 1943 to 308 in 1944. This shows that the public is becoming aware of the value of motion pictures in general education. The out-of-town shows in the Chengtu area reach as far as the "salt city" of Tzeliutsin, and the capital of Sikang (Kangting). It may be pointed out here that transportation in inland China is not easy. A trivial move of the showing team means a tremendous task.

In the Chungking area, the team gives shows regularly in a circuit of 40 localities, largely in war factories.

The films used in these shows are obtained from a number of sources, and it may prove of interest to list them:

- (1) Own production
- (2) Purchases of Eastman teaching films, Erpi classroom films, and films distributed by British Library of Information, New York.
- (3) U.S. State Department
- (4) British Council, through the Sino-British Science Cooperation Office
- (5) British Press Attache's Office
- (6) U.S. Embassy
- (7) U.S. Office of War Information
- (8) Chinese Air Force
- (9) Canadian Embassy
- (10) United Nations Picture-News Office (Filmstrips)

Just at the end of the month, the Department announced the receipt of the following films: 22 reels of American films (4 in Kodachrome) as a gift of the U.S. State Department; 9 reels of medical films from the National Health Administration donated by the American College of Surgeons, and 400 rolls of

teaching filmstrips from the United Nations Picture-News Office.

Under the College of Science there is also a "Motion Picture and Radio Two-Year College Course". Eight classes have completed the course and these graduates are spread all over the country. Among the four candidates selected to study cinematography in the United States under the scheme sponsored by FEA, three are graduates from the University, one from the Motion Picture and Radio Course, and the other two from the Departments of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. Graduates of the course are working in the China Motion Picture Corporation of the Military Affairs Commission, Central Broadcasting Station, Ministry of Information motion picture section, U.S. OWI showing team, and the Chinese Expeditionary Force Motion Picture Unit, in India and Burma. The process is now under way to promote the Two-Year College Course into a Four-Year full department - "Department of Motion Picture Engineering" in which more thorough technical training will be given.

The Department publishes a Monthly - "Film and Radio". Volume 4, No. 4 is just off the press. There are 10 issues a year. This is the only periodical in China today dealing with the technical aspects of visual education. Full information is given in each issue of what happens in China in all organizations having something to do with visual education.

P. Margaret Turner
Secretary

(Portion of a letter from Claude Thomson, sent from Chengtu on October 22, 1945)

".....This last week has been a very full one. After keeping as many lines out as possible trying to get in the freight from India, on its last lap from Chungking here,--my good friend the Colonel here sent a special plane down and brought it all to Chengtu and thence by a big Army truck over the terrible roads for the last thirty-five miles last Monday night. It arrived at the Hospital gates about 9:30 P.M. At that moment, I was at a special party for Plumer and Stanley, at the Meuser house where Ruth Chester and Florence Kirk were keeping house alone for several days. Eva Spicer and several other old Nanking friends were there. When the word came from Dr. Best that the cases had arrived, I fairly ran over to the Hospital and there they all were, forty-two cases right at the Hospital door. It was really too good to be true. With the help of the Hospital coolies, most of them were soon stored away in the drug-room but five were too big so they were outside all night. The next morning I made arrangements for the distribution. At two o'clock in the afternoon representatives from the various colleges and the Hospital came and were given the various boxes for the different departments, each being signed for as it was received. The following morning the boxes which contained many cartons were placed in a special room in the basement of the Chemistry Building. Representatives from the various colleges came over and witnessed the opening and division of the next boxes. All went well. So far as I know, everything arrived which was ordered and to date there has not been reported a single article broken or damaged on the long trip across the world. The opening of boxes and sending out of things continued through Wednesday and Thursday.

"Wherever I go people stop me and tell me how glad they are for things which have arrived so there is some very nice compensation for all those hot weeks which I spent in India. Now that the USA Hospital Unit has closed down, the need for the things is even greater than it was when the war was on and people could turn to this unit for emergency things from time to time."

P.S. Claude also said:

"My only regret is that the 7 boxes which were shipped in August of this year are not here now, so that I could get to work on some of my clinical studies at once. However, they may land in India soon and the Colonel there said he would send them in via the same ATC route as these other shipments came in on and via the same priority. So these may be in within the next month."

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, NANKING

Approaching Panama
November 26, 1945.

To the Fellow-members of the Western Staff
and to their Associated Secretaries.

Dear Friends:

Following up my recent letter of the Double Tenth, relaying Pres. Chen's recent cabled call for the "return of the Western Staff" may I briefly review the points I made therein, because of an expanding mailing list, and add to that (1) more recent field news (reluctantly culled) from fascinating letters and reports of Pres. Chen, Miss Priest, Drs. Bates, Steward, Price, Fenn, Walline, Mills; (2) the reactions of our associates both of the hospital and of the related Boards. This alone, answering some forth or more letters, calls for mimeographing assistance so I am adding to the mailing list names of our former associates many of whom toiled even more faithfully than we in building the foundations upon which we work.

To Dr. Albert N. Steward (and his family at home) we are deeply indebted. He stayed to serve in the transition. After the sudden release from internment in Shanghai he was soon back in Nanking, and it was in our hospital that he found his greatest opportunity to serve. The puppet Central University is doggedly hanging on to the University buildings with some ulterior motives but the civilian Japanese were compelled to give up our hospital and Albert was there to take over on September 25-27, with the fine cooperation of Dr. Yao appointed by the Central Government for this task. Thus we have our first botanist superintendent, proving well that the superintendent need not be an M.D. His letter of September 17th, quoted in full in my last letter, reported briefly on the staff, buildings, equipment and supplies. Another letter of September 25th to Pres. Chen gives more detail. Of the Chinese staff that carried through to victory with their faithful and loyal service, we find many names we know.

Emergency Board - Y.H. Chen, C.T. Gee, Y. Chen and A.N.S.

Exec. Comm - T.Y. Chen, M.Z. Shen, C.H. Liu and A.N.S.

Drs. Med. - M.Z. Shen, C. Chen.

Surg. T.Y. Chen, K.S. Lee, G.L. Chen

G. & O. - L.Y. Ku, P. Chen, T.P. Wang

E.E.N.T. - K.L. Lee

Nurses - Tsao Tze Chen (Supt), Ho Hwa Yui (assist. supt.)

Ho Yu Liao, Shan Wen Ching, Liu Chin Chang, Chan Chen Kun,

Yuen Tsin Chu, Wang En Kwang -

Chen Yun Cheng, Yang Pei Fang, Chen Teng Hua, Wang Liang Cheng,

Dept. Heads - Wang Yu, Bus. - Lu Ho Sung, Pharm. - Chang Yung Ying,

Linen and Laundry - Lee Yu Fa, Relig. - Ho Yu Lan, Xray -

Liu Chwen Ho, Treas. - Yieh Sze Hsing, Lab. - Yuen Ching Chu,

Kitchen and Soc. S. - Chao Yao Lan, Chinese Teacher.

The buildings and equipment apparently have suffered no major damage or loss. Inventories were made. Certain financial difficulties were humorously reported as follows - "After considerable palaver the kitchen man produced from somewhere outside the premises a big packet wrapped in a large handkerchief and containing about nineteen million dollars C.R.B. We were still short about seven million when business was closed on account of impending darkness."

Frank Price wrote a fascinating report of his Nanking-Shanghai trip, 9/15 - 10/2, but there was no specific mention of the hospital other than of a visit with Dr. Li Ju Ling of our Rural Health Dept., and of the difficulties even in the Shen Hwa Chen area where the Communists were conscripting 25 men from every bao (100 families).

Word from Searle Bates thru his wife tells of the struggle to boost the hospital salaries and more justly distribute rice according to family needs. The urgent need was expressed, not only for Daniels to relieve Steward but for Trimmer, Brady and Wilson for "one of the best chances for service they ever had." (Cable of my journeying has been sent.) "Life of the city as a whole is noticeably worse than in '41, to say nothing of '37; I mean in morals, customs, education, and all the rest, as well as economics."

Bill Fenn did a little fancy touring of the colleges with Henry Luce in his private plane, grand! Of Nanking, he reports in considerable detail on the U.N. and Ginling buildings, but not on the hospital. No major destruction of mission buildings. "Nanking is filled with ghosts. The sights and fears of eight years have drawn heavy lines on human faces. There is little resilience; mainly a very great weariness." There will be great need for rehabilitation of bodies and souls. To the west, Yenching sent 10% of her staff, Cheelco 30%, Nanking 90%.

Dr. Chen has pushed steadily for my return to Nanking. Possibly for that reason, possibly because of the shift of administration centers to Nanking and Shanghai, a cable finally came through from Dr. Walline advising "reassign Daniels Nanking hospital, Pacific preferable". I think it may be as fast as air with the possibilities of delay in India and Chungking.

UNRRA, CNRRA, and M.H.A. will all be centering soon in Nanking. Dr. P.Z. King of the National Health Administration is cordially welcoming the co-operation of private mission hospitals and Dr. T.T. Tsiang of CNRRA is pledging supplies to us the same as to government hospitals.

Now, back to our Associates in America. Dr. Trimmer hopes to be out of the Navy and set for sail soon after September 1946. Mrs. Trimmer probably will wait till 1947 after Mary's graduation from high school. We missed them while in Philadelphia, but were delighted to meet Morris' new wife at a friend's home, and we do approve!

Dr. Brady might be free by January 1946 but is eager for at least six months training course. Mrs. Brady is less eager for China and we can well understand. The children's education makes all of us hesitate at one time or another.

After his personal letter to me of September 14th, expressing his great desire to return to the University Hospital came Dr. Alexander Paul's letter telling also of his visit with the Bradys and their reaction. Almost simultaneously came a letter from Dr. Lewis Smythe attending the mission meeting in Indianapolis and he reported action of the Conference recommending that Dr. Brady return to the University Hospital in Nanking "as soon as possible in connection with A.A.C. i.e. Church Committee for Relief in Asia". This is not too clear to me, but any way to get him there will be sincerely appreciated by us all, and may I ask the forgiveness of Dr. C.M. Yocum for adding my appeal in this mimeographic form, but I am now racing against time with the Panama mail.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson are wanted. I have had no reply but perhaps my use of his old army address led the letter astray. Miss Mary Ferguson, his cousin, who is on board with us, reports that for family and health reasons, he plans definitely to stay in America united with his family. It was pretty tough going in their young married life.

Miss Grace Bauer is eager to go but she does "not want to go unless needed". So say we all. I believe she is needed and the standard she has put into her laboratory training course justifies its continuation. It is just as important as the mission nursing demand for senior high graduates. It is so far above the other training schools of six months duration. However, as a U.N. Board of Founders missionary supported by receipts from the field, I cannot ask her to risk the situation without responsible board backing until the hospital is at least back on its feet financially. I hope the situation may soon be clarified. The same would be true of the Wilson's support if they could come.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Ezra DeVol gave up a lot when they came out to China in 1940, but they want to come again, later. We eagerly hope they may return for cooperative service again on our staff under the support of the Friends Mission of the Ohio Yearly Meeting. There is a natural pull toward Luho where his parents' old hospital is empty and waiting. From Dr. Walter Williams' letter and from conversation with Mr. Matti, there may be a difference of opinion on that question. (Let us pray.)

Rev. and Mrs. Russel Glazier have not been heard from. Their address R.F.D. Main Street, Clarence N.Y., suggests a certain degree of rural atmosphere and I hope the letter did not go astray. Rev. Herbert M. Griffin, C.I.M. Home Director has already received a cable reply from Bishop Houghton stating that he is writing concerning the Glazier family. I hope it may be as favorably expressed as was his attitude to me in the fall of 1941.

Now may I present our youngest members of the staff family, Dr. and Mrs. Davis W. Gaulke, (M.D. and R.N.) They go within a month or two under the Church of God, aiming for pioneer work in Yunnan but to stop off with us for a year, or more we hope, for more immediate relief service. Both of them are graduates of the University of Indiana with good graduate training as well as a full year of Chinese study at Berkeley. We only wish you could all have had the happy and convincing visits with them that Helen and I had. They are a delight to the soul in a time of need.

Finally, and with ultra joy, my good wife Helen has her passport. She broke the record with three days from application to the passport in hand. She has gone back to close up the home, have Christmas with John and our families and take the first sailing thereafter. I'm sure all her efforts in study for Medical Social Work and Occupational Therapy have brought the desired results and she looks forward to a more active share in the life of the hospital.

I must dash this off to the Purser now. Keep us in your hearts and prayers for the work of the Hospital as a part of the Kingdom, and yourselves included in the prayers.

Cordially,

J. Horton Daniels.

CONDITIONS AT NANKING AS DESCRIBED BY M. SEARLE BATES IN LETTER OF NOVEMBER 27, 1945

The University losses are heavy in laboratory supplies and some types of science equipment; in records, office supplies, and building materials; in a few classes of books and journals and in the great bibliographic card catalog (puppets destroyed that twenty-five years of labor by employing the cards for other purposes, to save themselves a little money); in most locks, all screens and much glass; in Hospital supplies of some types; in the departure of every mulberry tree from inside and outside the city, and the cold storage plant for silkworm eggs; in damage to the floors of the gymnasium and many residences, and impossible Japanese alterations galore; and in the deterioration of exploitation and neglect. Practically all personal property of staff, including furniture was removed by Japanese and by puppets. Nevertheless, we have the buildings in fair structural conditions, and the majority of our equipment in laboratories, library and Hospital. There are still some sets of books and science items under seal in the city of Nanking which we expect to recover. So we are better off than many, though it will be a long and costly job to bring us to the same point of material efficiency we had reached in 1937. Recovery in personnel, character and morale is even more difficult.

Ginling College, taken in 1942 as Japanese Local Garrison Headquarters, lost every bit of science equipment, most of their books, most furniture. The Seminary was stripped clean.

Please return to CSM.

21 Hankow Road,
Nanking, China,
November 27, 1945

Thank you
for your letter
of 11/11/45
H. B. H.

Dear Friends:

It's time for the Bates family to resume its annual letter, a substitute for respectable correspondence. My part will be speeded by American military post, offered on occasion by friends. The ordinary service will remain slow, via Chungking and India, until regular routes are in operation across the Pacific.

Long efforts to return to China were successful only last spring. The delay was useful for the last stages of work on the study I had been making for nearly two years on behalf of the Federal Council of Churches and the Foreign Missions Conference, now published by Harper's and the International Missionary Council under the title, RELIGIOUS LIBERTY: AN INQUIRY. The final galleys were read on the rail journey to the Pacific coast. I can't recommend the book, for I've not seen a copy yet. But a second printing is already called for, and the significant organizational aid and backing given to the project from the start are assurance that the study will be used to good purpose. The few reviews and comments reported to me are generally kind, and the hostile items are of the type one would wish or expect to be so.

After the welcome fortune of a brief visit with my brother's and sister's families at Claremont, I sailed from Los Angeles March 28, on a Liberty ship bound for India with army supplies, heavy naval guard, and seven civilians. We put in to the outer harbor of Hilo, in order to drop a sick gunner; but otherwise followed the wobbly naval course southwesterly under New Caledonia and Australia to Freemantle, the one port of call. The only island we were allowed to pass near was Funafuti. From Freemantle we visited the state capital, Perth, an attractive city of more than 200,000. Its university is rawer than many an American such, but the botanical parks and the zoo are much more sophisticated.

Then we turned northwestward, passing within sixty miles of the Japanese-held Cocos (Keeling) Islands; and from the east coast of Ceylon direct to Calcutta. There were elaborate watches, drills, and zig-zagging over the total course of 13,000 miles, but without actual alarm. We met in Freemantle men who had just spent thirty-five days in small boats after being torpedoed on the Ceylon course, surviving on two ounces of water a day. But the rest of the danger, like most earthly fears, was memory and anticipation, not fact. I shared with Methodist Bishop Lacy a cabin shut in by the ventilators from the galley, and therefore usually left empty for resounding and greasy reasons; and with Pete Richardson, the Southern Presbyterian sage of Taichow, now of the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, loaned to UNRRA-CNRRA, many days of catwalk conversation atop the crated trucks which covered the deck two and three tiers high. From those two friends, the sea, the albatross, the varied heavens, an atheist engineer of superior character, a complete Shakespeare and other books, I learned much that will be remembered.

From most of the officers, guard, crew, and passengers, I acquired a deepened anxiety regarding American family and church life and the general morality of our country. My associations have been less sheltered than those of many of you, but I was not prepared for the almost unrelieved jangle of foul profanity; abundant drinking, whoring, and bambling to the breakfast hour of exhaustion; systematic theft and destructive waste of public property; selfish neglect of duty and mutual treachery; gross moral failure among members in good standing of leading American churches, as well as among men with harsh criminal records. Many of those boys and men came from broken homes and hated one or both parents; very few of them will try or will be able to make good homes of their own. The merchant marine seems to have drawn in the past year or two the dregs of the cask, but the naval guards were not much better. These impressions were strengthened by two weeks' observation of American soldiers and

sailors in Calcutta, and by talks with chaplains, Red Cross workers, and Y.M.C.A. secretaries. They are somewhat lightened by experience in the selected personnel and better conditions of the forces in China.

Two weeks of Calcutta in early June provided the third summer since March, after crossing the equator twice. Red tape, as maddeningly futile in wartime India as I have ever seen anywhere, and the exhausting heat, perhaps affected my judgment of Calcutta as one of the most wretched, filthy, depressing, and superstitious of the world's great cities. Even after ten days' tossing at anchor at the mouth of the Hooghly, making sixty-three days in all upon the tedious freighter, Calcutta didn't look good. An Indian civilization in which the police respect the large sign of a certain "Astrologer to the Government and High Court of Bengal," and in which the Health Department permits display advertising in the trams of a "Permanent Cure for Tuberculosis: Cobra-Manured Sugar Cane in 2cc. ampoules," is not going to survive in modern competition. (Or did I forget Chicago, and the Tribune's astrology page?) It was possible to get away from Calcutta only for the overnight crawl to Darjeeling, where heavy rains prevented a view of Kanchen junga, to say nothing of Everest. However, the Bishop of Rangoon and other missionaries from Burma and India were instructive companions, and the tea plantations terraced up to 7,000 feet were attractive. Military traffic for the Ledo route was heavy.

Calcutta
The China National Aviation Corporation's plane called far up in Assam, just east of Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra, and then at Kunming, in a nine hour journey to Chungking. Clouds and storms permitted only a few glimpses of the Ledo-Burma Road. In Chungking old friends of varied types and ranks filled a dozen days with instructive groups and interviews. I went on to Chengtu by a wobbly bus burning vegetable oil with powerful savor, covering 240 miles of hilly road in fourteen hours of running time. That was late June, just three months from Los Angeles, in time for Commencement and a fourth summer. At least there was none of the tedious and costly waits in Portugal, Africa, India, or even South America, which had troubled various civilian journeys to wartime China.

For two months and a half in Chengtu I soaked myself in long talks with teachers, students, and local people, preparing to take a useful part in meeting the educational, church, and plain human problems with which all are burdened and many have ceased to struggle in any other sense than for family survival. Deterioration is pervasive, though one must admire the efforts made by some to keep up standards of constructive service. There were writing and speaking for the National Christian Council and other organizations, library preparation for teaching, daily contact with American airmen.

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The coming of peace found Chinese leaders, ground down by years of economic distress and worried by communist and other internal problems, unready for prompt and effective action in the new circumstances. Almost complete lack of transportation has limited and will continue to limit what can be done. Japanese left the coast and the Yangtze bare of shipping; communists are completing the wrecking of several main railroads. It was impossible for the main university to expect removal to the coast before late spring or summer, and much preparatory work had to be done.

✓
Call
Because an American might be needed on property questions, and because of previous acquaintance with the Nanking situation 1937-1941, I was appointed to return here as soon as possible. When other efforts failed, by living a persistent three weeks with friendly officers at an American airfield, I was given a place in a bomber which did over 1,000 miles direct to Shanghai in five hours. After a few days in that half-dead city, spent mostly in discovering the long list of customary goods and ser-

VICES which the University would not be able to count upon for many a moon, I fought for space in the meager trains to reach Nanking October 12. I cannot recover from the Hollywood unreality of seeing the Japanese military everywhere, guarding the railway under Chinese direction, and moving about the cities in unarmed docility. There ain't no such bird, and if there is, it ought to be in a cage.

Here the two University stalwarts Chen Yung and Charles Gee had been able to hold in continuous control only the Middle School property, in which 500 boys at a time have received creditable instruction. The story of their experience with the Japanese and the puppets is a historical novel. They are lucky to have both their necks and their characters, for sometimes the margins were small on both counts. With the prompt and generous help of Steward, released in September from Shanghai internment, they had recovered before my arrival the Hospital and working control of the farms and gardens, besides taking preliminary steps on other matters. But the laboratories, library, and offices were under seal by the Ministry of Education, in the process of taking over from the puppet "Central University;" students of that institution were in our dormitories and staff in various residences, under the Ministry's indifferent guardianship; Japanese soldiers and officers were in the Sericulture buildings and other residences; a unit of assimilated puppet troops were in the Girls' Dormitory; two municipal schools were (and still are) in the Rural Leaders' Training School; and a Japanese military animal farm occupied a former mulberry orchard. Six weeks of hard work by all of us have brought full legal control, the virtually completed departure of the military, exclusive management of the laboratories, library, and such offices as we want.

We are well along in the process of renting, for a moderate repair fund, the dormitories (for their staff), the Language School buildings (for girl students), gymnasium, chapel, classrooms and officers in Severance and the New Science Building, to the "Provisional University Make-up Course." That name covers what the Ministry is doing to try to bridge the transition year for students of college grade, at the same time testing out their wartime training in occupied territory and "purifying" their delicate political sentiments. Similar shows are being run in Peiping and Shanghai. The students want regular university work for full credit, and resent aspersions on their patriotism. The Ministry began very haughtily, but has compromised considerably. Communist agitators are active. The staff of the Course in Nanking are led by professors of the permanent Central University, whose property is still occupied by the Japanese Military Hospital. No other Government organization will lend property to the Ministry of Education, and they tried to edge us into a continuous occupation through the mechanism of the protective "recovery" of our buildings from the puppet show. By stout resistance, insisting that we would not discuss "lending" under duress, and would only "rent" under full freedom of contract, we got back control of the buildings - still encumbered by the students and staff in question.

There was another chain of complications illustrative of many situations in these days of reordering the world. The puppets, who used and stole freely from our equipment and supplies, left minor quantities bought by them, and labelled lots of our stuff with their own tags, listing them so on inventories accepted by the Ministry. The Central University claimed all the assets (and assumed none of the liabilities) of the puppet "Central University." By general government decree, all enemy and puppet property belongs to the Government and not to private persons on whose land it may be found. Hence, we were in danger of losing important library and science items of our own, at this late date of peace and on top of all other losses! It was a great relief, a week ago, when the Central University and the Ministry suddenly yielded, in the midst of deadlocked and unpleasant negotiations, leaving almost everything in our hands. You are spared the sordid details, and some anxious days and nights of oral and documentary struggle.

The Provisional Course - whether or not the students kill the Director - will give us many a grief. But it is the least of pressing evils, and may sometime be reckoned a useful service. Over 2,000 students are registered. We will give only such library service as we feel to be safe under our own determination and procedure. My political education and pessimism are progressing as a member of the Ministry's Advisory Committee on the Course; and I am booked to teach American History, in the Chinese language - probably less dangerous than the Russian History for which I was listed in the Five Universities' schedule at Chengtu, with communists and Kuomintang already lined up. We are renting several residences to UNRRA, others to a British general and to American technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture, probably the Sericulture and Rural Leaders' Training School buildings to the same Ministry and/or to the government Institute of Music. These are all on short term, not to delay return of our own people; and to cover repair costs in some fashion. Only Mr. Gee and I will ever know the patience, care, and judgment required to work through a maze of conflicting and hesitating applications, made while Japanese were still in the buildings, to this relatively satisfactory result. The destruction and neglect in Nanking leaves the city very short of office and housing space, but everybody wants longer leases than we can give; and, until now, many organizations could not tell when personnel would actually get transportation from Chungking or abroad.

The University losses are heavy in laboratory supplies and some types of science equipment; in records, office supplies, and building materials; in a few classes of books and journals and in the great bibliographic card catalog (puppets destroyed that twenty-five years of labor by employing the cards for other purposes, to save themselves a little money); in most locks, all screens, and much glass; in Hospital supplies of some types; in the departure of every mulberry tree from inside and outside the city, and the cold storage plant for silkworm eggs; in damage to the floors of the gymnasium and many residences, and impossible Japanese alterations galore; and in the deterioration of exploitation and neglect. Practically all personal property of staff, including furniture, was removed by Japanese and by puppets. Nevertheless, we have the buildings in fair structural conditions, and the majority of our equipment in laboratories, library, and Hospital. There are still some sets of books and science items under seal in the city of Nanking which we expect to recover. So we are better off than many, though it will be a long and costly job to bring us to the same point of material efficiency we had reached in 1937. Recovery in personnel, character, and morale is even more difficult.

Ginling College, taken in 1942 as Japanese Local Garrison Headquarters, lost every bit of science equipment, most of their books, most furniture. The Seminary was stripped clean. Christian schools and churches have suffered in varying degrees, and not all of their buildings are yet restored to proper uses. In some cases losses have recently been inflicted by Chinese troops or officials who assume the right to "enemy property" in terms conveniently covering everything used by the enemy, regardless of the original and true owner. Usually protection or restitution is available in principle from high authorities, but sometimes too late, and sometimes not yet. Smaller cities have a worse time, as a rule.

The Shanghai-Nanking area, better placed and better handled than most parts of China in this painful transition, is a sad and despairing community. The Japanese exploitation ran down in neglect, bringing all economic life to a very low level. Not merely radiators, stoves, and machinery, but many beds, locks, and doorknobs were of importance in the plight of empire. The prospect of peace meant death to such economic system as there was, and revival could not begin from such decrepitude without ships, banking, credit, fuel, and some types of raw materials. The Japanese cleaned out all ships. The puppet banks and currency collapsed, with over-drastic pressure from Chungking officials who penalized the general population by setting the conversion figure at 200 puppet dollars to one in National Currency, when the market or

Handwritten notes and marks on the left margin, including a large 'X' and some illegible scribbles.

economic value was 50 or at most 100 to one. With a difference in price levels between West China and the coast, the government banks charged 50% for remittances from the west. Commercial interest has been above 15% a month, with practically no lenders. Communists either control the mines or have smashed the railways over which coal must move. So coal is not available to the public, and most factories cannot turn a wheel. Government military and civil officers seized enemy property, often with profit to themselves, but in any case blocking most of the industrial and commercial establishments, including banks. Only this week is there a noticeable release of business. Lack of transportation, prevalent unemployment, shortage of goods and rocketing prices are the common story. The general price level has been multiplied by three in the six weeks I've observed it, with all the hardships that implies. More than fifty of my own acquaintances have come to me seeking work, to say nothing of daily applications from others. UNRRA and its Chinese arm CNRRA are barely beginning to open a few lines of effort in selected places; not a wiggle for Nanking.

In this setting the misdeeds and the psychological bungling of the Chinese army and government at all levels have thoroughly alienated the early joy and welcome of the populace. The incoming authorities have practiced or permitted extortion over a vast range, and they seemed to assume that every one was a rank traitor or collaborator merely awaiting trial. Only the gradual influx of more officials of some quality has improved the situation but too little and too late. Communists have displayed their usual tactical skill and usual lack of patriotism by setting up, north of the Yangtze, the slogan. "Welcome to those who worked in the Wang Ching-wei regime." It would appear to a foreigner that a little discretion and distinction would help on either side. Of course the universal gloom over the civil war contributes to disappointment and disillusion. Saved from eight years of the Japanese -- but for what?

I could write some touching stories of fine character and spirit among Christian workers and lay members, and could give a few instances of creditable group service. But a balanced and realistic statement on the churches of Nanking and this area would show a heavy loss on almost all counts from 1941 to the present time. The economic grind is the continuing, great cause of declining effort in any other task than crude survival. Next was the decrease in leadership and organized Christian work, as many persons turned to business or to teaching in order to feed their families. Third was the pressure of the Japanese military and the resultant fear among casual and timid church members. My great tribulation is how to revive the leadership and make use of the restored freedom, without restoring over-dependence upon American subsidies and upon the entire status quo ante. With prices multiplying and unemployment widespread, the economic position of the laity further deteriorates, and immediate self-support for a vigorous program is impossible. I have never seen Chinese pastors reduced to such pathetically abject begging for their families as I heard yesterday in the Nanking Church Council. Some of them have withdrawn their children from school, one of the surest signs they are daily short of food.

But up to this moment there has been little danger of either help or unwisdom in the use of foreign funds. The little I could bring in a brief case for church purposes barely touched critical repairs in two spots. If I ever confront in court an American check which I wrote to a certain woman, please believe that I believe she is the loyal wife of an army major who gave me \$200 of his back pay in return for the check. I then sold the American bills on the street, and supplied a month's food for one person to each of sixty pastors and teachers. All this was outside various laws, but not the moral one. I am cooking up another deal, by which an American navy man who sold missionaries' property on the coast will give me cash and I will send the proceeds to the owners in the form of checks on American and Chengtu banks. There are signs of more regular finance in the near future, by bank remittance from West China

at a reasonable rate, and by a market for American checks in Shanghai. But we're not quite there yet.

I've lived on less than a shoestring, and have managed on credit to help out a few medical cases. Now I've begun to supply medicines and supplementary food to twenty persons in Japanese pastors' and YMCA workers' families, who are poorly nourished in the civilian camp here. I don't know where I'll come out, but it's fun to do my darndest. I can't go too far with the Japanese, no matter how good they are, when so many more Chinese, who have been under the millstone for eight years, are unemployed and ill-fed. Pastor Kuroda comes to me on behalf of a camp organization of 12,000 persons, headed by a Consul-General who is a Christian, and seeks: (1) early return to Japan, now expected in April; (2) permission to sell clothing for food; (3) materials for lectures on democracy and for teaching English.

Steward, Bishop Ward, and Goulter, besides a couple of men unknown to you, have given me full accounts of their experiences in various civilian internment camps in Shanghai and North China. Through wide variation runs the story of occasional gross brutality, consistent or frequent plundering of Red Cross parcels, and serious underfeeding. Steward is a little grayed and slowed down, but in good working shape at this date. Ward has rallied from a long low spell to excellent working ability and to strength for short walks with a cane. Goulter seems unchanged by other than four years' normal ageing. I should estimate that general physical deterioration of a semi-permanent sort was serious for a third of the internees; entirely disregarding loss of weight as such, and other easily remediable troubles. The Japanese here are allowed almost complete freedom within and without the fixed area of residence, a poor run of crowded military huts and miscellaneous buildings just outside the old Hsiakwan gate. Ward considers the housing and sanitary conditions worse than any camp he saw (candid Japanese officers admit that part of the sanitary problem is their own, and that they asked for and readily accepted a site considered for a few weeks' duration only). An inactive adult in good condition gets enough food, Kuroda tells me; but others are weakening already. He says that no case is known where a civilian Japanese has been badly treated by Chinese, and that his friends agree the situation would be much worse if the positions were reversed. So there's the mixed picture. Vengeance-seekers and mawkish sentimentalists will make their own opposite selections.

Steward, who has done excellent service as Acting Superintendent of the Hospital, will leave for home shortly after Dr. Daniels' arrival next month. Goulter is in Hefei, struggling with soldiers and distress, and writing for stuff to start a hospital from bare floors and walls. In that job I'm learning the difference between a trochar and a hemostat, which Chinese surgeons seem to think is important; and between a rubber-padded tongue holder (which chairmen have always wanted but never known about), and that last resort, a mere mouth gag. If I can't beg or steal the laboratory stains his doctor wants, I send him any four assorted colors and hope for the best. Are your university courses in "Relief, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction" half as practical? And I take such courses in odd moments or not at all. Can your graduates turn over a million dollars of some currency or other to a man they've never seen before knowing that he passes through many robbers in uniform in the only possible way to get the money where it's needed for saving lives? I had to do that yesterday, without a receipt or time to sit down and worry about the responsibility. I never studied a seminary course, but I'm getting the third degree in missionary service right now. Besides a couple of Jesuits, I am the only non-military American rated as a continuing resident in Nanking, and I've drawn some heavy burdens for various missions and organizations. Daniels will be most welcome, especially if he keeps house for me. Mrs. Gish, W. P. Mills, and several other missionaries are likely to appear early next year.

Our own house has been miraculously protected by a French lady who is legally Swiss and represents Swiss missionary societies. Miss Junod blundered in here in 1941, and was housed at 21 Hankow Road because that was the only vacant place with electricity connected, then a costly matter. Japanese gendarmes came and chalked a count on my library for confiscation, but were too dumb to spot the Russian journal, THE REVOLUTIONARY ORIENT, my Chinese book on CHRISTIANITY AND COMMUNISM, surveys of Japanese war damage in Nanking, and other explosive fragments. Before the gendarmes got around to move the books the puppet university staked out claims, pasting a number on each case and piece of furniture which Miss Junod did not assert to be her own. There were negotiations between the French consul (Vichy, of course) and the puppets, which barely saved Miss Junod her place to live. Now comes the wife of the puppet Minister of Education, himself in custody as a traitor and also charged with embezzlement of teachers' salaries, to tell me how her husband saved my books by specific effort with the Japanese, and repeatedly intervened for the University. This account is supported by Miss Junod and some of my best Chinese friends. Where are gratitude, virtue, and patriotism, in such confusion? Anyhow, even though the score is far from perfect, it's a wonderful experience, and an almost unique one in Nanking, to have a large percentage of the professional equipment that we possessed in 1937. It was a great boon, for instance, to have on hand a stock of Testaments, in this capital city where you can't buy one, when a group of college students asked the other day for a Bible class. Miss Junod has received touching thanks from the wife of the Italian Ambassador, after they had been interned, for the use of my Testament in Russian, her native language - trace the international links in that chain!

cut

Inadequate information and the wartime censorship upon political matters broke me of the habit of political comment, even though I inquired much during the summer about the communist and other internal issues. I must try to recover. Peace, almost more than war, reveals the weaknesses of China and her government. My judgment of most officials has to be increasingly severe, though I've seen some good men doing good work, notably among young generals and in health services. The communists have far less to be said for them. The opinions of all types of persons who experienced or witnessed their operations in Kiangsi and Szechuan ten years ago, or in these regions during the past months, are twenty to one against them. Reports from Yen-an are the best, and they go down a big notch for every hundred miles away from the rigidly disciplined center.

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I have from the communist press in Chengtu a copy of Mao Tze-tung's Political Report to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of China, made last April. It is about 60,000 words in length, a complete tract of method and propaganda, which I have studied repeatedly as the most important source of current, first-hand information about program. Let no one claim for the communists the virtue of sacrificing on behalf of resistance to the Japanese. Mao plainly said that the great aim of the war period had been "to extend the political and military power of the Party." Democracy is advocated against the Kuomintang, but then is carefully described as "the new democracy," wotj concentrated control of the Russian type. Let American leftists and their isolationist echoes also recall that Stalin and the Soviet Government in this very year have pledged themselves by treaty, "and the Soviet is always faithful to its pledges," to give material and moral support to the sole and recognized Government of China. Why are American leftists so anxious to traverse Soviet policy? Moreover, for some time the communists have become intransigent, impossible to placate by any compromise or concession, no matter how great. They are determined to wreck the present regime at whatever cost, nationally and internationally, in order that they may seize sole power. Out of an iron system which permits only one Party, and one newspaper in each communist city, they rail because they do not have entire political equality and full freedom of publication in wartime on behalf of a revolutionary party and an army

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which they claim to exceed two millions. Is that position genuine, or merely tactical? - a question which over-throws most of their plausible plea. If one is convinced that the communist cause justifies all means, then there is no room for argument. If one looks at methods, at personnel, at present and probable welfare of the people, it seems clear to me that the communists offer much less hope than the Government, miserable as the Government is.

O.K.
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The prospect of civil war of the type and scale that the communists promise just takes the spine and stomach out of people who have experienced eight years of the Japanese. Each village near a railway is assigned a certain length to destroy - or the village will be wiped out. That is the "remarkable co-operation of the peasants" reported in current communist communiques. But the Government can command very little enthusiasm in its support, and the small communist minority organized for destruction and absolutely ruthless of method or consequence has certain advantages to set against planes and tanks. I do not want to see the United States or any other country participate in this civil war. But I see no fault in American policy thus far, and am convinced that a failure to carry through the disarmament of the Japanese and the reoccupation of areas held by them would have brought the civil war earlier and more certainly. As for the future, if the Government of China can not stand against the communists when the Japanese are out of the picture, that Government is not worth many tears - though plenty will be shed up and down the land if the communists succeed in gaining power, and perhaps more yet in the likelier event that they succeed only in plundering and dividing this unhappy people. I wonder if one Japanese in a million will ever realize that for fourteen years Japan has done irreparable damage to the efforts to build modern government in China, and to the economic life of the nation, opening the gates for the communism which Japan professed to hate and dread but never attacked. I wonder if one communist in a million will ever remember that for long and critical years the communist policy in the Orient was to appease Japan while attacking England and the United States.

O.K.

Needs are overwhelming, and some good folks and the promise of youth are as appealing as ever. The Gee family have gone to considerable inconvenience to take care of me, and I certainly enjoy the three children in their teens as well as their parents. M. I. T. and Michigan, with real Christianity and strong roots in the old Chinese culture, make an interesting combination. Before breakfast a young engineering student is intoning Mencius memoriter; and after a breakfast a smiling girl practices on the piano with sounds that are really pleasing. This is in the old house in the Middle School, riddled by white ants and blowing gales through every French window - there are four of them in my room alone. This family, like many others, has survived by heavy gardening. There may be three or four days without a taste of meat, but beans and peas abound in various costumes; and boiled whole peanuts are worth trying, along with a salt duck egg and bean milk for your breakfast. Green vegetables, turnips, and sweet potatoes escort the rice. I am privileged with a slice of bread and malt syrup for each meal. Fruit hardly exists in Nanking. It is scarce and costly as coal. No heat can be contemplated, and my one personal expenditure apart from food has been for insulation - a long Chinese gown with wadding of waste silk. I'll be glad to combine with Daniels or some one for semi-foreign living, not so much for my own relief as to lessen the disturbance of the Gees, who have also been carrying two Chinese in their menage. Miss Junod and her Chinese ward I don't want to upset before spring, when they hope the communists will have been driven back from their base above Chinkiang near the Grand Canal.

B.K.

"Rehabilitation" has sometimes been hard to define. Perhaps this letter describes one small instance of it, trying to help battered persons and a dislocated society towards health.

This is my ninth year of dislocation from professional service,

and the third time in this war that our family has been broken up for a considerable period. So we share to some degree in the whole experience and process. I look forward to regular teaching again, and to long-deferred writing in relation to my study of Chinese history.

Lilliath, I hope, will add word of herself and the boys, for I am out of date. But I can say that we are pleased with their development, and look forward to their achievements in college and beyond. I'm afraid I won't see the boys for a long time, since they'll soon be leaving the Air Force and high school for college - continued or as a new venture. But I'm looking forward to Lilliath's return not too late in 1946, as soon as she feels she can give up her duties at Yale and let go occasional care of the boys for regular supervision of me. A good wife and a good home are most appreciated when you've had them for years and then have been compelled to do without them for a time.

Do write, for letters mean more in this relative isolation than ever before. The postoffices should accept regular mail, though air would be quicker.

Cordial good wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

M. Searle Bates

336 Carner St.
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Greetings from the Bates family far and near.

A full reunion of our trio in America will depend upon Morton's hoped - for furlough from his air base at Great Bend, Kansas. Like thousands of other lads he is hoping to be released for an early return to college. Bob, now seventeen, tall and slim is a happy high-school senior who plans to enter Hiram College next fall. We sadly miss the head man of our tribe but we are grateful for our part in his service.

Lilliath R. Bates.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Ballou
Mr. Corbett
Mrs. Mills

FROM: Mr. Evans

The following cable has just been received from Miss Priest:

"ALL NANKING PROPERTY UNDER UNIVERSITY CONTROL RENEW FIRE INSURANCE ALL
BUILDINGS COUNT EQUIPMENT TENPERCENT CABLE WHEN COMPLETED DEPOSIT NATICITIBANK
FIFTEEN THOUSAND CHARGE NANKING 10000 CHEELOO 5000."

C. A. E.

November 29, 1945

(Copy)

University of Nanking
Chengtu, China, December 18, 1945.

Mr. E. H. Ballou
Associated Boards for China Colleges
New York

Mission Supported Personnel

Dear Mr. Ballou:

You will find enclosed a copy of the minutes of the Emergency Executive Committee of the Board of Directors which was held on October 24, 1945. There are several actions which will be of interest to you, but today I am writing particularly concerning action No. EE298 "Mission Supported Staff" on page 8.

"Voted to request all the supporting mission boards to send their full quota of faculty members to China at the earliest possible date, and to authorize the administration to send full information of the vacancies and positions desired to be filled by mission supported staff members."

May I sketch for you the support that is given to the University of Nanking by the cooperating mission boards in the form of personnel. You may know that the three mission boards have a full share in the University namely, Methodist, Presbyterian, United Christian Missionary Society and the Baptist Board has a partial share. Under the formal agreement the mission personnel should be as follows:

For full support (3 boards named above)	5 mission staff in the University for each board
For partial support (Baptist)	1 mission staff in hospital 1 mission staff in University

This means that the University should have on its faculty 16 mission staff members and the Hospital is entitled to have three mission staff members. At the present time the personnel is as follows:

	University	Hospital
Methodist Board	Albert N. Steward 4 vacancies	C. S. Trimmer (?)
Presbyterian Board	William P. Fenn J. Claude Thomson 3 vacancies	J. H. Daniels
United Christian M. Soc.	M. S. Bates Lewis S. C. Smythe 3 vacancies	? Perhaps Dr. Brady or 1 vacancy
Baptist	Burl A. Slocum	

From this you will see that we have 10 vacancies which we are asking you to arrange to have filled at the earliest possible date. In presenting our needs to the Mission Boards we shall appreciate very much if you will keep before them certain general principles concerning appointment of Western personnel. We have asked Dr. Fenn to prepare a statement of the academic qualifications of Western Personnel and quote as follows:

"If the Christian Universities in China are to hold their own academically with other institutions, they will have to strive for the same academic standards as first-class institutions abroad. In that effort, it will be necessary for them to insist on the highest possible qualifications for all personnel. For Western personnel, it is suggested that only such candidates should be considered as are qualified to secure positions in comparable institutions in Canada, England, or the United States.

"The following would appear to be essential qualifications:

1. An interest in the subject to be taught rather than a mere willingness to teach that subject. Willingness - and supposed preparedness - to teach several subjects is likely to indicate that the candidate is not qualified to teach any one subject at the university level. If the candidate is not already a specialist, he must give promise of becoming one.
2. Preparation in the subject to be taught, including both academically respectable degrees and practical experience. This is not only a requirement for acceptance by his Chinese colleagues but also an essential foundation for the greatest future service.
3. Intellectual curiosity, imagination, honesty, and balance. These are qualities which will prevent mere relaying of book knowledge and tend to insure creative association with Chinese colleagues. Not the run-of-the-mill minds, even with degrees, but first-class intellects are desired.
4. Academic and professional standards, as evidenced by sound scholarship and a record of tasks well done. There is no greater contribution than the support of colleagues in the maintaining of standards in the Christian Universities.
5. Maturity - intellectual and spiritual. While short-tenners may be used as graduate assistants - on a par with recent Chinese graduates - the Universities cannot be training grounds for young Westerners. The real need is for men and women whose apprenticeship is largely past and who can quickly win the respect and companionship of mature Chinese colleagues.

"Neither mission boards nor Universities can afford to neglect moral and spiritual qualifications, but it must be remembered that character and missionary zeal are not substitutes for academic competence."

In this letter I shall not attempt to give the final word about the vacancies but wish to give you some idea of the positions we wish to have filled by mission personnel. We have asked each doan to consider this important question and to consider their needs and I will sketch briefly a few of the important vacancies to be filled.

1. College of Arts (Department of Foreign Languages)

- 1 Instructor or Associate Professor of English Literature
- 1 Instructor or Associate Professor of European Languages (French and German) and Literature
- 1 Instructor or Associate Professor of English Language with special interest in Linguistics and/or Phonetics.
- 1 Instructor or Associate Professor of English Languages, with special interest in Teaching Methods.

Two types of personnel are desired:

- a. The Associate Professor, having a Ph.D. or an M.A. and some publication, with at least five years of experience in Univer-

sity teaching abroad. Such a person may have reached the early forties.

- b. The Instructor, having an M.A. with at least two years of teaching experience in universities abroad. Such a person should not be less than 25 years old.

All teachers should have university teaching as their primary interest and not look upon it as means to some other end. This interest would not exclude but should come before any interest in research or writing. They should not be too narrowly specialized, but should be prepared and willing to teach more than a single narrow specialty. An experimental, creative attitude toward classroom teaching, with a willingness to carry a share of routine and humdrum, is also desirable. A belief in, and willingness to participate in, the religious life of an institution are essential.

If the mission boards have in mind people whose training has not yet been completed, the Department would appreciate the privilege of suggesting the nature of the final preparation in such cases. (from the statement prepared by Dr. W. P. Fenn.)

2. College of Science:

1. Dr. J. T. Illick, Methodist Board supported, was on our staff until about 1935 when he retired from China accepting a position at Syracuse University. He has expressed the desire to return to China to join the University again and the deans have expressed their willingness to have him in the Department of Zoology for the fall of 1946.
2. Electrical Engineering - professor preferred.
3. Chemical Engineering - professor preferred.

3. College of Agriculture and Forestry:

1. It was reported that a mission staff member in Forestry would be sent to China from the United Missionary Society. The need in Forestry is great and we would hope this vacancy could be filled.
2. Agronomy Department needs a professor - especially in Farm Crops
3. Agricultural Economics needs a professor -- especially if Dr. Buck does not return to the institution. If he is able to do so, the need may be met.

In addition to the above needs, we wish to make clear the request for a mission staff member to work with the Religious Director. Please refer to action No. 269 which requests very definitely:

"Voted to request the Founders to make available in the fall of 1946 a missionary of outstanding scholarship to work with a Chinese on the 'group of courses in religion' in accordance with the recommendation of the Council of Higher Education, who shall teach elective curriculum courses in the Christian religion."

Letter from Elsie M. Priest to
Mr. Ballou 12/18/45

- 4 -

This is a skeleton of the needs and some of the regulations we would like to see followed in choosing mission representatives on our faculty. Before any person is appointed, please send full information to the field for consultation and advice. If you need advice from Dr. Fenn, he will be in New York in early spring and can help make decisions especially for the Department of Foreign Languages.

When President Chen returns from a trip to Nanking, I will ask him to write to you more definitely concerning various individuals. This will give you something definite to start the search for personnel, and the final details can be arranged at a later date.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Elsie M. Priest

Elsie M. Priest, Secretary
Emergency Executive Committee, Board of
Directors

Excerpt from Letter Received December 12, 1945 from Rev & Mrs. Burl Slocum.

Our College of Agriculture has great plans for the post-war period. The Dean hopes to secure 15,000 mow (a mow is 1/6 of an acre) as a demonstration farm. This farm will contain a managed forest, tung oil plantation, tea plantation, soil conservation demonstration, a state farm, a collective farm and about four family farm. With such a piece of ground we will be in better position to advise the government. The Minister of Agriculture has had a number of conferences with our Dean on post-war plans and expects us to advise him. A 750 page book, prepared at the request of the ministry, forms the basis of the post-war plans of the government. This plan was submitted to the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture for their suggestions. Apparently we are to hold just as important a place in the agriculture of the future as we have in the past. In addition to furnishing data, the Above farm will give experience to our students. Our two year's short course and our Freshman class will be located there, attending classes of mornings and working on the farm of afternoons.

Father and I

Latest News of Christian Colleges in China

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
GINLING COLLEGE
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

HUA CHUNG UNIVERSITY
HWA NAN COLLEGE
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

FROM: ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PHONE: WATKINS 9-8703

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New York - The University of Nanking, one of the thirteen Christian Colleges in China, is among those institutions in China and Europe which will receive farm aids from the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, according to an announcement here by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. About 20 rototillers, each equipped with bulldozer and planter attachments, will be sent to the University of Nanking's College of Agriculture.

This University is among those educational institutions in China which are supported by funds from the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China and United to Service to China, Inc.

Latest News of Christian Colleges in China

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
GINLING COLLEGE
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

HUA CHUNG UNIVERSITY
HWA NAN COLLEGE
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
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ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

FROM: ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PHONE: WATKINS 9-8703

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A unique program to prevent soil erosion in China has been developed by Dr. Shui Tsai Hwang, professor of soils and fertilizers at the University of Nanking, one of the thirteen Christian Colleges in China. Dr. Hwang experimented with broadcasting a cover crop of soybeans on hillside corn fields rather than planting them inter rowed as was done heretofore. He found that this method of planting almost completely stops loss of soil from slopes as steep as twenty per cent.

In a statement to the New York headquarters of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, Dr. Hwang points out that Chinese farmers must be taught the right use of strip farming and other means of protecting and using slope land. Dr. Hwang, who believes that it is better in South China to have permanent strips, asserts that the idea must be spread among farmers that the use of upland is as important as the use of rice paddies. Using the upland, he states, would mean that many new crops could be introduced and better strains of corn, peas, beans, and wheat could be produced. Peanuts could also be grown on the upland, he says.

(more)

During the war, when the University of Nanking personnel fled to Chengtu in West China, Dr. Hwang moved with them. At that time he visited various provinces, studying methods of soil conservation and collecting soil samples for class teaching. The trips included journeys to the Gobi Desert area, Chinese Turkestan, and trips south to the border of China and French-Indo China. Today he has forty-eight "soil profiles," representing all the important soils of China ranging from those in the humid, warm areas to the desert types of soil.

Northwest China is not the only part of the country faced with the problem of soil erosion, Dr. Hwang says, for south China also has this same problem. But, he declares, soil conservation is easier to practice in the central and southern part of China, because the warm climate, more plentiful rainfall, and long growing season are all conducive to making better conditions under which to grow control plants and stop erosion.

Among the urgent present-day needs in the University of Nanking's College of Agriculture, according to Dr. Hwang, are at least two new soil laboratories and **special** equipment, including a specter-photometer, petrographic microscope, glass electrode pH meter, and at least one fine balance. He reveals that when the equipment was transported back to the home campus in Nanking from Chengtu after the war, the fine balances were seriously damaged. Another major need, he says, is a research laboratory and a laboratory for students majoring in soils and fertilizers.

At the present time, Dr. Hwang states, there are ten students majoring in soils and fertilizers at the university's College of Agriculture. Although there are many others who would like to take this course, it is limited to this number because of the shortage of personnel, equipment, and the chemicals needed to work with.

(more)

The university has operated a 300-acre experimental farm for several years, and Dr. Hwang has recently introduced soil conservation into its management. A crop was put in last year, and he hopes soon to start at least one long-time research project showing the effects certain fertilizers have on rice.

Dr. Hwang, who is a graduate of the University of Nanking and has an MS degree from the University of California, arrived in the United States last January and has visited agricultural projects and colleges and soil erosion conservation projects in all parts of the country. He investigated particularly the newest experiments with saline and alkaline soils. Dr. Hwang left recently for England where he will spend four to six months making special studies on the most recent methods of reclaiming saline soils. He will visit Egypt and India on his way back to China.

The Minister of Finance of the Chinese National Government has asked the University of Nanking's College of Agriculture to conduct a two-year training course for reclamation of the salt regions in North Kiangsu province, and Dr. Hwang will teach this course on his return to Nanking.

The University of Nanking is among the educational institutions for the rehabilitation of which funds are now being raised in the United States by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China and United Service to China, Inc.

Latest News from China Colleges

FUKIEN • GINLING • HANGCHOW • HUA CHUNG • HWA NAN • LINGNAN • NANKING • ST. JOHN'S • SHANGHAI • SHANTUNG • SOOCHOW • WEST CHINA • YENCHING

ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PHONE: WATKINS 9-8703

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New York:- A cable from the mission-supported University of Nanking just received by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China reports that a final check-up shows that the war damage suffered by the University amounts to US \$270,000. This loss is considered particularly severe because Nanking personnel, when the Japanese invaded China, managed to move more of their institution's equipment to safety than did any other of the thirteen Christian Colleges.

Latest News from China Colleges

FUKIEN • GINLING • HANGCHOW • HUA CHUNG • HWA NAN • LINGNAN • NANKING • ST. JOHN'S • SHANGHAI • SHANTUNG • SOOCHOW • WEST CHINA • YENCHING

ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PHONE: WATKINS 9-8703

RELEASE AT WILL

Many a Chinese farmer today has a University of Nanking student to thank for saving his crops from the rice borer, the cotton aphid, and many other pests. For students in the agricultural college of this Christian University, toward whose support *Presbyterians* contribute, go into the fields and work side by side with the farmers, teaching them how to fight deadly insects, *and teaching* conservation methods, and new methods of using fertilizers,

From the plant-breeding experiments conducted at Nanking have come almost forty ~~varieties~~ of improved seed for China's eight basic crops, while the seed improvement program of the University's College of Agriculture, which is the leading institution of its kind in China today, was once reputed to be the largest in the Far East.

Of all Chinese students who have ever gone abroad to study agriculture, more than forty-four per cent are Nanking alumni.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Administration Office
Chengtu, Szechwan, China

18th January, 1946

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for China Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, U. S. A.

Photographs for Publicity

Dear Mr. Evans:

At last we are sending you some photographs for use in publicity, and we hope they will prove of use. Mr. Swen Ming Ching took these, and he says he has some more not developed yet, which we will send in due time. The negatives are all numbered in ink, and the following gives the subjects:

20 negatives $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$

- No. 1 - & 2 Students between class periods on West China Campus.
3 & 4 - Section of the campus, between classes, in front of the Education Building (where our administration offices are located.) The building in the distance is Hart College. In the foreground of No. 4 students can be seen reading "Pi Pao" (wall newspapers) which are a common feature of student life.
- 5 - Going to the Mail Office, which is also in the Education Building.
6 - Students in front of the Education Building, in the upper right-hand corner they can be seen crowding round the Mail Office windows.
7 - "Any letters for me?" Students at Mail Office windows.
8 - "Here you are." The two boys who look after the University mail.
9 - Registration Office - Students registering for Spring Semester 1946.
10 - Open-Air Dining Hall - Students eating their noon meal in the courtyard of "Ming Deh Loh", which is used for living quarters and classrooms by part of the College of Agriculture. For about five years more than one hundred of our students from the 2nd and 3rd dormitories (which are situated about two miles from the campus) have had to eat their noon meal in this manner, because there was insufficient room for them in the 1st Dormitory Dining Hall, and we did not have funds to build another dining hall. When it rains they have to take shelter as best they can around the courtyard.
11 - The same as No. 10. "This is not the way I eat at home!"
12 - Class on Photography in the Motion Picture Department.
13 - Color Photography is taught. Motion Picture Department.
14 - Students of Motion Picture Department in photographic laboratory.
15 - Making enlargements and prints in photographic laboratory.
16 - A teacher booking a classroom show from the Motion Picture Department. The teacher in this case is Miss Pan of Ginling College's English Department. The Classroom Show Service is extended to all schools on the campus.
17 - A class on Physics watching Physics films.
18 - Requests for shows from the Motion Picture Department are often booked by telephone.
18 - Projection booth behind classroom to minimize interruption to the class.
20 - Preparing the Motion Picture Department publication "Film and Radio" for the mail.

13 Leica-size negatives

- 1 - Faculty members coming to the Treasurer's Office windows on pay day.
2 - The same as above.

- No. 3 - These bundles of banknotes represent about one-quarter of the monthly payroll in December 1945. Inside the Treasurer's Office.
- 4 - The same as above. Note the banknotes in the left-hand corner are CN\$1,000 ones. Behind the notes is Mr. Sie, Assistant Treasurer.
- 5 - Has been omitted at request of Miss Priest - she looked so dejected in it.
- 6 - The Treasurer's Office pay day December 1945. Miss Priest is in the foreground, Mr. Chu behind her and Mr. Sie at window.
- 7 - Part of the "New Village" faculty dormitory. The cottages are made of lathe and plaster with thatched roofs.
- 8 - One of our professors at the gate of the "New Village" faculty residences. He is Chairman of the village. The characters above his head are to do with New Year celebrations.
- 9 - Younger children of some of the faculty give a Christmas play.
- 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14 - all deal with a party given by the girl students of the University, at their dormitory, for their graduating sisters, 22nd December, 1945.

Mr. Swen has asked me, when writing to you, to request if at all possible you will obtain and send to him some $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ film packs, fast Panchromatic, as he has in his department a good "Speed-Graphic" camera of that size. He is also desperately in need of flash bulbs - also photographic paper. We know it is very difficult to get such materials to us, but he would like very much to have some for taking pictures of the move and when we reach Nanking.

We hope these negatives will be useful and will send on more as soon as they are ready.

Sincerely yours, /s/ P. Margaret Turner

P.S. Mr. Swen requests that you will return the negatives to us after you are finished with them. He feels he will need them for compiling something about the University. Thank You. PMT

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu
September 1945

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y. February '46

BELLS RING FOR VICTORY

The first word that Japanese surrender could be even a possibility, came through to Chengtu on the evening of August 10th. A half hour later fire-crackers snapped and banged in all directions, the dormitories were buzzing with excitement, and on the campus many voices were shouting exultingly "Japan has surrendered!" The bell in the clock-tower began to ring and, for the first time since war began, the large temple bell outside the Administration Building was sounded. For the students from "down river" peace meant news of relatives and friends, some of whom had not been heard from for close on four years. Peace meant home, in the near or distant future, but home sometime.

V - J DAY CELEBRATION

September 3rd, 1945, saw the official celebration of "V - J Day." The streets were all gay with flags and the main thoroughfares were fluttering with paper streamers and bunting. In the evening, starting at seven o'clock from the main gate of the campus, the Five Christian Universities' section of the victory parade left for the city. First came students bearing slogans on banners; then followed others carrying portraits of the "Big Four." The masterpiece of the parade was a girl student dressed as "Liberty" in purple and white silk, who rode high on a carriage pulled by a white pony. On her head was a crown lighted with tiny electric lights and in her hand was a flaming torch.

Most of the paraders were well armed with lengths of plaited bamboo which were lit as soon as it grew dark. These local torches are quite tricky to manage and are a menace to anyone within reach but no one was set afire, as far as I could see.

The students' procession joined up with the main parade in the heart of the town after about an hour's leisurely progress. Immediately behind the Five Universities came several horse-drawn carriages full of rather fierce, but wonderfully robed characters from the traditional Chinese drama; they represented a dramatic club. The sidewalks were thronged with a cheerful crowd which stood for many hours.

On the Wednesday afternoon following, a Thanksgiving service was arranged by the University Community Church, and was open to all.

PLANS FOR RETURN TO NANKING

We who belong "down river" began at once to consider ways and means for return, though many of the determining factors are still unknown to us. Transportation facilities are slender and the army and the government will, of course, have first claim. The whole question of moving is fraught with difficulties. The first obstacle is to obtain funds sufficient to meet the extra demands of travel, and the second is to secure transportation to Chungking; for once at Chungking, it is comparatively simple, or will be, to go down the Yangtze, and the boats can carry a good many persons at a time and have a large freight capacity.

Someone has calculated that if we could obtain the use of one bus a day, it would take seventy days to move just the members of our faculty and staff with their families to Chungking. It certainly will be a slow business and trying to the patience of all, particularly those in haste to visit their homes. At first there was talk of moving at the close of the Fall Semester, now it seems certain we shall complete another year - our ninth - in the West.

FOOD SITUATION IN CHINA (China's Food Problem)

by Prof. C. W. Chang

(Broadcast over BBC station, 200 Oxford Street, London
14th Feb. 1946)

Regarding the food situation in China, it is just deplorable and there is not hope of much improvement before the next harvest. At present I am not able to give you the exact amount of shortage, because China is now in the midst of her big rehabilitation programme over a huge territory just liberated and there is not the time to obtain the figures for the whole country.

Before the war China used to import 2% of her rice and 4% of her wheat from abroad to make up her shortage. But during the war, not only the importation was impossible, but a major portion of her most fertile agricultural land, all along the sea coast as well as in South, Central and North China, was overrun by the enemy. Moreover, much of the harvest that the farmers had in their possession was shipped away by the enemy during the period of occupation. So one can readily see that the Chinese people have been living a miserable life during all these years of war. Many of them have been suffering from under-nourishment.

Now the war is over. People begin to move back. But in view of the tremendous amount of destruction in the war-ravaged areas, it will take two or three years before any substantial increase of food production can be expected. Several tons of vegetable seeds have been brought to the liberated area for plantation from the United States. Wherever there is not the time for planting of cereal crops, farmers are encouraged to grow vegetables instead, so as to have something produced in a short time.

To feed her own population of 450,000,000, China has long practised crop husbandry to produce food for direct human consumption. Practically every bit of farm land is utilized for cultivation and so there is not very much margin for increase in production. This is not only true of China but it is true of all Asiatic countries. As to the solution of the world food problem, I think we should seek a further reduction in livestock that is now raised in most parts of the world, together with a corresponding release of grass land for food production. Because it takes five or six times more land to raise livestock than to produce grain crops for direct human consumption. In other words, the same amount of farm land if put in crops will support five or six times more people than when it is in grass. I hope this point should be taken into consideration in the solution of the food problem for the benefit of mankind.

THE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT

By Professor C. W. Chang
Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry
in the University of Nanking

The following address was delivered by Professor C. W. Chang at a meeting held in London under the auspices of the Universities' China Committee on February 20th:

"The Rural Reconstruction Movement is one of several movements of great importance that have taken place in China during the last two or three decades for the uplift of the country. It differs from all other movements, however, in at least three respects.

"The movement is not something remote from the masses of the people, but very closely related to their livelihood which it tries to raise to and above a minimum standard. The work usually begins with a survey to find out the real needs of the community. Then, based on these needs, a plan of improvement work is drafted, which in general includes agricultural improvement, public health, rural industry, education and citizenship training.

"The movement not only does its work with the people and for the people, but it is so planned that the people of the community will take it over and run it themselves in due course. In any community, before the work is actually started, a committee of local leaders is organized, either to sponsor the movement or to serve in an advisory capacity to it. It enlists the help of the local people as much as possible and encourages them to take an active part in it; thus making them feel that this work is their own so that they will give it their full support. By this participation, they are not only trained, but they also learn how to work together and in this manner the work gradually takes root and grows.

"The movement works from the bottom up instead of working from the top down as many other movements do. Unless it is intimately related to the life of the people, no movement can ever succeed because it works without a foundation.

"Before the war with Japan in 1937, the movement had already become nationwide. Three national conferences on Rural Reconstruction were held, first in Tsouping, Shantung, in 1932, second in Tingsien, Hopei, in 1933, and the third in Wusih, Kiangsu, in 1935. They were all well attended. More than 400 people attended the last conference, representing some 250 organizations that were directly concerned with the movement. The proceedings of each Conference were published in book form by the Chung Hwa Book Company. Such organizations as the Mass Education Movement at Tingsien, Hopei; the Rural Reconstruction Research Institute of Tsouping, Shantung; the National Association of Vocational Education at Shanghai; the International Famine Relief Committee; the Provincial College of Education at Kiangsu, and the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, are among the pioneers that have pushed the movement forward.

" Let me cite the case of Chengping Hsien, a county in Honan, as an illustration of the work of the movement. Mr. Pang Yu-ting, a native of the district, returned home in 1929 after a period of service with the Northwestern Army. At that time Chengping was not safe to live in because of bandit trouble which followed the civil wars. Nevertheless, Mr. Pang decided to stay at home. With the help of the local people, he soon succeeded in wiping out the

With the help of the local people, he soon succeeded in wiping out the bandit trouble, and then started the so-called self-government work in the whole district. The work included such items as taking a census of the population, land registration and measurement, social welfare work, public health, education, customs reformation, road making, telephone service, agricultural improvement and country policing. He had all the money that he needed for his work of reconstruction and it was raised entirely from local sources, and in a few years it had accomplished marvels.

"This experiment enjoyed a nation-wide reputation. Every year many people from all over the country went to visit Chengping to study Mr. Pang's methods. Unfortunately, however, he was shot in the spring of 1933 by the reactionaries. But the work he began had taken root and grown, because the people had been well organized and trained, and they continued and strengthened it. During the war they successfully repulsed the invasion of the Japanese army, each time inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. Towards the end of the war Chengping was selected by the Government as a center of operation for the promotion of rural industrial co-operatives and relief work, with the local people in charge.

"I will not stop to enumerate all the centres of rural reconstruction that have come into existence in different parts of the country in the last twenty to thirty years. There were several hundreds of them before the war. Some were small, often limited to a school community; some were large, covering one-third or one-fourth of a hsien. Some were started by a group of individuals, some were started by training institutions. Among the latter, the most notable is the National Council for Rural Reconstruction which was organized in 1925 by the Mass Education Movement, Tsinghua, Yenching and Nankai Universities, the Peking Union Medical College, and the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, with the financial help of the Rockefeller Foundation.

"The Council had a very good field centre for training and research in Tsining, Shantung, and worked in full co-operation with the provincial government. It nominated one professor from each of the participating institutions to the government for appointment as a magistrate of the district (county). Then the magistrate appointed his staff for the different offices of the government on the recommendation of the various participating institutions. As a general principle each of the participating institutions contributed what it was best fitted to offer. For instance, the Mass Education Movement promoted adult education; Tsinghua University, engineering; Yenching University, rural sociology; Nankai University, economics; the Peking Union Medical College, public health, and the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, agricultural improvement. The Council provided dormitories, a library, discussion rooms and laboratories in the offices of the County Government, and teachers and students from the participating institutions met there for research and training. Certainly it was a wonderful set-up. It was originally intended to develop the so-called 'University Community Concept Idea.' That is, to select a place typical of the country for the rural reconstruction work as the Council's field centre. There the participating institutions could make their distinctive contributions and work together through one set of government machinery in a controlled environment. This was a splendid idea for a co-ordinated effort. Unfortunately war broke out, making the full realization of this idea impossible.

"The effect of the Rural Reconstruction Movement on the Government as well as on the public, has been very great. In the second National Conference on Civil Affairs held in Nanking in 1932, a resolution was passed to the effect that a few hsien be made models for reconstruction on a hsien-wide basis. Very soon afterwards, five model hsien came into being in four provinces. The result of this experiment has been very encouraging. Probably it was the first time in the history of China that the hsien government has actually done something for the welfare of the people

at large.

"In the spring of 1940, the National Government decided to inaugurate the new hsien government system in all the hsien of the country. According to the new system, each hsien is to be divided into a number of hsiang (villages) and chen (market towns), each hsiang or chen into a number of pao (boroughs). Each pao consists of ten chia (wards) and each chia of six to sixteen households; the idea being that there should be a people's foundation school in every pao, and a community centre school in every hsiang or chen; the latter giving supervision to the former. The principal of the school may concurrently act as the head of the community for civil and military affairs. The major function of the system is to organize the training of the people and achieve increased production.

"At present all hsien in the country are supposed to operate on the new system. The Provincial Government of Szechwan has designated four hsien as model hsien on the new system, two near Chengtu and two near Chungking. The Provincial Government has organized a supervision committee of which I am a member, to assist the Government to give supervision to all hsien that are operated on the new system.

"So far as I am aware, the most difficult thing that the Government is facing in the operation of the new system is not lack of funds but shortage of personnel trained in and devoted to the task. Take Penghsien, one of the two model hsien near Chengtu, as an illustration. By efficient management of the public land and taxes, there are sufficient funds available for operation. But where to look for personnel? It is not enough to have one good magistrate - he must have a team of workers to work with him, otherwise the new system cannot be effectively operated. It is the function, therefore, of all training institutions to provide men to fill the urgent need.

"The new system is a Government attempt to undertake reconstruction work on a nation-wide scale. It functions from the bottom up, paving the way for a real democracy. During the war everything went to win the war and so other work could not be pushed very far. But now the war is over, the Government will push rural reconstruction forward with all its force in order to achieve success."

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu
October 1945

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., March 1946

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

This month might well be described as a month of lectures. Dr. Pan Kwan-tang, famous Professor of Eugenics from Tsinghua University, came to the campus for three weeks at the invitation of the Institute of Comparative Cultures. He gave a number of public lectures on Chinese civilization and various aspects of modern life, and there has never been such a record of attendance at any similar lecture series on this campus. Besides these formal lectures, he held four discussions of a more informal nature with smaller groups, on subjects such as "Chinese Culture and Democracy," "Chinese Culture and Christianity," and, of course, he was in addition asked to address many faculty and student clubs and organizations throughout his stay.

Two other visiting lecturers were Professor P. M. Roxby and Mrs. Roxby of the British Council. Prof. Roxby gave a series of lectures on Historical Geography, some of them suited only for the students of that field, others of a more popular nature. Mrs. Roxby lectured on British History and British Art. There were many opportunities during Prof. and Mrs. Roxby's visit for various departments to make arrangements for contacting persons and institutions in Britain with regard to help and information in their respective fields. Two other professors of the British Council, well-known in this country, Professor Joseph and Dr. Dorothy Needham, paid a very brief visit of a couple of days in Chengtu.

Dr. Cartwright of the Methodist Board was another distinguished visitor during the month, as was Mr. Henry Luce. Mr. Luce's visit was very short, only two or so days, after which time he continued his trip to the north and east. Dr. Fern had the good fortune to be able to join his party, thus getting an excellent opportunity to visit Peiping, Tsinan, Shanghai and Nanking, and see at first hand the present condition on the campuses of Yenching University, Cheeloo University, the

Shanghai Universities and our own University and Ginling College.

At the beginning of the month the Council of Higher Education held a series of meetings of the representatives of all the Christian Colleges in China to discuss the future development of Christian Higher Education in China as outlined by the groups in England, in New York, and by the Commission in China. Unfortunately, not all the Colleges found it possible to be represented. As far as the University of Nanking is concerned, some of the program projected is being acted upon, although formal and final acceptance must wait until it is possible to hold a full meeting of the Board of Directors. At a meeting of the Emergency Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, action was taken to organize an Extension Division to correlate the extension work of all departments of the University, "along the lines recommended by the Planning Commission and the Council of Higher Education, with special emphasis on using Christian schools, churches, hospitals and social service agencies as extension centers." It was also decided to cooperate in the promotion of research on religion.

CONDITIONS IN NANKING

Increasing news comes in from Nanking. Dr. Steward has sent very detailed accounts of the actions of the committee taking charge of the University Hospital for the time being. It was decided that Mr. M. S. Bates should go to Nanking as soon as he could get transportation, so after spending many tedious days waiting at the Shinching Airfield, he finally left, reaching Nanking by way of Shanghai. We are eagerly awaiting reports from him.

PLANS FOR MOVING

We are slowly progressing toward more definite plans for removal to Nanking. At the Emergency Executive Committee meeting mentioned above, action was taken to close the spring semester early and start moving in April of next year. The only unit

which may start before then is the University Middle School, now at Wanhsien. They will probably leave at the end of the present term. Otherwise, only a few isolated staff or faculty members, needed for very specific tasks, such as planting the spring crops on the farms, may leave ahead of the main group. Of course families may go if they have the opportunity provided that the professor, teacher, or staff member concerned does not go with them. The news of home and families from which our group have been separated so long is often happy, but there are cases where loved ones have passed away and such losses have only just become known. In one or two cases there has been much sadness.

ARRIVAL OF FREIGHT BROUGHT BY DR. THOMSON

The heroic labors of Dr. Claude Thomson were amply rewarded by the arrival during the month of all the goods over which he spent such weary weeks in India. We were delighted to have a new roller (which works well) for our duplicating machine. Now we need no longer depend on the already overloaded machine of our friends in West China Union University. Many departments were delighted over the small quantity of urgently needed supplies they received. Ink for the check-writers in the Treasurer's Office, date stamps for the library and a number of other small items were as excitedly unpacked as any wonderful Christmas gifts might be. We feel that this should now tide us over until our return to Nanking.

FACULTY AND STUDENT RETREAT

The first Sunday of the month was the one chosen for the term's faculty and student retreat. The day was gloriously fine and the Taoist temple courtyard, where we assembled, most pleasant. The chief speaker was Mr. T. H. Sun, formerly of the National Christian Council, and now Dean of Arts in Cheeloo University. After the main address small discussion groups were formed and the implications of the atomic bomb held an important place in much that was talked over. After the morning session, the entire group of over one hundred persons, took their lunch

standing up at long tables in one of the temple halls. It was a simple but excellent meal, cooked by the mother of one of the students, who is said to have started operations at four o'clock in the morning! She certainly had our deepest appreciation.

CLOSING OF WOOL WEAVING PROJECT

There has been a certain uniformity of new winter garments (for those who have been able to afford them) this year among our faculty, students, staff and servants. Whether long Chinese gown, short jacket, overcoat, Western style suit, or Sun Yatsen uniform, one is struck by the frequent occurrence of a rather rough, natural-to-grey colored woollen cloth. The reason is our Wool Weaving Project is closing down preparatory to transfer to Nanking. In closing, all the cloth on hand has been sold. The cost was only \$1,000 per yard, a most reasonable price compared with at least more than one thousand dollars per foot of other woollen cloth obtainable on the market.

President Chen returned to Chengtu early in the month from Chungking where he had attended the Educational Rehabilitation Council called by the Ministry of Education. Immediately after his return he called together a general faculty meeting on October 12, at which he reported the latest plans for the University. He also gave further details about scholarships which would be available for study in the States and Britain, to build up and refresh our teaching staff. One particularly generous gift promised was that of ten scholarships for study in Britain of from £300 to £400 a year, and twenty fellowships for study in China of £100 a year.

In the middle of the month Dean Chang of the College of Agriculture returned from Chungking planning to remain another year. However, his plans have again been changed, and it is now almost certain he will leave for England shortly. We are glad to welcome back Mr. Fan Ching-seng to the Division of Plant Pathology. Mr. Fan has been serving with the Blood Bank in Kunning.

Mr. Corbett

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(Received April 1, 1946)

BR72 ZA FB142/CR402 CHENGTU VIA RCA 85 20/3 1116

DLT FENN ABCHICOL NEWYORKCITY

IMPERATIVE ADOPT DEFINITE POLICY REGARDING TRAVEL GRANTS PRICES
INCREASING RAPIDLY GINLING NANKING CONTRACTED TRUCKS PAOCHI
MILLION EACH TWENTYSEVEN TICKETS RIVER LOW NO HOPE BOATS EIGHT
MONTHS IF TIENTSIN PUKOW LINE REPAIRED NORTHERN INSTITUTIONS NO
QUESTION OTHERWISE COSTLY DIFFICULT RETURN NOW YENCHING
INVESTIGATING SHANSI OVERLAND ROUTE PROBABLY COSTLY
SHALL WE MAKE OUTRIGHT GRANT REGARDLESS COST OR MUST EACH STAFF
GIVE ACCOUNTING SUGGEST FIRST METHOD STOP YOU RECOMMEND HOW
MUCH LEEWAY CASES LONG WITH TERMINALS ENROUTE OTHER
EMERGENCIES CABLE PLANS ARRIVAL CHINA.

PRIEST

Mr. Corbett

(Received April 2, 1946)

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BR82 ZA FE510/CR414 CHENGTU VIA RCA 87 30 1110 1750

DLT FENN ABGHICOL NEWYORKCITY

HUNDRED MILLION TRAVEL RECEIVED NEED DESPERATELY FINAL DISTRIBUTION
ALL UNIVERSITIES RIVER TRAVEL IMPOSSIBLE MUST USE PAOCHI ROUTE
NANKING STARTS APRIL TENTH GINLING APRIL TWENTIETH STOP UNLESS RATES
INCREASE APRIL FIRST RECOMMEND CHEELOO GINLING NANKING GRANT HUNDRED
FIFTY THOUSAND EACH ADULT INCLUDING CHILDREN SIX YEARS AND OLDER
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BOTH FACULTY AND INSTITUTIONS NANKING FREIGHT APPROXIMATELY 150
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PRIEST

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Associated Christian Universities in West China

Chengtu, Szechuen, China
April 12, 1946

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

Dear Mr. Evans;

On behalf of the five presidents, and at their request, I am writing to present to you a problem that is facing all the institutions at this time.

The need for funds for rehabilitation, for removal, for re-outfitting and all the other important and urgent requirements is so great that we are inclined to push into the background the current budget needs. However, the monthly payrolls come regularly and the maintenance bills are presented with the usual regularity -- we must have regular funds to keep the institutions alive, or else there will be nothing to move or re-outfit.

For several years the government has granted us rice for all the staff and students at low prices. This has been a very real contribution from the government and we all recognize and appreciate the aid that has come to us in this form. We have paid a very low amount for the rice - considerably less than one-half the market value. On January 1, 1946 the government ceased to grant their own officials and government schools rice, advising everyone that salaries would be adjusted accordingly. Our private schools received the same advice, but through the good offices of some of our friends in the government offices, the five institutions were allowed to continue to buy rice at favorable rates through the month of May. This was a very special privilege which we know cannot be renewed.

Now that we are approaching the time when we must go to the open market to buy rice for our faculty members - or else give them funds that will be the equivalent of the market price - we are seriously concerned because there is not enough money in the budget to meet this need. Even if we receive an increase from UGR for the six months April -September, this additional amount required for rice is not included. The cost of rice on the Chengtu market is now forty thousand dollars per tan, while the cost in the Nanking area was between sixty and seventy thousand dollars for a tan of the same measure. We have no quotations from Tsinan or Peiping, but have heard that flour and rice are very costly in both cities.

On behalf of the five institutions on this campus, I am today appealing to you for a special grant to meet this urgent need. There is not much point in raising funds for rehabilitation and equipment if we cannot feed our faculty and their families. From information we have sent you from time to time you will see that we need: Cheeloo 50 tan per month, Ginling 35 tan per month, Nanking and West China each 120 tan per month, and Yenching 60 tan per month. This is a total of 385 double tan of rice required each month.

As we will soon be scattered, will you send your reply directly to each institution or through Dr. Fenn, who will have his office in Shanghai.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Elsie M. Priest

Elsie M. Priest, Treasurer

COPY OF RADIOGRAM FROM CHENYUWAN, HANKING

Received April 29, 1946.

EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS FULLY APPROVE PROGRAM PLANNING
COMMITTEE CHENYUWAN

Written in Chengtu, West China
In November and December 1945

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y. April 1946

Note: The most recent word from the University of Nanking, by radio gives the news that the return back to Nanking started on April 10. The river route became impossible at the last minute due to low water and the backlog of groups trying to move that way. The overland route, via truck to Paochi, the Lunghai Railroad to Hsuechow, and the Fukow line to Nanking is being used instead. Nine hundred forty faculty members and 800 students are making the trip.

Farewell to Szechwan

There is no doubt that the Szechwan weather is aware that we shall not spend another fall in West China! It is doing everything possible to be at its brightest and best and to leave in our minds a recollection of brilliant sunshine, clear skies, beautiful moonlit nights and mild air, so that when we think back from our Nanking homes, we shall sigh for the lovely climate of Szechwan, quite forgetful of the excessive rains of the past summer and the dreary, grey winter skies of other years. Even the snow mountains have given us another rare opportunity to gaze on their beauty once or twice before shrouding themselves once more in mists and cloud.

News from Nanking - Several long letters have come in from Dr. Bates about the work being done in Nanking. There have been some complications and difficulties with regard to the return of our property, but finally we received a cable saying that the turnover had been accomplished. It seems likely that we shall have the students of the temporary make-up school, being conducted by the Ministry of Education, in some of our buildings and dormitories until the main body of students will have returned to Nanking and we open the University there. The economic and other aspects of life seem to be bad and the spirit of the people crushed and hopeless. There is bound to be a period of painful effort to come to life again after the stupefying effect of Japanese and puppet oppression. We hope that our group may be of assistance in reviving life and hope.

Chemical Research and Service Projects

The chemists of the University are very active in their projects. Dr. F. H. Lee after winning a prize last year from the Ministry of Education for his discovery of some physico-chemical properties of ions in solution, is again putting out a series of papers on some physico-chemical properties of ions in crystalline state, in Nature (British) Science Bulletin (Academia Sinica) and the Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society. Drs. A.P. Tai and K.K. Jau direct a group of young graduates working on many problems of practical importance like soybean protein, tung oil, insecticides and fungicides. Many new papers of high interest are coming out. Prof. B.C. Esien is undertaking projects on degumming of ramie and industrial utilization of wood distillation products. The Industrial Chemical Service Division, headed by Mr. Chang Yu-tien, has turned out in the last year three thousand kilos of purified chemical supplies such as hypo and sal ammoniac to studios and industries in Chengtu and Chungking.

Besides these laboratories activities they are also rendering service to national scientific and chemical societies in many ways. In publications for example, Dean H.R. Wei of the Science College is editing Science Service, Dr. Tai Chemistry (a journal of chemical education) and Dr. Lee the Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society.

Distinguished Visitors - Mrs. Wilma Fairbank, Cultural Relations Officer of the United States State Department was a most

welcome visitor on this campus. She was only able to stay a few days, but she managed to crowd a great many activities into so short a time, and to meet many old friends as well as make new contacts. The Office of War Information, Chengtu Office, gave a large tea reception for Mrs. Fairbank on the afternoon of November 10th.

Another visitor was Mr. Donald Gledhill of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Hollywood, who was visiting China in connection with visual education in the Chinese armed forces. One afternoon he spoke to a group of interested persons after the showing of two American Army movies, which demonstrated the tremendously important part played by moving pictures in the whole war effort.

Book Gifts - The libraries of the five Christian Universities in Chengtu, as well as other large libraries here, were the recipients of most welcome gifts of books from the US State Department. These cover a large range of subjects and are doubly appreciated after the long period of drought in printed material.

Another opportunity for procuring new books has been given to us by the British Council. Book lists were supplied to us by Prof. and Mrs. Roxby who left the campus after a visit of several weeks. She lists a number of fields from which each university could select six books, which would be sent as gifts from the British Council. In addition, if further books were required the British Council would assist us to place such orders. This help is deeply appreciated as we plan for restoring our libraries to their former strength, and bringing them up to date.

News of Faculty Members and Graduates - Dean Tsai Loh-seng, of the College of Arts, has been invited to be the advisor and specialist on Military Psychology by the National Military Affairs Commission.

Professors Li Choh-lin and Chang Kang-cheo have been invited by UNRRA to work on financial and survey work respectively.

Dean Tsai and Professor Liu have been co-editors of a "Handbook of Child Psychology".

(Note: Word has just been received in New York that Wei Hsueh-jen, Dean of the Science College, will shortly come to the U.S. as advisor to the Chinese Delegation to the United Nations Atomic Bomb Commission.)

Eight of our faculty members from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, who were sent to the United States by the Government, are now studying in the University of Wisconsin.

Department of Social Service Cooperates to Train Relief and Rehabilitation Personnel -

Our Department of Social Service was kept fully occupied in entertaining and arrangement of programs for some important visitors during the month. The first was Mr. Ryan of United China Relief, who was here at the beginning of the month of November. Then for two weeks prior to Christmas Dr. Donald Howard and Miss Vinita Lewis of UNRRA were here, Dr. Howard for one week's visit and Miss Lewis for two, leaving on Christmas Day. Dr. Howard's work and meetings were chiefly with the Social Service Administration group and Miss Lewis' with the Child Welfare Committee of the five Christian Universities. The students and faculty members in these groups benefitted greatly from their contacts with these visitors.

Visit of Indian Professor - At the very end of November Prof. C. Gangoly of Calcutta University visited the campus and gave a most interesting series of illustrated lectures on Buddhist Art. Prof. Gangoly was here one week and his lectures were well attended.

News of Faculty Members and Graduates

We were sad that President Chen was unable to be with us this Christmas, since he had also been absent last year.

President Chen, Dean Wei Hsueh-jen of the College of Science, Prof. Li Siao-yuan and Swen Wen-yu and Dr. J. Claude Thompson have all received recognition from the Ministry of Education for 20 consecutive years of work in the University.

There is news of a number of our graduates who are working in China. Two are managers of drug companies in Shanghai, and one an assistant manager of a similar company. Seven alumni are working in the Kwangsi Branch of CNRRA taking care of loans, return of refugees, general affairs, medicine and hygiene, surveying and guiding of refugees who wish to return to Kwangtung. Another graduate is now a professor in the Department of Horticulture in Fukien University. Another has arrived in England and is taking further study in Cambridge.

Christmas 1945

Our first Christmas of the peace brought us deeper joy than on former Christmases in the West and there was a special effort to make it a memorable season. A party for the faculty and staff members and their families was held on Saturday afternoon, December 22nd. Unfortunately there is only one hall sufficiently large to hold our group, and that was also to be used for the singing of the Messiah that same evening at six o'clock. Before that time the platform would have to be rearranged, some of our decorations taken down, the two Christmas trees removed, as well as many other details attended to.

The hall was soon packed with people and a mass of squirming youngsters - our families have grown considerably in eight years! The decorations, which were the contribution of the Department of Horticulture, were beautiful. In the center, at the back of the platform, stood a model of Severance Hall on our Nanking campus, as though in a heavy fall of snow and above was a large, red "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year." Around the walls were many wreaths of evergreens and large

characters bearing greetings in Chinese. The first part of the program was a short devotional service, conducted by the Chairman of the Faculty Religious Committee. Dr. Chen Wei-ping of the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association and an old friend of Nanking days spoke briefly. The chairman then spoke of the significance of this last Christmas in Szechwan.

In the entertainment the tiny tots first contributed their share. Then the middle school children did a simple Christmas play in English. This was marred somewhat by the failure of the electricity and the refusal of a borrowed pressure lamp to function. Finally came Santa Claus (one of our women faculty members), the giving of gifts of tangerines and candies to every child, and the taking up of a collection for poor children of our Community Center. Old clothes were also collected to give to families connected with the Community Center.

The Messiah this year was sung on three evenings, the hall being filled to overflowing every night. It was interesting to note that this year there was not a single Westerner taking part, either as a soloist or a member of the choir. Mrs. Lucy Yeh of Ginling College directed the singing.

The Young People's Christian Association of the University sang Christmas Carols. First the group visited Mr. Slocum's house and the faculty dormitory at Min Teh Lou and then the residence of Governor Chang (of Szechwan Province.) After telling the good tidings to the faculty residences at Hou Pa, the carolers returned to the Western Single Women's Residence. They sang carols to the junior middle school and teachers dormitory also. It was half past one when the group returned to the Student Center. Some stayed until four in the morning and went back to Hsin Ch'uen (the New Village) to sing to the teachers living near there.

Mr. Covert

(The following is an excerpt from a letter from Dr. J. Claude Thomson to Mrs. Thomson and which she has just forwarded to Mr. Evans)

"Yesterday morning (April 16) I had the wonderful experience of going over to the campus shortly before seven o'clock to help off the first two truck-loads of our faculty and students, who started off Northwards on the long trip to Pao-Chi, thence Eastwards to Sian, Loyang, and Hsuehowfu, and thence Southwards by rail to Pukow and Nanking. It was thrilling to see there some of the old families like the Nelson Chens, whom I had helped out of Nanking between bombings nine years ago. Some of the little children who were in their parents' arms then, were helping handle the bedding rolls and baggage yesterday morning. They were a fine-spirited, gay, happy party as they finally left the campus amid rousing cheers from all, shortly before eight o'clock. They ought to reach Pao-Chi in a week, then it will take from one to two weeks more to get across the country, and down to Nanking if they have no special mishaps. Other trucks will go off in pairs of twos in the next weeks spaced with a number of days between each departure. They have tentative plans to stop at places where there are mission chapels and schools en route to Pao-chi, so they will have cleaner and cheaper places for sleeping. The prices for food and lodging along this route are now fearful, amounting to \$10,000 or more each day per person. This is in addition to the cost of the tickets.

Claude Thomson"

(The above sent to Mr. Evans by Mrs. Thomson 5/8/46)

COPY

Mr. Corbett
May 28, 1946

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for Chr. Colleges in China
New York City

Dear Mr. Evans,

Nearly all the offices are packed up and we are now clearing the last items before the administration group leaves some day toward the end of this week. It has been a strenuous task and the freight is still a serious problem - first, the money is insufficient and second, there is little chance of a boat for several months.

Perhaps someone has written to you from Nanking so you will know that Dr. Lewis Smythe (who will help in my office during my furlough) and Mr. Harry Sie, the assistant treasurer went to Nanking early this month in order to open the office officially on or about May 15th. I remained in Chengtu with the cashier to close all the accounts here and we have now reached the stage of having just one open bank account for the University. Ginling College shares the same office and our treasurer's files and records are packed together, sending according to priority. We have been fortunate so far in having three cases taken by a friend on an army plane - free and much quicker than any other method.

We have sent twenty-four trucks over the four-six day trek to PaoChi where they can take a train to Nanking. Our hearts are heavy today for the 21st truck had a collision and two of the students are seriously injured - one has a broken leg, the other we do not know definitely the extent of the injury. There were at least eight small children on that truck and it is a marvel some of them were not hurt. Nine persons were hurt in all, but only these two were serious enough to be sent back the two days trip to Chengtu as there were no hospitals enroute. They are due to arrive in the morning if the truck succeeds in securing priority across the last ferry. Traveling in China is no fun these days. But we should be thankful that we have sent all these people, most of whom are in Nanking already.

Just the last two days word has come that all civilian travel is cancelled for two months on boats or planes out of Chungking - we do not have anything further than just this word. I was supposed to have a tentative reservation on the plane in early June, but I shall not start from here now until it is clear whether any of us can go that way. There is just a bare chance I may be able to go on an army plane but we will know that decision by this week end. If that fails, I shall start on the bus trip to Pao Chi even although I do not like to spend three weeks on that route - but it cannot be helped. My faithful staff and coworkers are loath to go and leave me, but I am urging them on as I can arrange for myself somehow if the plane passage is completely cancelled. These last weeks in Chengtu have had many problems - one of the most serious being the fire that destroyed our dormitories and faculty residences. Miss Turner has sent a full account so I will not repeat here except to comment that it seems very strange that we used thatched roof buildings for eight years and then on the eve of our departure they burned. Luckily all students and single staff were moved out, and only parts of fourteen families remained, some being all packed to leave. The loss for five families was very heavy, especially one. That one has three small children and Mr. Sie had come over to the administration office to help us because we were short handed to give out rice leaving his wife and children alone -- they simply lost everything. Immediately we gave a very small compassionate grant to all families but I did not have much money so could not do much. Since then we have loaned each one 300,000. to buy essentials but cannot say it is a grant until someone sends in a few dollars to help out these unfortunate families. The spirit among them and the staff who took them in for the remainder of their stay in Chengtu was excellent.

There are a few tag ends to clear up:

1. Transfers for Ginling College: Please transfer nine hundred twenty dollars (US\$920.00) to the Ginling Alumnae 30th Anniversary fund and charge this amount as follows:

Account No. 31 Ginling College	US\$770.00	
Account No. 31 University of Nanking	150.00	920.00

2. Voltage of electrical appliances for Plant Pathology: I ought to have cabled this information but perhaps a letter will do. Someone asked about the voltage for certain appliances for Plant Pathology order with Arthur H. Thomas Co. It was the hope that the company could change the appliances to 220 volts, which is the usual voltage for Nanking, but they wrote out saying it was not possible, and we replied to go ahead and fill the order with 110 voltage and we would plan to use transformers as usual. Just where you came into the picture I do not know, but Nanking office wrote me something to the effect that it was confused. It is not confused from us - and we hope you have not cancelled any items that were ordered as 110 voltage. This may explain the matter - with my apologies for being so slow.

3. Loss of securities filed with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. When we came to Chengtu in 1937, we left in the safe deposit box of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation a box of some of our lesser important papers, feeling it was quite safe. All went well until after December 1944 when the Japanese sacked the bank and took all the papers out from the vaults, among them our case of papers.

In this box were the insurance policies for Grace Bauer, Hilda Anderson, Edith Turner, Margaret Turner and Elsie M. Priest. You have settled the policies for Hilda Anderson and Edith Turner, but the other three are still active. I have a letter from the bank stating clearly this suitcase was taken by Japanese, and I enclose it for your information. Will you use it in securing duplicate policies from the company for the three of us who have the active insurance?

4. My furlough plans: I am still hoping to be able to leave Shanghai about the end of June - it will depend upon boats, and cables will be sent when it is finally decided. Someone has reported the next two transports taking civilians are June 16th and July 6th. I cannot manage the June 16th boat, but will try for the July 6th. If you send me clergy certificates to meet the boat, it will save some money for train fares.

If it proves possible to go to Vancouver, I will cross Canada and go home without a visit through New York. Otherwise I will call in at the office sometime during the summer.

If it proves necessary to go by truck to Pao Chi, it will be at least June 20th before I reach Nanking because the last truck must close all the stations we have had along the road, entertain the local people as a way of expressing appreciation for their help etc. and it will consume several extra days. However, ten days in Nanking should be enough to manage all the final turnover for the University of Nanking.

I have definitely resigned as treasurer of Ginling College in order to give them a free hand to find someone to handle both secretary and treasurer work. I have been their treasurer for 18 years and perhaps the time has come for them to make other arrangements. As far as I know there is no plan for the work during my furlough but I hope someone will appear to take it over. I have had the same assistant in that office all 18 years and he is quite able to manage most of the details.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Elsie M. Priest.

Still in Chengtu
June 6, 1946.

Mrs. Corbett

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards, New York.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am enclosing a letter for Mr. John Li, who has been studying at the School of Forestry, Yale University. I would like you to try and find him - if Dean Chang Chi-wen is around New York, he will know where Li Yoh-han is at present. His wife and youngest son were among the nine people who were injured when one of our trucks went over the cliff, and I would like to have the word reach him from me before he hears a lot of rumors. We feared his wife was more seriously injured than has proved to be the case - six broken ribs are no fun, but at least it is not as bad as a spine injury. If you are interested in the details, just read my letter to John - I will not repeat the harrowing details.

At last the final truck is off - No. 25 with fifteen children under twelve on it - and I shall feel a bit easier when I know they are safely in Pao Chi. Miss Turner and Dr. Crawford (a young doctor of the Irish Presbyterian Mission) were on No. 22 so went back to help take care of the wounded on No. 21. I was glad to be able to send a plane to get the bad cases for they needed hospital attention and it was too much for Dr. Crawford and Miss Turner to handle. I fear they are quite worn out.

When this last truck went off, it had the administrative staff so all offices are now closed and turned back to West China University except for one that we are holding during the summer. It seems necessary to keep some people here to close up the final things and there is illness or some reason why a few families are still here. They will try to go by August.

My own plans are a bit like the Yangtze River - decidedly hazy! A few of us had been invited by an US army colonel to go down on his own plane, then came orders that he could take no more civilians - then we appealed through the Embassy etc. but no permit has come and I am rather discouraged. All my friends insist that I must not go by the truck-train route, but there is no other way. The planes are all cancelled for civilians and nobody except officials can get on a river boat - so there seems no other way. I will wait until next week because I am rather weary from all the work of closing caring for the wounded, etc. and shall welcome a few days rest. If no permit comes by next week, I shall make an effort to go some way.

The boat on June 19th was cancelled, and the next one is July 4th. I am trying to make that boat; General Meigg - but will send more definite word after I reach Nanking. According to our plan we sent Dr. Lewis ^{Savits} and Mr. Harry Sie early in May to open the office in Nanking. Mr. Chu, cashier, and I remained in Chengtu to close up here, and now Mr. Chu has left and the office is closed, all things packed and will go down on the plane - even if they will not take me, they will take my baggage!

We had not bargained for the fire or this accident - it has taken hours and hours of planning and negotiations to say nothing of the emotional strain. I am everlastingly grateful to Colonel Kaeppl for his help in going to Kwang Yuen for the injured people. It was wearing to know they had broken bones but no way to set them properly up there. We have much to be thankful for - on that truck No. 21, there were eleven children - only one was injured. There were four families - only Mrs. Li was injured seriously. The most seriously injured were the students but we think they will all recover. We have asked Cheeloo University to be responsible for their two students who were injured. We have been sharing our trucks with some of the Cheeloo group who wanted to go home. Everyone speaks very highly of the Christians at the church at Kwan Yuen for all their help in caring for these people - nearly all 27 had cuts and were in fearful torn and muddy condition when they went back to the church that night. Thank you for sending this on to John Li (Li Yoh-han) I will send word from Nanking if I ever reach there.

Sincerely yours (Elsie M. Priest)

Mr. Coakett

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING NEWSLETTER

Written in Chengtu
April and May, 1946

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y., June, 1946

COMMENCEMENT 1946

Commencement this year was out of the ordinary. Falling on April 15, it was the earliest Commencement we have had! It was also, therefore the coolest. Then, of course, it is our last Commencement in the West. It differed from Commencements of recent years in that Ginling College and the University of Nanking were the only two schools participating; West China Union University, Cheeloo University and Yenching University had not yet completed the work of their spring semesters.

Another outstanding feature was that the main speaker was an Indian: Mr. Menon, the Government of India's Agent in China, whose three daughters have been studying in Chengtu. He gave a most excellent and timely address based on the "Three Principles" of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, stressing the need particularly of a better livelihood for the peoples of India and China and urging the new graduates to take a leading part in securing this. President Wu Yi-fang was in the chair and Dr. Ko Siang-fang acted for President Chen, who had had to leave for Nanking early in the month. The graduates for the year were as follows: Post-graduate degrees 5; College of Arts 49; College of Science 50; College of Agriculture and Forestry 65; Short Courses 47 -- Grand Total 216.

THE TREK BACK

After Commencement we turned our attention to the excitement of really starting on our return journey to Nanking. Actually the first two trucks for Paochi had left the same morning, April 15th. There was much cheering and explosions of fire-crackers. They had a successful trip and reached Paochi in the shortest possible time, four days. The next two trucks were not so successful. They were unable to start on the day scheduled, but set out the next day only to have one of them break down before completing the first day's run. However, they reached Paochi in due time and have long since arrived in Nanking. Up to the present nineteen of our trucks have gone safely over the road. There was

one slight accident, in which a student's hand was grazed and one of the Ginling College trucks had a more serious affair, when they were run into by a military truck. Even so, only one person was rather badly shaken, and the military truck turned round and took them all into Paochi, their own truck being somewhat damaged.

Most people set out on the first trips in fear and trepidation. There had been endless rumors: trucks were constantly robbed (including that bearing the members of Nanking Theological Seminary); prices were fabulously high (\$500 for a bowl of noodles - even \$1,000 later!); you had to wait days to get on a train at Paochi, and so on. These we are glad to say proved to be quite groundless. Reports from each group have shown that food in Sian is a bit expensive, but elsewhere it is much cheaper than in Chengtu. People have been getting through in from thirteen to eighteen days, and now that the gap in the railway has been completely repaired, it should be possible to get through even more quickly. No one has called it super-luxury travel, but it is quite possible, even for families with small children.

The credit for the successfulness of the travel arrangements should be given to the Transportation Committee who have worked tirelessly to take care of all details. They have tried their best to satisfy everyone and to see that friends could travel together and that places to stay were found at each stage, and even some of the in-between-stages, in case of breakdowns. They sent two young staff members ahead over the route to make all arrangements. We have had splendid cooperation from the Sheng Kung Hui and various schools and cooperatives. This makes it possible for our people to sleep in churches or schoolrooms, which are much cheaper and cleaner than inns. Each person may carry with him or her, thirty kilograms of baggage. Each time a truck leaves, and that is usually early in the morning, some of the Transportation Committee members are

there to weigh luggage and see that the truck is loaded as comfortably for the passengers as possible. In addition there is a sub-committee for checking over the engines, springs, tires and so forth of the vehicles, to be sure that they are in good running condition.

We are still puzzled and troubled to know what to do for the members of our staff and faculty who are unwell or of delicate health. The possibilities of obtaining air passages are most remote. The Ministry of Education has been allotted thirty seats for all the educational institutions in West China which are moving back to the east! The majority of these people have decided to remain in the pleasant surroundings of Chengtu and hope that later on it will be easier for them to get passage on a boat from Chungking.

GOODBYE CHENGTU!

Before the term closed there were the usual, only many more, farewell parties for many different groups. On April 6th a party of farewell for the faculty, staff and students was given in the open air. Again on the evening of Commencement Day the alumni entertained the faculty and new graduates. In addition, West China Union University's administration, in the name of the university, entertained representatives of all the guest institutions to a tea and later the guest institutions invited representatives of West China Union University to a similar occasion, to express their thanks and appreciation for their hospitality over these long years. These official occasions were multiplied many times in private parties for saying goodbye to friends made during the exile in the West. Some will be remaining here in Chengtu, while others will be returning to different parts of the country and paths may not easily cross again. It is like the beginning of the turning of a great wheel, which as it spins throws people, once at its center, far from each other in all directions.

WARTIME "NEW VILLAGE" BURNS

In the afternoon of May 6, around four o'clock, a thick column of black smoke rolled up into the sky east of the

campus. Several of us ran out to look. "Quite a fire somewhere!" we agreed.

Alas! all too soon we discovered that it was our "New Village" faculty residences and student dormitories going up in flames. About ten of the families still in Chengtu were involved. No one was hurt, but several families lost practically all they had with them. Four lost most heavily and one very seriously. In this last case, it was suddenly noticed that one of the children was missing and at once everyone rushed to look for her. The little girl was discovered to be safe, but when they returned the few worldly goods which they had salvaged from the fire had been stolen. The travel money for this family was also burned. In most cases the father of the family was absent, as additional help was needed for distributing rice that day. Had they been at home also, more might have been saved. Everyone felt very downhearted over the disaster.

The situation was complicated by the fact that only a day or two before, Szechwan University had purchased these buildings from us. They had in actual fact taken over and some of their people had already moved in. The agreement was that so long as the few of our families that were left wished to, they might remain in their homes. Szechwan Univ. is the legal owner, but we will share in the loss.

The fire was in no way due to either their people or our families. It started in a nearby laundry and spread so rapidly over the flimsy cottages, from thatched roof to thatched roof, that within half-an-hour one hundred buildings were burned. Each of our families involved were given a compassionate grant of \$100,000. and helped to find living accommodations.

This is the last Newsletter to be written from Chengtu. We hope that the next one will give you some details of interest about the journey back to our own campus.

* * * * *

COPY

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Nanking, China

Mr. Corbett

Office of the Treasurer

28th September, 1946
Saturday morning

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for China Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 11, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Urgent Need of Funds in October

Due to a student strike the "Cash requirement schedule to October 1st" which I sent to you on September 19th is now all out of date. However, as W. Mackenzie Stevens says, "It is better to have planned than not to have planned at all." In these hectic days having all the things written down on paper and knowing what the balance would be October 1st if we received full payment of fees, I could very quickly estimate mentally where we would stand if we received no fees, or only partial payment of fees.

Now to explain the situation briefly. As I told you by the 1st of September we had about 300 students on the campus, living in dormitories. Most of these men students were from Szechwan and had come down here on their own assumption that tuition would be at the ridiculously low figure of about CN\$3,000 per semester, as it was last year and somehow assuming living costs here would be no greater than they are in Chengtu. The situation they faced here was that instead of a cost of living index of 2500 times pre-war it is 6400 times pre-war, and tuition instead of being CN\$3,000 per semester, is CN\$120,000 per semester and other school fees are up proportionately. Some of these students are really in economic distress, but we know that many of them are the sons of wealthy families in Szechwan and it is merely an attempt by them to continue to get an education free as they have during the last four or five years, and use their money for other forms of spending. I should remind you that over 400 students out of 1,000 enrolled in Chengtu, received relief funds from the government to cover their board as well as their school expenses. Consequently there has developed in the student body of China the attitude that they can expect a free education. I should add that there are students from the disturbed areas, North Kiangsu and Honan, who had come to Chengtu for education and followed us back. Since some of them are the sons of wealthy landlords in that area, who have lost heavily of their property in the disturbed areas, they feel pretty much up against it economically.

The strike began a week ago when they refused to appear for medical examination and picketed the medical examination office to see that no newly arrived students took the examination. President Chen and others of the administration met with a delegation of the striking students once or twice daily during this past week, up until Thursday morning, the 26th. A group of faculty members had met with the leaders and some other senior and junior students the evening before and talked to them until nearly midnight. The general attitude of the University has been, all the way through, that there would be no change in fees, but we would do everything we could to aid the students that really were in financial distress. But even up to that late hour the leaders were unable to give any list of students in their group that they considered really in financial distress. As you know, we planned that 20 per cent of the enrollment should be admitted free of tuition; half of these on the basis of merit scholarships and half of them on the basis of work scholarships. But the student leaders claim that this would not take care of all the needy students and wanted a guarantee from the University that we would take care of all needy students and in terms which could later be used to include fees for board as well as school fees.

At the meeting Wednesday night, before registration began, the leaders appeared in a very weak position, and agreed that if we would reinstate the old plan of Professors guaranteeing up to half of the total fees of the student, that this would

relieve the immediate economic difficulties of old students entering the University. They agreed to call a meeting of all students and explain this to them on Thursday morning. They did this and the same group of faculty members and the president attended the meeting, but the whole attitude had changed overnight. Out of a total expected enrolment of 800 old students, only 150 attended the meeting. A small, vociferous group of other students than the leaders took charge of the meeting and disregarded the offer of faculty guarantees and secured the vote of the group present to continue the strike. Searle Bates, who was present, described it as mob leadership technique. There is no evidence of any political complications or outside interference for personal grudges.

Consequently the administration decided that there was no chance of reaching agreement with this militant minority and that about the only thing that could be done, was for individual professors to contact old and reliable students in order to get what the American social reformers called the "white livered majority" to get up enough courage to register in spite of peaceful picketing by the militant minority. The meeting of the faculty Thursday evening for three hours, decided to go ahead with the announcement of guarantees by professors, in order to make it possible for any student who was on the fence and who was up against it economically to enroll. Interestingly enough, faculty members urged their colleagues to be prompt in attending classes on Monday so as to encourage students to attend classes regularly on Monday, September 30th. It was hoped that these arrangements would moderate the strike on the second day of enrolment for old students on Friday. Some students did come to make arrangements with their advisers and 50 cleared the registrar's office. Only one student paid his fees!

However, Dr. Chen decided to carry out the attitude expressed by the faculty at Thursday's meeting, of "business as usual" and called no meeting last night.

Today is the day for the enrolment of new students and the halls and offices are full of students carrying on registration. We are taking in 200 new students. Faculty members, who recognize them, say that a number of old students are coming along with the new students. These faculty members feel that at this moment the leaders of the strike face the alternative of disintegration of the strike, or the necessity of tramping up new excitement in order to restore student interest in the strike.

When I came to last night with practically no receipts of student fees after two days of registration, I decided that it was going to be necessary for me, as treasurer, to find a way of covering the deficit that we would face in October due to, to put it mildly, deferred payment of student fees.

I will know much better where we stand by Monday, but since I will probably have to draw on you for US dollars before October 25th, I want to give you adequate warning.

I think that by cutting down on building repairs and all other expenses more than we have in the past considered possible, by some miscellaneous receipts that have come in in the last week, we will be able to carry on current expenses through October until it is necessary to meet October payroll on October 25th. But I expect between October 25th and October 31st we will have to meet something like the following payments:

Expected Minimum Payments October 25th-31st

Payroll for October		CN\$ 65,600,000
Rehabilitation		20,000,000
Current Expenses		4,500,000
		<u>CN\$ 90,100,000</u>
<u>Expected Receipts:</u>		
UCR	CN\$ 28,500,000	
ABCCC U\$55,000/3 or	US\$ 18,333 @ 3300	
	= CN\$ 60,498,900	<u>88,998,900</u>
Deficit October 31st		CN\$ 1,102,000

The rehabilitation figure is a bare guess, but you will see from my previous estimate that this means a cut from CN\$65,000,000 to CN\$20,000,000. Something has just got to be done if we are going to carry on the school. The UCR item will probably not arrive during October, although it is due October. I am not complaining, but I hope that Bill Fenn will be able to do something about it when he comes. We receive our special funds from UCR in Shanghai on about the 15th of the month, but we do not receive the UCR funds that come through the ABCCC office in Shanghai until nearly the 10th of the following month.

Consequently you will see that at best I will need to draw from you at least US\$18,000 or may be US\$20,000 before October 25th. Will you please take the necessary steps, therefore, to have US\$20,000 available for me to draw by check on the Hanover Bank here, October 20th, so that it can be paid in New York by the time the check reaches there. I will cable you when I draw the check. (This a minimum request. I hope for more!!)

I hope in the meantime I receive some word from you as to our budget position at the end of the first quarter, namely September 30th.

Your cable of September 19th was received the morning of September 26th. We are glad to know that the beds are starting on their way, but the only temporary arrangements that we could make were to buy cheap wooden double-deckers here, at CN\$38,000 each. Since freight shipments are taking two months to get from the boat in Shanghai to the campus in Nanking, even if the first shipment leaves New York September 30th, we cannot expect any beds in Nanking from this shipment until about January 1st.

Publicity. Your word "send suitable publicity about school opening" caused a ripple of laughter here when it arrived the first morning of registration. I don't know whether you consider the above statement suitable for publicity or not, but at least your supporters will be able to see that we went about the limit in raising tuition in order to meet faculty salaries. Our strongest position in this strike is that our tuition is only one-half that of the lowest University in Shanghai.

CNRRA+UNRRA. A week ago today I went to Chinkiang and saw Mr. Pete Richardson, the Regional Provincial Supervisor of UNRRA. He told me that the Legal Committee of UNRRA in America limited aid to institutions of higher learning in the UNRRA contributions to China. Consequently, the University could only expect to receive through CNRRA work relief. We have received 700 bags of flour to be used to pay coolies, two pounds of flour per day, for cutting weeds, etc. He informed me that we should also receive CN\$1500 a day for the balance of their wages. Actually, we have had to pay that ourselves. Consequently, he thinks that we should have more liberal treatment in the form of work relief. Secondly, he thought that we should receive more for the Middle School, for rehabilitation, which comes within the scope of UNRRA-CNRRA funds and three, the University Hospital is in line for large aid in rehabilitation. To date they have received some supplies and flour for sale, the proceeds of which they could use for building repairs. But now all the flour sales are stopped. Consequently, I arranged for our construction engineer, Mr. Gee, the principal of the Middle School, Mr. Djang Fang, and the business manager of the Hospital, Mr. Sie King-tsu, to go to Chinkiang today to see Mr. Richardson. We may get considerable aid in rehabilitation out of this and we may get exactly nothing. But we are trying everything we can.

Bill Fenn. Where is he? When is he arriving?

Freight. A telegram came yesterday from Mr. Liu, the man who is in charge of the fourth and last shipment from Chungking, that his mother was seriously ill in Wansien and that he will have to leave the boat there to take care of his family. Since this shipment includes 600 of our boxes, Dr. Chen has asked Mr. Chen Chang-song to fly back to Chungking, take a boat to Wansien and ride this boatload of freight as University supervisor through the gorges and to Nanking.

With kindest regards and many thanks for your understanding helpfulness in these exciting times, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Lewis Smythe

(COPY)

4th October, 1946

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Associated Boards for China Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., USA

Dear Dr. McMullen:

It ~~xxx~~ already seems quite a long time since you were here with us in Nanking. Since then we have been extremely busy and I am glad to tell you that we opened school last Monday, September 30th as planned. There are still a number of repair jobs which need to be done and even some of the dormitory space is not ready. We had the problem, as you know, of getting the former occupants out and also of deciding exactly how much of our very inadequate funds could be used for this purpose. However, by yesterday afternoon 751 students had registered. Registration will continue for another week.

I am sending you copies of various letters which I have written to the cooperation Mission Boards, regarding the whole question of Western personnel and some, more particularly, in connection with University Hospital matters. These are all self-explanatory, so there is no need for me to dwell on them further, except to add one word regarding the University Middle School.

I omitted to include a request for the return of Miss Olive Bowen to the staff of the University Middle School. Miss Bowen was formerly a representative of the Methodist Board, and we sincerely hope that they will agree to send Miss Bowen back to teach English in the school.

We hope it may be possible to remedy the matter of the lack in mission personnel at an early date and will greatly appreciate any efforts by your good self on our behalf.

You have probably heard that a certain number of our old students protested the higher fees for a few days, refusing to register. The matter consumed a good deal of our time and energy, but we are glad to say that it has now been settled. We shall do our best to give aid to those students who are in real financial difficulty.

Prices are continuing to rise rather rapidly, which increases the time we have to spend on trying to make the fund we have meet our needs. All the freight is now on its way and we hope before the end of this month it will all be here.

We do greatly appreciate the great help you were to us all during your brief visit to China. Thank you for all the time and energy you brought to the consideration of our problems. We look forward to a good period of work together in the cause of Christian higher education in this country.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours

/s/ Y. G. Chen

Y. G. Chen
President

(Copy)

30th September 1946

Dr. Frank T. Cartwright
Methodist Division of Foreign Missions
100 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y., U.S.A.

Mr. E. K. Higdon
United Christian Missionary Society,
222 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., USA

Mr. Paul Abbott Sr.
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian
Church in the USA
156 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10, USA

Dear Friends:

University Hospital - Financial Requests

In writing of financial needs we have usually dealt with the needs of the University proper and its colleges more specifically. In this letter I am writing particularly on behalf of the University Hospital. Appeals on its behalf have been less in the center of our academic thinking, perhaps because they have been able to meet its financial needs by increasing patient fees and restricting the amount of charity work. The latter unfortunately is a bit inconsistent with the aims of most mission institutions and hospitals. In connection with immediate financial problems, Dr. Daniels has brought the following five facts and requests to my attention, and I am glad to give them my approval and support this appeal to each of the supporting boards and to the Associated Boards for a fair share for the Hospital.

- I. Relief and Rehabilitation funds for the University, including UCR funds have gone largely to the colleges with a very minimal percentage to the Hospital.
- II. Denominational funds for denominational medical work rarely get down to the union hospitals because it requires a special appeal each time from the hospital superintendent, through the University president and through the Associated Boards to each of the supporting boards. Then comes the delay, waiting for a mutual agreement for an equal responsibility. Dr. Daniels mentions the recent Presbyterian allocation of sixty million dollars (CNC) for the Presbyterian China hospitals, but, as usual, none for this union hospital.
- III. Medical supplies of the "Peter Moran" are stored in vast go-downs in Shanghai; about fifty thousand boxes valuing about two million U.S. dollars. One-third of these are scheduled for Presbyterian hospitals (China) and the same for the Methodists. If it is necessary for the sharing in these supplies that our Hospital should have a separate and specific appeal made ~~and~~ on its behalf with the same financial backing of the Boards, then please (1) consider this as my appeal on its behalf, (2) acknowledge the same to me and (3) ask the two boards to take the necessary actions. As the United Christian Missionary Society did not share in the "Peter Moran" investment, any similar consideration will be appreciated.
- IV. Annual grants to the University Hospital stand officially at US\$750 (plus \$50 from the Presbyterian Board for the Nanking Memorial Hospital, subsequently amalgamated with this Hospital. The original Memorial gift was from Methodist sources.) Since the depression in 1929 the cuts of 40 to 60 per cent have never been restored. May we ask each Board at this time to restore the full annual grant as of the beginning of the fiscal year.
- V. More direct and independent consideration to the hospital needs is Dr. Daniels' appeal, including the allocation of funds, the allocation of supplies and the appointment of personnel. While in fact this is a 180-bed hospital, the request is made that each of the three supporting boards give it routine consideration as for one of its own 60-bed hospitals, and further, that this should not be withheld because one, or both, of the other boards have failed to come up to the original or to an equivalent grant or quota.

These all seem reasonable requests. Therefore, omitting the formalities of Directors' Board meetings, may I make my direct appeal for the University Hospital at this time.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Y. G. Chen

Y. G. Chen
President

cc to Dr. Lloyd Ruland
Dr. Wm. J. Barnes
Dr. R. J. McMullen

1st October, 1946

Mr. E. K. Higdon
United Christian Missionary Society
222 Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Ind. USA

Dear Mr. Higdon:

Upon return to our own campus in Nanking and as we come face to face with all the problems of rehabilitation, the question of mission quotas has been brought to our attention forcibly and continuously. We are, and have been for the past few years, at a very low ebb with regard to mission personnel. I am sure that this situation in the University of Nanking is of concern to you all, but we wish to bring the facts to your attention at this time and to appeal to you for all possible aid in bringing your Mission's quota up to full strength.

The situation concerning your Mission's representatives is as follows: there are at the moment two professors of the University faculty appointed by your Board, Dr. M. S. Bates and Dr. Lewis S. C. Smyth. Since the total quota for your Mission is five, there remain three vacancies to be filled.

We have written to the Associated Boards earlier, regarding the most pressing needs in the University and asked them to keep the cooperating Mission Boards informed, but we will repeat them here for your assistance in finding suitable candidates. In the College of Arts we have Dr. Bates in the Department of History and Dr. Smyth in the Department of Sociology half time and as Acting Treasurer half time. We also have a professor in English, but he has been loaned to the Associated Boards for the past few years and we cannot count on his returning to us this year. Our present urgent need is in the Department of Foreign Languages, which has suffered severely from lack of Western personnel during most of the war years. Our chief needs are for the following:

- 1 Instructor or Associate Professor in English Literature
- 1 " " " " " European Languages (French & German) and Literature
- 1 Instructor or Associate Professor in English Language with special interest in Linguistics and/or Phonetics
- 1 Instructor or Associate Professor in English Language with special interest in Teaching Methods.

In the same college we could make good use of a professor in international relations or International Trade. A further field in which we would welcome a Western member is that of Social Service. However, the request for personnel for the Department of Foreign Languages has priority over the others.

In the College of Science we have only one Western professor of Nutritional Chemistry, who is on leave in another part of China for the coming year. We would be extremely glad to have either a Professor of Chemistry or a Professor of Physics, or both.

In the College of Agriculture we at present have one mission member in the Department of Botany (on furlough), one in the Division of Entomology (also on furlough) and the half time of another Western member in the Department of Horticulture. We need three people urgently:

- 1 Professor in Forestry
- 1 " " Agronomy, preferably specializing in Farm Crops
- 1 " " Agricultural Economics

In relation to the general courses of the University we are anxious to obtain the services of a missionary of outstanding scholarship to work with a Chinese on the group of courses in religion and who will teach elective courses in the Christian religion.

There is in addition to these requests, the need of the University Hospital. Since Dr. Richard F. Brady of your Mission has resigned, we are in need of another appointee from your Mission to fill his place. I enclose a copy of a letter written to Mr. Edwin Marx of your Mission on the matter of the Hospital's personnel which explains the situation in detail. However, we wish to make it quite clear that if a supplementary member from your Mission on the University Hospital staff means the reduction of the University's quota from five to four members we are not in agreement with such a plan. If, on the other hand, this would be in addition to the one member in the University Hospital and the five members in the University itself, we shall greatly appreciate this addition.

These are difficult days for everyone and it is of especial value to all of us to feel the strong interest and support of our Western friends at this juncture. One of the most concrete ways in which this support can be felt is in the actual presence of representatives of the participating missions here with us, sharing in our problems and daily work. We do make a very earnest appeal for the filling of our quotas at the earliest possible time. Thank you for anything you can do to assist us.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. G. Chen

President

cc to Dr. R. J. McMullen
Dr. W. P. Fenn

COPY

1st October, 1946

Mr. Edwin Marx, Secretary
United Christian Missionary Society
NANKING

Dear Mr. Marx:

It is with regret that we learn of the ultimate resignation of Dr. R. F. Brady. We shall very sincerely miss him and the family, especially at a time when all hands are needed. The least we can offer, however, is an expression of deep appreciation for the very fine service he rendered during his two brief terms of service with us. We wish them success in their new work.

Dr. Daniels tells me of the very strong desire on your part together with the other associates of your Mission now in Nanking, that an early replacement be sought for the UCMS doctor on the staff and that you further will strongly urge the additional appointment of a nurse or technician as a supplementary staff member.

However, we wish to make clear that if this supplementary member should be considered as part of the regular University of Nanking quota of six members (five for the University and one for the University Hospital), thus reducing the University quota from five to four, we would not be in favor of such a plan. If the supplementary member would bring the mission personnel supported by your Mission on the University and University Hospital staff up to a total of seven, then we are entirely in support of such additional staff.

One immediate solution of an urgent need might be made by the return of Miss Bauer under the Mission Board to continue her former work of directing the laboratory and the training course for technicians. Some hesitation has been expressed, however, with relation to her health, her family responsibilities, and finally the justification of asking her to return at her age, leaving the present opportunity she now has to come to such uncertainties as now prevail in China. However, such an appointment might be on a short term basis or possibly on a temporary basis with the expectation that the Hospital would later be able to assume full responsibility for her salary and return trip.

The Hospital does need young blood in its foreign personnel, and the following possibilities for specialized staff have been suggested:

1. Orthopedic surgeon
2. Radiologist for heading the X-ray Department
3. A doctor for pathology and laboratory
4. Foreign doctor willing to assume a fairly large share of the foreign practice in the community
5. A non-professional plant superintendent with a strong mechanical ability
6. Nurse
7. Laboratory technician, but a trained doctor with pathology and laboratory qualifications would perhaps fit more aptly into the advanced professional needs of the institution.

Sincerely yours,

Y. G. Chen, President

cc to Mr. E. K. Higdon, Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Brady
Miss Grace Bauer, Dr. R. J. McMullen, Dr. W. P. Fenn

30th September 1946

Mr. Paul Abbott Sr.
Board of Foreign Missions
Presbyterian Church in the USA
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y. USA

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Upon return to our own campus in Nanking and as we come face to face with all the problems of rehabilitation, the question of mission quotas has been brought to our attention forcibly and continuously. We are, and have been for the past few years, at a very low ebb with regard to mission personnel. I am sure that this situation in the University of Nanking is of concern to you all, but we wish to bring the facts to your attention at this time and to appeal to you for all possible aid in bringing your mission's quota up to full strength.

The situation concerning your Mission's representatives is as follows: there are, at the moment, two professors on the University faculty appointed by your Board, but neither of them will be with us during the present year. Dr. W. P. Fenn, about whom we have written several times, is still loaned to the Associated Boards and his services have again been requested for this year. His regular furlough is long overdue, and if he takes a year's furlough after this year, as we feel he should, it means that he will not be returning to his regular teaching work in the University until the fall of 1948. Again, Dr. J. Claude Thomson is not with us this year as he has insisted on remaining in West China. We understand that the whole future relationship of Dr. Thomson to the University is under review. Therefore, you will see we have no Presbyterian supported mission members on our staff at the moment. Your full quota is five members.

We have written to the Associated Boards earlier, regarding the most pressing needs in the University and asked them to keep the cooperating mission boards informed, but we will repeat them here for your assistance in finding suitable candidates. In the College of Arts we have two Western professors, one in History and one giving half time in Sociology. Our present urgent need in this college is in the Department of Foreign Languages, which has suffered severely from lack of Western personnel during most of the war years. Our chief needs are for the following:

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- 1 Instructor or Associate Professor in English Language with special interest in Teaching Methods

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In the College of Science Dr. Thomson is the only Western professor. We would be extremely glad to have either a professor of Chemistry or a professor of Physics, or both.

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- 1 Professor in Forestry
- 1 " " Agronomy, preferably specializing in Farm Crops

1st Professor in Agricultural Economics

In relation to the general courses of the University we are anxious to obtain the services of a missionary of outstanding scholarship to work with a Chinese on the group of courses in religion and who will teach elective courses in the Christian religion.

These are difficult days for everyone and it is of especial value to all of us to feel the strong interest and support of our Western friends at this juncture. One of the most concrete ways in which this support can be felt is in the actual presence of representatives of the participating missions here with us, sharing in our problems and daily work. We do make a very earnest appeal for the filling of our quotas at the earliest possible time. Thank you for anything you can do to assist us.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Y. G. Chen

President

YGC

CC to Dr. R. J. McMullen
Dr. W. P. Fenn

(COPY)

30th September, 1946

Dr. Frank T. Cartwright
Methodist Division of Foreign Missions
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y., USA

Dear Dr. Cartwright:

Upon return to our own campus in Nanking and as we come face to face with all the problems of rehabilitation, the question of mission quotas has been brought to our attention forcibly and continuously. We are, and have been for the past few years, at a very low ebb with regard to mission personnel. I am sure that this situation in the University of Nanking is of concern to you all, but we wish to bring the facts to your attention at this time and to appeal to you for all possible aid in bringing your mission's quota up to full strength.

The situation concerning your Mission's representatives is as follows: there is at the moment one full time member of the University faculty appointed by your Board, Dr. Albert N. Steward, and he is not in China this year. Then we are looking forward to the coming of Mr. Simpson to spend half of his time in our Department of Horticulture. Since the total quota for your Board is five, there remain three and a half vacancies to be filled. At this moment there is no Methodist representative on our faculty.

Recently you wrote to us about Mr. Creighton Lacy and we replied that we were interested in having Mr. Lacy come to the University, to teach ethics and perhaps journalism, and spend some time in religious work among the students. We do not yet know if Mr. Lacy is still free to come, but if he should be appointed to the University of Nanking, there would still be two and a half vacancies in your quota.

We have written to the Associated Boards earlier regarding the most pressing needs in the University and asked them to keep the cooperating Mission Boards informed, but we will repeat them here for your assistance in finding suitable candidates. In the College of Arts we have two Western professors, one in History and one giving half time in Sociology, and a professor in English who has been loaned to the Associated Board for the past few years and is still absent. Our most urgent need is in the Department of Foreign Languages, which has suffered severely from lack of Western personnel during most of the war years. Our chief needs are for the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Instructor or Associate Professor in English Literature |
| 1 | " " " " " European Languages (French & German) and Literature |
| 1 | " " " " " English Language with special interest in Linguistics and/or Phonetics |
| 1 | " " " " " English Language with special interest in Teaching Methods |

In the same College we could make good use of a professor in International Relations or International Trade. A further field in which we would welcome a Western member is that of Social Service. However, the request for personnel for the Department of Foreign Languages has priority over the others.

In the College of Science we have one Western professor of Nutritional Chemistry, who is on leave in another part of China for the coming year. There has been some suggestion of the possibility of the return of Dr. and Mrs. Illick for the Department of Zoology. In a previous letter we stated that we believed the need in that department from an academic point of view was not so pressing. However, I have talked the whole question over with the head of the department and he feels that to have

Dr. Illick join our faculty would meet a very real need, both in the department and in other aspects of the University's life. We, therefore, hope that Dr. and Mrs. Illick will still give this their consideration, and we shall extend them a very hearty welcome whenever they can come. Our other needs in the College of Science are for a professor of Chemistry or a professor of Physics.

In the College of Agriculture we only have Dr. Albert Steward in the Department of Botany and trust that he will be returning to us after his much needed period of rest. Then as we mentioned above, we are anticipating with pleasure the arrival of Mr. Simpson to spend half his time in our Department of Horticulture. The other missions have no representative in this college at the moment except one professor in Entomology who is on furlough this year. Our further needs are for:

- 1 Professor of Forestry
- 1 " " Agronomy, specializing in Farm Crops if possible
- 1 " " Agricultural Economics

In relation to the general courses of the University, we are anxious to obtain the services of a missionary of outstanding scholarship to work with a Chinese on the group of courses in religion and who will teach elective courses in the Christian religion.

The University Hospital. There is in addition to these ~~the~~ requests the need of the University Hospital. The representative of the Methodist Board on the Hospital staff is Dr. C. S. Trimmer and we have been counting heavily on his and Mrs. Trimmer's early return. However, some of the Methodist friends tell us that Dr. Trimmer's name is not on the list of Methodist missionaries coming in the next three months. We sincerely hope that this is just a slip and that Dr. and Mrs. Trimmer will be on their way very soon.

Pressure in the Hospital is mounting rapidly through the new growth of the revived capital and with this pressure we must do everything possible to bring the Hospital at least up to its former standards and service. Competition is keen with the high salaries of government institutions and their superior priorities with the CNRRA supplies. Except for Dr. Daniels none of the rest of the Western staff has returned, and Dr. Brady has resigned. We will appreciate anything you can do to expedite the return of Dr. and Mrs. Trimmer. He is urgently needed.

These are difficult days for everyone and it is of especial value to all of us to feel the strong interest and support of our Western friends at this juncture. One of the most concrete ways in which this support can be felt is in the actual presence of representatives of the participating missions here with us, sharing in our problems and the daily work. We do make a very earnest appeal for the filling of our quotas ~~xx~~ at the earliest possible time.

Thanking you for all you have done to assist us in making plans for a new period of work and the building up of our post-war program and with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Y. G. Chen

President

COPY

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Nanking, China

17th October, 1946

The Board of Founders of the
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY 11
N.Y., U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, are all full professors, who have served the University of Nanking for more than ten years. We are writing because we are greatly troubled over the present critical financial condition of the University, which is indeed serious and threatens the future of the institution in a very real manner. We are, naturally, deeply concerned for our school. We are proud of its past record, both before the war and during the war years, and we are most anxious to see it continue in its fine tradition. At present we are profoundly worried over the existing situation and we wish to do everything we can to avert anything which may seriously harm the University and cause it to fall below the high level which it has maintained throughout its history. We, therefore, wish to place before you a brief statement of the facts for your information and understanding, and trust that you may take the best measures to remedy the situation.

In September, while the index of the cost of living at Nanking had risen to 6314 times the pre-war level, the payment of the University to a professor, including cash and rice subsidies, totalled about CN\$300,000, the equivalent in purchasing power to one-sixth of the pre-war salary. It will, therefore, be evident to you how desperate is the living condition of the teachers of the University at the present scale of payment, when compared with other institutions in the Shanghai-Nanking area, the amounts of our salaries are about fifty percent of those paid in government schools and about sixty per cent of those paid in other mission universities.

The most serious aspect of this extremely low scale of payment is that not only is it now quite impossible to attract new professors to the University, however urgent the need for such personnel, but our own best professors, the cream of our teachers, are being forced to leave to find positions which will give them a higher salary and thus enable them to eke out a bare living. During the summer months several of our colleagues, who have worked most congenially with us and served the University loyally in the past, resigned simply because they could no longer bear the living condition as provided by our present meager salaries. The spirit is truly ready, but the flesh becomes weak. With the cost of living still soaring higher and higher, the crushing pressure of livelihood upon us is harder and harder. Yet as the University's budget for the present academic year is considered, no ray of hope for a better level of payment is apparent. Indeed, there is not even the assurance that the present low level can be maintained.

At this juncture, as we open a new school year and launch out on a new phase of our work after our return to Nanking, action of a prompt nature is necessary to maintain the healthy condition of the University, which once broken down will require much more effort to recover. The faculty needs to bring all its energy to the rehabilitation problems of our school unhampered by such insurmountable difficulties as those which face them now, and which we have set forth above.

This is no exaggeration of the situation and the very critical nature of the facts must be clear to all concerned with the welfare of the University. Unless something can be done, and done soon, to improve the situation, it is difficult to see how deterioration in the whole institution's standing can be prevented. This is a matter of the deepest import to us and all friends of the University. It is, therefore, our earnest hope that something may be done immediately to improve the situation so that we may have both a ready spirit and strong flesh to serve the university.

Sincerely yours,

Signed by -

S. T. Ko
Li Siao-yuen
Itang Hsu
T. S. Ni
Y. C. Chu
S. T. Wang
Y. Chen
Sheo-i Chang
K. L. Chen
Fang-Hsuei Lee
Wen-yoh Swen
A. L. Tai
K. K. Jen
R. G. Wu
Hu Chang Chih
See Sien Lee

T. H. Chang
C. C. Fan
S. T. Hwang
P. W. Hsui

C. Y. Chiao
C. T. Wei
P. C. Liu
A. S. Pan
K. L. Yu

Chang Yuen Mei
T. K. Pan

cc to Dr. W. P. Fenn
President Y. G. Chen

Written in Keene, New Hampshire
December, 1946

Issued from 150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y., December, 1946

Note: This issue of the Newsletter has been written by Miss Elsie M. Priest, Treasurer of the University. Miss Priest has recently returned to America for her first furlough in nearly twelve years. For nine years she was on the campus of West China Union University where she not only carried on the duties of Treasurer of Nanking but also assisted the four other refugee institutions with their finances.

LAST DAYS IN CHENGTU

On June 22nd, I stepped from a plane in Nanking- the days of the exile were over. For nearly nine years the University of Nanking had been a "Refugee" institution in far-away Chengtu but now we were home once more.

The year 1945-46 was a strange one - the war was over so we worked no longer with one ear tuned for the sound of enemy planes. The students were studying frantically to finish all academic requirements by April 15th, faculty members were cramming lectures into every possible moment, administrators were trying to find ways and means to transport hundreds of students, staff with families and equipment, while at the same time making plans for the new year and life in Nanking on our own campus.

It would take too long to tell you in detail of those days when we locked our doors for the last time in Chengtu and started back to Nanking- the hard way for most of our large family of faculty and students, around two thousand people. For years we had been dreaming of chartering a river steamer and taking all our families, students and equipment down the Yangtze River in one trip - ten days in all! It was a pleasant dream, but when April 15th finally arrived and commencement was over for the class of 1946, there was no boats available, or even single tickets on either boats or planes. The only way we could travel was by trucks over rough roads, four to eight days to Pao Chi, the nearest railway where the train journey commenced across China on the Lunghai Line. Sometimes the rivers had to be crossed on rafts - bridges had not been replaced since the destruction by the armies.

WAR DAMAGE

Our buildings are all intact and the material damage to the plant was not great. There was general deterioration, lack of the usual upkeep, the annual care for a leaky roof, for a broken beam, the need for whitewash and paint. Partitions had been changed, pipes and plumbing torn out, and most of the furniture was gone. Nearly all the personal furniture left in the residences had disappeared - all the beds in the student dormitories had been taken, all locks broken or cut out of the doors, in general it looked a trifle sad. The grounds looked grand - they had been cleaned and the grass cut before I arrived, and I was amazed to see the growth of the trees and shrubs and delighted to see they had not been destroyed. Nature is kind in Nanking and the ravages of the invaders will soon be erased from the grounds.

It looked so simple - some boards, a few nails, some new locks, a little whitewash, some paint - but where could we turn for these very ordinary supplies? The problem was grave. Early in the year we had sent five tons of tung oil (wood oil) to the campus, and it had been a tremendous help in bringing the buildings back into good condition, but we needed other materials. Even now it is almost impossible to buy a nail, paint or locks in any corner of the world - and we wait.

HOUSING PROBLEM SERIOUS

One of the most serious problems was to house the faculty and staff families. Before the war many of the families had owned their own homes, and had preferred to live in them - the war brought many changes - houses were destroyed, families had scattered or relatives had moved into

the buildings. The University was faced with the task of housing more than 100 families in houses intended for 69 families. No, of course it could not be done, and makeshift apartments had to be created from buildings really needed for research work. The furniture for the families had been hard to get. There is little or no material available to make the necessary simple things like tables, chairs or even beds. Inflation has continued to cause sorrow and suffering for everyone - the cost of living has been jumping almost hourly until nerves are worn, and the mothers are weary trying to prepare food without fuel, trying to give their children adequate care when there is not enough money to buy even the most essential food.

ENROLLMENT LIMITED TO 1000

Yet the work of the colleges goes on. More than 7000 wanted to enter the University of Nanking this year, but enrollment had to be limited to around 1000. Even this number taxes to the utmost the limited equipment for laboratories, the scanty furnishing for dormitories and the library facilities. There are a good many books piled up in various rooms, the stacks are gone, and for some unknown reason the catalogs were destroyed. So it may be many months before the librarians will know exactly how many and what books have been salvaged.

MIDDLE SCHOOL REOPENED

The Middle School reopened on its own campus - also with a serious problem of shortages in equipment and furniture. Those buildings are old and the years of war have not improved their condition - we face a serious problem in continuing to use them for the Middle School. Under the able leadership of Mr. Djang Fang, who has been the principal since 1929, the school has around a thousand students this year.

HOSPITAL NEVER CLOSED

Our hospital never closed throughout the war years - but from 1941-1945 it was under the control of the Japanese. In September 1945 we took possession of the plant and by the time I reached Nanking

in June 1946, it was a very busy institution - serving that great community in the city of Nanking and surrounding country - the only Christian hospital for many miles.

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD?

The war is over. Our eyes are turned to the future. Promises can now be fulfilled - or can they? "When the war ends" - how often we said it, how eagerly we looked for that day when we could throw away our patched gown, our typewriter that was held together with bits of wire, our microscopes with the blurred mirrors, our makeshift textbooks - and how disappointing it is to realize that we must be patient, and wait our turn for the new gown, or a typewriter, even a much needed nail.

There is a dark cloud over China today, but after spending more than 25 years in the University of Nanking, I am confident that a new day is dawning and we can look forward to many fruitful years for the University.

The staff and students of Nanking join me

in

HOLIDAY GREETINGS!

1946 Dec
University of Nanking

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the President
Nanking China

Add to report

Dear Friends:

As Christmas 1946 draws near we are glad to be able, at last, to send you greetings from our own campus in Nanking. We shall be thinking of all our friends during this season and know that you will be rejoicing with us that we are "home" after our long exile. To observe Christmas in these surroundings, many of us in our own homes with family and friends from whom we have been parted for nine long years, will indeed bring us much added happiness.

In reviewing 1946 we have much for which to be thankful. By condensing the two semesters and having a break of only a few days between them we were able to finish the year's work early, with Commencement on April 15th. For weeks previously everyone had been busy packing up department books, equipment and records, as well as disposing of personal goods and putting into boxes the few we were able to bring with us or send by freight boat. On Commencement morning the first two trucks left by the northern route (by road to Paochi, and from there by train east across Honan to Hsuechow, and then to Pukow). For the next two months twenty-seven trucks filled with our staff, faculty, their families and students, left at intervals.

There are many and varied stories of travel experiences. A number of people took the opportunity to stop in Sian, Loyang or Kaifeng, some of the ancient capitals of China, to sight-see. Some had narrow escapes from disaster, some were stranded in out of the way places by bad weather or breakdowns, some tried to make a speed record from Chengtu to Nanking - the swiftest, I believe, was thirteen days by the northern route. On arrival in Nanking the good work of those who had borne the brunt of occupation to take care of the property during the war was apparent. Things were by no means completely in shape, but the grounds looked well kept and the main buildings were in fair order. This was also due to the effort of those who came ahead to prepare the buildings. Workmen were still busy around the campus and especially active and noisy in rebuilding the gas plant, which though now complete is not in action because of the impossibility of getting certain essential pipes, cables and valves locally.

During the long period of vacation the administrative staff were busy thrashing out a hundred and one knotty problems and planning for the new academic year. In the middle of June there was a meeting of the presidents of the Christian Colleges in Shanghai to consider some of our common difficulties and problems. The visit of Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen and Dr. R.J. McMullen was also a great help to us all in thinking over problems and plans. Financial matters loomed large and still occupy a tremendous part of our time.

The opening of the new school year was postponed until September 30th. Even then much was far from ready, but classes did begin on that date. Entrance examinations were held early in September and from the 1,497 candidates, 237 freshmen were admitted. There are also some transfer and make-up students. The present enrolment is:

College of Arts	347	
College of Science	328	
College of Agriculture ...	334	1009
Rural Leaders' Training School ...	107	1116

The make-up course is largely composed of members of the Youth Army, who because of military service have not been in school for some time. Of the total number of college students, 169 are women and there are three women taking the Rural Leaders' Training School course.

In order to try and raise badly needed additional funds, tuition and other fees were greatly increased this term. Even so, our fees are considerably less than those of most other private schools. Some of the old students protested these increases vigorously, but after much discussion and help from the alumni, they settled down to work. We raised our fees particularly to try and have funds with which to increase the salaries of our staff and faculty, which are still pitifully inadequate. Nanking is about the most expensive place in China and our members came from Chengtu, having disposed of most of their belongings, and nearly all of them had to start from scratch in Nanking, with no furniture or equipment for their homes. Government schools are paying much higher salaries and will shortly raise their rates again. Because of this situation we are losing quite a number of our valuable staff and are in danger of losing many of our best men if nothing can be done to remedy matters eventually.

In spite of the high cost of living in Nanking, there are a number of advantages in being in the capital. We enjoy splendid opportunities of all kinds of co-operation. For instance, our Department of Social Welfare Administration is being assisted most willingly by both UNRRA and CNRRA personnel, who are taking part in the teaching program by providing one full-time teacher and giving a series of lectures by different experts. Others are acting as supervisors of students' field work. We can get into ready contact with the Cultural Relations Office of the US State Department and the British Council. The members of the Agricultural Mission from the United States have visited Nanking twice for certain periods and this gives our agriculturists opportunities to discuss problems with them. Prominent visitors nearly always come to the capital for visits of varying length and it is frequently possible to have them visit our campus. Professor Nathaniel Peffer has given two lectures in our auditorium and we were honored to have opportunities of hearing Dr. Coffin, formerly of Union Theological Seminary, who gave a series of lectures in our Sage Chapel.

Thus, although the conditions for our faculty and students are far from ideal we are making as good a start as possible here in Nanking. Ginling College and the University have cooperated in conducting Sunday morning service in our Sage Chapel and the English Community Service is held every Sunday afternoon in Twinem Chapel. Our Tuesday afternoon Faculty Fellowship is continuing and there is a brief chapel service every Friday afternoon for anyone who wishes to attend. We are looking forward to a year of constructive work against a rather gloomy background of economic instability. In achieving what we have, although we give credit to all our members who have worked hard and devotedly for the good of the school, we know that very little could have been done, if anything, without the continued support of our American friends. Thank you for all your aid to us, both in funds and in thoughts and prayers. May you experience the real joy and comfort of the Christmas message and a New Year of greater promise of peace throughout the world.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Y. G. Chen

President