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University of Nanking

Office of the President
25 September 1947

Miss Natalie Hankemeyer
Public Relations Dept.
United Service to China
316 Thibet Road
Shanghai

Dear Miss Hankemeyer:

Following is the information which you requested in relation to this University:

ENROLLMENT: Total this year-1160
Total last year-1116

MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS: The proportion of women to men students this year is one to five. Surprisingly enough the greatest number of women students is found in the Department of Horticulture, of the Agriculture College.

TREND OF STUDENTS INTEREST: The trend is towards two phases of our program. The greatest trend is toward/Economics- both straight Economics, and Agricultural Economics. (Applied Science, especially Electric and Chemical

Engineering. The second greatest trend is toward) WARTIME HANDICAPS: Unfortunately many of the problems of the war, and the past year of reconstruction are still with us. There is lack of space for the larger student and faculty body; there are many repairs incomplete; and there is still a very great need for more teaching equipment, both books and equipment for labs etc.

TEACHING STAFF: In many departments there are too few teachers, making it necessary for many teachers to carry heavy teaching loads. This however is not a serious problem in the University as a whole. There are five staff members abroad this year(not including the Western staff on furlough)

NEW COURSES: There are several new courses being taught throughout the University this year, though there are no new Departments, or Divisions of work.

TUITION: The tuition was raised this year, from CNC 120,000 to CNC 550,000 this year. The University helps needy students in the following ways:

1. Open an evening school so that students may carry full time work and study part time.
2. Part time work for students.
3. Scholarships for worthy students from the Ministry of Education, and from institutions and individuals who are interested in the University.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COMMUNITY: The Departments of Sociology and Social Welfare Administration have extensive welfare work in the Community, both in the line of Child Welfare and Refugee help. The College of Agriculture has a long and good standing record of Extension, and Crop Improvement work

throughout China.

It is interesting to note the number of students taking the entrance examinations, 1947, of which only 220 were admitted. Thus far there are only 187 of these new students registered, of which 150 are Freshmen. Almost the whole of the 1947 students applying and taking entrance examinations were applying for the Economics Departments mentioned before, and the Agronomy and Horticulture Departments of the Agriculture College, and Engineering.

I hope this information will be helpful to you, and is not too late for your use.

Sincerely yours,

s/s Y. G. Chen
President

P.S. The total cost of students for the semester (fees) is around \$1,160,000 which includes dormitory, medical, laboratory fees etc.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the President
Nanking 5.

28 October 1947

Dr. Robert J. Mc Mullen
U.B.C.C.C.
150-5th. Ave.
New York City
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. McMullen:

You will find enclosed herewith, a copy of the list of Western Personnel Needs, and copies of letters which we have just sent to supporting Missions. We are sending you these copies for your information but more in hope that you will do the best you can to see that the various Missions appoint as many persons as possible program is carried out.

We are also enclosing a recent letter about Dr. Shaw and other matters.

With best wishes, I am,

Most Sincerely yours,

Y. G. Chen

YGC/mkt.
Encl.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the President
Nanking 5.

28 October 1947

Dr. Frank Cartwright
Board of Missions and Extension
Methodist Church
150-5th. Ave.
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Cartwright:

With the Fall Semester well under way, and running smoothly, our thoughts turn to the next term and the next year with plans for improvement and advancement of the school. In regard to the personnel quotas, we find that many of the positions of Western Staff members are not yet filled (5 for the University and 1 for the Hospital from each Mission Board), and the number of Western Faculty friends on the campus is small compared to the number expected normally. We are therefore, enclosing herewith, a copy of our Western Personnel Needs and hope that you will consider them and appoint person to fulfill these needs and your Mission Quotas for the coming year.

With regard to candidates already selected for our University we have heard from the Lacy's about their anticipated arrival on the campus early next year, and from Dr. Illick about his plans for next year. Dr. Fenn wrote us of the arrival of Dr. Teele this Fall but nothing further has been heard from him. We would appreciate any word of his progress, and the time he expects to arrive on campus.

We do not need to stress with you the importance of this University as the only Christian University in the Capital city and the need for strong Christian Leadership among our faculty and staff. We depend upon you at home to help us obtain the right kind of leadership.

With very best wishes, from Mrs. Chen and myself, I am

Most Sincerely yours,

Y.G. Chen

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the President
Nanking, China

28 October 1947

Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland
Board of Foreign Missions
Presbyterian Church
156 Fifth Ave.
New York 10, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Ruland:

With the Fall semester under way, and running smoothly, our thoughts turn to the next term and the next year with plans for improvement and advancement of the school. In regard to the personnel quotas, we find that we have many vacancies among the positions held by Western Staff members (quota is 1 for this University and 1 for the hospital from your Board), and the total number of Western staff members on the campus compared to the number normally expected is very small. We are therefore, enclosing a copy of the list of our Western Personnel Needs, with the hope that these needs will have your favorable consideration in appointments for the coming year.

With regard to candidates already selected for our University we have heard that Dr. Moyer and Dr. Roy have been selected to serve in this University, but we have not heard, directly, at what time we may count on them to be here. We will appreciate any information you can give us about their plans.

We do not need to stress the strategic place held by our University as the Christian University in the Capital City. We feel that it is very important that we have the best in Christian leadership, and we depend very heavily upon you in the States to help us obtain the kind of leaders we need.

With very best wishes, I am,

Most Sincerely yours,

Y.G. Chen

YGC/mkt

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the President
Nanking, 5, China

28 October 1947

Mr. E.K. Higdon
United Christian Missionary Society
222 Downey Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Higdon:

With the Fall semester will under way, and running smoothly, out thoughts turn to the next term and the next school year with plans for improvement and advancement of the school. In regard to the personnel quotas, we find that we have many vacancies among the positions held by Western Staff members (quota is 5 for the University and 1 for the Hospital from your mission), and the total number of Western Faculty members now on campus is small compared to the number normally expected. We are therefore, enclosing a copy of the list of Western Personnel Needs which we hope will have your favorable consideration as you make appointments for the coming year.

We do not need to stress to you the importance of the position held by our University, being the only Christian University in the Capital city. We feel it is very important that we have the best in Christian leadership, and depend upon you in the Mission Boards to help us obtain the kind of leadership we need.

With very best regards, I am,

Most Sincerely yours,

Y.G. Chen

YGC/mkt.

copy:

Dr. McMullen

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Western Personnel Requirements

October 28, 1947

Instructor, Associate Professor or Professor of the following:

COLLEGE OF ARTS:

- 1 English Literature
- 1 European Languages (French and German) and Literature.
- 1 English with special emphasis on Linguistics and Phonetics
- 1 English Language with emphasis on teaching methods.
- 1 International Relations
- 1 Trade or Advanced Courses in Economics.
- 1 Social Service.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE:

- 1 Zoology
- 1 Electrical Engineering
- 1 Chemical Engineering
or alternatives in Physics, Chemistry, or Advanced Mathematics.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE:

- 1 Horticulture
- 1 Forestry
- 1 Agronomy
- 1 Agricultural Economics

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL:

- 1 Orthopedic Surgeon
- 1 Radiologist for Heading X-Ray Dept.
- 1 Doctor for Pathology Laboratory
- 1 Foreign Doctor willing to assume a fairly large share of the foreign practice in the community.
- 1 Non Professional Plant Superintendent with strong mechanical ability
- 1 Nurse
- 1 Laboratory Technician

Y.G. Chen

COPY

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Nanking 5, China

April 19, 1948

Mr. Nolan B. Harmon, Jr.,
Chairman, University of Nanking Committee,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City 11.

Dear Mr. Harmon;

It has been several months since I wrote to you and as the annual meeting of the University of Nanking Committee of the United Board will be held in the near future, I am sending this word of greeting to the members through you.

From the standpoint of numbers of students this has been a normal year - about eleven hundred students are enrolled in the colleges, twelve hundred in the Middle School, and a class of 72 nurses are training in the hospital. In all other respects it has been far from normal - inflation continues to create alarming problems for all institutions and we are still far from being able to rehabilitate the buildings and replace lost equipment for effective academic work.

Last year your committee raised the question of the separation of the University Hospital from the University. This whole matter was given very careful consideration at the time of the meeting of the Board of Directors last autumn. The University administration expressed complete willingness if the hospital wished to operate independently, but Dr. Daniels, superintendent of the Hospital, sent a letter to the members of the Board of Directors reporting that the staff of the hospital was opposed to the idea of separation from the University. They did not feel it was time for the hospital to maintain independent status. Another problem lies in the fact that there is no organization in the United States ready to sponsor a mission hospital representing several different missions, and unless it is attached to some institution like the University of Nanking, there is no chance of having headquarters in the United States. For the time being there will be no change in the status of the hospital, but a Board has been organized in China to give special attention to the problems of the hospital.

For your information we enclose a copy of the summary of the minimum budget for the spring semester, showing an anticipated shortage of CNC\$6,259,190,000. by June 30, 1948. It is almost impossible to predict conditions even two or three months in advance and a budget prepared now for next year has little value. Based on the experience of this semester, we shall need about five hundred billion to operate the University next year. It is a serious problem.

When United Service to China found their resources were ended with only a partial payment for August 1947, it was very encouraging to have two special campaigns started for the Christian Colleges in China. The campaign in China - to secure fifteen billion national dollars - has been successful, and these funds have been a great help to every institution. I am glad to report that our Alumni raised around a billion dollars, which was more than the quota allocated to us. The government and government banks were generous and granted a total of eight billion dollars of the fifteen billion secured.

4/19/48

Even this timely help was not enough to meet the ever increasing inflation, and we were greatly encouraged to know the United Board was raising money to carry the Colleges and Universities in China over this critical period. In December we received a grant of US\$19,500. to help cover the expenses of November and December - this enabled us to close the fall semester without a deficit. We were quite stunned to have the letter from Dr. McMullen, dated March 23, 1948, advising us the United Board had changed its policy and would not allocate any further grants for this year. It is a pity that such a decision was delayed until the spring semester was well underway for it is too late to make any change in the staff - salaries represent 85% of the budget these days.

Under present conditions we are able to give our faculty and staff salaries equal to about 30% of the amount, according to prewar purchasing power, that we paid in 1937. This is enough to enable the families to live very frugally, but if illness occurs or if several children are of Middle School age requiring high school fees, the individual staff has a hard time. Lately many relatives of our staff have come from Communist controlled areas and this has added greatly to the burden of the staff families. There has been a good deal of publicity in our local papers to the effect that the United Board was inaugurating their campaign to improve the salaries and allowances for the individual teachers in our China Colleges. Everyone is puzzled at the latest decision of the United Board which does not give any special treatment as promised in the publicity, in fact, anticipates a cut in the meagre salary now given - or a heavy deficit by the end of the year.

Conditions are not very hopeful these days in the world, but we share with the leaders of our government the opinion that the future for China is not too dark, and that we may anticipate a better outlook for another year.

With best wishes to each and every member of the University Committee, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Yu-gwan Chen, President

China Colleges

File in
Nanking folder

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CHINA LETTER

University of Nanking
Nanking 5, China
July 19, 1948

Dear Friends:

This letter is being written from Kuling, the central China summer resort where Cork was born. Two months' vacation is only partly justified by having had almost none in three years, or by tackling plenty of "heavy" reading, or by taking a few faltering steps on a thesis. But we relish the opportunity to entertain Fran's family, the Ruddells, and the parent Lacys successively. And we desperately need a mountain-top perspective on China and our work and ourselves!

We have really enjoyed our first five months in Nanking. Fran's music, meeting an unfulfilled hunger in the University, has already made a vital contribution. And Cork has found his introductory course in Ethics one of the most difficult yet challenging and relevant fields to be teaching today. Both of us thrill to the responsiveness and friendliness of individual students and look forward this autumn to expanding those contacts at least in proportion to our expanding quarters. At the same time no one can escape the extreme independence and self-confidence of Chinese students en masse. These take the form, not of any personal hostility or lack of courtesy, but of general resentment at all kinds of authority and an unwillingness to accept faculty advisors or counsellors in any capacity (except to practice English). On the other hand, college administrators often show a lamentable failure even to understand the student viewpoint. Chinese leadership, which "devolution" has rightly installed, can seldom be called democratic and is often closely linked with political conservatism. The result is a tragic gulf of mistrust between faculty and students, such that one of the latter said to Cork: "There isn't one of our teachers who really speaks our language." To uphold the proper jurisdiction of the University over student life, yet at the same time to train and encourage the mature use of freedom and democracy: this is a task for wiser liberalism and deeper Christianity than we possess.

While we have watched and listened and tried to learn in University circles, we have also been part of a greater fellowship, the Mid-China Methodist Conference, and beyond that the Christian church. Under the sponsorship of the National Christian Council, church people across China are engaged in a three-year "Forward Movement," which may be compared in some respects to the Crusade for Christ. One of its features in our conference has been weekend deputations or preaching missions, in which city and institutional workers in teams visit all of our rural parishes. For us with our meager language it was far more an opportunity for getting acquainted with the country and the country church than it was a positive service to others. But what a richly rewarding experience!

The story is too long for details here, and some of you may read it in World Outlook. After three hours on a bus and two on donkeys, we felt hundreds of miles from the capital instead of twenty-five. Liulang Bridge is a typical little village whose name, at least, dates back to the third century. The day of our arrival happened to be a spring festival, and twice we encountered large but somewhat helter-skelter processions escorting the local deities on a tour of their domains. Firecrackers also sputtered and popped noisily as we stepped into the churchyard, a rare and flattering tribute for us from the tiny handful of Christians. Fortunately we had with us a district superintendent and a very able religious education worker, who did the talking on our social calls and public meetings. Each evening Fran sang a solo and Cork told a story (except the night we swapped, horror of horrors!) before the main exhortation. Each day we visited some still more distant community, where perhaps three or four Christians stood day after day, year after year, against the suspicion, discrimination, and sometimes antagonism of their pagan neighbors. The spring sunshine on the ripen-

ing wheat and sprouting rice was no brighter than the glow of hospitality, happiness, and holiness on the faces of those friends, who are holding the front lines of faith in a heathen land.

Our next foray into the country was to visit the Cherryhomes, friends from Yale and Peking, who live some thirty miles across the Yangtze from Nanking, in Anhwei province. Liulangchiao had been an oasis of peace, seemingly remote from tides and tempests of civil war. Chuhsien was a military junction, recuperation center for wounded soldiers; even the famous old temple on a nearby hill was requisitioned as a "convalescent home." (Sermon illustration for some of you: on this particular pilgrimage route there is a large, picturesque estate now mostly ivy-covered ruins, known as Drunkards' Pavilion; just beyond, tiny and bare, is the "Cleanse-Heart Pavilion" for purification and repentance before the final ascent to the temple.) In Chuhsien the Cherryhomes, only "permanent" foreign residents, actively serve not only their Disciples Church but also the Rural Christian Service Union, which holds innumerable conferences and demonstration projects there. ("Permanent" must be in quotation marks for all of us; word has reached Kuling that the American consul has advised all Americans in the Kiangsu-Anhwei area north of the Yangtze to leave.) To end the tale on a gayer note, be it recorded that the first train through to Nanking after a Communist attack farther north was literally so jammed full we couldn't squeeze aboard. The next morning, already late for University classes, we found that a coal train would be the only one through before late afternoon, so rode merrily southward on a flatcar. Lovely fun!

Like some of your newspapers, Nanking has been astir this spring with our halting moves toward constitutional government. Both of us, at different times, had the thrill of hearing Generalissimo-President Chiang Kai-shek address the National Assembly, in its gorgeous modern building, gleaming with red and blue and silver. On Inauguration Day Fran encountered half a dozen parades, at least one of the exciting, spectacular Dragon Procession. Whatever wire-pulling there may have been, the sincerest democracy would have found the question of representation a knotty one: to accept the elected delegates, overwhelmingly Kuomintang of course, or to seat a certain number of minority party members who failed to get sufficient votes. Conspicuous reforms have been few to date; some of us are wondering if Dewey's fine words for China will produce any more effective policy on that side. Certainly the situation, militarily and financially, has deteriorated in rapid and critical fashion these past two months. Exchange -- and prices -- leaped more than fifty percent overnight just before we left Nanking. The political perspective looks no better from here, where rumors take the place of daily newspapers.

As our predecessors in China have done for decades, we try to take the alternate hopes and fears in our stride. Somehow the resiliency of this country ignores the most inevitable logic and expectation of the West (and Cork is catching a glimpse of Why in F.S.C. Northrop's significant inquiry, "The Meeting of East and West"). So we continue to discuss our "permanent assignment" among Kuling cottages and to plan happily for our new home in Nanking. We hope to move this fall to the Illick house, which some of you will remember, almost at the University gate. (Ironically Dr. Illick, returning from Syracuse for one sabbatical year, will probably occupy our "suite" in the Steward house.) This new location will give us far more space and freedom to entertain students -- and any of you who will brave the elements to come.

From our mountain top we look back across student tensions, political achievements and failures, economic collapses and military defeats. We look back on courageous Christianity in manifold forms: a Nanking pastor's family bereaved, the isolated handful of believers in Liulangchiao, the busy war-threatened program at Chuhsien, the missionary friends who are refugees from captured stations, the student group which met each Saturday with the Stewards to discuss Christianity and family life, destruction and death by war in North China and by the worst floods on record in Fukien and the Yangtze valley, the cordial and appreciative welcome given to all the "Forward Movement" teams, the unbelievably fine number of girls and boys who made Christian decisions in our Nanking middle schools this spring.... We look ahead to more of all of these. In these weeks of rest and re-evaluation we hope to absorb some of that courage and that faith. God's hills are eternal; His trees around us are ever growing; His sunsets are radiant promises for tomorrow; and His peace is a starlit, holy gift. By the time you receive this letter, we should be saying, with St. Francis at the close of Zofia Kossak's novel, "Blessed Are the Meek": "Then let us go back, brother! God willing, not all of our sowing is lost!"

Jean and Cork

Creighton and Frances Lacy

Sent through the Board office, New York 11, N.Y. September 1948. C.L.

C
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P
Y

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING 5, CHINA.

September 9, 1948

Dr. Robert J. McMullen,
United Board for Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City 11

Dear Dr. McMullen:

You will find enclosed a copy of the report that has been presented to the Harvard-Yenching Institute. We have not sent you Appendix No. 1 which was all in Chinese and rather bulky. It was a description of courses in Chinese and I assume will not be of great value to you or your office.

Perhaps you know that this is the 60th anniversary of the University of Nanking and we are planning to have a celebration around November 12th to the 15th although the exact date will be decided by the Preparation Committee a little later. The main purpose of this celebration will be to serve as a memorial for both Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Bowen the first two presidents of the University, who have died during the past few years.

We would like very much to have a message suitable for this occasion from both the United Board and from the University of Nanking Committee. Will you arrange for such messages to be prepared and sent to me in time to be used at the Memorial Meeting? As you may remember, Dr. John C. Ferguson was the first president of the original University before the union into the University of Nanking, and Dr. Arthur J. Bowen was the first president after the union in 1910. He remained the president until 1927.

It is our hope to have a permanent Memorial building for both Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Bowen at a due time. You know Dr. Ferguson presented to the University his valuable collection of art objects, and it is still in Peiping. It was always our plan to erect a Museum to serve the double purpose of being a memorial for Dr. Ferguson and also to house the collection. The money was just about ready when the war broke out in 1937, and of course it depreciated to almost nothing. We need on the campus, also, a building for the Alumni and friends of the University. We have always intended to have separate buildings but at this time it seems more logical to combine these plans into one building to serve as a memorial for both Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Bowen while at the same time it will serve the Alumni and friends. We shall aim for US\$120,000. for this purpose and feel we can count on US\$40,000 quite definitely by this fall. We hope that the Alumni and perhaps some of our friends in the United States will do a little to help raise funds for this purpose.

The University is registering for the fall semester today. The outlook is hopeful - we cannot give any statistics for a few days but the campus is full of students today as they go through the usual routine of registering - consulting advisers, taking medical examinations, etc.

I suppose you know that we have been assigned Professor Corder under the Fulbright Bill and anticipate he and his wife will arrive during October or early November to assist in the Department of Horticulture.

We have not received the minutes of the meeting of the United Board held in May or the committee for the University. I would like to have a copy for our use and files.

As soon as we complete the work of opening the institution for the new year's work we will write to you again.

Sincerely yours,

Y. G. Chen

The following is an excerpt from a letter dated December 1, 1948 from Miss Elsie M. Priest to Mr. C. A. Evans:

"Plans of the University for the emergency period: We expect to attempt to continue in Nanking, carrying on classes as best we can under existing conditions. There are still problems to unravel and settle of course, but I believe this decision will stand. The nearer we reach the crisis, the more agitated people become and in the tense moments one can only try to keep calm. The unknown is always a serious problem to combat. We have made clear that any faculty member who wishes to withdraw, or to send his family away may do so at any time - we will advance three months salary based on November salary and give him a suspended contract. Each man will seek his own refuge and plan his own immediate future. Perhaps I do not need to tell you that we all have grave fears for President Chen and possibly Dean Chang - both of whom have been active in Congress and in various activities connected with both the Chinese and the American government agencies. It is difficult to predict if having been associated with America projects will be a serious point for the near future! Both these families will leave and I think both men will be away. There is no time to make any formal arrangements for Pres. Chen - perhaps he may seek a few months rest somewhere which he needs desperately, and if he succeeds in planning for his family, some of us are urging him to try to go abroad for the turn-over period at least. There are reserves in the field funds which I feel could be used for this purpose if no other funds were available. I am assuring him of this fact. You will make note of this point and if the call comes through Dr. Fenn or directly, be prepared to advance travel and living expenses. He is leath to leave when the rest of us stay here, but we fear from radio reports of the new president already appointed for the University of Nanking, of the warnings he has received already that it is only folly for him to stay to be put in detention indefinitely. Dean Chang will not leave the country for the moment but he is involved with ECA and they can manage refuge for him temporarily in the south or in Siam. To last night about 10% of our student body had left the campus - probably more will go these days - in fact we would like about 50% to leave as food may be a serious factor."

December 8, 1948

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH AND ADVANCED STUDY IN NANKING

Nanking is rapidly developing as a cultural center. To three universities of high repute, and many other schools, are added important sections of the Academia Sinica, two major museums, a significant library resources, and connections with international learning represented in the cultural attaches of several nations, besides the experts and the records of most of the national governmental organs.

These notes are prepared chiefly for the western friends and visitors of the University of Nanking, with primary concern in the cultural heritage of China. They are also related to the interests of the Nanking Theological Seminary, and to the possible future development of a center of studies in which religious and specifically Christian interests would take their place alongside wider investigation and training in history, the social sciences, thought and culture.

The University of Nanking

Essentially an undergraduate institution, the University of Nanking has fostered research in agriculture, chemistry, and Chinese Cultural subjects. There are modest beginnings, approved by the educational authorities, in graduate training within these fields and in social welfare administration. Certain departments and additional professors provide competent consultants and occasional opportunities for extended collaboration in their specialties, on levels that have won international recognition. As yet there are not the advantages of a general graduate school conferring doctors' degrees, and the struggle for high quality is by no means uniformly successful. Education in Nanking, as generally throughout China, has been roughly handled by the war and its aftermath.

The Nanking Theological Seminary

The Nanking Theological Seminary has established itself on the basis of the collegiate level, with graduate courses leading to the B.D. and M.R.E. degrees. Aside from instruction, the Seminary's major enterprise is the production of Christian publications in the Chinese language, by translation, adaptation, and original writing. Provision for Chinese cultural interests is now beginning.

Library Resources and Special Facilities in the University of Nanking

The University Library contains above 40,000 books in western languages, accompanied by relatively large holdings of agricultural pamphlets from all parts of the world, and by considerable holdings of professional journals. Its main strength, of course, is found in more than 200,000 Chinese books, unusually full in the gazetteers so important for local and regional history with social and agricultural lore; also in the valuable literary and miscellaneous collections called ts'ung shu, in bibliography, in art and archeology, and in biography. In addition, the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies (supported by Harvard-Yenching Institute funds) has valuable supplementary collections chosen for research purposes; some 60,000 Chinese books, 14 Japanese journals and 20 western journals of oriental studies in complete sets or long runs, some 3,000 rubbings and other important archeological materials. With the Institute's gazetteers, chiefly representing West China, the University's total holdings in this important group place as third in the world.

The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, in addition to assisting the undergraduate departments of History and of Chinese Language and Literature, has normally maintained four to six research scholars available for consultation, has taken responsibility for the small-scale graduate work in Chinese history, and has supplied a reference and consultation service.

At this moment it is best prepared to assist in bibliography for historical and cultural studies, in the development of the Chinese language, and in certain frontier and ethnological subjects. The Director of the Institute has excellent connections among the libraries and centers of study throughout the city.

Other Nanking Libraries and Museums

Disregarding here the fields of natural science, the Academia Sinica maintains in Nanking its section of History and Philology, and also its section of Social Science and Economics. Its reference libraries cover highly specialized subjects in China, and select fields of works from other parts of the world. Among the best developed groups are those in archeology, anthropology, and Chinese linguistics. In the charge of the Academia Sinica are select archives, notably from the Ming dynasty.

The Kiangsu Provincial library, running to full 400,000 volumes, is rich in old and standard collections of history, geography, and studies in the classics. The (National) Central Library, significantly enriched by collections taken over from puppet collections made during the Japanese occupation, has some 600,000 volumes, including important Ming and early books. The Library of the (National) Central University is also large. Many government organs have their own working libraries, besides their documentary files; but frequently they are not extensive, nor easily consulted. A relatively favorable instance is the Economic and social material held by the National Resources Commission.

The (Peiping) Palace Museum has in Nanking large quantities of its best paintings and porcelains, from which selections are exhibited on occasion. It also holds here in storage the archives of the Ch'ing dynasty. The National Historiographic Office is directed toward revision of the Draft History of the Ch'ing Dynasty and preparation of a history of the Republican Period. The National Central Museum is building up valuable collections of bronzes and of recent archeological findings, also of tribal culture. There are some indications that the museums in Nanking will tend to be directed toward study, those in Peiping toward display of art treasures.

Scholarly Personnel

In addition to the institutions described briefly in the preceding notes, there are various opportunities to seek the counsel of experts in many fields of cultural and social interest. The outstanding concentration is in the National Central University, which includes a variety of good scholars in history and the social sciences. Indeed, this University and the Academia Sinica provide not a few of the most distinguished names in Chinese learning. The Frontier Department of the National Central University comprises Tibetan and Mongol scholars, among others.

Mention should be made of two organs with essentially practical aims; the Institute for the Promotion of Border Education and Culture, which is doing some printing in Tibetan and Mongol type; and the Special School for Instruction in the Languages of Neighboring Countries, which gives special attention to the training of foreign service representatives in the languages of Southeast Asia. The National Conservatory of Music and the National Institute of Drama, both instructional institutions, provide some opportunities for observation and inquiry, but not for research.

Note on Language and other Practical Problems

This is not the occasion to develop the importance of western study of Chinese culture and society, nor the importance of contact between western scholars and Chinese scholars in many fields. All that is taken for granted. Moreover, it is the purpose of the University of Nanking and of sister institutions to serve in these fields in so far as resources permit, and projects are in view which may over a period of years increase greatly both the performance and potentialities of such service. But western

scholars and advanced students need to face clearly the actual conditions for research and training in Nanking. Real access to the printed and other resources found here is available only through proficiency in the Chinese language.

The distinctive library collections are Chinese, and many of the scholars are fluent only in Chinese. Working through interpreters and translators is costly in time and money, and therefore is seldom feasible for projects of some size, but ordinarily must be limited to a few special interviews or to carefully selected documents. Interpreters and translators who have the requisite competence in two languages plus the professional knowledge of a highly technical subject are rare indeed. Competent persons on any level are naturally busy persons; those available at the beck and call of a visitor are limited, in more than one sense of that term. Chinese universities and scholarly organs, as well as the government bodies, work almost solely in the Chinese language. Even the University of Nanking, which has important western elements and connections, does about 95 per cent of its work in Chinese; and the English language standards therefore are not high. There are individual Chinese scholars who use English excellently, but the western student cannot assume that skill until he knows it to be ready in the cases that are of vital concern to his undertaking in Chinese subjects. Library materials in western languages have some importance, but nowhere are they equal, even for Chinese topics alone, to those available in first-class oriental libraries in the west.

Thus, at the present time, doors are open widely only to the few westerners who can really use Chinese. But there are at least two other types of western visitors or temporary residents who may reasonably look toward Nanking. First are men well along in advanced studies, let us say, of the family as a social institution: and who wish to round out their work with some observation in China, investigation of studies by Chinese which might be of unusual value to them, consultation with several experts here, and possibly by some small-scale and selective gathering of raw data to test a particular point in dispute. Second are persons who wish to improve their knowledge of China by their own reading on the spot, supplemented by travel, consultation, and attendance upon classes if such are available. For instance, an instructor in philosophy from an American university might be given a year to develop material which would strengthen his department on the oriental side; and, if able to go ahead on his own steam, he might well put in the better part of his year in China, recognizing that he would not find here all the German and French journals and monographs in that field. Actual instruction in English is so unusual as to require specific inquiry in every instance.

Financial assistance from institutions in China is not now available. Housing is acutely difficult to provide, especially for families. At times there are opportunities for housing if the visitor, or his wife, is fully fitted and able to perform needed instructional or other service in a Nanking institution or organization. Any inquiry about housing should be made far in advance.

M.S.B.

University of Nanking
Nanking 5, China
September 1948.

Excerpt from CHINA PRESS in regard to Nanking (February 1, 1949)

Top level efforts for an overall settlement appeared, however, not to have hindered Nanking civic circles in promoting a local peace settlement for the city.

A special 9-man committee appointed to the Nanking City Council in a plan for local peace called a meeting of civic representatives for Feb. 3 to make a study of the problem.

Y.G.Chen, Chairman of the Nanking City Council, told the United Press a local peace movement would not be encouraged by acting-President Li Tsung-jen or the government who, however, were not discouraging it. Chen said City Councilors were making the effort on their own initiative without prior consultations with top levels.

Actually the city is very quiet indeed. It is cold but sunny and we feel spring is around the corner with jasmine and plum blossoms in bloom. The campus seems to be buzzing with activity as students return for registration but we do not have figures yet - we are estimating there will be around 500 in the colleges and perhaps the same number in our middle school. We will report as soon as the registration is completed. So many students had to take make-up examinations and make up credits that it is a bit slow to put them all through the process.

According to the latest count we shall have 186 Chinese staff members and seven western staff on the campus. School fees are so very high that our faculty members are having a serious time to manage the cost to send their children to school. Even primary school demands a half dan of rice which is something like Gold Yuan 5,000. this morning. Although we paid February salaries in early December we are giving every person an inflation allowance - that will be figured and determined this week, but I presume it will be about 150 times September salaries.

Railroad travel has improved greatly with guards to keep the soldiers out of the trains. For a time it was impossible to secure a ticket except at the risk of your life, but that is over and although train fares seem very expensive, they are protected if you buy a reserved seat these days. The mobs are no longer traveling in all directions - but we know if there is a reverse in the fighting it will start once more. Actually people are flocking back into the city - their money is exhausted and they cannot stand the cost of such cities as Shanghai, Canton, etc.

The official buildings are empty - perhaps a guard at the door, but no staff and it becomes increasingly difficult to secure any official papers or seals. We have money due us from government organizations but cannot collect as the "head" man has gone away. The whole central government has evaporated - and we doubt if they are functioning in Canton to any great degree of efficiency. In spite of it all, local order is being maintained and the city is orderly and well controlled by police. Martial law is being maintained from eleven until six in the morning - everything is planned accordingly so we shall not be caught on the street after eleven.

Black markets in gold and silver flourish openly on the street corners now - the crowd is so dense it is almost impossible to go through the "exchange" districts. There seems no control or effort to control these speculators, but only small notes as far as US dollars are concerned, are accepted. We had a payment made in one hundred dollar United States notes and I find they are not very useful. We can turn them in as deposits accepting the lower rate received for check, but I would prefer to exchange for a "better" rate. We are accepting in payment for fees both US notes, and silver dollars at the rate of the day. Silver dollars dropped to 1200:1 (gold yuan 1200 for one silver dollar) and US dollars went to 1500 gold yuan for one yesterday - it has been the other way for several days. Of course this is a fictitious rate for the silver dollar - before the war it was the equivalent of CNY\$3.33 for US\$1. and there certainly is nothing in the economic situation to make one feel the silver dollar is truly more valuable.

You may be interested to know that Hunan province has established their own currency using silver for the basis. They refuse to allow any gold yuan to enter the province. I know the large relief projects under ECA have to put their gold yuan (all their money is in gold yuan) in a bank for transfer to Hongkong dollars, then from Hongkong dollars for Hunan. It sounds rather complicated and someone makes a grand profit at each exchange!

From our observation many people believe China will be split into four sections before long and how long it will be maintained in that method is beyond anyone to guess. One section will be Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi (?) Sikang, perhaps Kansu and Shensi. The next section will be Kwantung, Hunan, Fukien, Hupeh and Kiangsi. Then the North China area remains intact and for the time being Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. The people in West China ^{expect} ~~expect~~ to hold their area for years - they may be right. Most people feel that the only reason that Nanking and Shanghai are being left alone these days is the fact that they have too few trained persons to handle the administration, and are waiting to recruit and train men before attempting to rush into these two cities. It is probably the true reason - for there are plenty of troops to walk into the city or even to cross the river. Besides the Nationalist troops refuse to fight and go over to the C. army whenever they come in contact. Some of the Nationalist troops were quartered on our farm for a month and all declared they had no intention of fighting for this war had no good reason.

In spite of Time magazine, the firecrackers over New Year were the loudest and most frequent for many years. Evidently the Time correspondent was a sound sleeper! Few of us had any sleep for three nights due to the racket. Not only firecrackers but the guards and police fired their guns every few minutes. Canton reports the same situation and Shanghai papers complained of the noise!

The bank just called to say the official rate for the US dollar was GY\$1250:1 which means the black market has probably fallen to around GY1400:1.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Elsie M. Priest

UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

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

Tel. WAtkins 9-8703

Cable: ABCHICOL

April 26, 1949

Members of the
United Board for Christian Colleges in China.

My dear Friends:

You have doubtless been much disturbed by the news in our papers regarding China. All of us have wondered what has happened to our institutions and are therefore much interested in the following cable which has just been received from President Y. G. Chen of the University of Nanking (Tuesday morning, April 26th):

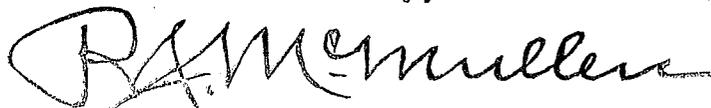
OCCUPATION COMPLETED CITY QUIET MORALE GOOD CONTINUING
REGULAR WORK ALL PERSONNEL PROPERTY SAFE AND PROTECTED
APPRECIATE CABLE REGARDING FUNDS NOTIFY RELATIVES

The cable referred to in this message is one sent immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Trustees last Friday, April 22nd. This was Saturday morning in Nanking and the cable doubtless reached there after the Communist occupation. We feared that they would not receive it at all and are pleased to learn that they have gotten word of the action taken by the Trustees regarding allocations. This at least relieves their minds and assures them funds are provided to enable them to carry on as long as they can do so according to the policy adopted by the United Board at its December 17th meeting. You will recall that we at that time determined to carry on so long as sufficient academic and religious freedom was guaranteed to enable the institution to carry out the Christian purpose for which it was founded and has been supported.

On Friday we plan to mail you data regarding the annual meeting. This may seem rather bulky and may require a bit of your time in studying it. We sincerely hope that you can do this "homework" for it will enable the members of the Board to participate more fully in the meetings that follow. Please recall that the Directors of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China meet at 9:45 sharp and the United Board will hold its first meeting at ten o'clock Monday, May 9th. We are counting on your being present and helping us as we face the very difficult problems growing out of the present situation in China.

With warmest personal regards, I am,

Yours cordially,



Robert J. McMullen
Executive Secretary

RJM:D

COPY

9-15-49

DLT FENN ABCHICOL NEWYORK

REGISTRATION FIFTEENTH ESTIMATE NANKING 800 GINLING 200 IMMEDIATE
PROSPECTS NORMAL FORMER STUDENTS RETURNING FROM LIBERATED AREAS GINLING
TRYING MORE FLEXIBLE CURRICULUM CURRENT YEAR NEW TWOYEAR COURSE NURSERY
SCHOOL EDUCATION NANKING SCHEDULES ACTIVITIES PERUSUAL

CHIENWU

NANKING

Nov. 1, 1949

FENN ABCHICOL

ENROLMENT 702 ALL FORMER ACADEMIC RELIGIOUS SOCIAL ACTIVITIES CONTINUED
KEEN INTEREST TUESDAY FELLOWSHIP FIVE DISCUSSION GROUPS TRANSFERRING
FERGUSON COLLECTION NOTHING PARTICULAR FOR REPORT

CHENYUGWAN

CONFIDENTIAL

7 NOVEMBER 1949

CABLE DATED 1 NOVEMBER 1949 FROM PRES. CHEN, NANKING UNIVERSITY

ENROLLMENT (IS) 702. ALL FORMER ACADEMIC, RELIGIOUS, (AND) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES (ARE BEING) CONTINUED. (THERE IS) KLEN INTEREST (IN THE) TUESDAY FELLOWSHIP (AND IN) FIVE DISCUSSION GROUPS. (WE ARE) TRANSFERRING (THE) FERGUSON COLLECTION (FROM PEIPING TO NANKING). (THERE IS) NOTHING PARTICULAR FOR REPORT.

Nanking Comm-
Trustees
#5

CONFIDENTIAL

9 DECEMBER 1949

EXERPTS FROM LETTERS DATED 1 AND 4 NOVEMBER
FROM MISS ELSIE PRIEST, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

"We received your cable asking for uptodate news of the institution - it is hard to give you anything interesting and it is so dull to say 'everything is as usual'. Actually things are not as usual if you measure by a few years ago - there is a rather uneasy undercurrent to every action which makes for uneasiness among all the groups. On the surface students go to classes, we have the usual meetings, fellowship and study groups, movies, students give plays, and it seems quite normal and natural. Probably it should be that way - nobody could stand the strain if we did not follow some kind of normal existence.

"Every now and then there is a stormy issue, often over some silly thing but it makes us all thoroughly weary and worn. A few days ago the hospital servants were all agitated and shouting around because the University servants received higher pay - we were much surprised and on figuring we found there was a difference of about JMP520 per servant - not more than about US eleven cents, but the principle was there and the storm came up. Our servants were noisy and a nuisance a few weeks ago, storming because they demanded a fund for welfare in case of illness or death, etc. Well it was granted - about US\$0.70 to .80 cents per servant a month, but what a lot of talk and trouble. In principle I was in favor of such a scheme if we could afford it, inasmuch as illness drains us every now and then and with such a fund, it becomes the responsibility of the group to manage. It is the manner rather than the issue often. There is rudeness, there is a wave of laziness, and all the rest of it - it seems to the servants and younger groups that this is their day and they intend to make the most of it. But all this is intangible and can hardly be called events on the campus. I agree they create events that take hours of patience and time, but in themselves they are minor occurrences.

"The new council has not been formally organized yet. The professors association has not agreed to the younger proposal for representation and we are at a stalemate at the moment. Meanwhile the old council continues with representatives from all the unions and the students. The students have been amazingly quiet. The president of the student union is a fine lad and he has influence apparently in keeping them quiet. They have just reorganized their own council and we may hear from them soon - so far there has been no murmur from that source.

"The president is very tired physically, but the present set-up of deans has not the courage to take over to let him have a bit of change. We thought it was all arranged but they reversed their decision so he remains at his desk - keeps things steady on the whole without any spectacular changes. There is some evidence of a re-checking of all the staff - for what purpose we do not know. Prices have commenced to mount once more and we are apprehensive of the future because the farmers have not kept a bit of rice, fearing confiscation and taxes later. This means somebody will be very hungry before winter is over. We tried to encourage everyone to buy rice when prices were low but as many say, they have no place for storage and could not buy too much.

"This is an attempt to send a bit of campus news - an effort will be made to maintain regular service, but like all good intentions, it may break down here and there.

"Chrysanthemums - it is the season for the chrysanthemums to reign supreme and have a modest but interesting collection this year. During the days when AAG and all the rest of our foreign friends were in the city, our University Gardens were very prosperous and did a very fine service as well to all the people who cared to purchase vegetables and flowers grown under modern and scientific methods. With the change in population, this department has been hard hit - there is little sale for their produce at present. The flowers continue to make a bright spot on the campus, and we believe the Chrysanthemums will attract visitors, although probably not large sales this year. It is hard to keep up standards in this type of experimental work for we are dependent upon income from sales of products. The workmen are being maintained - largely because it is impossible to dismiss anyone these days.

"Ferguson Museum - somewhere on the train between here and Peking are 62 cases of museum articles being sent to Nanking, to be housed temporarily at least in the Library. We shall use the west reading room for the time being, putting on exhibits from time to time to show different aspects of the collection. Mr. Li Siao-yuen with three staff have worked hard in arranging all the details - we were able to borrow book boxes from the National Library as they have the desire to return books now in Nanking to the Peking library. In this way great expenses were saved for boxes cost money in China. There are many problems to iron out in connection with the museum but the time had arrived to move the things here or else lose the control of the collection. Later when the boxes arrive we hope to have pictures and a more careful write-up. You may be interested to know we were able to arrange to have the boxes delivered to the Kuleo railway station (on the little city line) thus making it possible to take delivery inside the city - which is very important these days of permits. I think we have all necessary papers - the Minister of Education (or his equivalent with another title) gave us clearance permits to eliminate inspection, to secure reduced rates on the train, etc. He was very cooperative and helpful, but made clear to us that his power extended only as far as the North China Military Zone (I presume the line is Hsuehowfu) and from the border of the East China Military Zone we would need to secure other permits etc. In other words there is no such thing yet as a real centralized office for education or anything else. It is still all according to military zones. We understand Nanking is to be capital of the zone covering eight districts - but it is not quite clear yet just how much territory this covers.

"Residences - there is some agitation to have all houses re-appraised and re-assigned. The younger group feel the senior staff has too great a favorable balance when it comes to houses. Therefore the associations have requested that we do not re-assign houses until the new council is formed. I presume it will await until that time now, although a few persons want to change houses at once. Actually we have enough so everyone is housed at this time although perhaps not as comfortably as they might desire.

"Visit of the Vice-minister of Higher Education for this military zone; Mr. Swen called on the president and asked for an opportunity to speak to all students and staff, so it was arranged to take one period (which dragged into two before it was finished) to give him this chance. Students were expected to go and I presume all staff and faculty went as well, so there was a good attendance. He was helpful. He spoke highly of the president's leadership, and told the students to follow his (the president) guidance in continuing studies. Most people feel it was significant as a public approval and acknowledgment of the president. I mention it only for this purpose - you may have wondered about that point.

"Registration of University Hospital: The formal papers will be presented tomorrow - we do not know what may result, but fear heavy taxes. It became necessary to make a formal application for registration including all buildings and land based on government formula for values. In informal talks, we have been told that it is quite possible to consider the hospital as being a part of the University of Nanking and that we may claim exemption from taxes on the ground that we do not operate for profit. We are banking on that conversation but have not been able to secure anything in writing, or even with witnesses.

"Taxes on the University property; it is coming but when is not determined. The farms outside the city are our most serious concern for the method of figuring and estimating taxes leaves very little leeway. We do not operate the farms for profit - as you probably know, we have deficits annually - but for experimental purposes and seed multiplication for distribution to farmers. In a few cases tax bills were presented to individuals in residences - perhaps not realizing the property was the Un. of N. For instance the isolated house on Pao Tai Chieh had a tax bill etc. Generally speaking taxes have not been assessed or collected yet in this city.

"Cost of living index is ever mounting these days. The commodity unit (the new way of figuring salaries etc. in Shanghai and many places - composed of several commodities based on items most commonly used) went to 1017 today, a new high figure.

"After three days of rain badly needed to save the winter wheat crop, it is sunny and not too cold yet. No stoves are up for oil is so precious. Kerosene is non-existent now. Most of us are cooking on charcoal."

Nanking
Trustees
#5

Dr. Winfield

CONFIDENTIAL

23 DECEMBER 1949

LETTERS DATED 12 AND 17 NOVEMBER FROM
THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Today is November 12th but it is not a holiday. It has been a rainy week which will help the winter wheat but we would like to see the sun again - it is not very cold.

Cost of living - the Che-shih tan wei (parity commodity unit) has gone over 1200 units this morning with rice mounting once more. The published rate is 45,000 per tan for best and 41,000 for medium but actually to purchase the rice one must pay over 50,000. The exchange rate also went up this morning - TT is 5800 or in Nanking 5771 which is the Shanghai rate less $\frac{1}{2}\%$. All commodities are mounting rapidly and there is a feeling of apprehension and general uneasiness.

Faculty Cooperative - A faculty cooperative has been organized with headquarters in the Williams House in the section formerly used by Mrs. Twinem. The purpose is to buy in quantity to secure discounts, etc. The University has not much money to put into the scheme and so far we have allowed one million as a free loan for ten days, after which time interest is charged until refunded. This is approximately the amount paid in by the staff for shares - it was our idea to match dollar for dollar what was put up for shares, then to loan it free of interest for ten days, after which the ordinary bank interest on current accounts would be charged (12% at the moment). The fixed deposit bank interest went to 41% per month this morning. The banks are doing a flourishing business in week deposits at these high rates.

The faculty cooperative has been in operation only a month which is too short a time to appraise values. It has bought salt, sugar, soap, matches, oil - such commodities. Inasmuch as it is registered as a branch of the government cooperative and about 95% of the Chinese staff elected to join, it was felt wiser for the American staff to refrain from sharing in the project at this time. Perhaps later they may join.

Student Center - Mr. Roy Mason, a young British member of the Friends Service Unit has moved to the student center. The rest of his group - all medical people - have decided to return to England, but he was eager to remain in China and continue work with students. He has taken living quarters on the third floor of the student center, and is working with the students, helping them in many ways - grinds peanut butter which is one of the successful flourishing projects - teaches a course in English, assists in giving the inoculations against typhoid etc. and is proving most helpful. We welcome his services which are a contribution to the University of Nanking.

Ferguson Museum - All the boxes arrived in excellent condition and the cost of bringing the collection to Nanking proved considerably less than anticipated. This was largely due to the careful work done by Mr. Li Siao-yuen. In the first place he borrowed the boxes from the National Library as they need to return books from Nanking and had the boxes in Peking. This saved us thousands of dollars. Then through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Higher Education in Peking and officials there, very reduced rates on the railway were granted. Instead of paying 1st class freight rates as was first expected, we were allowed 14th class - a tremendous difference. They gave us free inspection - proper documents to avoid opening cases, and all in all we have a feeling of warm cooperation in moving this important collection to Nanking. It is all here with the exception of the massive wood carvings, and a few things like cabinets and tables which were left in Peking with the consent of Miss Ferguson.

We are rather troubled to know just how to manage these precious things - the question of guards and protection creates problems almost beyond our power.

Taxes on property - For the first time a statement on taxes on buildings is in the official paper this morning. It states that private institutions may secure exemption with the exception of dormitories and residences. It is not very clear yet - later we will send you further details. There is no mention of land tax yet. Generally speaking the tax seems to be something like this - payable monthly based upon rent of the house. For instance, if the rent is 1 dan of rice the tax will be 7 shen*. You know everything is expressed in terms of grain - never in dollars.

Constructive reforestation - A definite plan has been organized to carry out a program of re-forestation in this area. Four institutions or organizations were chosen to carry out the work, among them being the University of Nanking with Mr. Chen Yung as one of the vice-ministers or perhaps vice-committee chairman is more accurate under present terminology.

The area assigned to us is the former Ching Long Shan - where before the war we had a large forest planted, all of which was destroyed by the Japanese. This government has given the area back to us to go ahead and do it once more! Our group is quite pleased to have this opportunity and plans are underway to re-plant the entire area in due time.

The former National Agr. Research Bureau, former National Central University and one other group that seems new are to share in the proposal, each one having been given definite areas.

New Council - The council is still not completed - but the student organization will have their final organizational meeting next Tuesday (they put out notices they must complete all the meetings before monthly examinations were due!) and after that is accomplished, perhaps we shall move along more rapidly. There is not accord as to the representation of groups - although some of the sharp obstacles seem to be dulling as time goes on.

Meanwhile we go along very quietly - nothing particular happens other than the usual routine affairs.

Just recently there has been a tremendous demand for foreign exchange which we are refusing to sell "outside" under present conditions. I am only interested in the demand - in the change of events that makes people optimistic in such things. You may be interested to know that the total we have been asked to sell within the past five days amounts to around fifty thousand dollars - of course we are not selling or even considering the proposal, but it is a trend of the times that has some significance.

And so the week comes to a close. Only one raid this week - it has rained most of the time.

Elsie M. Priest

(* 10 shen = 1 tou; 10 tou = 1 tan. Therefore, 7 shen = .07 tan, or 7%. WPF)

- - - -

It has been my intention to send you a letter of conditions on the campus, but the days slip away with the thousand and one small things that consume our time.

Although there have been many problems of changing policy here and there, on the whole the campus has been very quiet throughout the semester. We had many meetings during the summer attempting to re-organize and plan, and we are still in the process of re-organization of the council and committees. In the meantime the former council and committees are continuing as usual, and there have been no serious problems although a few things have consumed many hours of time for us all.

Following the times we have offered the new courses in democracy and have a full time professor and part time of another man to carry these courses. We have tried to purchase for the library some of the new literature, and have had lectures and talks from time to time. We are continuing the weekly assembly hour with speakers, sometimes from the government, sometimes from our own group, and believe this will help to bring better understanding for all staff and students.

As you well know every year the University faces the serious question of cutting the budget and an attempt is usually made to reduce staff in certain places. This critical year when everyone is very sensitive, when living is so difficult, when employment elsewhere is almost impossible, found us faced with a serious problem in attempting to keep all the staff within our very limited funds. We were just at the most critical stage when your cable came confirming to us that you were ready to grant the amount of US\$40,000 to the University for this year. I cannot tell you how much this is appreciated. We are trying our very best to maintain the traditions and standards of the institution, and this word brought encouragement to every person. You will know the cost of rice has increased appreciably lately and the problems of meeting living costs are hard for all the staff. If we had been forced to attempt cuts either in salaries or in staff, our problems would have been very heavy indeed. Please extend to each one of your group our very deep appreciation of this timely aid.

One of our very serious problems at this time is a way to finance our experimental farms and gardens - for years they have been substantially self-supporting, but there is no way to maintain self-support these days although every effort will be made to sell the produce as far as is possible. If we have to face taxation of the land - which we fear will be required - the burden may become far heavier than we are prepared to pay.

There has been usual interest in all the campus activities, and perhaps increased attendance and interest in many of the groups organized and controlled under the Tuesday Christian Fellowship. Not only are many of the staff attending the Tuesday fellowship but they have joined one or more of the evening study groups that meet every fortnight. We have brought several outside speakers to the groups from time to time, but the real value is the fellowship of the group itself as they meet regularly each week. Just now they are planning for the Christmas activities.

As you know Mr. Chang Chi-wen did not return after liberation of Nanking, and Mr. Swen Wen-yuh is serving as acting dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Dr. Ni Tsing-yuen is on leave of absence for the time being and the College of Arts is being managed by a committee - Mr. Wang Shen-tsu, Mr. Tsao Kwoh-ching, and Dr. M. S. Bates. Dr. Li Fang-hsuei continues his work as dean of the College of Science. We have sent you statistics concerning enrolment which is 703 for this semester. The students have a hard time to find funds - business is not very promising in this area and there is real hardship in sending children to college. Some of our students who have always had plenty of money find themselves penniless as their funds came from land which is no longer producing any income for the family.

This letter will reach you sometime before Christmas and carries to each and every one our very best wishes for the Christmas season.

Y. G. Chen

21 FEBRUARY 1950

LETTER FROM Y. G. CHEN, JANUARY 14th
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

As the semester draws to a close it is a good time to report on the work that has been done and in a general way review conditions on the campus.

1. Report on the academic program: The work in the colleges has continued very quietly and without incident. The semester closes on the 28th of January with the usual examinations. Forty-four seniors will complete the required work for their degree. Entrance examinations will be held as usual for the new freshman class. As you know it has always been our policy to admit freshmen each semester and we follow the usual custom. Winter holidays will be somewhat longer than usual--we open officially on the 22nd of February with classes beginning on the 27th. Chinese New Year is later this year - February 17th. It is too early to predict enrolment for another semester - economic conditions make the problem a hard one for many students.
2. Activities on the campus: From time to time we have reported on any special activities and quite recently sent you a detailed full report of religious activities so I shall not repeat in this letter. You may be interested in a statement of other types of activities. There have been many meetings - administrators, faculty, staff, students, and servants have been seeking new knowledge and light in view of the policy of the present government. Associations of all the groups have been organized--Professors and assistant professors; Instructors and assistants; Clerical and technical staff; Students; and Servants. These organizations have met continually and have shared in planning under the new arrangement. In addition the faculty and staff have been divided into small groups which meet weekly for study, self-criticism and understanding of the new era in thought and practice.

Due to pressure of poverty with many refugees in the area, there has been need of very careful patrol of property to prevent pilfering. It was gratifying to find that our Servants Association took the initiative to form into patrol groups of six men each to guard the main campus every night. Each servant has to work about two nights a month in addition to his regular duties. In appreciation of this service, we furnish hot shifan at midnight and have assisted the group to provide a warm gown for each one of the guards.

The Audio-Visual Center has just reported that the total number of showings of films and filmstrips during this past semester has been a record high, especially for classwork and educational subjects. More and more the professors are making use of this service and schools in the city are seeking the privilege of bringing their students for special films. Special evenings each week are reserved for this type of instruction.

3. Farms and extension projects: This is always the quiet period of the year for the farms and the outside stations. Our program was seriously interrupted last spring and it takes time to re-coordinate the forces. The farms outside the city wall have to pay seasonal land taxes - four times each year. The first assessment amounted to about 32000gin of rice after a reduction of 50% was granted on the ground that the land is used for experimental and teaching purposes, and is not entirely used for productive enterprise. However this is a heavy burden and we do not have the money to meet it. The first payment was met by the stock of cotton we had harvested - by selling all the cotton crop we were able to pay the tax.

4. University Hospital: After several months of trial in this new era, and in view

of the approaching furlough of Dr. and Mrs. Daniels in the spring, the Hospital Committee has reluctantly accepted the resignation of Dr. J. Horton Daniels as superintendent of the University Hospital. The problem of administrating the hospital is a complex and difficult one. The new superintendent has not been definitely appointed yet, but we hope to have a person soon. Financially they face a serious task - and one that is quite beyond us to solve. The beds have been reduced to 160, but at this season of the year there are a good many empty ones. This is not unusual, but it creates problems when they depend so largely upon income from patients. As far as we know, the main hospital plant has been exempt from property taxes on the ground that they are doing charitable work.

5. University Middle School: The Middle School is facing financial problems - for over twenty years they have managed the finances of the school, but with smaller enrolments it becomes a task that is rather onerous. We are expecting the cooperating missions will come to our aid so the school can be continued for the time being.

6. Property taxes - not land: The seasonal taxes have been fixed and in most cases paid. We understand the plan is to collect these taxes every quarter, and this first time the basis was fixed according to measurement of the buildings - one commodity unit was charged for each unit of 2 fang. (Today the commodity or parity unit is 3449.) For the present each individual faculty member has paid his own house tax according to the assessment, but the general buildings are not yet settled. We hope for some reduction and there is talk of exemption for all academic buildings but not dormitories or residences. We will report definitely when this decision is made.

7. Mission Personnel: Perhaps it is early to make any definite plans for no person can secure entry permits at present, but we hope you will keep us carefully informed concerning any mission board personnel that may be appointed to the University. We are anxious to know the final decision for Dr. and Mrs. Roy E. Teele of the Methodist Board -- informal reports have reached us that they have been sent to Japan. Also what is the status of Mr. and Mrs. Creighton Lacy of the same mission. They went to Foochow in December 1948, - do they intend to return to Nanking when the way is open? Mr. and Mrs. Burl A. Slocum of the Baptist Board are in the Philippines - we have the impression they do not intend to return to Nanking, but it needs to be checked. There is a report of a young couple for Physics from the Presbyterian Board - we need details and probable time that they might be in Nanking if conditions are favorable. During these particular days it is important to plan most carefully for any mission staff - both here and in preparing for them to come to China. If new appointments are being considered, I hope a careful check will be made to ascertain the type person and to be sure they are likely to be able to make a contribution under circumstances that exist now. You may know Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Bates of the United Christian Missionary Society will leave for regular furlough at the close of this academic year.

I cannot send this letter without adding a word of our very great appreciation of the continued assistance that the United Board gives to the Christian Colleges and especially to our institution.

THE WORKINGS OF THE NEW DEMOCRACY

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

(There is little that is new in the following statement, but it is such a clear statement of a process that is going on in all the colleges that it seems well worth sharing. W.P.F.)

"Study groups are the order of the day, and each of the several recently formed group organizations within the University (the professors, the instructors, and assistants, the administrative and clerical staff, the students, and the servants) has sponsored meetings of small groups for discussion, self-examination, and checking of each other, undertaking to do this in an atmosphere of frankness and brotherly love.

"Discussions have been carried on in order to clear up our thinking and make plans, in accord with the principles of THE NEW DEMOCRACY, for our improvement and progress during the year 1950. Chief objectives in the discussions have been: 1) To realize the present situation, and define our responsibility to serve the people under current circumstances. 2) To emphasize political study in order to develop an accurate idea of what it means to serve the people. 3) To find out how to improve our methods of teaching in accordance with the principles of the New Democracy.

"Methods of the numerous study groups under The New Democracy are decidedly similar to the methods followed by some modern Christian movements among young people, and the atmosphere has been very much that of a retreat under Christian auspices. There is usually a Communist Youth or Communist Party member in each of these study groups who often assumes leadership.

"Much evidence appears of earnestness and sincerity of purpose, and the effect of the Communist Youth organization coming clearly above ground in our school was unquestionably favorable to the strengthening of scholastic effort on the part of the students during the latter part of the autumn semester just completed in an orderly fashion, with final examinations taken as scheduled.

"The term 'The New Democracy' is very much used in describing the purpose and philosophy of the new political and social order in China. In government it means, in part, that the people are asked to meet in small groups and discuss, with frankness, questions and proposals for political and social reform. In each group the discussion is carried around and around until there is general agreement, but there is no formal voting. This method has been often used in University committees in recent years. The suggestions agreed upon in lower groups are taken to higher groups and subjected to the same plan of discussion. Finally the proposals reach the leaders of the government who have power to make decisions. There is evidence that these leaders desire and are in some degree responsive to the 'will of the people' formulated and expressed in this manner.

"A plan recently proposed for reorganization of the University Administrative Council will serve to indicate the application of the principles of The New Democracy in our school. It was suggested that each of the four groups concerned (the professors, the instructors and assistants, the administrative and clerical staff, and the students) should nominate members for all four groups (9 for the professors, and 3 for each of the other groups). Then representatives of the four groups would meet and by negotiation reduce the number of nominations to one set of 14 for

the professors, and 5 for each of the other three groups. Finally, the professors would select 9 from the 14 negotiated nominations for their group, and the other groups would each select 3 from 5 negotiated nominations for their respective groups. The President of the University was to be Chairman of the Council. All other members would be chosen as outlined above."

THE CONFLICT OF IDEAS IN THE NEW DEMOCRACY

(The following material comes from two letters from Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, professor of sociology at the University of Nanking, dated April 4th and 7th. They are so significantly informing that they are being shared in their entirety (with omission only of two personal messages) with all members of the United Board. W.P.F.)

Since Charlie Riggs felt that he had nothing to report on March 20th, I am next up to bat after Lee Swann on March 1st. Elsie* warned me two weeks ago but we were then in the midst of Hsueh Hsi** and were not quite sure when regular school work would begin. But right after that the authorities handed down an order that the Hsueh Hsi must close on time. And it did on Wednesday, March 29th, and classes opened the next morning, March 30th, to run to the end of June.

I thought that there was to be a step up in hours per week for each subject since the Hsueh Hsi took 3 credit hours in one month: Feb. 27th to March 29th. But I was informed that with 14 hours credit work and a continuance of about, not settled yet, 2 hours Hsueh Hsi per week, the students could not attend any more classes. So we are now to compress 18 weeks' work into 13.5 weeks. Maybe the stimulation that the students have received during Hsueh Hsi will facilitate this---it was impressed on them that they were to take more responsibility for learning than they had in the past! So the program is to try to put more weight on the students' study time instead of so much on class lecture time. We shall see what we shall see!

Albert on February 13th told you something of the discussion process in the New Democracy. Hsueh Hsi was set up a little more systematically and a chief lecturer & director was appointed by the Nanking bureau of education to lead the discussions. This he did by lectures three mornings a week, lasting about three hours each. All the students and faculty were expected to attend these meetings in Sage Chapel. Then there were small discussion groups of about 10 students and faculty members organized with one "progressive" student in each. This side of the date line that means either a member of the Communist party on the campus or a member of the New Democracy Youth Corps (locally called the "t'uan" with its headquarters in the old place on Chung Shan Lu near us). These discussion groups met every morning from 8:00 to 12:00 and afternoon from 1:30 to 5:00, during two weeks' good weather in circles seated on the campus, then in class rooms. Faculty and student leaders of groups had many evening meetings in addition. Amongst the faculty there was organized a "Research Committee" which was to sift all the written reports handed in by the some 70 discussion groups and pass them up to the chief lecturer. The man assigned to us was Tzung Han-ming (which is not one of the usual surnames in China and may be a nom de plume or de partie) and he was very good. During the last two weeks most of his time was taken up with criticizing reports and answering questions that had been turned in. There were also college discussion groups and occasional meetings of the faculty with Mr. Tzung for special instruction on certain problems under discussion.

Here is the outline of problems that Mr. Tzung gave on March 1st:

I. The Structure of Society

Purpose: To establish a class view point.

- A. Productive labor not only creates wealth but also creates humanity and the world; also it is the true foundation of social life.
- B. The Mode of Production is the Combination (or Union) of the Productive Forces with the Productive Relationships.

* Miss Elsie Priest

** Literally "learn and practice", the name used for the period of indoctrination.

The relations of Production in a system of private property reveal class relationships.

- C. The Mode of Production of Economic Structure is the Substructure of Society while Politics and Culture are the Superstructure of Society.

Therefore, political and cultural activity reveal class opposition.

II. Social Change.

Purpose: To understand the laws of social development.

- A. The Contradiction (Dialectic?) between the Productive Forces and the Productive Relationships is the Efficient Cause of the Development of Society.

In a class society such contradiction reveals itself in the class struggle and the class struggle is the motivating cause of social development.

- B. The Characteristics and Dialectical Principles of Five Types of Social System: Primitive Communism, Slavery, Feudalism, Capitalism, and Socialism.

- C. Present World Changes.

1. Characteristics of the Two World Fronts (East vs. West).
2. Relation between the New Democratic Revolution and the Socialist Revolution.
3. The Unity of Internationalism and Patriotism.

III. Land Reform

Purpose: Scientific understanding of the actual facts of land reform.

- A. The Land Question is the Fundamental Question of the Next Stage of the Chinese Revolution.

Land Reform is the prerequisite to industrialization of China.

- B. Land Reform must Depend upon the Understanding and Organization of the Farmers and on a Rational, Beneficial, and Controlled (Tempered?) Class Conflict.

All students were to read an abstract ("t'i kan") of a larger book by Ai Sze-ch'i entitled: "Historical Materialism---The Development of Society", dated Nov. 1949.

When I get a chance I hope to send you a full translation of the "Examples", on the first page, really instructions to the instructor. They are an excellent statement of how to carry on religious education; all you have to do is to substitute the name of the religion you want to teach in place of the name of this particular ideology! To keep up with the new terminology I got a language teacher and went to studying this booklet, as well as attending the general lectures.

The chief problem the first week arose out of the creation of the world. Mr. Tsung in his lecture said "Labor created the world." In other contexts he used "the world" (shih chai) as meaning civilization or culture. Science students were very critical of that first statement. In his explanations he said that by "the world" he meant "civilization" and not the universe. It finally came down to meaning that man made everything that was man-made! But in a long statement he denied that God had created the universe. His phrasing was that science did not need to hypothecate a God. But during the same morning he spent more time refuting the idea of "vitalism" as sponsored in recent years by Chen Li-fu.*

I think it was the second Saturday that they brought in a man from Academia Sinica to lecture on "From Ape to Man." He spent four hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon in Sage Chapel describing the evolutionary theory of the origin of man. He gave very little attention to any political implications of the doctrine. So it was taken that the persons pushing Hsueh Hsi felt that our students were not well enough oriented in this evolutionary theory! I felt that it was a good commentary on the need for more orientation courses at the U. of N. to be sure that all students do have an understanding of the scientific view of the world. In particular, I wrote a recommendation that we make Biology the required course in Natural Science for Sociology Majors instead of accepting Mathematics or Psychology as in the past.

* One of the "Chen Brothers" and former Minister of Education.

The next major issue presented was the concept of social class and the class struggle. This was carried to the point of insisting that all science was biased by the class position of the scientist. Mr. Tzung admitted that this occurred in different degrees in different sciences and said that he was not competent to point out specific occurrences but he was sure it was there in all science. He would not accept the interpretation that the doctrine merely meant a bias in the use of science; he insisted that it was in the original discovery and in the original statement of what is usually called the "scientific law." Surprisingly enough, the comment in the Hsin Hwa Erh Pao* was that the U of N students as a result of Hsueh Hsi had learned that God did not create the world and that all science was affected by a class bias!

I was very much interested in this push given to the discussion method. The students soon classified their faculty participants into three types: (1) those who lectured the whole time instead of helping the students discuss; (2) those who did not help at all but just sat back and said, "You do it;" and (3) those who were good discussion leaders. The science college is the most confirmed believer that this method will not do for their teaching of material that is known to be true with out discussion! I am not sure how Ag is going to respond to the suggestion that this method be used more. Arts College seems to be liking it better. But not to over do it.

Besides the discussion method and the matter of orientation, the thing that appealed to other faculty about the Hsueh Hsi was how it brought the students and faculty together in considering common problems.

At every step great freedom of discussion was urged. Every statement in papers strongly opposing the new doctrine was read and praised. The original instructions given by Mr. Tsung were: Stated in the negative---Do not put on a face; Do not be anxious or calculating (e.g. effect on securing a job later); Do not be too proud to admit your errors. There should be no dogmatism and no suppression of opinion. Stated positively---Make strenuous effort in research; Bravely express your view fully; Take a responsible attitude toward truth. Hold no preconceived opinions (Prejudices); Be willing to change if convinced but preserve old views if you have good reasons for them.

Some statements came back the first week that were very hot. For instance, one student said that they could cut off his head but he would not accept the new doctrine. When Mr. Tzung read this, he remarked; "If we could convert that student to communism, he would make a very good communist!" And through it all Mr. Tzung lived up to his invitations for frank criticisms of the doctrine and program. For instance, he read a long list of questions, one of which asked about Outer Mongolia as to whether its autonomy was beneficial for Chinese patriotism or more "international". Another student asked why America should be classed as an "enemy" when it had given food and money to China free while Russia was classed as a "friend" when it was taking food from China and charging interest on its recent loan. Mr. Tzung said he would answer that later, but did not get around to it.

Another emphasis was "change your mind" (kai tsao sze hsiang). If any questions were not answered correctly, the urge was to study it some more until they could change their minds on the matter. Articles in the local Chinese paper listed professors who had "changed their minds."

The first day of regular classes found students complaining that they had had to work so hard in Hsueh Hsi that they could not start class right away. Although spring vacation, with Ching Ming** on April 5th, was only three days away,

* New China Daily News

**Spring Festival

Fenn. 4/4/50

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they could not muster enough energy to do much class work. They also remembered that one boy student and one girl student and a truck driver had been killed by the KMT soldiers a year ago last Saturday, April first, in connection with the first progressive student parade in the city (before Liberation, you remember). So Friday morning there were no classes while 700 students went to the city museum to dig up materials on the student deaths; Saturday afternoon was used for preparations for the funeral, which was carried out Sunday afternoon. There was a solemn memorial service for them a year ago but the caskets had not been carried out of the city for burial, so Sunday was the final funeral. Monday through Wednesday this week is spring vacation, after which, 5.5 weeks after school opened, we trust we can get regular class work started again! Other classes met, but those meeting MWF did not and won't till Friday this week, one week late on this program.

The instructions from the local bureau of education is that we are to "streamline" courses so that the students will have the extra time for political activity. One measure of "streamlining" is to eliminate any padding or overlapping materials with other courses. No other suggestions were made. I am not sure how that applies to Statistics, or to Chemistry or Physics where things are pretty well boiled down to hard essentials already! But we will have to push for more rapid learning!

The April payroll was paid on Saturday, April 1st, because of vacation this week. It all went off very smoothly. The fact that we are on one of those many price plateaus that we have seen since 1939 helped this month. And an article in the NCDN* yesterday says that the stabilization of food prices, or in many places their decline during March, is true of most of China's major cities. In Nanking the value of the Parity Unit in US\$ on March 3rd when we paid March salaries was \$0.159 and on April 1st when we paid April it was down to \$0.130, a decline in prices of 15 per cent or an increase in the purchasing power of the US\$ of 15 percent! (This given in US\$ figures for New York comparisons; everything is done in JMP here.) Rice went down from JMP 26,500 per tou to JMP 25,000 per tou, and exchange in round numbers went up from 39,000 to 42,000. (A tou equals one American peck * or now standardized at 15 cattles, about 16.5 pounds).

A remarkable thing that we are apt to forget is that the University has come through nearly 12 months' discussion of reorganization intact with a closely knit organization still functioning and in general working as a team for the good of the whole school. When you realize how the University Hospital has so far failed to achieve that integration, you realize how much more remarkable an achievement it is in the University of Nanking; and what a tribute it is to Dr. Y. G. Chen's careful, patient, and loyal leadership. Another big factor in it is what you pointed out when you were here a year ago, most of our internal arrangements were quite fair and stood the test of a new sensitivity to justice for all.

I wanted to get in some work about Christian activities but Elsie is anxious to mail this. So I will write you again on that soon.

* North China Daily News

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4/7/50

In my letter of the 4th I said that I would write you soon about Christian activities at the University. Some time ago Andy gave you a comprehensive account. But I want to tell you about how things have started off in this spring semester.

The faculty religious discussion groups were started by Chen Yung and his committee. They worked out three main groups on the following themes: "Education", "Social

"Problems", and "The Christian Family". With so much other discussion going on we feared that these groups might be submerged. But the other discussions just stimulated all the more thinking! People came demanding answers!

The first group started off at M.C. Swen's led by S.F. Ko and laid out a good program of speakers describing education in various countries beginning with China, USSR, USA, Britain, etc. About 44 persons attended when Prof. Chen of National Nanking University spoke on education in the USSR. Last week when I told about education in America we were surprised to have 26 present at Kwoh's home. They were all very enthusiastic and listened attentively to my hour and half paper! Sorry but I could not find a copy of the Harvard book, "General Education in a Free Society" but I was able to summarize from EB. That list of 100 books given to our Library had 5 good books on education that I used. I found Henderson's Introduction to Philosophy of Education best for theory and integration. That group is on the way to developing into a Christian education fellowship with principals from various middle schools in the city also attending.

The second group is under Li Yang-han's leadership and they developed a program for discussing various phases of social reform and Christianity. At the first meeting Y.F. Wu reviewed Kiang Wen-han's recent book on Christianity and Communism. She handled it by asking questions of about 25 people at Roy's. Each group meets every two weeks. The next time Hsü Kwoh-liang gave a very good presentation of ideas gathered from MacMurray's Creative Society and similar books which he clearly integrated. Unfortunately the discussion got off on to various national characteristics instead of sticking to the religious review of H.T. Hodgkin's book "Reconstruction According to Jesus Christ" at Nelson Chen's. He pointed up very sharply the advantage of the way of love over many practices in present day Chinese society. The 20 present were very interested and we had a good discussion of Christian tendencies. I have not been able to attend the group discussing family problems but last semester they got the idea started of couples attending. It is sponsored by Mrs. M. C. Swen and Margaret Roy. Margaret has been a tower of strength in these times.

In the midst of all this discussion, who should come but T.C. Chao for the weekend of March 19th with students and faculty in the city. He was shared around as much as his strength would permit. He preached a straightforward Christian sermon at Sage to a large crowd---encouraged him he said it was so large, nearly main floor full---on Christian love. Too many people spend their preaching time on rebuttal, but not he. Then that evening he met with University of Nanking and Ginling College faculty at Roy's with over 80 persons crowded into their living room around a pressure lamp! Our weekly faculty fellowship on the Tuesday afternoon before had prepared a list of questions to present to him. Some were faculty inspired, others that they had picked up from students in the current discussions. He remarked at the start that our questions were similar to two other sets that he had answered during his stay here from both students and faculty. Without going into details, his mature approach to many of the questions such as "Who Created the World?", "Materialism versus Idealism" which he said was a false antithesis, etc., gave a real inspiration to the whole group. He was very definitely Christian in it all and put other ideas in their place instead of parading them. When asked what Chinese scholars had helped him most he said Y.T. Wu and Shen Tze-Kao, and remarked that he had also benefitted a lot from Western scholars. When asked what he thought of our questions, he smiled and said that they showed signs of religious illiteracy!

In the first meeting of the second group the questions and discussion inspired me to say that the current discussions on the campus proved that both Jesus and Sorokin were right. (Searle nipped me at once!) It was out to make people "change their minds." Therefore, it was assumed that Jesus was right when he said, "Since the

superstructure of such a sociocultural system is built upon its major premise, a rational change of the entire system in a desirable direction must concentrate first upon this major premise." (Reconstruction of Humanity, P.99) Furthermore, MacMurray clearly shows that "love is more creative than hate." Bates seconded my statement that Jesus was a man who had the clearest insight into the nature of God and man. Searle emphasized the latter.

As a result of these various discussions, I drew up a statement of the common ground between current discussions and ideas held by most Christians, at least liberal ones. (1) The method used is that of full discussion on the commitment level combined with self-study of books and leadership of experts as resource men, with an agenda and a catechism drawn up by leaders. Christians have found the weakness in the old catechetical method where the answer in the book is insisted on. (2) Scientific world view must replace all traditional and superstitious views. (3) The creation of civilization, culture, and society has been the work of men very largely. Hence, what man has made, he can change. (4) Social, economic, and political organization have changed with changing stages of economic and technological development. (5) Ideas and culture have also changed along with technological, social, economic, and political changes. But Christians and most sociologists would now add that the reverse effect of ideas and culture on these other phases of man's life was also very important. (6) Since vested interests for many centuries have gained control of the political, economic, and social organization, the working class (both rural and urban) must continually struggle to improve their relative position and welfare in society. But most Christians think this can best be achieved through democratic processes. (7) The degree of agreement on the next point is not so clear. The current discussions assume that the welfare of the common man can be most rapidly promoted by a political party which knows his needs better than he does taking power and trying to remake society for his benefit. Most Christians would say that the effectiveness of that in benefitting the common man is to what extent that party is sensitive to the voices of the common man. The most effective means of making a party responsive to them is universal suffrage for an awakened and educated electorate. (8) Here it is assumed that the quickest and best method for remaking society is centralized planning and state ownership and operation of many industrial and commercial enterprises, down to the level of local department stores! Others would hold that the effectiveness of this varies from society to society. If you have regulated private enterprise, it may be more efficient in serving the needs of society than a bureaucratic system. But it still looks as though trial and error has to test both systems in each country at various times. (9) Here land reform is the hue and cry of the day. It is long overdue in China but most Christians would think that it should try to replace injustice with justice instead of substituting one form of injustice for another. But how to do that quickly is a serious problem!

I think that stated in ordinary terms makes it easier for most people to see what the basic ideas are and that they are not so strange as they at first sound in the peculiar jargon in which they are phrased. It is the same difficulty that the common man has with Reinhold Niebuhr's theological terminology!

Mr. Tzung in his lecture here in which he opposed the Christian belief in God made the following points: (1) World was not created by God. (2) Belief in God blocks change and effort. (3) Christian teaching to turn the other cheek is a social opiate and produces an "Ah Q"* spirit and not struggle. He said there were many good points in this loving spirit but it results in exploitation---because it encouraged passivity and a slave morality. Incidentally, on the second point my dean in Bible College once said to preachers: "The success of your ministry will depend upon how well you balance what God can do and what man must do for himself!"

* Down-trodden hero of story by Lu Hsun, Leftist writer of the 20's.

Fenn. 4/7/50

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Different persons have tried to compare the reactions of Christians in Ginling College, University of Nanking and Nanking National University. The general tendency at the first was to reject in silence although there was a strong progressive group. At the University of Nanking the whole matter was handled as frank and open discussion of specific issues with no division into two camps. At Nanking National University the Christian students, being of a more conservative variety, coagulated into closed groups and resisted the new ideas. Some persons thought the latter showed more enthusiasm for Christianity. But when T.C. Chao was asked about it, he remarked that enthusiasm in itself is not an adequate criterion. It is also a question of how intelligent and effective the action is.

When we started our various discussion groups some two years ago---they are reorganized around different topics every semester---we did not realize how helpful they would be in the new day. They provide places where individuals can talk over their problems with others and get a new sense of perspective. Our Christian faculty fellowship meeting every Tuesday has served a similar purpose and has been better attended this year than ever before. There is more discussion in it than before too! Where as a year ago last fall there was a tendency for every discussion to run into political topics, now there is more interest in the religious implications of topics and very little tendency to refer to their political implications. If you will read the outline given in Karl Mannheim's Diagnosis of Our Time, 1943, Ch. VII, pp. 109--178, you will see why so much discussion here is at a religious level. Dr. Ko asked me to help him in a discussion on religion and society for the second discussion group. I planned to use Mannheim's material and then Ko begged off till May! So I will be discussing that here with a group later.

In my letter I have gone more into ideas than events because I think that some appreciation of the possibilities in that field is necessary if we are going to secure continuation of support for Christian work in China and not have a complete misunderstanding as referred to in the Christian Century in their editorial on January 25th.

Here I think that these discussions have helped our Christian faculty to steady the school in the heated debates during the past eleven months. It looks as though the new council is going to be acceptable to all concerned and that it can begin to smooth out some of the practical problems that have accumulated during these exciting times. Classes re-started calmly on April 5th. There will be a number of baptisms of students and faculty on Easter but I had better leave that to future historians to record instead of predicting on Good Friday. People remarked last night that anyone becoming a Christian in these times must really mean it. This afternoon Searle * preaches in Twinem Chapel at 4:30 and Andrew Chen preaches in Sage at the combined service Sunday morning at 10:00.

Eugene arrived March 7th and is fitting in very well. He is staying with us.

* Dr. Bates

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

(The following unofficial translation is accompanied by individual and tentative commentaries which throw light on the process that is going on. Please treat the commentaries as CONFIDENTIAL. The constitution has been in effect since the beginning of the spring semester 1950. W.P.F.)

- I. The University of Nanking establishes the University Council as the highest authority in the institution. The Council (hereinafter so called), in accordance with the decrees of the People's Government, directs the affairs of the entire University and programs of advance and reform.
- II. The President of the University, who is appointed by the Board of Directors, is ex officio a member of the Council and its Chairman.
- III. There are in all nineteen members of the Council. Besides the President as member and Chairman, the remaining eighteen are constituted as follows: nine representatives of the Association of Professors and Assistant Professors; three representatives each from the Associations of Instructors and Academic Assistants, of Staff and Office Assistants, and of Students. The representatives of each unit (association) are to be democratically elected by a procedure hereafter determined. The Council has power to request the attendance, when needful, of any responsible officer of administration who has not been elected to membership.
- IV. The Council is to meet every two weeks. The Chairman may call special meetings as required.
- V. The Council is organized according to the system of democratic centralism.
- VI. Under the University Council are established councils for each college and for each administrative division. According to actual needs the Council will establish various committees to assist in carrying the work of the University.

Responsible officers in each branch of administration and the chairmen of all committees are nominated by the President for consideration and approval by the Council.
- By-Laws for the councils of the colleges and the administrative divisions, also for each committee, are to be separately determined. They take effect after approval by the Council.
- VII. The term of office for members of the Council is one year, except for student representatives, who serve for a half-year. Reelection for a further term or terms is permissible. Student representatives are elected at the close of each term; other representatives are elected in the fourth week preceding the end of the school year.
- VIII. When separately adopted by the Associations of Professors and Assistant Professors, of Instructors and Academic Assistants, of

Staff and Office Assistants, and of Students; when submitted to and approved by the governing educational authorities; and when transmitted to the Board of Directors, this Constitution will take effect.

A proposal regarding any defect in this Constitution may be brought before the Council at the request of one-third of its members. If discussion results in a measure for amendment, its adoption, approval, and transmittal require the same procedure as above.

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1. Although the Chinese text is not specific, probably it implies that the Council not only has its powers in accordance with a particular decree--law of the People's Government, but will carry out its designated responsibilities in continuous observance the present and forthcoming laws and orders of the Government.

"Programs of advance and reform" is the phrase used to represent concise Chinese language for "those things which out to be undertaken and promoted, those things which ought to be changed"-- with a flavor of radical change in the current connotation of that word. The terminology is conventional but meaningful.

2. This article is the one unqualified recognition of the Board of Directors.

3. There were several months of battle over issues of representation. Even as late as winter the leaders of other groups insisted that their groups must have a controlling voice in the selection of the professors' representatives. (An interesting side-point is that at least one of the other groups definitely refused a hasty and ill-advised suggestion from a professors' representative that the process be agreed upon reciprocally, giving professors a hand in the choice of representatives from that group). There is still no permanent agreement as to the method of election. For the first elections, to start things off, each group had to make a panel of nominations for submission to representatives of other groups who were given, and who used, an opportunity to eliminate an agreed fraction of the panel. Then the final election from the remainder of the panel was made within each group.

In the electoral process, as in meetings of the Council, the influence of members of the Communist Party and of the Youth Corps in of course multiple. So far it has been used with a fair degree of restraint and sense. But no person without such affiliations would feel free to oppose thoroughly the position taken by members of those organizations.

5. Democratic centralism is of course a party and governmental term, which ordinarily implies an executive chief who is himself a party appointee. So it is not clear just what the principle will mean in the practice of a private institution. In some government universities one specific implication is that the president or chairman will not ordinarily call for a vote, but will do his utmost to secure a decision by agreement or at least by acquiescence-- from which an appeal may be taken to the proper government authority, in the un-

common case of a serious clash between the chairman and the council. The president is thus given a great deal of potential influence on the working and the decisions of a council. But, once more, the case of the private institution is different and experimental.

6. It is expected that in every working unit, as for example in the Registrar's Office, consultation even of the humblest assistant will replace the somewhat bureaucratic and high-handed procedures familiar in many institutions.

8. The origin of the powers of the Council, and the means to block any change in this Constitution, are unmistakably clear. Note also that transmittal to the Board of Directors was deliberately provided for in a manner to obviate the criticism that an earlier draft seemed to place the Board in a position able to reject what the educational authorities might have already approved. However, the Board would have other means of indicating its attitude.

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"The various committees begin to shape up, and meet but it is a process of education so far, for the group is so ignorant. I think if we can live through the educational process of these young people, we may have quite an institution in the end. My patience is not of the longest, fortunately the president seems to have an untold supply. There are a few changes in administration heads - registrar student life, etc. Too early to know if it means improvement, but likely for a time at least, no particular change. Everyone feels we are on the right road, and things move along quite smoothly, quite orderly."

A LETTER, DATED 28 SEPTEMBER, FROM
 ELSIE PRIEST, NANKING UNIVERSITY

"The year opened officially on September 1st, and classes commenced on September 11th. Some of the summer project groups, especially the large group assigned to work in Shantung returned a little late, but by the 20th all classes were running smoothly.

"This year the enrolment is not far from the number considered 'normal.' There were around 1100 students who took entrance examinations in the various centers and the enrolment is as follows:

College of Arts	138	
College of Science	296	
College of Agr. & Forestry	376	
Rural Leaders Training School	<u>43</u>	853

"In this total are ten students who are still questionable for one reason or another--upon examination we found some of the medical reports unreliable, and it has involved re-examination of part of the in-coming students. A serious effort is being made to control the suspicious tuberculosis cases. Therefore the grand total may be ten less when this work is finally completed.

"There have been some changes in curriculum - but not extensive ones. We are following the proposal outlined by the Ministry of Education, and the major changes are:

1. The credits required for graduation are changed:

General courses formerly required	132 credits,	now require	128 credits
Engineering "	"	142	" " " 138 "

2. Generally speaking the number of required courses have been reduced, allowing more emphasis for major courses and affiliated subjects.

In College of Arts, every student is required to take Chinese, Political Economy and English

In College of Science, every student is required to take Chinese and English.

In College of Agriculture there are few required courses-Chinese and English are not required. More emphasis is placed on practical application of major courses.

All students are required to take courses in Political Training-two courses are required for first year students-3 credits of work counting toward graduation each term and one credit which does not count for graduation.

All students must take this one credit each term-it does not count for graduation (has the value of Physical Education course credits)

- 2 -

but it is required and they must have eight credits of this value before graduation.

3. Teaching Method - various experiments are underway especially what is called the collective method having several professors responsible for one course. Also the so-called conference method is being tried in some courses, not unlike seminar methods. It is too early to comment on these changes - it is more in the method of presentation than in content of courses.

"There is expectation that the Board of Directors will be re-registered but the regulations have not been issued as yet. Meanwhile we are continuing with the old board, making use almost exclusively of the Emergency-Executive Committee made up of the members in Nanking. This was established in the fall of 1948 and has been serving for the Board since that date.

"According to the new regulations promulgated for private institutions, every school must re-register with the Ministry of Education. Actual details are not yet known, but preliminary planning is underway. At the moment the presidents of the CC in East China are meeting in Shanghai and this will be one of their subjects of discussion. They expect to study the regulation that calls for Chinese control of property and finances. Meanwhile there will be no change in plans.

"The final report regarding land taxes has not been received, but we anticipate there will be a rebate. We continue to pay the residence taxes-as a matter of fact, this tax is being paid by the individual staff member occupying the residence. We cover all buildings which can be interpreted to be used for residential uses, not covered by the individual staff member occupancy. Our staff do not pay rent on their houses, and volunteered to help the school to this extent-it was gratefully accepted.

"The new budget is not ready-we are waiting for two things: (1) the report from the United Board giving us the appropriations for 1950-51 has not arrived and we must have it before figuring budgets, and (2) the new salary scale is being prepared under the Labor union and is not completed. The Labor Union covers most of the faculty, staff and servants - it is a branch of the overall organization in the nation and city. In our institution Dr. Tai An-pang is chairman of the University Labor Union.

"In order to promote better understanding and relations with the government authorities, the president has been granted a leave of six months for concentrated study in the Institute of Political Study and Research being conducted in Soochow. During his absence, the administration will be handled by the deans of the colleges and the dean of studies with Dr. Li Fang-hsuei acting for the president. There seems to be general understanding and cooperation among the group, and we do not anticipate any particular change in policies or procedures. In the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Chin Tsi-chong is the dean-the former dean, Mr. Swen Wen-yuh has a leave of absence of one year to serve the government in Peking.

"Every Saturday afternoon there will be scheduled a class for political training, effective from October 1st. Attendance will be required for all staff and students. In addition small individual groups continue study of thought and training.

"Generally speaking economic conditions have improved - prices have been steady, and it has helped morale in the city. This is reflected by conditions throughout this area and on the campus, morale is good among staff and students. It is too early to give more than a general impression but the freshmen seem a fine group - in addition a good many former students who had been obliged to leave college for one reason or another have returned to continue their studies. There is a friendly and optimistic spirit everywhere - the usual seasonal activities continue with particular plans underway for the celebration of October 1-3, national holidays. The attendance at church for the past two Sundays has been impressive. Not only our own staff and students with those of Ginling, but a good many from the neighborhood. The Seminary has been attending in an increasing number each week.

"We should mention the University Council. Under the new regulations we shall return to the former type organization - the heads of administration with the heads of each department together with six representatives appointed by the Labor Union and two from the student body. During the past year we have had a Council made up of representatives appointed by popular vote from the various unions (professors, instructors, clerks, servants, students). These unions have been replaced by the new organization combining them all into one labor union. The last meeting of the old council was held a few days ago and now the new council is in the process of organization. For the present the old committees will function, but gradually will be replaced from the new membership."

U of Nanking
file

Agreement on Cooperation between the
University of Nanking and Ginling College

Objective

The purpose of the close cooperation between the University of Nanking, and Ginling College (and the Nanking Theological Seminary) is to use the necessarily limited resources in the most effective way possible so that the educational opportunities for the students may be improved and the Faculty members have more chance to develop their own particular proficiencies.

In this way Nanking can become a strong centre of Christian Education, while each institution preserves what is of value in its own spirit and character.

Fields of Cooperation and Methods of Organisation

1. General Administration. This should include joint policies on such matters as salary and wage scales, treatment of faculty, student fees, calendar, etc. and also the initiation and review of cooperation in other areas as hereinafter enlisted.

This work would be carried out by a body to be known as the Joint Council to be composed of the Presidents and two other members from each institution. Others may be called in for special consultation. The two presidents shall alternate as chairmen, each holding office for one month. A secretary shall be elected from the council to serve for one term.

Formal actions made by this council shall be observed by both institutions unless revised at a later meeting of the joint council. It is desirable that discussion within each institution should precede, when possible, consideration of the matter at the joint council.

The Joint Council has power to appoint a special committee for any particular piece of cooperation.

Other Fields of Cooperation and Organisation

2. Academic Administration. This should include arrangement of schedule and regulations relating to registration and matters of kindred interest.

The work in this field would be taken care of by a committee composed of
Two Deans of Studies
Two Registrars
One member of the teaching faculty from each institution.

3. Teaching Program. The work in this field includes the long term direction of special emphases in comparable departments, and the furthering of exchange of students and faculty in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and to enrich the curriculum.

The objectives would be obtained mainly by the holding of conferences between the heads of comparable departments for the planning of courses, the appointment of faculty, and the planning of library orders and purchase of scientific equipment.

The Committee to initiate these conferences and oversee in general their work would consist of:

Two Presidents
Deans of Arts and Science from U of N.
Deans of Studies from U of N and Ginling
One member from Teaching Faculty of Ginling
Power to co-opt one or two other members as seems desirable to get a strong and representative committee.

4. Joint Planning and Sharing of Library Facilities

Library Committee: 2 Librarians
 2 members of teaching Faculty from each institution.

Religious Activities

This would include such activities as the Sunday Morning Service, and the planning of special undertakings as need arises.

This work for the time being would be in the hands of the Sunday Morning Service Committee: (Two Presidents, two members from each Faculty, and two students from each institution.)

Procedure

The Convener for the first meeting of each committee shall be nominated by the Joint Council.

Each Committee shall elect its own chairman and secretary to hold office for one year.

All these committees shall meet at least once a term to organize themselves and to develop a common policy, and as many more times as is necessary for the discussion of concrete questions. The Committee can be called by the chairman, or by the chairman at the request of two members of the Committee.

Any committee shall have power to call in other persons for consultation.

Other Possible Fields of Cooperation where the Joint Council may inaugurate action as seems desirable.

Extension Work. This might develop as between existing projects of the College of Agriculture in Banking and the possible development of extension work in the Department of Rural Sociology or Home Economics in Gilling, or between the Department of Visual Education and interested departments in Gilling, or reach out into entirely new fields.

Cultural Activities. This would include exchange of information on such things as public lectures, concerts and other presentations of cultural interest, and possibly in some cases the planning of joint programs.

Student and Social Life. This would include consultation on matters of mutual interest along the line of student and social activities, and the development of a common thought-out attitude to similar problems.

5. Business Administration

This would include the purchase of supplies, the arrangements for a bus service, the prorating of the cost of mutual service expenses, and the working out of a student credit cost accounting system, etc.

The work in this field would be in the hands of a Committee consisting of:

Two Deans of General Affairs
Two Business Managers
Two Treasurers.

Nanking 11.8.41

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GOVERNMENT INCREASE DUE NOVEMBER.

L SMYTHE

(From the Constitution of the Wanking Theological Seminary.)

ARTICLE VIII.

DENOMINATIONAL TEACHING.

(1) Inasmuch as the large body of evangelical truth is held in common by the cooperating churches, the teaching of such truth may be done in common in the daily classes.

(2) But provision shall be made by which the particular faith and polity of each cooperating Church may be taught separately, each Church having charge of its own distinctive teaching, and the members of the Board belonging to each separate denomination may have charge of the distinctive teaching of that denomination.

.....

Mr Speer
Mr. Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AND THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR CHINESE AND ASIATIC PEOPLES IN CHINA

Please return to
J. Williams
R. [unclear]

As many of you know, an expert educational commission visited China in 1921 at the request of the leading missionary societies of the United States and Great Britain to study conditions in China with a view to determining the educational needs of the country and the best methods of meeting those needs. The commission worked hard during the few months at its disposal and on its return submitted a report which is full of invaluable suggestions as to the educational policies best calculated to make the Christian schools and colleges a real contribution to the material and spiritual development of China.

At about the same time Dr. Paul Hunsan of Teachers College made a somewhat similar study of Chinese private and government schools at the request of a group of Chinese educators.

Both the commission and Dr. Hunsan called attention to the strategic importance of the middle schools or academies and their relative backwardness in organization, methods and equipment, compared with the elementary schools on the one hand and the colleges on the other.

Schools of this grade are important in many ways.

First there must come the rank and file of substantial citizens in every branch of national life, commercial, industrial, educational, political, and religious, most of whom cannot afford the time and money necessary for a college or professional course. The present political situation in China illustrates how little can be accomplished by a few highly-trained leaders unless they have the support of a strong body of such attached citizens.

Secondly the middle schools must supply the selected students who go on to college and professional work. Unless a thorough preparation is given in these schools the colleges will rest on an insecure foundation and much of the effort in higher education will be wasted.

The middle schools are the best able to implant in their students sound mental and moral habits and to develop the highest type of Christian character.

Finally the middle schools are responsible for the young men of the country at a very critical stage of their physical growth. The effort devoted to their mental and spiritual training may go for nothing unless the graduates leave school with strong bodies and sound constitutions. One of the tragedies of higher education in China is the large number of college and professional students who are disabled by tuberculosis and other diseases at the very threshold of their careers. My own experience is largely with medical students and young doctors and the number of them who are suddenly cut off from a life of great usefulness by death or ill-health is distressingly large. We are constantly hearing of such cases in every branch of activity.

All of this is by way of introduction.

About six years ago Mr. Martin, the principal of Jefferson Academy at Tientsin, had an important decision to make, one likely to affect his whole future career. He had been invited to move from Peking to Tientsin to take charge of the academy. He had been living in Peking for several years, taking an important part in the work of the city church, leading in work for the students in government colleges, and sharing actively in the multifarious tasks that fall to the lot of a missionary in a great centre like Peking.

Those of you who have visited Peking know what an extraordinarily interesting place it is in which to live. You feel there very much in the centre of things. The political changes of the last decade have been of the greatest interest. Living in Peking you come to know personally many of the people who are taking part in great events. You have there great educational institutions and the leaders in the new intellectual life of China. The missionary finds there stimulating contacts with many of the ablest of

his co-workers of various nationalities. Interesting visitors from abroad are constantly arriving and bringing with them something of the stimulus that comes from a visit at home. For hours of relaxation there are available lectures, concerts, and entertainments of various kinds.

On the other hand Szechwan seemed about to enter upon a period of decadence. The college was moving away to join the new union university at Peking, taking with it the faculty group which had formerly made life in Szechwan so attractive and leaving behind empty halls and residences.

At that time if I am not mistaken the American Board had academies or parts of academies at four places in the Chihli mission - at Peking, Tung-chow, Tientsin, and Pootungfu. To be quite frank they were all pretty poor. Not one of them had an adequate staff of teachers, either from the point of view of numbers or quality, and the physical plant of buildings and equipment was equally inferior. I believe that no one of them had the undivided attention of even one foreign missionary as principal or teacher, nor of any thickness of equipment training and ability.

Was it worth while to sacrifice the fascinating opportunities in the capital with its stimulating atmosphere to undertake a rather discouraging job of this kind in an apparently dead country town, with nothing in past experience to suggest that proper support would be forthcoming? If a middle school was to be built up would it not be better to build on the foundation of the existing school in Peking?

There were then in Peking besides the American Board School, four academies conducted by the Presbyterian, Methodist, Church of England, and London Mission, some of them quite promising institutions. Considering the resources available, there seemed to be enough city schools, but no one had undertaken to build up a first-rate country boarding school in spite of the obvious advantages of a country location for growing boys who need plenty of air, sunlight, and opportunities for outdoor exercise.

Mr. Martin saw the opportunity for doing a useful service that no one else was attempting, instead of competing with other schools for the city constituency. He saw what might be done if the mission would back him up in concentrating its efforts in middle school education largely in one strong institution instead of scattering its scanty resources among several weak schools. He put up his plan to the mission and to his friends at home and won the support that his vision and enthusiasm deserved. He decided to do the job at Fuzgohar. The deserted college buildings were at his disposal to give his academy at once infinitely better quarters than any of the middle schools of the mission had ever had before.

Work was begun in 1918 with some 74 students. They roomed at first a bit loosely in buildings that had formerly housed twice as many boys including both college and academy, but enthusiasm began to grow steadily. Able and devoted teachers were gradually assembled. Special attention was given to the health and physical development of the boys through systematic physical examinations and regular exercises for which the spacious grounds, well-planted with trees, and a fine athletic field gave ample room. Gradually the reputation of the school began to spread abroad, applications began to come in increasing numbers from parents who wanted for their boys the unique advantages offered by the new school. The academy not only occupied all the space used by the college and the academy together in the old days, but it soon overflowed and demanded more room.

At this point Mr. Martin's good friends in New York stepped into the breach. With the generous funds contributed, I believe, for the most part by members of this church a large building is under construction which will serve both as gymnasium and auditorium, besides providing headquarters for the students' Y.M.C.A.; a dining hall has been erected, freeing the space formerly used for this purpose for additional students' rooms, extensive improvements have been undertaken

in the old buildings and the grounds have been beautified.

In February of this year there were 254 students, nearly four times as many as there were five years ago, and about a hundred more than in the old college and middle school combined. About half of these students come from government schools, including among their number some of high officials as well as sons of the poor, a very representative democratic group. The academy is already a more significant institution than the college which it succeeded, and the better service which it is giving is bringing larger Chinese support. Already the local income has increased from \$1,500 to \$6,000 a year, and I believe that this is but the beginning.

Besides the principal, Mr. Martin, there are I believe three foreign teachers giving all their time to the school, and what is perhaps still more significant one Chinese teacher educated in the United States who is getting in actual practice the experience that he needs to fit him for future leadership. He is specially prepared to teach the sciences, a branch that has been too much neglected in the past. The assistant principal is also to be sent to the United States for further training.

In Mr. Hunter the school has a teacher prepared not only to supervise the physical training of the boys but also to take up vocational training in agriculture, a subject to which the educational commission urged that more attention should be given. Miss Ingram has taken a personal interest in the boys, which has given her contribution to the school special value. Her office in the school building is a busy place in the evenings as well as during the day.

I hope I have not wearied you by repeating here much that to some of you is already familiar, but I wanted to give this brief sketch of what the school has already accomplished because it is likely to be of great service as an example to others quite apart from the work it does for its own students. It embodies many of the points urged by the commission.

It shows what can and must be done for the development of middle schools by concentration of effort and provision of adequate resources. Incidentally it might show to some struggling ineffective colleges in China how they might profitably turn their buildings and equipment to doing well a job that is within their power, instead of competing with better equipped institutions by trying to do something that they cannot do as it should be done, hindering others and not getting very far themselves.

The new school is trying to enlist the services of well-trained Chinese and giving them more recognition. It is planning to give proper teaching in the sciences and to apply scientific knowledge to everyday life by vocational training. It is giving more attention to the physical welfare of the students.

But the most interesting feature is that all this development was started before the Commission made its investigation. The Jefferson Academy has been showing the way, instead of following.

A critical period has begun for Christian education in China. Chinese private and government schools are springing up on every hand and growing rapidly. Many of them have far larger resources than the mission schools and colleges. The natural desire of the Chinese to build up their own institutions where they can work out their ideas free from foreign guidance leads many of the best educated Chinese to prefer service in a Chinese school. Many of these Chinese have had more special training for the profession of teaching than the foreign missionaries have been given. There is grave danger that unless the missions see the importance of concentrating their efforts and their resources in new and more in relatively few first-class institutions, instead of scattering them among a large number of feeble schools and colleges that are unworthy of the Christian name, their opportunity for large service to China will quickly pass. Inferior in organization and equipment they will soon cease to command the respect of the community.

There are many broad-minded far-seeing administrators who are anxious to pursue the policy of concentration and to work for quality rather than quantity. Unfortunately there are also some who cannot see that this involves the sacrifice of purely local claims, of institutional and personal pride, in the effort to do what is best for the work as a whole. Such men press the claims of their province or their city or their mission; they cannot bear the thought that an institution into which they have put much of their lives should give up its own ambitions in order that another may reach a higher development. They cannot see that there is no credit in clinging to the name of university when the work done would scarcely justify the name of a college, and that a poor college might render a far greater service by frankly declaring itself an academy and striving to make itself an outstanding institution of that grade.

Those who are interested in the mission field can do no greater service than by turning their influence and their resources to the support of those who are working for the higher standards and striving to bring about the concentration of effort through which alone the best type of schools and colleges can be obtained.

Born apart from the spiritual and moral influence that the right kind of Christian school can exert, the mission school still has a special service to render. For when properly organized it stands for a type of discipline and thoroughness that few Chinese schools have been able to equal.

I want to congratulate you on what your church has done and is doing by setting an example to others through the Jefferson Academy. It has been a service of the greatest value, one that will in time win a large measure of support from the Chinese people. In the meantime you are giving your representatives on the field the satisfaction of working effectively towards an attainable end that will form a vital part of the larger scheme of Christian education in China. I am sure that you will continue your generous support in the gradual development of the work and that you will have reason to take a constantly growing pride in its substantial achievement.