WCUU
Corres.
McCurdy, W.A. 1926 - 1927
Manly, W.E. 1926
Massey, Vincent 1926
Meng, Ssu-ming 1941-1945

W. A. McCurdy
1926-
1927.

NEWS LETTER
from
CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

April 20th 1926

Dear Friends:-

The preparation of this letter was begun several weeks ago. Presure of other duties first and sickness later has caused this long delay in finishing it. Bishop Bashford was wont to tell of his experience in trying to keep the Board informed of the situation here during the time of the Revolution. He sent a weekly cablegram giving his estimate of the situation to that moment. His story is to the effect that invarably he had to follow this cable within the next two days with another saying, "Situation changed, outlook entirely different". I find that I must change radically some of the statements made in my letter of a month ago.

Politically Szechuen is enjoying comparative peace just now. You will probably be safe in thinking that when this letter reached you that condition will not hold. A month ago we were on the verge of war. A little fighting took place at luchow above Chungking but nothing like we feared. I am not predicting how long this peace will continue. I could almost pursuade myself there has been some progress in this line of late, that a real and agressive public opinion is being aroused against the incessant warring of the militarists.

Partly, perhaps in large part, because of this change in the political outlook there has been a radical lessening of the famine danger in the province. In my letter a month ago I was compelled to make much of this situation. Since last Winter I had been making inquiry by letter to all parts of the province and crop conditions together with the military, brigandage, and opium evils seemed to make a real famine inevitable in spite of there being no widespread drought or floods. Until the past month has the situation has been ominous. During the past three weeks the price of rice has fallen about 30% and the situation has eased up correspondingly. There are some districts where relief is still needed but $150,000 has been granted to the Szechuen International Famine Relief Committee of which I am secretary from the Customs Surtax and this will pretty well meet the most urgent need.

When will China have a stable Central Government to which these distant provinces will give allegiance? A few weeks ago there was what was purported to be an election of a representative from this district to the People's Assembly in Peking. I asked a Chinese friend, a teacher in the government school where I am giving a few hours each week to the teaching of English, about the election. "Not many people voted", he said. I asked about how many. "Oh, perhaps one hundred in the city", he replied. I was rather astonished. Chungking's population is estimated at from 600,000 to 800,000. "Yes, but more than three hundred thousand votes were reported for the successful candidate", he said. How was that? He didn't know, he said. That seemed the way elections

were carried on. "Did you vote"? I then asked. "No", he replied, and to the question as to the reason he had no answer except that it seemed no use to vote. "What kind of a man was elected? Is he a good representative for this district?" I asked. "Oh, I cannot say as to that", he replied. "You see he is a relative of mine". and this man was a school teacher, well above the average in training and knowledge of affairs, quite widely read in English as well as Chinese. One hundred votes to elect a representative in a city of three quarters of a million! and three hundred thousand voted reported for the successful candidate. I did not ask whether or not there were other candidates.

Student agitation against Christianity continues in rather a sporadic way on the street. Easter passed with no particular attacks. I think there is little question now but that what agitation there is stirred up by a few paid propagandists who are using the students. The worst feature of the whole business is the effect on the students themselves and the loss to them. Every pretext for a holiday is siezed upon. I have been teaching in a government school a few hours each week. How many days I have gone to my class only to find that it is a holiday for celebrating some event. The holidays of the past seven months would sum up into many weeks. Government schools are less able to enforce discipline than mission schools.

Recently a significant action was taken by members of the Chungking Chamber of Commerce. This action or agreement was not spread upon the records but was arrived at by a semi-official meeting of representatives of each of the businesses in the Chamber. It was to the effect that henceforth no student of High School or College would be taken into the employ of these firms. Rather they would employ young men of lesser education and train them into the work. One exception was made to the rule. IF THE RTUDENT CAME FROM A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL he would be given a chance if recommended by the school authorities. It means that the students have been made the tool of the Communist propagandists to such an extent that they are making themselves not wanted in the business and commercial world. Christian character makes itself felt upon the students in our mission schools and this is being acknowledged by this action of these business men. I have faith in the students of China in spite of the excesses of the past year.

Mr. T'ang is principal of a High School in Kiangpeh. He is one of the men cooperating with us, or with whom we are cooperating in the Institute for Community Service in that city. His brother, a man who spent five years in America, receiving his M.A. degree from Cornell and from Harvard, is principal of a Technical High School and is the president of our organization. They are of the most influential and wealthy family in Kiangpeh. Recently at a dinner given in our new building, an official dinner to witness to the removal of the public library to the new quarters in our building, the matter of taxes came up in conversation. Some officials were present who had been instrumental in impósing a new tax on market products brought in by the farmers. It was especially burdensome and unjust and in the midst of the discussion Mr. T'ang rose in wrath. He said that coming along the street he had seem this notice and had torn it down

and trampled upon it. Why? Because it was unjust and oppressive. He said he thought it time to take a stand against such things and he was willing to make known his stand as against it. "Some of you will hate me for this", said Mr. T'ang. "I don't care. I a'm going to oppose such measures even if it cost all I have and my live too. I Have been reading the story of Jesus Christ in the Gospel. That is what we need. He gave his life and I am willing to follow that example". Neither of the T'ang brothers are church members. Perhaps they never will be. But their eyes are Jesus and when that happens to aman something is going to come of it and I am not going to question as to whether or not the man in a church member.

When Bishop Grose was with us for our Annual Conference we were invited to a feast at Kiangpeh in furtherance of our work there in the Institute. The leading men of the city including the Magistrate were present. By his conversation and his address following the dinner the Magistrate showed a keen grasp of the situation as regards China just now, her military troubles and her gigantic problems. He gave frank testimony to the idea that the country needed the help of the Christians. He thought the government, the schools, and the Christian Church must work together to meet China's need. Bishop Grose asked him if he had any particular message for the people of America. "I am going to America in a few weeks and shall be glad to take any word you may wish to send", said the Bishop. The Magistrate answered, "the conditions in your country are so different from those of my people that there is no other way to describe that difference except heaven and hell. Tell your people that we are in hell here in China and that if they can do anything we want their help". That Magistrate has since been appointed to a higher office, the office of prefect of Eastern Szechuen. Not all of the officials of China are corrupt grafters. Some are truly and sincerely desirous of serving their country. They are simply baffled by the enormity of their problems.

I think there is no question but that the trend of our work here is rapidly towards a united Church for China. We are not troubled with denominationalism in any sense here in Chungking. We have just recently formed the Chungking Christian Council to help in unifying and coordinating our work in the city. All the Protestent Christian work in the city, except that of the Seventh Day Adventists is united in this organization. Under its auspices the Christians here are launching out in a new enterprise, the publication of a Christian Daily Newspaper. Most of the newspapers are anti-Christian in their attitude. For many years the Chinese Christians have desired a Christian newspaper. By their own initiative they have now begun the publication and it given every promise of strong and helpful life. We are doing all we can to aid in this unified and unifying work. I hope that when the hour comes we missionaries will not stand in the way of a truly united church in China.

As to progress in our church work here in the city, how shall we count progress in these days? We are not increasing fast numerically. A few additions at each quarterly conference and a few baptisms. This means much in this time of rabid opposition. But I am very sure there is more progress than is thus indicated. There is coming a better understanding of the meaning of Christianity,

both to those in the church and those outside. For this we can be thankful to the anti-Christian Movement. It has shaken us, shaken us up towards higher ground. We missionaries now have our real opportunity to make Christ known. I think truly we never did have such a matchless opportunity to lift Christ up, to make Him known. The great issue has been clearified by the events of the past year. We are here not as representatives of Western Civilization, not as organizers of a religious organization having its headquarters in America or England. We are here to help in the Chinese Christian Church, yes, to some extent. But more than anything else we are here now to bring individuals to a knowledge of God thru Jesus Christ as we know Him in personal experience. And for this work the door is utterly open, through personal contacts and frienships with students and teachers, and the best of all classes.

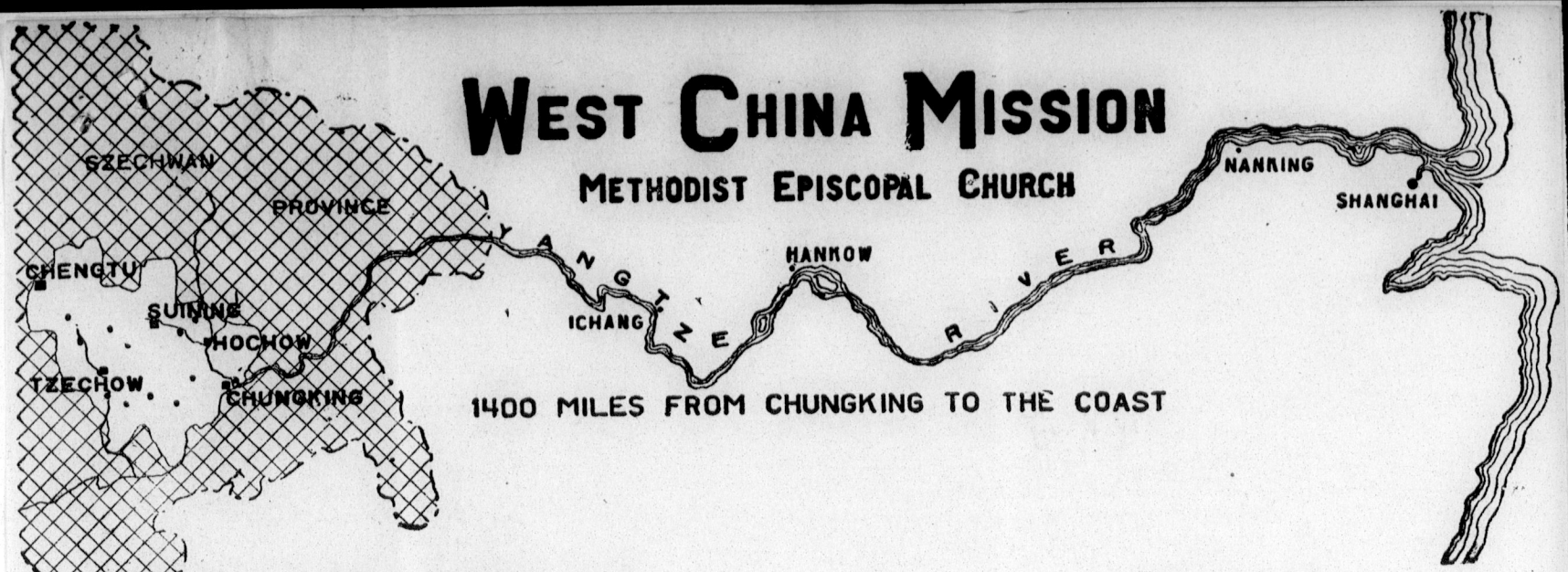
The church itself is taking up its burden of increased self support staunchly. In 1922 our Chungking church made a great sensation in church circles in West China by raising $1000 towards the years budget. Last year about $1500 was raised and at a recent meeting of the local Board of Stewards a budget of $2000.00 exclusive of the help given by the mission for pastors support was agreed upon. We have just divided our work into two circuits, the Lewis Memorial Institutional Church forming a separate circuit. You probably know that the Lewis Memorial church is not yet builded. Due to the tragic slump in our Boards receipts the past three years this project has had to be layed aside. But we are still carrying on and our work is growing in spite of the absence of habitable buildings. We sincerely hope the building project can soon be taken up again.

One building of the plant we have been able to atart. A school building in another part of the city was sold to the W.F.M.S. for a Girls School and with the proceeds we are erecting a three story Boys School on the Lewis Memorial site, the same to form part of the plant. Without experience in building I have had to superintend this building. The work is progressing nicely, the past two weeks in spite of my being unable to be on the ground at all. The fact is that on Sunday, April 11th Doctor Gentry sent me to bed and I have been here evern since. The last two days he has allowed me to set my typewriter up in front of me on the bed but still decrees that I must remain in bed at least until Monday. I hope to be out and at any work again next week.

Greetings to you all. Keep China on your heart and in your prayers these fruitful days. We are glad to think you keep us there also.

Yours in His service

Mr. and Mrs W.A.McCurdy



LEWIS MEMORIAL INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH
W. A. McCURDY DIRECTOR

CHUNGKING, SZE.
April 25th '26

Dear Jim:-

You old fraud! What do you mean by getting my hopes of a good letter all roused and then let me down with a note enclosing copy of an agreement with Yang Chung Hsi re his loan! Not a word of news or anything else!

Just to show you I can forgive I'll drop you a line. I don't know whether or not you got my letter written last Winter re affairs in Chungking and West China or not. Maybe you didn't and "got sore on me"! Well, I wrote you something of an epistle, not very weighty but the best I could do.

Things fairly quiet with us these days. Students are keeping up a sporadic attack against us but it is plainly just what can be stirred up by a small band of paid propagandists. Students themselves are all right except that they are letting themselves be used. They are taking every occasion for release from studies, a terrible waste of precious time. I'm teaching 8 hours per week in a government school and alf the time am relieved from class because of a holiday, Independence of Szechuen or Independence of the Board of Education, or Independence of the Street Cleaning Department or something about that foolish gives occasion for a holiday.

No warring just now. Yang Sen is at Wanhsien and told Bob Service (arrived recently from Shanghai) that no matter what th other generals did he was not going to fight. Probably be fighting by the time this reaches you. Yuen Dsu-ming still holding the stage in Chungking and district but more willing to divvy up with Lai Shin-huei and others since their big threat against him. Famine situation greatly relieved by the change and looks as tho we were going to get by without anything serious that way. Some bad spots.

We're moving towards a united church in China. Keplar was up from Nanking making overtures to the Canadian church. They are willing. Yang Fah-san says he has had that idea for 20 years. We now have the Chungking Christian Council quite well organized and I think this is a step towards one church. There is no denominationalism as such here in Chungking. We're working as one church right now. My responsibility being confined to the city

Lots news re Yang Sen from Wanhsien. Has about 30 000 men. Yuen Dsu-ming getting ready to lean Chungking. With fulsome bids!

and without a real plant of my own in which to work gives me time to meet with the brethren more than most and as a result I am a bit "over committeed". But perhaps it isthe best way to work right now as the committees are Chinese, not foreign. I am missionary secretary of the Chungking Christian Council, the English secretary, that is. Also working on the Student Committee and the Industrial Work Committee of the same organization. Just the day before I came to bed we had a meeting of about one hundred leaders from all the churches here, completing the organization of the Council and having a good time generally, an all day meeting.

You will be interested that we have begun the publication of the long desired Christian daily newspaper. It's been going nearly three weeks now and shows no signs of any particular weakness. It is called the "Shin Shin Jih Pao", in English would be the New New Daily Paper. Probably the name really means much more than that. Anyway it is going nicely. I am doing my best to push it among the missionaries, wrote about four hundred letters out to the missionaries of these three provinces. Have gotten some subscriptions but not too many yet. I believe we're going to make this paper go. This is strictly an indigenous project. The Chinese here in Chungking raised $800.00 and $400 was voted from the Christian Council funds on hand. That is not enough but they determined to go ahead. We ought to have a sinking fund of at least $2000.00 to carry it thru this first year. After that I think there will be no question. If you want to plant some good seed here is the place. Send us an article about conditions in America and we'll get it translated and printed. Also if you find some guy besides yourself who is enthusiastic or can be made enthusiastic about this project and wants to help with funds, you know my address! Peat was cautious on the project at first, as we all were. Now he is sold on it pretty strong. It's an 8 page large newspaper size. Adds are coming in fairly well. You see I've rather lost out for two weeks because I've been in bed. Bette tell you about it.

Wasn't feeling too good three weeks ago and began to be a bit shaky on my pins. Finally on Sunday morning discovered that I had been having hemorragees in my "tu dsi". I took the doctors orders and came to bed. Layed with ice on said tu dsi for a couple or three days and ate nothing . Then ehey've been feeding me milk mostly since that time. However as soon as I came to bed and they began tre ting me that way my tummy decided to be good, and I've had no trouble since. So well in fact that Gentry says I can get up tomorrow tho he'd rather keep me here another week. However I've been feeding as well as feeling pretty good the past three days and I think I'm quite a way from being a goner yet.

I was going to make this a short letter but "yo know me Al". I've got to drop you a word about my proposition for the Lewi Memorial. Maybe you can come across some help some place. I asked you in my other letter I remember what you thought the prospects were. For myself I have decided that I have no least chance of getting any building funds for three or four years. That being

the case I want to make out a working program for that three or four years. And I need about $1500 gold from America to do it. For that much with what I can get locally I can remake that Reading Room so as to take care of seventy or eighty readers. Now crowding in about forty and the building low and unattractice. Want to raise it so it can be opened into the lecture hall for lectures, raise the roof and widen it about ten feet wider. I can do this for $500 or 600 gold.

Then I want to widen the preaching hall by putting up a mud wall about fifteen feet to the right of the present side, extend the roof over and altogether make it capable of seating 600 or 700 people. Can do that for 200 or 300 gold. It will be the meeting place for the Christian Cuncil meetings, all the union meetings I think and of course our own meetings 3 or 4 days each week.

I want about $300 to enlarge the Kindergarten place. We're now crowding in 40 kiddies there, the best kindergarten in Chungking. We can as well have twice that many and access to a good play ground.

That is the fourth thing. I want enough to make a good play-ground. I've got the space cleared, a fine play-ground. But the wall I've built around it must be paid for, and it must be levelled and equipped. I ought to have $500 Or $600 gold for that job, to do it right. That is going to be permanent, the others are for thee or four years use so part of the cost will be in a sense lost. But think of the work we are building up at this small cost! I want to get $1500 from America. Can you drop any hint where it will do good. Some fellows ought to be looking for such opportunities . And they wont all want to build dormitories and libraries at the University!

Well, Jim, we're all mighty glad you are still tied up with West China. May the ties never sunder. Hope everything is satisfactory to you.

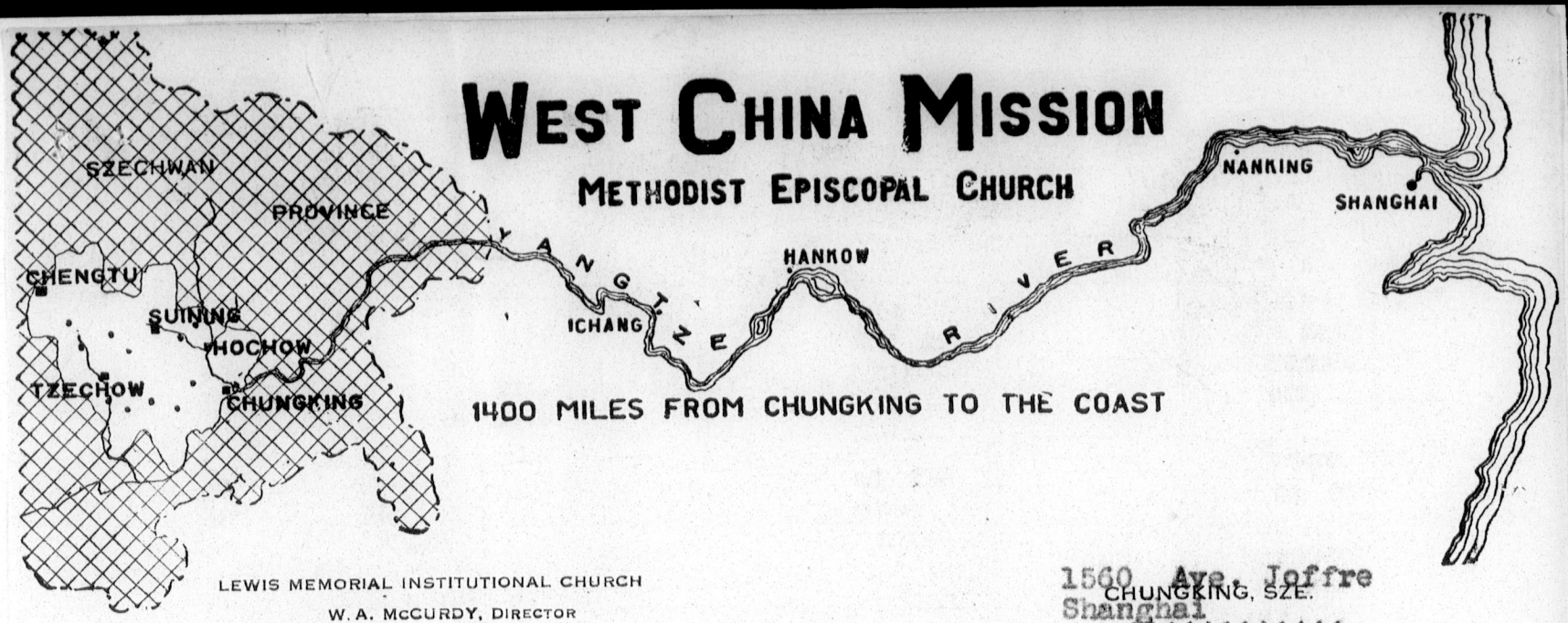
I'd like to tell you about my work at Kiangpeh. We've got a great thing going there I think. Practically all men outside the church but some of them I know are headed right towards Jesus Christ. There are all kinds of dangers of the thing we are doing but all kinds of opportunity for making Christ known as we can't in regular church services too. So I'm going ahead.

Think I'll send you a copy of a volume I handed to the Deleware Asbury church. Criticise it and tell me what is the most useless part of it. My ideal is to write one fourth as much, say more, and send it three or four times as often as I am at p present writing. Give me some friendly and honest criticism. I know I have my nerve to ask you to read that four page stuff afte this lengthy volume but-- again you know me.

Hope Mabelle and the girls are all fine. Our love to you all. Don't forget us. And write more than you did that last time.

Sincerely

Wae



LEWIS MEMORIAL INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH
W. A. McCURDY, DIRECTOR

1560 Ave. Joffre
CHUNGKING, SZE.
Shanghai

1927

Dear Friends:-

Two months ago we were having a truly fine Annual Conference session at Suining. One of the outstanding impressions of that conference was the very splendid spirit of fellowship prevelent, both as among the Chinese brethren and as between Chinese and foreigners. Today we are in Shanghai--- refugees! Our little world has been staggering rather tipsily!

But we were pulled, not driven, out of Szechuen. Not for many months has there been as little disturbance and anti-Christian trouble in Chungking as those last weeks before we left. But after the Hankow ruction at New Years time the Consular and Naval authorities began exerting pressure to have all Americans evacuated from the interior of China. Itseemed at first just another "flare" of the constantly recurring rumours and was laughed at and forgotten. But eventually the pressure became so insistant and strong that we were forced to consider it seriously and eventually to capitulate. It is impossible to describe to you the struggle that went on in our minds during those days. It was so utterly unthinkable that we should leave when everything about us was so quiet and relatively friendly. One thing that weighed largely in our thinking was the feeling that our government wanted us out in order that there be no need of intervention in case of danger to safe guard Americans. Personally we should all stand solidly against any such intervention under any circumstances but we are not able to control government and naval policy in such cases. We were not all convinced that we were doing the right thing but we bowed to the decision of the majority which followed the advice of the American consul and the bishop.

We have now been in Shanghai more than two weeks and nothing has developed even yet to indicate thatevacuation was necessary. On the other hand it has not developed that evacuation was unnecessary. With the exception of the hospital force, which for the most part remains in Chungking, every one of our Mission are now in Shanghai. The others expect to leave very soon. Bishop Grose was in Chengtu when the trouble came and is now on his way down. He is accompanying a group of our workers from Chengtu. Up to a few days ago it was reported that about sixty missionaries,

Americans and Canadians, were remaining in Chengtu in spite of the urging from Consul and Bishop to come out. Latest telegrams indicate that most of these have now left or are soon leaving Chengtu. It seems that less than one fourth the missionary personnel of the entire province is remaining. Most of these are in out stations.

You can perhaps conceive in part the state of our minds these days. Our work, our homes, our whole life direction, are back in Szechuen and the future is entirely obscured by the fog of this present situation. With the Soviet unmistakably playing a very large part, exerting every effort to drive out Christian teaching, there is no telling what the future of missionary effort in China is to be. As soon as Bishop Grose arrives we shall meet together and with all the facts to date at hand we shall try to map out the immediate furure. From the present outlook I have no doubt the authorities will allow no women and children to go into the interior for some months. What then?

Personally I feel that we could be carrying on now with no interference or danger. At the same time I know that there was nothing else to do but come out when ordered. And it is too true that without a real government and with the mob spirit among the laborers growing as it apparently is in Hankow, anything can happen and happen suddenly. And if Britain is unable to pull thru this trouble without resorting to war measures, then even our staunchiest Chinese friends feel that we could not safely remain.

Of some things I am absolutely certain. One of these is that Christianity is planted permanently in China. I have seen it and felt it in the lives of the Chinese. Our Christians will experience great difficulty in carrying on our church organiaation, if they have to, without help. But Christianity will survive. Secondly I am convinced that missionary help is still sorely needed. And in spite of present difficulties I am sure we shall find some way to work with the Chinese church. Our Christian leaders are strongly convinced of their need of help and feel that our leaving will mean disaster to the church. Perhaps it will be so temporarily. But it may well prove the wisest move for the permanent welfare. Perhaps in no other way could the final move in the process of change from a Mission Church to a Chinese Christian Church be made. And now that we are out even temporarily I feel that we should get before returning the word from the Chinese church as to what missionary help they desire. We must ask them to size up their needs and their work and invite such missionary help as they feel necessary.

It is very possible that we shall not be able to carry on Christian schools for a time tho as yet we are still carrying on in Szechuen. But in some places the regulations promulgated by the Nationalist local officials where the radical "left" is in control make Christian schools absolutely impossible. But there is a terrific struggle going on in the Kuomingtang Party between the two wings and this struggle seems certain to eventuate in armed conflict. I think there can be no doubt of the outcome. China will

not become either Communistic or Bolshevistic. And I feel sure that she will not be, is not now, anti-Christian. It is only a small student faction many of the leaders of whom have been privelged to have freentravel to and study in Russia that are anti-Christian. There are of course some who quite honestly feel that religion, all religion, is a hold over from a creulous and unscientific past, and that it is unnecessary in this day. They oppose Christianity because Christianity is evangelistic and aggressively so. With the present governmental chaos the anti-Chriatian group can create much havoc.

We shall try to write oftener and keep you posted as well as possible with developements. Meanwhile keep faith in the real China. God is here in this people and they shall not be lost from Him. Pray for China and for us.

Faithfully yours

Dear Jim:-

Just an line to add to this too lengthy letter to the Asbury-Deleware church. Mighty glad for your good letter of some weeks (months?) ago received in Chungking.

What are we going to do? Bishop Grose is now here and we are meeting this P.M. to have a go at the problem. What would you say to our staying out of West China, all but perhaps one or two men, and give the church there a chance to size up their situation and needs and then tell us what missionary help is absolutly necessary for the churches welfare? I mean stay out a year or so, at least long enough for them to have time and experience to make decision on. What we would do in the meantime I don't know.

Problem of living on our salaries is becoming more acute. We McCurdys are not able to do so. There are reasons why Eleanor should be in America this Summer. She wants to go home and wants me to look for a job! We surely have been much expense and little work for the Board of Foreign Missions this past year. That is merely a personal problem, yet not quite merely. If we were any good we ought to be needed as much as any missionaries in Chungking and therefore ought not to quit if we can be used. On the other hand if we are so built that we can't keep within our salaries (as we haven't been able), even if it is just because we are not unselfish enough to economizeas we could, we ought to get out.

Don't lose faith in China. If we of the West were only Christian enough we could meet the present situation and make it issue for the world's good. But at the present stage one cannot expect too much of Britain. They have made an astoundingly good offer to China. It looks as tho this offer were going to fail to lead to settlement. Britains troops in Shanghai block settlement. Perhaps the Nationalists are right but I am inclined to think the

real reason for the impasse is the radical wing, really the Soviet, being determined that no settlement will be reached. The real issue now is between the Soviet and England. And I am not prophesying how it is going to issue.

Heard a fine address by T.Z.Koo the other night. Supposed to be on the Christian Church in the present situation but was in large part an analysis of the Nationalist Movement. It was good, splendid, and gave me a great boost. It was the man himself showing thru his speech, his insistance on the spiritual significance of the situation, rather than any one thing he said that was so hopeful to me.

Don't lose faith in China and don't let some present fog and smoke make you forget the great future. I can imagine it rather difficult for you to make a telling address on China and the need of missions just now. We may be at home in a few weeks attempting the same thing--- if I don't have a different job on a railroad or something else.

We're all quite well, living at 1560, small apartment on lower floor to the left, and eating at Mrs. Main's table. We are finding Mrs. Main quite different than we had thought from some others expressions. She has surely been fine in all this rush. Rapes, Norths and Mrs Gentry and her two children are all here and boarding with Mrs Main. Peats are about five minutes walk distant.

Love to you all from all the Macs. Will try to write again and give my poor outlook at the situation.

Sincerely

Mac

March 30, 1927.

Rev. W. A. McCurdy,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

Dear Mac:

Your letter to the Buffalo Church sent from Shanghai arrived yesterday. I was exceedingly glad to get it. I heard recently that you and several others had gone to Peking to work there. I very much hope that you will be able to carry on, though I fear that the wretched policy of our governments may make it impossible for any foreigners to remain in China anywhere.

I am having a lot of opportunities to speak and doing all I can to talk on the other side of it. But the papers are doing all they can to play up the anti-Christian side and to work up a war psychology.

I don't see much hope for any kind of a campaign for the next year or two Joe Beech is now in this country and can do all that is necessary. I am, therefore, looking for another job. I think I could use my training and my talents in some position where I could deal with international affairs to much greater advantage than I can in a Church. A good deal of the work in a Church will be mighty hard for me. For one thing, I am entirely too liberal for most Churches. I suppose I should definitely have to muzzle my mind and become a conservative, and so more or less of a hypocrite. Isn't that a lovely outlook?

March 30, 1927.

I scarcely know whether to send this to you or not. For the paper this morning intimates that the P. U. M. C. people are prepared to leave Peking. Of course if our governments take a strong stand, you will be out before this letter reaches China. I think, however, I will take a chance.

Best of luck to you all.

Yours as ever,

JMY:EN

Manly, W. E

1926

April 5, 1926

Dr. W. E. Manly
Chengtu
West China

Dear Dr. Manly:

You have heard long ago about my job and I hope you approve of it, as I am pretty sure you do. It will give me or less opportunity to do the work that you especially want me to do, that is, something in connection with the schools and colleges. I have already spoken in several universities, and am dated for the Class in Missions at the big Epworth League Conference at Lakeside, Ohio, in August. I shall keep in close touch with Sheldon of the Wesley Foundation who will give me all the opportunities I can take care of.

Mrs. Yard has decided to remain at Watertown until summer, partly because we cannot get the apartment we want at Wallace Lodge just now, and partly to allow the girls to finish up their year in school. Molly is proving to be a pretty good student in spite of the fact that she did not enter First Year High until the first week in November. She is now second in her class. She entered the New York Times Contest for Orators on the contribution of the United States to constitutional government and got honorable mention, which was not bad for a Freshman.

Elizabeth and Priscilla are due home on the "Leviathan", April 26th. They have written such interesting letters all winter. You would be immensely interested in reading them, I am sure. They both are developing very well and are exceedingly fond of each other. Elizabeth has been accepted in Swarthmore, and will enter the Freshman class there next September. Please tell that to Joe Beech. I do not think I have mentioned that fact in my letters

to him. As is quite natural for my daughter, she is behind in Mathematics and must make up a half year in College Algebra before she can enter. I wish you were here to coach her. She sent me an April fool letter which actually reached me on that date. It was all written in French and she thought she would fool her old Dad, but I was able to read it in spite of her. She had, a month ago, read 5000 pages of French since last October, and declares she will read 5000 more before she enters college next fall. She ought to at least qualify for Freshman entrance. She and Priscilla are now carrying on all their conversations with each other in French in order to get as much as possible out of it while they are still in France.

This is a rather long introduction for what I really want to say in this letter, which is that I hope you will send me a list of some of your wealthy friends in Iowa to whom I ought to send literature from time to time. I should like two lists if you will take the bother; one of people who could contribute from $50. to $250. per year, and another list of people who could make rather large gifts, say $1000. or more for endowment purposes and the like.

The second thing I want is some of your of places in West China, particularly if they are near Chengtu or the summer resorts where university people go. I only want two or three. Jim Lewis gave me a good suggestion the other day when he said it is a good thing to put a picture in personal letters to donors stating in a paragraph some interesting thing about the picture.

With love to all the family,

Ever sincerely yours,

Y/P

1926.

Shin Lung Tsang. May 13.

Dear Jim:

Am waiting for breakfast between Tsao Tsi Jen and San Tsa Ba. Have been thinking along the line of my hobby again.

Do you remember how Charles Wood had the idea that Szechwan might become the Eden of a new world. With the present development of men the case is rather difficult, but it was interesting that a newspaper man should have such an idea.

Why should not some young Christian capitalist with half a million to use, come to Chengtu and develope the Ma Teo hydro-electric plant and supply Chengtu with cheap electricity. Yang Sen would have had the scheme under way if he had not been deposed.

This morning I have another scheme which I am going to investigate. It is to develope the 8 ft. fall between the

arsenal and powder factory. My idea is to dam the main channel at the arsenal and raise the water two ft. thus giving a ten foot fall. Then to build two locks on the canal, so that boats could come up in half an hour instead of half a day, and that without the last hard pull for the boatmen.

As to management, I would have the University furnish half the money, and receive one third of the electricity, or 100 horse power, all the year round. Would give one third of the electricity to the City school, and one third to the Govt. The management for ten yrs. to be with the University and the contract to run for 25 yrs. when the Govt. might buy us out.

It is a fine scheme. It may never materialize in just this shape, but I am going to take a ~~tran~~ level down there next week and get the figures.

The scheme to be fully successful requires one other thing, which in any case belongs to the school should have. This is a cut off to run half the Swang. Lien lives across to the

Chengtu River while the water is cut off for the yearly repairs at Kuan Shien. Chengtu needs the additional water for health reasons. I am planning to see where the cut off can best be made. In some cross channel, I understood that there is such a possibility some 20 li from Chengtu.

Joe Beech suggested a plan for water system but I do not like it. His idea is to go three or four miles up river and bring the water down in an iron pipe. But the cost would be too great for a really efficient system. He spoke of six or twelve inch pipes, but these would be entirely too small and if used, there would be considerable friction which would reduce the pressure.

Li Tsung Hsi is half time in Chengtu now, so I am to have the District by invitation from him for the 2nd & 3rd. quarters. I have been out a hundred days since Jan 15, but 26 of them were spent in Chungking. The John

seem to be of the right kind of stuff. They are strenuously objecting to the prospect of living in one of the big houses and are trying to get the house on the friendly land.

Work on the District is as usual. We have given up the place at Two Tin Jen. I preached to a "crowded house" at Mr. Nien's tarbof last night, crowded but not very big. It looked discouraging to begin with, but after all I "had a good time." I am exceedingly interested in my hobby, never-the-less I have not given over the call to preach the Gospel. We look forward to retirement after six years, but I think in my heart that I would stay on for another six years, if I could help start some things industrially, and start them in the right way. By the way, the ice plant is most surely going through according to present prospect, but the order is waiting for a little better figures for the turbine.

We are hoping that you get full time on platform work. I trust you are settled to your satisfaction by this time.

Yours sincerely W. E. Manly.

Tientsin June 12, 1916.

Dear Jim:

I have just come from Silbias and am waiting for breakfast at the end of the new bridge. Have been thinking of what some miniature Johnson could do for Chengtu.

Tangsen is in Peking and I heard that he is coming to Tientsin and sooner or later will be back in power. The people prefer him to Yen Shi Hao who is said to "pa deh hsi". If he comes back he will push some hydro electric scheme. He was in earnest when here before. If he comes back he will be more anxious than ever and told Muir to go ahead. to take it up. It was to Ma Teo then. It may be a better proposition now. my old plan at Kwan Shien. Kwan Shensen, who blocked us years ago, is friendly again. First it was Bob Service, who saw him, then your humble servant. He has now invited me to go up and make a thorough survey, but it cannot be done till low water comes again. The people in

P.S. It was Mr. Riley who was killed by a [illegible] bandit. Letter in [illegible] says [illegible] was killed by bandits. Cross has his [illegible] letter. A very [illegible] man. Tell Mrs. Lefevre he [illegible] for the [illegible] of Sally.

bought, want "Yi Lai Swei", or a new water system. They can never get it until they find some means of getting the water across from the western streams to the eastern, while the dam is across the eastern as they repair the dykes. I spent four hard days investigating this, the last time at hand. It is possible to get all the water desired back from the western or "Wei Ho" but it can come only to the bridge Jang Lung and S. Gate. I can not yet see that it is possible to take it to the West or North Gates. It can come from a big irrigation dam and branch stream half way between Wen Jeang Shien and Kwan Shien.

It remains to be seen what plan would be necessary to turn it back by a cross canal just below the Kwan Shien temple Tu Lung Kwan. And this is the project which I hope to survey next winter. Kwan Shen Sen said to "Tell him what to do" and he would do it. But I fear it is nothing like so easy as that.

Will write tonight and finish.

The bridge here cost less than $50000. which seems to me better than a steel bridge. There was doubtless squeeze in it. They took a fourth of two military levies and had some $5000 of contributions besides.

I spoiled the other half sheet so tore it off. Have been to a boy graduating exercises, very encouraging for the first in Lien Chow. Some 15 girls and boys in the higher primary, and ten in lower.

Sunday, Aft Service.

"Our generation could do no more convincingly Christian thing than with God's help to reconstruct a profit-seeking industrial and social order, into an industrial and political order which at heart would be based on the service, rather than the acquisitive, motive."

This is my text, from "Whither Bound in Missions". I would be willing to give the rest of my life to help carry it out.

And here is something queer, as Socrates said, my "Daemon" never objected to any reasonable effort along this line.

It is said that Jangsen has been appointed Civil Governor by Wu Pei Fu. If so, he will want to get at road building, water power, etc and possibly may ask me to help. If I can see that it is along right lines, I would help.

"Why should it be thought a thing incredible that a young millionaire in America should devote half a million, at just the psychological moment, to help save humanity from the evils of monopoly.

As I believe from the figures already secured, this is the amount required

to start the work. Here in the scheme I think $800000 silver would do it but put it at $500000 Gold. When in conference with Tang Sen and the committee before Muir left, we thought $600000 silver would suffice.

I believe $800000 would buy out the present electric light company with its 250 or 300 horse power, and its supposed service of 6000 lights of 20 candle power each; and furnish a system of 2000 horse power & 30000 lights for the city. They would have to be run on a meter system. I think the power would come from Kwan Shien, not with a "Roosevelt dam" in which I do not believe, but from my old project. It is a question of cost of canal and transmission lines, and continuity of power, all of which are easily worked out. I have the figures for Sin Ma Teo, and will have for Kwan Shien.

What lights are now sold in Canton cost $1.50 a month or $18. a year.

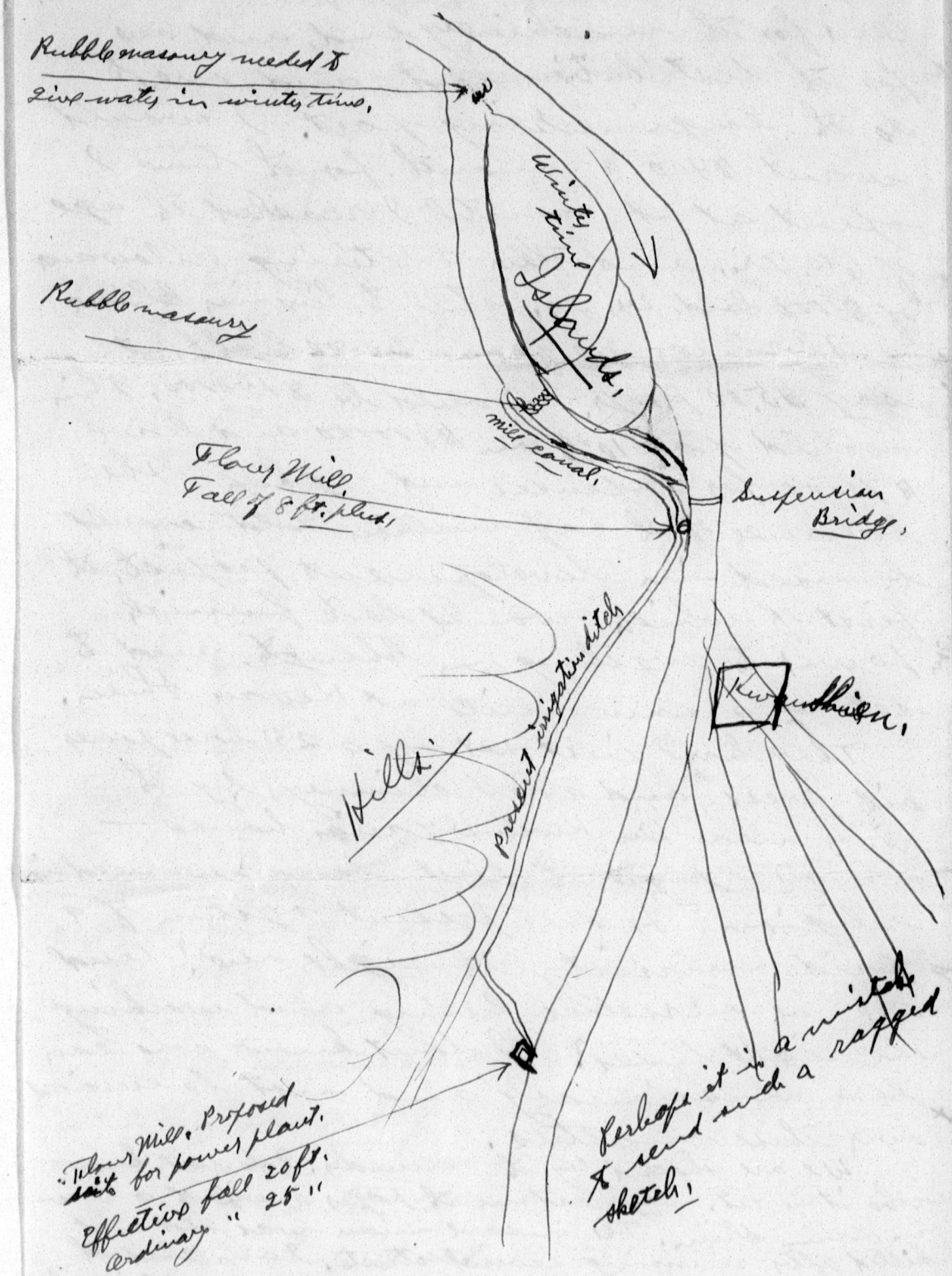
My plan would be to have the one furnishing the half million, to enter into a contract with the government to give the capital at 5% for himself, and 5% for the government in power. To have full and complete control for ten years, when the Govt. might buy it out, or continue it for another ten years.

It would require what Jan might say "two men and a boy" from America. One for the machinery end, and one for the distribution end, and one to do the engineering part. I would want $400 a month for the time I spent at it, until I reached the age of 66 yrs, and then a retiring allowance of $1000 Gold. per. yr. still to live in China.

The income from 30000 light at say $5.00 per. yr. would be $150000. This would pay 10% on $800000 and leave $70000 for expenses and upkeep. The balance of the half million Gold. would be used in development projects, the first of which would be to furnish power to anything in Changte, and to set up a saw mill at Kwan Shien. — They have just set up a 25 horse power oil press and a tall chimney, by the river near the Kweh Hyangs house. —

And yet the first thing we need is religion. Is our present system of a paid ministry the right one? And are we ourselves living and working on right lines? I don't know who can be a missionary and not be exercised over these matters.

We are shocked by the murder. I do not know who it is yet, only read in the papers a wife of a mission in Fuin Shien. The insane man was shot and killed after running several streets. I am glad the murderer was killed at once. Yours sincerely, W. E. Manly.


Rubble masonry needed to
give water in winter time,
Winter time
Rubble masonry
mill canal,
Flour Mill,
Fall of 8 ft. plant,
Suspension
Bridge,
present irrigation ditch
Mills
Perhaps it is a mistake
to send such a rapped
sketch,
Flour Mill. Proposed
site for power plant.
Effective fall 20 ft.
ordinary " 25 "

Notes from my Station Letter. Aug. 23. 1926.

- - - - In some respects we are out of the main world currents, but we are most emphatically in the whirl of inter-racial difficulties. I wish our strength were more nearly adequate to the situation.

These difficulties will inevitably increase during the next twenty years, and America cannot avoid these international problems. If we depended entirely on sailing ships for navigation, and had no ocean cables, wireless, or radio, and if the daily newspaper were not published all over the world, it would be reasonable for a selfish man to insist on "America for the Americans", and " We will live our life and let them live theirs."

But a little more than a hundred years ago the Christians of America became interested in the everlasting welfare of other races, and began the missionary movement. We have taught them something of freedom and equality as the inalienable rights of men as sons of God, and the lessons are having their natural effect. The time to stop the movement, if ever, was before it began. And now when these world difficulties threaten untold calamity, it is a fortunate thing that there are men stationed on the outposts. It is more than fortunate, it is Providential. Again we lament ~~xxxx~~ our lack of ability, but we would be cowards to sit down on the job.

You would probably like me to explain the situation as I see it. In the generation since I came to China, our schoolboys have developed into first class leaders. None but a short-sighted missionary would be other than devoutly thankful for such progress. But think of the logical outcome of this development. To begin with, the Chinese are exceedingly shrewd in handling men. I used to say that I had never gotten the better of a Chinese in a bargain, and that a ten year old boy could beat a foreigner every time. I do not know whether you realize it or not, but half the Confucian learning is concerned with how to administer public affairs when in positions of responsibility. These principles have become ingrained in the educated classes. The Chinese are far and away better diplomats than we are. Given a fighting chance and they win every time.

Of course as Christians we ought not to be concerned as to our own position, our concern should only be to get the work done in the best way and with most efficieny. We are agreed now that the time has come when the larger part of adminsitrative responsibility should be in the hands of the Chinese. The general work of a missionary as I see it is in two lines. One is to get partial financial support from the home base, and this necessarily involves some veto power, at least to the extent of saying when no more funds from outside sources can be found. The other is strictly in the evangelistic line, working for spiritual results. In general administration we may give advice, and at times assume some disagreeable responsibility to help our Chinese co-worker. But even the appointments and the fixing of the salary scale are largely passing out of our control, and we wish it so. It is a sort of "Fifty-fifty" proposition. It would be absolutely impossible for us to carry ~~on~~ on the Christian program without the sincere cooperation of the Chinese leaders, and we know it. And these Chinese leaders know that without our sincere cooperation, not only financially but otherwise, they would just as surely make a failure.

I imagine that some of our younger missionaries while at home have put too much stress on the really admirable qualities of the educated Chinese. This would be especially easy for those who have had most to do with the intellectuals. When I was at home I showed a picture of a poor woman with a baby on her back standing by a corn field at the foot of a mountain. She represents to me the untold generations of ignorant and superstitious humanity which still comprse the vasy majority of this people. I will allow none to go beyond me in respect for the innante potentialities of the Chinese, but it is necessary to keep in min the other picture to show their needs. Here is a case in point.

Yesterday I was talking with the college student who teaches us Chinese this summer. He is a very fine character and exceptionally sincere. He spoke of my family and I told him there were eight of us all living. Also that of more than sixty nephews and nieces only two or three had died and that in infancy. He said his fatherwas about forty years old, one of a family of eight with only three living. That he himself was one of a family of eight and only three living. He lamented the unsanitary conditions in which people live, and I spoke of a case in point. I saw that morning at the Chinese service a two-year-old still at his mother's breast, who was eating a green pear, or perhaps it was a green cucumber. Twice it dropped on the dirty floor which has not been washed in fifty years, and twice it was handed back to him. Then he himself slid down on the floor and rubbed it in the the dirt before taking another bite.

But our Teacher said, the conditions of living are very much better here than they are up in the mountains. No doubt he is right.

Kwan Shien, Aug. 24. 1926.

Dear Jim;

Coming up for the summer I found this old letter in my study and enclose it as ancient history. I thought it had been sent. Will also enclose part of a letter to Dr. Boeye, of Mason City. That is the church which has us on its roll.

The summer has been broken up for some of us. We stayed down until the last of July because Grace was helping in the women's dormitory, with more than 60 women there. There were more than twenty in the Bible school the rest in normal. Miss Tyler had a share in the responsibility after the first week, and Grace got off the last 2½ weeks. They held a 6 wk. term with good results.

Marian was at Chung-king since Dr. Tsen went to Peking the last of June and Dr. Poole had appendicitis. Marian had full medical responsibility for five weeks and enjoyed it. It was the usual story of partial success and some failures. She lost a case of mother in child-birth, the first she ever lost, she says. She did one Caesarian, and both mother and child have done well.

She was ten days on the steamer from C-k. to Kiating. The boat did not have power enough to negotiate the rapids. Finally she stuck 40 li below Kiating and most of the passengers got out and went overland. Marian and the schoolgirl with her arrived at 9-30 P. M. I had been waiting there eight days, vainly looking out of the up-stairs window for the steamer which never came. It was still stalled five days later. We came up in two and a half days, the last 90 li by auto. The latter half of the year they say they will build the road on to Pen San Shien. We came at the rate of a li a minute which is better than they do here.

When we arrived in Kiating we found three boats tied up, one Butterfield and Swire's andtwo Barrie's. The students would not let them unload the Asiatic oil because they were British boats and they were determined to stop them from coming. The British Vice-Consul was there trying to negotiate, but the Official simply would not negotiate. At last he wrote asking very urgently for an interview and the Official replied that he really had not time and that if he must have an interview he might call on his Secretary the next morning at nine. Of course the Consul did not reply to this indignity. But do the British really have the treaty right to go to Kiating? From the fact that they opened up this interior traffic, there is some reason in their attempt to continue it, but I find myself sympathizing with the Chinese in their desire to curtail this right as much as possible. They are allowed to unload at Suifu, and finally before we left Kiating they pulled out and went there.

Grace and I are planning to go out more together than heretofore. I was interested in Li Tsong Kai's attitude. At Conference time he freely planned that the second and third quarterly conferences should be administered by me on invitation. ~~Recently~~ I did not hold any second quarterly conference, it seemed unnecessary. Recently he planned to go himself for the third. But the last I saw him he thought that perhaps Tang Yu Tao might go as West China delegate to Shanghai to attend the conference regarding indigenous church, so that he would still have to depend on me. I think the thing to do is to plan to do little but evangelistic work, and this suits me.

Yesterday Miss Brethorst spoke very highly of Tang Bo Tsen's attitude after the murder of Mrs. Sibley. He accompanied ladies clear out the East Gate to their boat though all along the way he was cursed as "Foreign Slave." Donald Fei is feeling it pretty hard for he is well known as he rides a bicycle. Dsang Lin Gao carries the public with him in Tzechw.

Now I will continue the story of water power. Mr. Ki Shu Pin resigned here and is now Chinese Commissioner of Customs and of Foreign Affairs at Chung-king. It is a fine position as long as it lasts. He has paid over $3000 on the ice plant and ordered it sent to him there. I do not know what his idea is but preseume he hopes either to sell it or himself operate. So we may get ice yet.

I spent a week in July surveying. There is no practical chance of diverting any considerable stream of water from the "Outer Rivers" to the West Gate and North. But it is easy to send a considerable stream to the Chin Yang Gung and the South Gate from the outer system. This I have ascertained. Then Mr. Kwan invited me to survey for water power here at Kwan Shien and I did it to my satisfaction. Surveyed my old scheme carefully.

There is an irrigation ditch taken out of the river half a mile above the Suspension Bridge and running a mile and a half or two miles away down toward the new suspension bridge. My plan was to widen this ditch into a canal. It is perfectly feasible. I ran nearly three miles of levels. Found the fall of the river for a trifle over two miles to be 47½ ft. Isn't that wonderful? Giving the canal a slope of 1 to 1000 and allowing a little for higher floods than the one on when I measured it, and there is still an effective fall of 34 ft. A ditch 40 ft. wide and 8ft. deep would furnish water for 5000 horse power. This would be all they could use now. It would light 125000 lights of the 16 candle power which they now use. And it would suffice for the first electric road in West China. It is a fine project, if only the political conditions were stable.

Kwan Shien has been talking about it and has asked me to get figures for 300 horse power for Kwan Shien. I have written the letters for this also, as well as for the larger project. He thinks the smaller project could be financed locally. The ditch would have to be 10 ft. wide and 3 deep.

This in Kwan Shien is far and away better than Su Ma Teo. I also surveyed the power near the arsenal, only 2800 ft. distant. It would give as much as 700 horse power for eight or nine months in the year, and only a 500 ft. canal.

I believe that if a capitalist working on Christian lines with half a million dollars came here, he might do business even with this government. My suggestion would be to offer to give rights at 40 cents a month, possibly fifty, to develope it gradually, to take six percent and give the Government six percent, and write the contract so that the Government could buy the company out after ten years or so. I would begin with Kwan Shien 300 h. p. and then one of the three turbines and generators for the bigger plant.

I have a very fine map of Kwan Shien, copied and colored, which I should be glad to send to you or any one interested along this line. Kwan in talking with me said that he would want to have a foreign manager and engineer for the first five years, even for the smaller plant of Kwan Shien. I think our Mission would vote to give me time off to help them provided it was to be done in a way which promised to help the public generally. I think I might be of some real help in stopping off squeeze. Best regards to all. Sincerely; W. E. Manly.

Katherine & Robert are with us for a visit and living near Elizabeth & Lucy at Kiating. Plan leave Aug. 31.

Massey, Vincent
1926

November 20, 1926

Hon. Vincent Massey
71 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Massey:

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on the new honor that has come to you. West China Union University is very proud that you are to represent Canada at Washington. It will come to be without doubt one of the most important diplomatic posts in the world, and we know how well you will fill it.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JMY:MD

TELEPHONE
RAND. 0779

71 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO.

December 15, 1926.

Dear Mr. Yard:

Many thanks for your very kind note of congratulation on my new appointment. I am very grateful for the good wishes of yourself as representing the West China Union University. I am afraid I have been a most neglectful member of its Board. I hope that in the future I may be able to keep in closer touch with its activities.

With kindest regards and renewed thanks,

Yours sincerely,

Vincent Massey

James M. Yard Esq.,
West China Union University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

West China

Meng Sze-ming
1941-45

Meng Ssu-ming. 1--10--41

During the past year, with the assistance of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, I have been doing my own research on a certain period of Chinese history. This period is generally called the Six Dynasties and more accurately called the Wei, Chin, Northern and Southern Dynasties which lasted from 184-618 A. D.. During this time North China was invaded by barbaric tribes from the north, Buddhism was introduced and spread all over China, and a new gentry class was developed to a very high degree somewhat like the nobility of ancient times. This is a period in Chinese history in some respects very similar to the middle ages of Europe.

My research is to study the above stated events from a social-ogical and cultural point of view; to trace how the barbaric tribes people were assimilated and how much new elements were introduced into the Chinese civilization, how the Buddhistic church became a worldly power and struggled for leadership with the state, and how the new gentry class influenced the political, economical and cultural affairs of that time and thereafter. This is a continuation of my former work of the same nature: 'The Social Classes in China under the Yuan Dynasty', which was published by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies. Monograph series No. 16 and a part of my work: 'A Social History of China' which is going to be published section by section.

The above stated work has not been completed during the past year, and the resulting thesis or book will be published by the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, if her Trustees think it is worthwhile. so I am assisted by the same institute to carry it on for another year;

S. M. M.

Rec'd attached 7/13/40 fr Robinson

INFORMATION SHEET
FOR
NOMINEE FOR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP 1941-42.

from

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE

1. Name of nominee: MENG SZU-MING 蒙思明

2. Present position on staff: INSTRUCTOR, HISTORY.

3. Record of nominee's teaching service (Itemize by dates, ranks, institutions.):
   1934-35, Assistant, History, West China Union University
   1938- Instructor, History, West China Union University

4. Record of nominee's academic training (Give dates, places, institutions degrees.):
   Middle School (s):

College (s) (undergraduate):

Graduated B.A. 1933 West China Union University.

Universities (post graduate):

1935-38 Graduate work, Yenching University.
Graduated M.A. 1938.

(Note: Enclose as complete a transcript as can be provided on nominee's undergraduate and graduate work.)

5. Special academic activities - research, writings, etc:
   "The Social Class System in China under the Yuan Dynasty", published in Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies; "The Class System of the Northern Wei Dynasty" published in Yenching Historical Annual, Vol 2. No. 5.

6. In what subject would nominee specialize if fellowship is provided?
   Modern Western History

7. Is nominee applying for one year or two years of study?
   One year, or two years if possible.

8. Would nominee plan to return to your university or college to continue in service as member of staff. Yes.

9. What financial assistance could university or college provide nominee if fellowship is offered?
   a. To provide for his or her family in China $* _____
      Mr. Meng has no family.
   b. For travel expenses $ * Travel in China.
   c. For expenses while in America $ * US$50 per month.

(* Indicate whether amounts are in U.S. or Chinese currency.)

Lincoln Li Chang
(Signature of officer recommending nominee)

[illegible] UNIVERSITY - Record of HUNG SHU-MING 洪思明

June 1930.	Subject		Hours Credit	1st Term	2nd Term	Final Percent
	A2c	Introduction to History	4	85	100	92.5
	AI	Modern History	6	97	98	97.5
	A2a	History of Chin Dynasty		71		
	L32	English	12	89.5	92	90.5
	L33	English	6	90	94	92
	A38	Christian Ethics	4	92	84	88
		Physical Culture		75		75
	A14a	Religion and Social Order	3	80	80	80
			35			
June 1931.	L35	Rhetoric & Composition	6	85	87.5	86
	A8a	International Law	3	85	80	82.5
	L34a	English	6	96	88	92
	I50	English Biography	4	94	76	85
	A4	History of 19th Century	6	91	95	93
	L51	English Essays	6	90	94	92
	L37	Expository English	4	88	83	86
		League of Nations	2			80
		Current Events	2			80
		International Relations	3			85
			36, plus 6 English			= 42.
June 1932.	Chin.	Kueh-gu-len-hen	4	70	85	77.5
	Chin.	General Chinese History	6	85	75	80
	Chin.	Etymology	4	87	80	83.5
	Eng. 49-50.	Modern Drama	4	65	91	78
	Hist. 23-24	History of the United States	6	88	89	89
	Hist. 37-38	Modern Political Theories	4	90	91	90.5
	Hist. 39-40	The International Relations of Modern China	6	85	89	87
	Econom. 7-8	Current Economic Problems of China	6	80	78	79
	Phil. 13-14	Advanced Logic	4	95	94	94.5
	Phil. 1	General Psychology	3	89	--	89
	Ed. 81-82	How to use your Mind	2	--	89	89
	Econ. 1-2	Principles of Economics	4	90	85	87.5
			53			
June 1933.	Eng. 13-14	Advanced English Comp.	4	85	85	85
	Eng. 35-36	The Elizabethan Drama	6	87	85	86
	Eng. 43-44	Browning		86		
	Eng. 59-60	Senior Thesis & Seminar	2			75
	Econ.11-12	Public Finance	6	90	80	85
	Hist. 7-8	History of the "Chin" Dynasty	6	68	88	78
	Hist.13-14	History of England	6	90	84	87
	Hist.43-44	History of Japan	4	90	85	87.5
	Gen.Sc.1-2	Scientific English	6	94	90	92
	Gen.Sc.5-6	Astronomy	6	85	67	76
			46			

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR 燕大台協教業 燕京社 NORTH CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Registrar.
June 26th, 1940.

INFORMATION SHEET
for
NOMINEE FOR FELLOWSHIP 1941-42
FROM
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

1. Name of nominee: Meng Szu-ming.

2. Present position on staff: Instructor, History.

3. Record of nominee's teaching service (Itemize by dates, ranks, institutions.):

1934-35 - Assistant, History, West China Union University
1938- - Instructor, History, West China Union University

4. Record of nominee's academic training (Give dates, places, institutions, degrees.):

College (undergraduate): Graduated B.A. 1933 West China Union University

University (post graduate): 1935-38 Graduate work, Yenching University
Graduated M.A. 1938

5. Special academic activities - research, writings, etc:

"The Social Class System in China under the Yuan Dynasty", published in Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies; "The Class System of the Northern Wei Dynasty" published in Yenching Historical Annual, Vol. 2, No. 5.

6. In what subject would nominee specialize if fellowship is provided?

Modern Western History.

7. Is nominee applying for one year or two years of study?

One year, or two years if possible.

8. Would nominee plan to return to your university to continue in service as member of staff? Yes.

/s/ Lincoln Dsang
(Signature of officer recommending nominee)

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY - RECORD OF MENG SZU-MING

June 1930.		Subject	Hours Credit	1st Term	2nd Term	Final Percent
	A2c	Introduction to History	4	85	100	92.5
	AI	Modern History	6	97	98	97.5
	A2a	History of Chin Dynasty		71		
	L32	English	12	89.5	92	90.5
	L33	English	6	90	94	92
	A38	Christian Ethics	4	92	84	88
		Physical Culture		75		75
	A14a	Religion and Social Order	3	80	80	80
			35			
June 1931.	L35	Rhetoric & Composition	6	85	87.5	86
	A8a	International Law	3	85	80	82.5
	L34a	English	6	96	88	92
	I50	English Biography	4	94	76	85
	A4	History of 19th Century	6	91	95	93
	L51	English Essays	6	90	94	92
	L37	Expository English	4	88	83	86
		League of Nations	2			80
		Current Events	2			80
		International Relations	3			85
			36, plus 6 - English =42.			
June 1932.	Chin.	Kueh-gu-len-hen	4	70	85	77.5
	Chin.	General Chinese History	6	85	75	80
	Chin.	Etymology	4	87	80	83.5
	Eng. 49-50	Modern Drama	4	65	91	78
	Hist. 23-24	History of the United States	6	88	89	89
	Hist. 37-38	Modern Political Theories	4	90	91	90.5
	Hist. 39-40	The International Relations of Modern China	6	85	89	87
	Econom. 7-8	Current Economic Problems of China	6	80	78	79
	Phil. 13-14	Advanced Logic	4	95	94	94.5
	Phil. 1	General Psychology	3	89	—	89
	Ed. 81-8	How to Use Your Mind	2	—	89	89
	Econ. 1-2	Principles of Economics	4	90	85	87.5
			53			
June 1933.	Eng. 13-14	Advanced English Comp.	4	85	85	85
	Eng. 35-36	The Elizabethan Drama	6	87	85	86
	Eng. 43-44	Browning		86		
	Eng. 59-60	Senior Thesis & Seminar	2			75
	Econ. 11-12	Public Finance	6	90	80	85
	Hist. 7-8	History of the "Chin" Dynasty	6	68	88	78
	Hist. 13-14	History of England	6	90	84	87
	Hist. 43-44	History of Japan	4	90	85	87.5
	Gen.Sc. 1-2	Scientific English	6	94	90	92
	Gen.Sc. 5-6	Astronomy	6	85	67	76
			46			

(SEAL)

Registrar.
June 26th, 1940.

COPY

Address
Chief Controller
of
Chinese Immigration

Canada

DEPARTMENT
of
MINES AND RESOURCES

In your reply refer
to No. 764428
Immigration Branch

Ottawa, June 29, 1944

DearSir:

At the request of Reverend Jesse H. Arnup, D.D., of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Church of Canada, your temporary admission for a period of two months has been authorized in order that you may attend a Seminar conducted by Dr. Sharman at Camp Minnesing which meets from July 13th to August 25th next.

If you will advise me definitely as to the route you will be following in entering Canada suitable instructions will be issued to our Officer interested, that you are to be passed without examination other than is necessary to establish your identity and to complete the forms necessary for the records of the Department, provided you are in possession of documents which will permit of your return to the United States. When making application for such temporary admission you should be in possession of three copies of your photograph.

Yours truly

/s/ A. L. JOLLIFFE.
Chief Controller.

Meng Ssu-ming, Esq.,
c/o C. A. Evans, Esq.,
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.
U.S.A.

117 Trowbridge St.
Cambridge, Mass.
August 8th, 1944

ack. 8/14/44

Dear Mr. Evans,

Thank you ever so much for all kind things you have done to me when I was in New York. I should write you immediately after my arrival in Cambridge, but as nothing is settled, I postponed untill to-day.

The summer term of Harvard began at July 1st, and I arrived here on July 31st, exactly one month late. But the Foreign Students Office advised me to register this term as a full time student. After consultation with Prof. Elisséeff and the Dean's office, I did so. I am taking 6 hours Japanese and 3 hours German per week. These language courses are going on here leaps and bounds, and I still have to make up what they have done during the last month, therefore, I am awfully busy these days.

As there has no room at present in the student dormitories, I am temporarily living in 117 Trowbridge St. Cambridge. But I have made my application at the administration office,

as soon as there is vacant, I shall shift into the dormitory where the life will be regular and the cost will be cheaper, only when one first moving in, he has to furnish the room that will cost an extra amount of money.

Mr. Wu De-yao helped me a great deal, he put me in one of his friend's room before I got a room in Trowbridge St. & gave me various informations and advices.

I learned from Mr. Wu and other Chinese students that one hundred dollars will be enough to cover the average monthly expenses. But as for this first month owing to the travelling expenses including train, taxi and hotel which amount to fifteen dollars, and the amount for buying text books and stationery articles which is about twenty dollars, it seems to me one hundred dollars will not be quite enough for this month. I shall wait and see.

Here enclosed my student term bill of one hundred and ten dollars for tuition and medical fee, will you please pay it directly to the Harvard Trust Company for me. This is only the first bill, the total amount for one term is two hundred and ten dollars, there will be

Paid 8/9/44 to 4139

second bill later.

One thing I wish to ask for your special consideration. When I left China, I brought with me as few things as possible, and I could not buy any during the travel. Now there are many things which I need urgently, such as clothes, shoes, as the winter is coming, overcoats & raincoat, and if I shall shift into the dormitory, blankets and sheets etc.. All these things are comparatively expensive. I do not think I can afford to buy them out of my one hundred dollars monthly allowance. Is it reasonable for me to ask for a special amount of money to buy all these things? I leave that for you to decide.

Thank you very much for your help in the past and hope to have more in the future.

With all kinds of best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Meng Ssu-ming

117 Trowbridge St.
Cambridge, Mass.
August 22nd 1944

Ack 8/28/44

Mr. C. A. Evans
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Call re this over phone KLB

Dear Mr. Evans:

Paid 8/29/44 Vo. 4152 (Heat Chine)

Enclosed find the second term bill of one hundred and five dollars for tuition fees. Will you please send the amount to Harvard Trust Company as you did before.

Paid 8/23/44 Vo. 4153 (Heat Chine)

Enclosed find also Mr. Small's letter. Will you kindly pay me the balance at your convenience.

I am still very busy in my language courses, but I feel much better these days as the whether is becoming cooler.

Very cordially yours
Meng Ssu-ming

August 23, 1944

Mr. Meng Ssu-ming
117 Trowbridge Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Meng:

Your letter of August 22nd has just been received and in accordance therewith we are enclosing check for $500.00. This covers the balance of the Reserve Fund which was set up for you as per Mr. Small's instructions.

We have also sent a check for $105.00 to the Harvard Trust Company covering the bill which you enclosed for the second term tuition fees.

I trust you are finding your new work very interesting.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
ENC. (check)
(not dictated or signed)

117 Trowbridge St.
Cambridge, Mass.
August 26, 1944

ack 8/30/44 CAE/EW

OK for $200.00
100 for equipment advance
100 for Sept.
Paid 8/30/44
AC No. 4154

Mr. C. A. Evans
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Evans:

Your letter of August 23rd and the check came to me yesterday morning. I thank you very much for doing these so promptly.

I have written my first examination in Japanese and German too, and everything is going on very well. As the whether has become much cooler, it is easier for me to concentrate in my work.

As the money you gave me to cover my August expenses has already been finished, can you send me the money for next month right now?

May I know your decision upon my request for additional money to cover the additional expenses as I stated in my first letter? Whatever you think right will be right to me too.

With best wishes,

Most sincerely yours,
Meng Szu-ming

38. Divinity Hall
Divinity Avenue,
Cambridge, Mass.
Nov. 8th, 1944

file
ack
11/29/44

Mr. C. A. Evans,
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Evans,

I received the one hundred dollars cheque which you sent me for the November living expenses at the end of last month and I thank you for your sending me the money exactly at the time as you promised.

This term I have secured a room in Divinity Hall and have moved in two days ago. So my present address is "Room 38, Divinity Hall, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Mass."

In furnishing the room, I spend more than I have expected, because the building is too old and the room is almost empty except a desk and a bed. I don't know whether it is reasonable to ask for twenty dollars more for the bedding and room furnishing?

Dr. Lindsay and Dr. Kilborn came to Cambridge the other day, unfortunately I did not

meet them because I went to Peabody to John Kao's place on that day and came back very late in the evening. If I was noticed of their coming I would stay at home to meet them. Are they still in New York? if so, please give them my best regards.

Paid 11/10/44
70427
West Chester

Enclosed find the first term bill. Will you kindly send the amount directly to the university as you did before?

There is not much change on my schedule, except the six hours Japanese and three hours German. I take one history course — History of the British Empire since 1815. and I go to Dr. Hu Shih's class on "The History of Chinese Thought" as an auditor.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,
Meng Sau-ming

Divinity Hall
Cambridge, Mass.
March 4th, 1945

ack
3/6/45

Mr. C. A. Evans
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Evans,

I am sorry that I did not write you for so long. Time goes on so quickly that I have already been here for two terms. I got through all my term examinations only last Monday and the spring term will begin to-morrow. The vacation is certainly too short.

The winter days in Cambridge are really unpleasant, but in the past few days, it became warmer and warmer and the snow began to smelt. I hope the spring will come back soon.

Paid 3/5/45
20 4316
$110.00

Enclosed find my first spring term bill, will you please send the amount directly to the Harvard Trust Company as you did before?

With all kinds of best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
Meng Szu-ming

Divinity Hall
Cambridge, Mass.
April 20th 1945

Ack 4/23/45
OK aa

Mr. C. A. Evans
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Evans:

Here enclosed my second term bill in which the room rent and electricity are included. Will you please pay the total amount and have 63 dollars taken out from my May allowance?

Paid 4/21/45
704354

I am very glad to inform you that the Harvard-Yenching fellowship has been granted to me for the coming academic year which starts from July. But one thing I would like to request that in case I shall take one or two courses in the summer school, is it possible for the Board to pay the tuition for me? Because the amount of the fellowship is limited and one can not expect to receive the money until September.

Please give my best regards to President Cheng if he is still in New York. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
Meng Sen-ming

April 23, 1945

Mr. Meng Ssu-ming
Divinity Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Meng:

I am answering your letter of April 20th and wish to state that we have paid the bill which you enclosed, as you requested.

We wish to congratulate you on securing the Harvard-Yenching Fellowship and quite naturally we will help you in every way possible through the Summer School. The fact that you have secured this Fellowship is an indication that you are making progress and we are glad with you for this demonstration of your work. President Chen is still with us and I will pass on to him your words of greeting.

With every good wish to you, I am

Very truly yours,

CAE:EW

C. A. EVANS