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ABCFM

1937 - 1938

FUKIEN

January 20, 1937

Mr. Earle E. Smith
American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Smith:

We have your note of January
15th asking when Dr. Willard Sutton will
be coming on furlough.

We have had no word from Fukien
Christian University stating just when the
Suttons will be arriving in America. When
we do hear from them we will be glad to for-
ward this information on to you.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Garside

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**

INCORPORATED 1812

14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

SECRETARIES

ALDEN H. CLARK, D.D.
MISS MABEL E. EMERSON
WYNN C. FAIRFIELD, D.D.
MRS. WILLIAM H. MEDLICOTT

Foreign Department

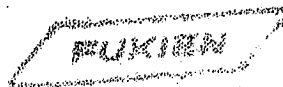
MEDICAL SECRETARY
MARK H. WARD, M. D.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
HERBERT E. B. CASE

February 11, 1937

ack 2/15/37

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



Dear Garside:

Your letters to the Cleveland list of Fukien University friends came yesterday and I signed them and sent them off at once. I shall be very glad to have you send out similar letters over my signature. The only possible question is that they might go to some one whom I knew personally there from my Oberlin connections and who for that reason would recognize that the signature was not my original one.

I thought the letters themselves made as good an approach as could well be made. I hope that Wheeler and Wannamaker will have a successful visit.

Cordially yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield
B.

Wynn C. Fairfield

WCF:b
Dictated but
not read.

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1937
MAIL

Amer. Bd. of
Commissioners

February 15, 1937

FUKIEN

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Fairfield:

Thanks for sending along the letters of introduction to the Fukien friends on the Cleveland list.

We have not had any calls for further letters of introduction. If any such calls do come in, we will type the letters and send them along to you for signature, to avoid the chance that some Oberlin friend may detect the forgery of your name.

We have this morning received a preliminary report from Mr. Wheeler telling of the beginning of the efforts which he, Mr. Wannamaker and Dr. Luce are making in Cleveland. As usually happens, the work starts off rather slowly. With the complications caused by the floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys we are not likely to obtain any substantial new money immediately. I hope, however, that we may get a fair amount of new funds, and may strengthen our foundations in the Cleveland area for more effective work in future.

Very sincerely yours,

W. A. Garvick

BAG:MP

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

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Foreign Department

MEDICAL SECRETARY MARK H. WARD, M. D.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HERBERT E. B. CASE

March 11, 1937

COPY for Mr. Garside

Dr. A. L. Warnshuis 156 Fifth Avenue New York, New York

Dear Warnshuis:

Handwritten notes and stamps: 'FUKIEN', 'Wayne C. Fairfield', 'Apr 14 1937', 'Mr. W. G. Garside', 'of Dept. of State', 'to'

I am writing you as President of the Board of Trustees of Fukien Christian University, but on a matter of common concern to all of our China Colleges. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fukien Board, it was agreed that I should find out from Miss Amy Welcher of our Board more details of her feeling of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the promotional campaign in Hartford last fall, as I had mentioned the fact that she was considerably disturbed about it.

I had an opportunity Tuesday evening to talk to her on this matter. It seems that her services and her name were utilized in getting together a group for a Sunday afternoon tea at the club with what she thought was a clear understanding that she would have a share in determining the follow-up of the tea. When it came to the follow-up, however, although she was consulted and thanked for her assistance, action taken was diametrically opposite to her advice and in certain cases to her clear cut request. For instance, she requested that a certain lady, if interviewed, should not be told that her name was a suggestion of Miss Welcher, but in the interview the lady was told that her contribution could be sent to Miss Welcher with such a connotation that it implied that she was fully aware of the whole proceeding. The result has been considerable potential embarrassment for Miss Welcher in her future dealings with the lady in question. In certain other cases, her request that certain individuals who had attended the tea should not be immediately pressed for a contribution was entirely disregarded.

We both recognized that a given person in Hartford might be on the lists of several colleges and that under those circumstances, Miss Welcher as a Trustee of Fukien could not claim exclusive control of the way in which they were handled. On the other hand, I strongly agree with Miss Welcher that where a Trustee is resident in a community and in touch with a continuing situation, her judgment as to how far individual cases should be pressed should have greater consideration given to it than was reported to be the case in Hartford. The resident Trustee whose interest is as deep as that of Miss Welcher is concerned for a continuing and growing interest in and sympathy for the institution in that particular community. She knows that undue pressure in a given campaign may not only burn over the territory as far as all

MAR 11
1937

Dr. Warnshuis --2

standing timber is concerned but also kill all life to such a depth that later growth is retarded if not completely prevented. Members of the promotional staff who are appraised by their ability to raise funds in a given year and particularly those who know their company may or may not have anything to do with the situation in another year can quite easily take that policy disregarding the advice of the more permanent factor in the local situation.

I cannot speak for the whole group of Trustees of Fukien Christian University or of any other of the colleges with which I am associated, although my inquiries of Miss Welcher resulted from my position. Speaking as an individual Trustee deeply interested in the permanently successful cultivation of cities like Hartford and Boston, I would like to request the Committee on Promotion to clear up any misunderstandings that may have arisen in the past and to adopt a clear cut policy by which we can all be guided in the future. If this is not done, there is danger that we shall lose the interest and cooperation not only of as influential a person in Hartford as Miss Welcher, but that other interested and cooperative Trustees may lose some of that interest. I am sure that Mr. Hedrick is as keenly anxious as I am to conserve and develop the good will which must lie at the basis of permanently successful promotion.

Cordially yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield

WCF:b

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**

INCORPORATED 1812

14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

HAROLD B. BELCHER, TREASURER
FREDERICK A. GASKINS,
ATTORNEY AND ASSISTANT TREASURER
S. EMMA KEITH, ASSISTANT TREASURER

Treasury Department

HARVEY L. MEEKEN
PUBLISHING AND PURCHASING AGENT
EARLE E. SMITH
DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT

March 24, 1937.

Mr. B. A. Garside, Asst. Treas.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Recd 3/25/37

Dear Mr. Garside:-

I am writing you in regard to the account of Miss Eunice Thomas, on the basis of the Mission Treasurer's Report for the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1936, as follows:

Salary and Teacher's allowance	\$ 253.05
Medical allowance	3.76
House Fund	45.11
Freight and Insurance on Outfit	7.24
Duty and Landing on Outfit	<u>44.58</u>
	353.74 ✓
Less: Amount estimated and prepaid	<u>275.00</u> ✓
Balance due on six months to	
Dec. 31, 1936	\$ 78.74 ✓
Estimated expenses for six months	
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1937	<u>300.00</u>
Amount now requested from Trustees of	
Fukien Christian University	\$ 378.74 ✓

I hope you will find this account right and will be able to forward check in payment.

Very truly yours,

Harold B. Belcher

HBB/L

Treasurer.

*Paid 3/25/37
No. # 2855*

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY OF
MAR 6 1987
JULI STALL

FUKIEN

March 25, 1937

Mr. Harold B. Belcher
American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Belcher:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 24th regarding the account of Miss Eunice Thomas.

We enclose herewith a check for \$378.74 as follows:-

Amount required to balance account
to December 31, 1936 78.74

Advanced toward estimated disburse-
ments, January 1st, to June 30, 1937 300.00
\$378.74

Very cordially yours,

MP
Encl

COPY

Church of Christ in China
Mid-Fukien Synod
March 25, 1937.

Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield, D.D.
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Fairfield:

Some time ago we read a letter from you to Prof. Scott of the Fukien Christian University, raising questions about the new work in rural reconstruction undertaken in 1936 in the University. We feel that perhaps a few words from us might help in the understanding of the situation, and this letter may be taken as informally giving you the attitude of the Board of Managers.

We should admit at the start that there is room for criticism along the lines suggested in your letter to Roderick. The proper procedure should have been to wait until the Trustees had passed upon what was contemplated before further action was taken here, as it looks on the surface as if our action might place a heavy responsibility upon the trustees, if things did not work out as anticipated. Our only answer to this criticism must be that which Dr. Cressy gave as the reason for our not consulting the Council of Higher Education in China. He said in reporting the matter at the meeting on Feb. 3rd:

"The Governor of Fukien raised the question with the University of undertaking work in rural reconstruction, which the Province was prepared to finance. Obviously the provincial government would not be interested in putting money into a similar department in a Christian University in some other province. In certain instances speed has been an important consideration, and proposals have been made which were of a confidential nature. Several months delay until a meeting of the Council of Higher Education, was impossible". (Educational Review March)

In the summer of 1936 an opportunity seemed to present itself to meet a pressing need here in this province, and our University alone seemed to have the equipment to meet the need; the Board of managers felt that it was a time to strike when the iron was hot, and quick decision seemed called for. We must face the present emphasis in China on rural reconstruction, if we are going to get either students or cooperation from the government. This materialistic emphasis in what is called here, "Emergency education", will we believe be temporary but it is the present temporary emphasis, and must be recognized.

This rapid move of 1936 would not have taken place, had it not been for the gradual growth in this direction during the last 10 years. After the arrival of Dr. Francis Chen about 5 years ago, and the gift of \$5,000 from the American Board, we were enabled to start the Rural Service Department, and begin a program of Rural reconstruction, as funds and staff permitted. Then suddenly in 1936, both the Nanking and

MAR 25
1937

Fukien Government authorities raised the question of us going on along wider lines, and opening two or three new departments, which the Government would help to finance. It seemed to us here for many reasons that this was the proper thing to do, even if there were not sufficient time to follow the proper procedure in waiting for the consent of the Board of Trustees.

We felt too, that although we were taking a rather big leap in advance of what had previously been anticipated, yet we were not planning things on so large a scale as to cause apprehension. Much of our existing staff would be used and much of our previously owned equipment. The additional staff and equipment would be small in comparison. Seven members of our staff were placed in the new departments, and only five additional members were added to the staff. Besides much use would be made of part time of others of the original staff. And what is true of the staff is also true of the equipment necessary. As to Funds the Government was already giving us \$3,696, for our Wu Li Ting work. To this was to be added \$18,000 for the new undertaking and this money was greatly needed to balance the deficit in our budget, as well as for the new work. If for any reason the new venture proved unsatisfactory, we feel that adjustments could be made which would make it possible to carry on as before without jeopardizing our work in rural reconstruction, which has been gradually developing for the last ten years.

Recently the Provincial Government has asked Dr. Francis Chen to head up their work in Rural reconstruction. He is able to respond to this request and at the same time to carry on part time with us, being still responsible for our work. This not only releases Dr. Chen's salary, but opens up the way for even closer sympathetic cooperation with the government authorities in the future than has been possible in the past. It will also make for placing our graduates from this department in worthwhile positions in government service, and we believe that the Christian influence of our graduates in government service, will be a worth while aim, both for the effect it will have upon the government and upon the government's attitude toward Christian institutions.

Trusting that this attitude of the Board out here, will help you in the Board of Trustees at home, to make our reasons for this hurried step clear. Our procedure would never have been followed except for the reasons given above. We hope that you will consider them sufficiently valid, and that the result of the venture will be a real building up of the work here in which we are all equally interested.

Very cordially yours,

s/ Y. S. Lin

s/ W. H. Topping

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**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**

INCORPORATED 1912

14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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MISS MABEL E. EMERSON
WYNN C. FAIRFIELD, D.D.

Foreign Department

MEDICAL SECRETARY
MARK H. WARD, M. D.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
HERBERT E. B. CASE

June 2, 1937

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

Act 6/24/37

FUKIEN

Dear Garside:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter from Mr. Topping and Mr. Y. S. Lin of the Church of Christ in China concerning the program of Fukien Christian University. I mentioned this at the F.C.U. Trustees meeting. I am sending a copy also to Miss Welcher for her information.

I find a notation to write you concerning a meeting of the F.C.U. Executive Committee on the matter of the participation in the greater unity program of the Associated Boards. Have you any ideas on dates? I am strongly tempted to go to New York on Thursday, June 10 for the luncheon with Chang Fu-liang. Would there be any possibility of arranging for a meeting of the Executive Committee either at 10 a.m. or 3 p.m. that day? Will the considerations pro and con be sufficiently clear by that time? I know of no other factors that would enter into our F.C.U. problem and gathered that it simply ought to have ventilation at greater length than was possible in those crowded hours on the schedule in the series of Trustee meetings. In arranging the time, in addition to getting in touch with enough members of the Executive Committee to clear the matter, it might be well to clear with Reisner and Warnshuis and to see that they are not setting any meetings in connection with which that might conflict.

There is one other matter which I was asked to take up with Yenching University and I think it will make for clarity if I ask you about it rather than write directly to Leighton. In that way we will have a straight line of contact rather than a triangular arrangement. In connection with the committee discussion of T. T. Lew's salary for 1937-38, the question was raised whether he was not receiving a government salary. I pointed out that according to the last word I had heard, he was planning to resign from the Legislative Yuan at the end of the summer and assume full time connection with Yenching University whether on the field or on a leave of absence in America. The question was then raised whether some refund was not due from the University for the six months of 1936-37 while Dr. Lew was in Nanking. I know how sensitive Timothy

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Mr. Garside --2

is about this whole matter and how easily frightened and I do not want to upset him in any way. It really doesn't affect his personal status but is a question between Yenching University and the American Board. I think that a reasonable solution would be to reckon up what the University paid out on his account during the year from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 and to credit back to the American Board any balance of the \$1482 if there should be any. In the long run, I think that this will tend to establish confidence in the University and promote good-will on the part of the committee, which is almost entirely new. We miss Dr. Barton's presence with us. He had always been the leading spirit and provided a large measure of continuity.

Cordially yours,



Wynn C. Fairfield

WCF:b
Enclosure

REC'D
JUN 3 1937
JUN 3 1937

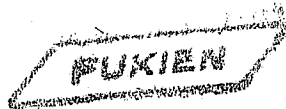
**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**

INCORPORATED 1812

14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

SECRETARIESALDEN H. CLARK, D.D.
MISS MABEL E. EMERSON
WYNN C. FAIRFIELD, D.D.**Foreign Department****MEDICAL SECRETARY**
MARK H. WARD, M. D.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
HERBERT E. B. CASE

June 9, 1937

Dr. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Garside:

I have not heard from you with regard to the possibility of having a meeting of the Executive Committee of Fukien Christian University some time tomorrow and in the meantime there have been developments which call upon my presence here tomorrow night. I am, therefore, not going to New York for the luncheon with Chang Fu-liang tomorrow.

I have agreed definitely to be in New York for a luncheon on Saturday, June 19, to be followed by a committee meeting. Would there be any value in exploring possibilities for that morning? This date is absolutely fixed and I do not expect to renege on it.

Cordially yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield

WCF:b

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1987
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ASSOCIATED
BOARDS

June 11, 1937

Dear Fairfield,

Our apologies for our negligence of your many epistolary inquiries of late. The old pile of correspondence is being whittled down, but there is still quite a residue.

This hasty note will deal with the matter of a meeting of the F.C.U. Executive Committee. Sorry we couldn't get anything in this week, and that we didn't report as we should have. I have explored the possibilities for Saturday of next week, but the prospects aren't so bright. Dr. Warner can come, Dr. Brown might. Cartwright is away until the end of the month and is out of it in any event. Thorne could come next Friday afternoon, but not on Saturday. Haven't checked with Miss Welcher and Mr. Talcott, though I suppose Mr. Talcott is still pretty much out of things on account of health.

If you could find time and justification for coming to New York on Friday we could probably get in a fairly respectable Executive Committee meeting that afternoon. Perhaps we might also get in that-long-talked-of-but-never-carried-out suggestion of conferring with Mr. Cravath in re Yenching trusteeship. If you can't make it Friday, we'll get together as many as we can Saturday morning. Would you send a note to Miss Welcher urging her to come on either day you set, so as to save the delay of my writing to her?

Will write more tomorrow, but must now dash for a train.

Cordially,

FUKIEN

June 25, 1957

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Fairfield:

I enclose herewith a copy of the letter we received about ten days ago from Dr. Hodous, together with a copy of the reply we are sending him.

One question occurred to me which I have not mentioned in my letter to Dr. Hodous. It is this -- should the program Dr. Elias has in mind be related to Fukien Christian University or might it better be connected with the University of Nanking or Lingnan University? Both Nanking and Lingnan are already carrying on active work in the field of animal husbandry, and Lingnan at least has made some special studies in the field of rinderpest. It is often easy for two or three colleges to develop programs independently in ways which produce unintended conflicts and rivalries. We would not want to have such a result in this particular instance. On the other hand, I don't want to dampen the enthusiasm of Dr. Hodous or Dr. Elias unnecessarily. So I would welcome your own views on these possibilities I have mentioned.

Very cordially yours,

Bob Garside

BAG/A
Enc.

Air Mail

Fukien Christian University
Foochow, China
August 6, 1937

Dr. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. Garside:

We are inviting Dr. Weindling of the Plant Pathology Department of Cornell University to join our staff for a period of three years, at a salary of \$300.00 National Currency per month, paying his traveling expenses from his home to Foochow, via the shortest route, tourist passage across the Pacific. We shall also provide free of charge a place for him to live on the campus, either with a family or with Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Beach. He is not entitled to outfit allowance or any of the other special allowances for our regular staff members who come for a full term of service.

Under date of August 4 we sent Dr. Weindling a cable in plain language reading as follows: "Fukien University invites you teach Plant Pathology according your terms beginning September. Letter follows. Lin, President."

We hope that he began immediately upon receipt of the cable to make arrangements to come, but he may wait for the letter before doing anything about passage, etc. We are today sending him an air mail letter enlarging upon the cable and telling him something about the work we expect him to do. Since we are sending you this letter by air mail we cannot enclose a copy of our letter to him as anything more would make it overweight. We have asked him to get in touch with you and told him that you would help in the matter of passage, etc., and advance the necessary money for traveling. We also told him that we would ask you to advance him his first month's salary at the current rate of exchange at the time of payment in case he needed it. We want him to come as soon as possible, as classes for the fall term begin on September 12.

It is very difficult to find Chinese specialists in Plant Pathology, and I think Dr. Weindling's terms are quite reasonable. He is a man of good training and experience and has been teaching at Cornell University, Ithaca. (You may address him there). He is a bachelor about 40 years of age. The Fukien Government will make an additional grant to us to cover Dr. Weindling's travel.

A few weeks ago I received a letter from Dr. Hodous stating that Dr. Bliss, a former missionary at Shaowu, Fukien, under the American Board Mission, would like to come to Fukien to complete the work he started in Shaowu in the diseases of cattle, particularly rinderpest which is quite common in cows, goats, etc. Dr. Bliss has already worked out the principles involved, but the development of the serum for immunity against this disease remains to be completed. It would require about two years to work it out. Dr. Bliss is willing to pay his own traveling expenses and work without salary (he receives a pension from the American Board), but it would be necessary for the university to pay the traveling expenses, return trip, from Oberlin to China for Mrs. Bliss. Also he would expect the university to furnish the necessary equipment and supplies, which would not amount to a great deal, and provide a place for them to live. The Fukien Government is interested in this project and is willing to bear about half of the expense involved. We plan to invite Dr. and Mrs. Bliss to come as soon as they can on the terms as outlined above. So to save the expense of further air mail letters or cables, we now authorize you to advance money for Mrs. Bliss' traveling expenses when they apply for it. Of course, this is also on the basis of the shortest route, tourist passage across the Pacific. What Dr. Bliss does here will be a contribution not only to Fukien Province but to all China, and it is something that is greatly needed.

Yours sincerely,

C. J. Lin

September 1, 1937

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Fairfields

You will remember that there was some discussion in the spring of arranging for a meeting of either the Fukien Board of Trustees or its Executive Committee fairly early in September. The date of September 9th was suggested, largely because Dr. Frank Anderson could come down that day since he is having a meeting of the West China Executive Committee on September 10th. Dr. Anderson has now arranged a meeting with Harry Silcock here in New York on the evening of September 9th. So he will be arriving in the city that morning anyway.

The developments which are taking place in China during recent weeks create additional problems for each of our Colleges. At the same time, we will have to wait until we find out whether the Colleges have been able to open up and something more of the conditions under which they will operate before we can reach any very intelligent decisions as to the details of our activities here during the coming year.

What do you now think of a Fukien meeting on September 9th? We probably could not get a meeting of the full Board, but might call a meeting of the Executive Committee and bring in any other members who would be available.

As soon as I hear from you I will take whatever steps you advise.

I am enclosing herewith a preliminary announcement of the plans for our China Colleges promotional conference and retreat which is to be held in Poughkeepsie on September 10th and 11th. Whether or not you come to New York for a Fukien meeting on September 9th we do hope that it may be possible for you to join us in Poughkeepsie on the evening of the 10th and the morning of the 11th. The happenings in China make it all the more important that we give time at the beginning of the autumn for earnest and unhurried study of the situation and of the problems which confront us. We hope that you can be in Poughkeepsie if at all possible.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:MP

Encl.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
Foochow, China

Office of the President

October 1, 1937

Dr. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Garside:

On September 25 we sent you the following cable:

"Foochow quiet. Work going well. Students
hundred sixty." Chingjunlin.

We meant to convey to you in this cable three things. First, that Foochow has been quiet. We have had no attacks from the Japanese either from the air or from the coast. Japanese warships have been patrolling along the coast catching Chinese coastal boats and fishing boats from time to time, but have not definitely attempted to land. Japanese aeroplanes pay their casual visits to the city, but have never yet dropped any bombs here. People in Foochow have been rather scared of the possibility of bombing on some occasions, but generally they have behaved themselves very well. The police have conducted practices for safety against possible bombings; hence there has been very good order and a fine spirit among those who stay in the city. Sometime ago, a good many people, particularly women and children, moved to the surrounding villages leaving quite a few shops and houses closed, but they have come back to the city and business conditions are now almost normal. We do not expect any immediate danger or serious military operations here unless the Japanese get so mad that they bomb Foochow even though it is not a military base. It is not likely that we shall have to stop our work in the near future.

Another thing we attempted to report to you was our student enrolment. We stated that we had 160 students. Yesterday was the last day for registration, and the total number is 172. Of this number 46 are women and 126 are men. The enrolment comes almost up to that of last fall which was 174. There are still a number of applications from students who could not return to their colleges in the war zones, but we have refused them admission as we are now in the third week of school for this term and it would be quite difficult to have new students come in after so long a time. We still have a number of old students who could not come on account of difficulties in connection with transportation, and more than three-fifths of the new students who were accepted for admission have not shown up. Had they all come as we expected before the war started, we should have had to use part of the old frame buildings for additional dormitory space.

And then we meant to convey to you the generally fine spirit that has prevailed on the campus since the opening of school. Before the fall semester began we decided to reduce our tuition from \$40 to \$30, so as to lessen the financial burden of the students. The other fees were collec-

OCT 1 1937

ted at the same rate as usual and in advance, although the government advised that board money and tuition fees might be collected in installments. A few students had financial difficulties, but generally speaking they were able to produce the necessary amount of money. The success of this attempt will save us a great deal of trouble during the semester. We are now quite confident that we can go on with the work without much internal interruptions on account of student board or other expenses which might not be easily collected from students after they had registered.

We have already reported to you by letter or by our Weekly Bulletin that all of our faculty members were on the campus before the beginning of the term with the exception of Henry Chen who is in Soochow. We still hope, however, that he will come. Land communication between Fukien and other parts of China is still open, and also people can travel on the foreign boats along the coast of China. We also told you about the special course in War-time Knowledge and the special training, and the precautions which we are making against possible air raids by the Japanese. The faculty realize their especially heavy responsibility at this time and are, therefore, unusually diligent in their work, even though many of them are carrying much heavier loads than ever before.

For a while the Foochow Christian community, as well as the general public, was disturbed by the order of the American Government to the Consul here to evacuate its citizens and to close the Consulate in Foochow. Many people could not understand why the American Government was so ready to obey the threatened orders of Japan while its citizens were residing in a friendly nation. Some of the Christian institutions were threatened with the lack of teaching staff had the missionaries decided to go. Fortunately, all of the missionaries here who have regular work have decided to stay on and only some of the mothers with children are planning to go. It seems quite strange that the isolationists could have so much influence in Washington at the present time. We hope that the traditional American friendship to China will be effectively shown at this time of difficulty in China, for either the implied yielding of the American interest in the Far East or the invoking of the Neutrality Act would not merely mean neutrality for America, but it would operate decidedly in favor of Japan against China, which I sincerely believe is not the intention of the American people. I have the confidence that America will soon exercise her great influence and power for peace in the Far East and throughout the world in general.

The war conditions between Japan and China are, no doubt, being fully reported in the New York papers. The Japanese have used almost all of their standing armies and the majority of their marines and aeroplanes in attacking China during the last two months. It is estimated that there are around 200,000 Japanese soldiers and marines in Shanghai alone. More than 130 warships and a couple hundred aeroplanes have been taking part in the war at Woosung and Shanghai. For a month and a half now they have not gained any advance in the Shanghai region, although they have destroyed a great deal of civilian property and lives. There are more than 250,000 Japanese troops operating in North China, not including those stationed in Manchuria. They have been making some advance on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, the Peiping-Hankow railway, and the Peiping-Suiyuan railway. With the exception of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway no considerable advance of importance has been gained by the Japanese. They have made some advance on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway even into the northern part of Shansi, but they are beginning to meet Central Government

OCT 1 1937

troops who have already begun to drive them back. China now has a nation fully prepared to resist Japan in a long drawn out war. If munition supplies could be regularly forthcoming there is no question but that the Japanese would collapse in the end. Of course we all hope that peace might soon be restored, but this does not depend on the wish of the Chinese and it is not likely that Japan herself would take the proper steps towards peace. It has come to the place now that only a stiff resistance from the Chinese and strong international pressure from the League of Nations or from a few strong powers can accomplish peace, and we sincerely hope that America will see the opportunity of rendering a great service to the peace of the world by exerting her influence in the Far East now in a peaceful way instead of being finally dragged in when others have made a mess of things.

The Chinese people are going through a most wonderful experience. They have never felt such a strength of unity as at the present time. In spite of all that Japanese planes and guns have done to the people in many cities and villages the courage and determination of the Chinese have increased with each bomb that Japan has dropped. Even we Chinese ourselves are quite surprised at the strength and unconquerable power of the Chinese nation. Future Chinese historians will certainly be grateful to the Japanese who have continually insulted and oppressed China until she had to wake up. We have already seen very clearly the beginning of a new day in this country. Christian education is, therefore, facing new opportunities which cannot be compared with any time in the past.

Yours sincerely,

C. J. Lin

P. S. Oct. 2. Henry Chen got in late last night after a six-day trip overland by way of Yenping, so our staff is complete now. Also three old students got in on a boat from Shanghai late yesterday, thus bringing our student enrolment up to 175. The Fukien Government arranged with a British boat to bring about 1000 Fukienese from the Shanghai area.

C. J. L.

10/25
November 5, 1937

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Fairfield

Enclosed herewith is a tentative draft of a suggested appeal letter to that part of our Fukien constituency which should be reached by this type of appeal.

We have divided the names in our Fukien constituency - as in practically all the other Colleges - into three groups:- First, names of individuals who should receive personal cultivation; second, names of donors and prospects who have shown sufficient interest in the Fukien work to indicate the desirability of sending them a mail appeal written specifically from the F.C.U. angle, though mentioning the larger program of which we are a part; third, other Fukien prospects who have never shown any active interest in F.C.U., or who have contributed to other Colleges as well as F.C.U., and who would probably respond more favorably to a general appeal rather than to one that is specifically Fukien. Obviously, the enclosed letter is aimed at our constituency in the second group. It is our plan that those in the third group will receive the general Associated Boards appeal unless you believe they should all be cultivated from the Fukien standpoint.

Will you do two things for us? First, go over this letter critically, amend it as you will - or throw it away altogether and write another letter if that is the best way to tell the story. Second, give us your general views as to where and when this letter should be sent, and more specifically your instructions as to mailing to our Fukien constituency in the Boston area. Subject to such modifications as you may suggest, our general plan is to proceed as follows:-

1. To send this letter immediately to all those in the Boston area, since we understand that our Boston Committee has already been held up to some extent by the lack of such letters as this from the representatives of each of the Colleges and of the united group.
2. Send the letter immediately to each of our Fukien constituency as live in other areas where there is no likelihood of their receiving personal solicitation within the near future.
3. To hold up the mailing of such letters to our Fukien friends in the New York area until somewhat later this month when we should be ready to make a special announcement of the campaign and to begin a united drive on behalf of all the Colleges.

Dr. Fairfield

-2-

[2]
November 5, 1937

4. To consult with Dr. Hutchins and Mr. Keeney in the Chicago area as to their wishes as to sending out a similar appeal there.

I am sending copies of this letter to Mrs. Macmillan and Dr. Warner. We desire Mrs. Macmillan's comments and criticisms both on the general undertaking and more specifically upon its application to the communities within her territory. We need Dr. Warner's suggestions and cooperation as the chairman of our Committee on Promotion.

As soon as we hear from you we will try to get machinery into operation immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

T. A. Gaudin

BAG:MP

Encl.

F. W. W.

November 9, 1937

Mr. John H. Smith
647 West Tenth Street
Northville, Ohio

Dear Mr. Smith:

Letters and cables from Foochow during recent weeks show that despite the war conditions prevailing in China Fukien Christian University is carrying on with approximately normal enrollment. The attached excerpts from recent letters of President Lin give a glimpse of the conditions under which the University is operating and the courageous way in which the staff and student body are going ahead with their work.

Yet, as President Lin points out, the University is facing a very critical financial situation as a result both of the inevitable cutting off of much of the normal income from Chinese sources and also of the greatly increased cost of operating under very abnormal conditions. In order to keep the University functioning this year, additional current funds amounting to a minimum of at least \$15,000 must be secured during the next few weeks. If the present international efforts to find some basis for peace in the Far East are not successful and the struggle continues during the coming months the minimum amount required will be even greater.

Fukien Christian University is one of the group of twelve Christian universities and colleges of China which are now appealing jointly for an emergency fund of \$250,000 to enable them to carry on this year. Approximately one hundred prominent men and women throughout America are giving their active support to this important undertaking as members of a National Emergency Committee. The enclosed folder gives a glimpse of this larger program and need.

We are all deeply stirred by the sacrificial courage both of our American staff members and of their Chinese colleagues on the Fukien staff. Yet even their courage and sacrifice may count for naught unless we here in America share in their labors and dangers by our generous gifts. We know that we can count on your responding to the limit of your ability. A subscription form is enclosed for your use in indicating your gift.

Very sincerely yours,

President Board of Trustees

November 17, 1937

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Fairfield:

We have been marking time awaiting word from the big chief of our Fukien Trustees with reference to our Fukien appeal letter. I understand that your Prudential Committee has been taking a little of your time of late, and that you have not been able to give every minute to the China Colleges as you rightly ought to do.

We have now mailed you a copy of C. J. Lin's letter of October 1st, which gives much fresher information than that contained in the excerpts I attached to the preliminary draft of the appeal letter which I sent you some ten days ago.

We understand that you are getting out from the Boston office the Fukien appeal to all of the New England area. If you wish our New York office to send the letter to some or all of the rest of the country, please send us in due course the draft of the letter as you would like it to go out, and we will put the wheels into operation.

We have now gotten into the mail most of our appeal letters for such of our constituency as do not require special cultivation, and who live outside the cities where active local committees are at work or in process of formation. Of course we do not expect any very large results from this mail appeal alone, but we hope that it will bring in a fairly good return and that it will also help to stimulate the other efforts we are making.

It would be foolish to attempt any prediction as to the course of events either in China or here in America during the weeks just ahead. But it does ~~not~~ seem probable that our opportunities will decrease steadily with the passage of time. People get hardened to any distressing spectacle after a time. Also the economic situation here in America may possibly go from bad to worse unless one of the fair sons of Harvard takes a different attitude toward the favorite whipping boy of the politicians, the American business man.

Cordially,

B.A. Garride

BAG:MP

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**

INCORPORATED 1812

14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

SECRETARIES

ALDEN H. CLARK, D.D.
MISS MABEL E. EMERSON
WYNN C. FAIRFIELD, D.D.

Foreign Department

MEDICAL SECRETARY
MARK H. WARD, M. D.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
HERBERT E. B. CASE

November 26, 1937

ack 12/4

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am reporting to you some sad news which we have received from Foochow within the last few days. On Wednesday we received a cable message as follows:

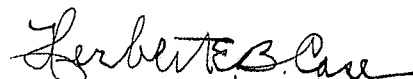
"BEACH DYING NEPHRITIS CANCER SUSPECTED".

On Thanksgiving Day this was followed by the final word:

"BEACH DIED THURSDAY".

We thought that you and the other trustees of Fukien University would want to know about Mr. Beach's passing. Dr. Fairfield will probably talk with you about the matter a little later.

Sincerely yours,



Herbert E. B. Case

HEBC:BCR

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES

NOV 27 1937

JAN 1 1938

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**

INCORPORATED 1812

14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

HAROLD B. BELCHER, TREASURER
FREDERICK A. GASKINS,
ATTORNEY AND ASSISTANT TREASURER
S. EMMA KEITH, ASSISTANT TREASURER

Treasury Department

HARVEY L. MEEKEN
PUBLISHING AND PURCHASING AGENT
EARLE E. SMITH
DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT

Adl 3/31/38

March 25, 1938.

Mr. B. A. Garside, Exec. Sec'y.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Garside:- Trustees Fukien University
re support Eunice Thomas

We have received our Account from the Foochow Mission Treasurer for 1937, and can therefore make out the statement covering the amount due from the Trustees on account of the salary of Miss Eunice Thomas. The account is enclosed herewith.

You will note that this account is for a period of a full year since no semi-annual statement was sent you last fall. I trust you will find it correct and be able to send a check in payment.

Very truly yours,

Harold B. Belcher

Treasurer.

Enc.
HBB/L

*Paid 3/31/38
No 2982
541.79*

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

INCORPORATED 1815

14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

SECRETARY
GENERAL AND
TREASURER
OFFICE

Foreign Department

GENERAL
MANAGER
OFFICE

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 26 1939
JOINT OFFICE

May 11, 1938

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Fairfield:

In accordance with the request you made at the Annual meeting of the Fukien Trustees, we attach hereto a memorandum showing the correspondence and action during the years 1929 and 1930 with reference to the use to be made by Fukien Christian University of its income from the restricted fund from the Harvard-Yenching Institute account.

According to our records and recollection, the Institute never committed itself in any positive action to the viewpoint of Fukien Christian University that this restricted income should be used for the Department of Chinese Studies only to the extent necessary to develop this department equally with the other departments of the University, and that the balance of these restricted funds might be used in other ways. But we understand that this viewpoint was unofficially accepted by the Institute during 1930. The Institute's acceptance of Fukien's annual reports showing this disposition of the income, seems to be direct evidence that, for the last eight years, the Trustees have concurred in this policy.

It seems to me that the strategy which is called for now is for you to discuss informally with Dr. Elisseeff the comments in his report to the Institute last November with reference to his visit to F.C.U. If Dr. Elisseeff accepts, or can be persuaded to accept, the viewpoint set forth in President C.J.Lin's letter of February 6, 1929, and in the minutes of the September 25th, 1929, meeting of the Fukien Executive and Finance Committees, no further action seems called for. If Dr. Elisseeff does not accept this position, then we should have your advice as to what steps seem necessary.

Very sincerely yours

AG:CS
Encl.

May 23, 1938

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Fairfield:

The following cablegram came to hand this morning
from President C. J. Lin:-

"MOVING SHAOWU FARLEY SUTTON RETURN IMPOSSIBLE"

As we all know, Fukien has had an option upon the
Shaowu property, but apparently they are endeavoring to get
away before the Japanese arrive. Whether or not it will be
an advantage to the university can only be told through ex-
perimentation.

We are sending a copy of this cablegram to the
Executive Committee with the statement that a meeting will
be called at the earliest possible moment.

Will you not kindly let us know by return mail
your availability for such a meeting, as it would seem to
us that it is quite necessary to give consideration to this
move, and to what responsibility the university has to the
Farleys and the Suttons.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Evans

CAE/B

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**

INCORPORATED 1812

14 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

HAROLD B. BELCHER, TREASURER
FREDERICK A. GASKINS,
ATTORNEY AND ASSISTANT TREASURER
S. EMMA KEITH, ASSISTANT TREASURER

Treasury Department

HARVEY L. MEEKEN
PUBLISHING AND PURCHASING AGENT
EARLE E. SMITH
DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT

November 17, 1938.

*Taken care of
H.M.*

Mr. B.A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Garside:-

I am enclosing a Special Delivery letter for Theodore Chen, Dean of Fukien Christian University, which came here in my care. I talked with Mr. Chen on the phone a week ago when he was staying over night at the Fairfields' and understood from him that he was heading right back to New York. I figure, therefore, that your office would know best where to forward this letter and so am sending it along. I will appreciate your taking care of it for me.

Very cordially yours,

Harold B. Belcher
Treasurer.

Enc.
HBB/L

December 15, 1938

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
Church Committee for China Relief
105 East 22nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Fairfield:

At the last meeting of the Fukien Board of Trustees, you will recall, an action was taken in regard to a successor for Dr. Beach. This we wish to present to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for their consideration. The action is quoted hereunder:

"VOTED that we reiterate the request to the American Board of Commissioners to consider the appointment of a Professor of Agriculture from America."

I am sending this action on to you for presentation to the American Board, since I understand that you are responsible for items concerning China.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

JIP:VW

"WENSHAN ON TREK"

THE FIRST MOVE FROM FOOCHOW TO INGTAI

When Amoy (coastal city south of Foochow) fell in 1938 the Orlinda Childs Pierce Girls School (Wenshan) was forced to move fifty miles inland to Ingtai, one of our American Board stations. Here we were beautifully located in the Girls' School built for sixty girls into which we had to crowd 300! The second year we were able to put up a temporary building--a two-story building, the top floor of which had no partitions and 100 girls slept in double-decker beds. It had large windows overlooking the river with beautiful mountains and a pagoda across the river.



Girl Scouts, Junior High -- Ingtai Girls' School in the Background.

The life at Ingtai was quite ideal for a school. We were one mile from the town, but also we were located on the main road from Foochow to the city.

AFTER THE FALL OF FOOCHOW IN APRIL, 1941

When Foochow fell all the refugees streamed by on this road and for about ten days it was absolutely impossible to carry on any regular school work. The girls at that time were terribly upset naturally, the younger children weeping and weeping in their rooms; the others worried and distracted kept saying, "Now we have no homes, we don't know where our parents are,-- probably they have been killed, we have no money. What shall we do for the future?" The teachers likewise lost control of themselves and it was difficult to keep up any kind of morale. Because of our fear of being bombed we tried to hold classes out under the trees. We would barely get organized when another group of refugees came along and the girls would tear down the road to find out if there was any news from home. Sometimes these refugees told lurid stories of what had happened, many of which were exaggerated. Another expression the girls kept using was,

"We have no heart to do anything." If we tried to encourage them they became sullen. They said, "Oh, you are a foreigner, you don't understand." My first reaction to this attitude was one of disgust. We had talked about being good sports and they were not showing any sportsmanship spirit at all. Then as I thought about it I realized that they were young girls in their early teens who felt entirely cut off from all security and all family ties.

THE URGE TO START FOR FREE CHINA

The first two or three days after the invasion of Foochow the boys of Foochow College left in large numbers and many of our girls wanted to follow along with their brothers. Because we did not know whether or not Ingtau would be safe the principal allowed the students to go with their brothers and many of them started off with only a small pack of clothes, a little rice in a bag, to hike for ten days over the mountains. Our school announced that it would try to continue its work for a few weeks, and close the term in good form. At the same time we would investigate places to which we could move. Almost daily we had telegrams from the Board of Education telling us to move to this town or that, 300 or 400 miles inland. It was easy for these executives to sit with a map before them and choose places where we could move but quite another proposition to pick up 200 and more girls and transport them and their necessary baggage over mountainous country with absolutely no means of transportation except the backs of coolies.

DURING THE INTERVAL OF WAITING

During the month that we delayed some children got in touch with their families and we were more than glad to have the younger children return to Foochow. Messengers were sent from the parents across the lines to bring their children home and probably 80 to 100 returned to Foochow. Others when they were sent for, said, "We will never be slaves to Japan." Others stubbornly refused all pleas from their families to return. Even twelve year olds would stamp their feet and say, "We will go to Free China." It was naturally very difficult for the school administration to advise these girls because if we assumed the responsibility of taking them inland we might be responsible for them for life and how could we be sure of food and safety? On the other hand, we could not advise them to return to Foochow where we knew they would live in fear and uncertainty. Several of our older girls openly through the newspapers severed their relationship with their parents, because by the second and third week we had heard the names of the leaders of the puppet government. This step would be difficult for American students to take and even more so for Chinese students for whom the family ties are so strong. But as one girl said to me, "I can never claim a disloyal citizen as my father." Under these circumstances we were trying to continue school work.

SCHOOL FOR A WEEK IN A FARM HOUSE

Mary Frances Buckhout McVay and I never knew where we were to have classes for the day. The classes under the trees were most irregular to say the least. It was too hot, "mosquitoey" and the girls could not put their minds to work and several, if they felt like it, would not appear saying that they had misunderstood the location! Finally in desperation we found a small farm house which was cosily located between two high cliffs. Here we felt that airplanes could not find us. One morning as we went to school we saw whole rows of girls carrying desks and chairs coming up in our direction and we found that we were going to have classes in this farm house. At last we had desks and two blackboards which we moved from room to room as needed and some order was restored. I was calmly teaching a class of little seventh graders when all of a sudden everybody shouted, "Airplanes!" Several jumped and ran and I said, "It is perfectly safe to stay here. Those of you who wish may go out to the back under the trees." We listened some more and the sound was not continuous. I went out to investigate and found in the back yard the farmer grinding his wheat between two stone slabs! After that we continued in peace.

SOLDIERS MOVE IN

We had classes there exactly one week when one morning going to school we saw the girls with their desks and chairs streaming down the road in the opposite direction. We asked, "Where are you going now?" And they said, "The soldiers moved in last night." In China soldiers first and students second--and they too had decided that this was a good location. Because of troop movements through Ingtai we had two air raids that following week. In a large city one feels a little more secure because the bombers may not be looking for you. In this small town one had a feeling that she was the most important spot in the landscape. There were no sirens; because we had no telephone system in the town it was only when airplanes were heard that we could escape. There were many, many trees around our buildings and we led the girls in various directions out under the trees far away from the school buildings.

DAILY DIFFICULTIES AND UNCERTAINTIES

The bombing of two other schools in Fukien during the month didn't add to our feeling of security. Naturally we did not know what to expect from day to day and at all odd hours long faculty meetings were held even into late hours of the night. Some teachers felt that we should pick up and move immediately; others tried to be calm and collected. One night after we had gone home and finished a late supper we heard a very alarming rumor that the Japanese were within twenty miles of Ingtai. We tried not to believe it and felt that it couldn't be. Another faculty meeting was held until late that night and we voted to leave the next morning unless we had better news by daybreak. Mary Frances and I were much relieved to find that a torrential rain set in the next

day and it was absolutely impossible to take one step, but the students spent the day packing and we spent the day trying to calm nerves. By night we did have the report that the Japanese had turned back. But we sent our baggage on small sampans up the river, two girls taking bedding and books and essentials together in one bundle. This we did in preparation for another scare, so that we could run empty handed when necessary.



ONE HUNDRED TEN WENSHAN GIRLS
START ON THEIR 300 MILE TREK.

Finally by May 26 we finished our examinations and with one day for closing school, accounts and business, we planned to set out for Shaowu which is about 300 miles inland, where the Fukien Christian University is now located. The night before I had warned the girls that our first day's hike would be long and difficult and that they must not carry anything and that we must start promptly at day-break. Mary Frances and I were up before five and waited for the girls to come. We lived a mile away from them and were not eager to add two miles to our thirty. Five-thirty, six,-- no one had appeared-- so we went down to the school to hurry them along. It is not easy to get 110 girls started promptly on a hike nor is it ever easy

to transport baggage in China. There was great confusion at school as the girls tried to get breakfast, pack their baggage and get 80 load-carriers started. Finally in desperation I blew a whistle. "If anyone is going to go we must start in five minutes,-- I am leaving! All those going to Mintsing must start immediately." We had organized in groups of twenty but in the confusion we said, "Let's get going," and did not bother about our groups. It had been a cool night and the girls foolishly had taken out of their baggage their large winter coats. These they were wearing. Each one had a small bundle of clothes and innumerable cloth handbags, each carried an enameled tooth mug which she was to use for her rice bowl; each girl carried two rolls of rice cooked rather hard and mixed with salt. Many had taken their bamboo poles from their beds to use as canes, and so the line formed.

THE FIRST DAY - 30 MILES

I was horrified to see how much each one was carrying, but it was too late to remonstrate. It was a beautiful, clear day and the first six or seven miles of the hike lay through some of the

most beautiful country I have ever seen. We followed a clear mountain stream through valleys, across small plains. About 9.30 we heard the hum of the inevitable airplane. We knew it could not possibly be looking for us and yet we could not control the flutter of our hearts. I was especially concerned about 30 or 40 girls who were at that moment crossing an open plain, remembering that at another place a row of students had been bombed as they were hiking along. These girls scattered as quickly as possible and we hid under trees and bushes until the plane passed over. Shortly after we heard the thud, thud of bombs dropped at Ing tai, again attacking what they thought were ammunition dumps, actually killing several peasants. By noon we were hot and hungry. This trail being an isolated one, we did not pass many villagers. But



by one o'clock we came to a small farmhouse. I had run ahead to tell the farmer and his wife to prepare hot water for 110 thirsty hikers. Some of us stopped at a lovely spot near a mountain stream and cooled off in the spring. This part of the trail was through quite tropical jungle territory. Here we called the roll and waited for everyone to catch up. Beside Mary Frances and myself there were two men teachers, one leading and one bringing up the rear with a sedan chair. Here one girl begged to go back but naturally we couldn't allow her to return alone. Except for that one girl there were no complaints. We had four children of one family, three families of three children each, and innumerable pairs of sisters. The four brothers in the party added a lot of merriment. The afternoon was spent climbing a high mountain ridge which we had to cross. By five o'clock we had come to a fairly good-sized village where about 90 girls spent the night, four or five sleeping in one bed. There were not many beds so most of them slept on the floor and I am not sure if they were all board floors.

"WALKING IN THE DARK"

Thirty of our best hickers were ahead and when we reached them at five o'clock they wanted to push on to the main town, nine miles away. Mary Frances and I also preferred to reach this town and a foreign house; so we foolishly consented to go along. She led the line and I waited a few minutes. She had not been gone more than ten minutes when one girl fainted and her friends brought her back to the village. She had been so determined to make the trip in one day, but was much too exhausted to attempt it. Mary Frances and I had our load-carrier right with us all the time and in our two small tin boxes (made from kerosene tins) we carried necessary clothing, the medicine kit and \$8,000. (\$400 U.S. currency). As we left this village we came out on a lovely ridge and looked down upon the plain, rosy in the late afternoon sunlight. The trail here was not too difficult but we were not certain which valley to go down. Finally one girl in the distance said, "Here is a sign." Many other students had been over the trail and some boys had put up a few wooden signs. From there we got our second wind and practically ran down the mountainside reaching the foot after seven. It was dusk and we were afraid of losing our way across the plain to the town. When we passed a villager we called, "E Bah, (which means great-uncle) come and help us, lead us across the plain," but the tired farmer coming home from work was not interested in an extra trip across the plain.

So we hiked along inquiring as we went. Soon it got so dark that we could barely see the path and several girls slipped into the paddy fields. The 100 bamboo torches which we had bought for the trip were left behind with the last group whom we had thought would need them the most. The older girls in our group had wisely brought a few candles and a few paper lanterns, but during the long day's trek the paper lanterns had been discarded and all we had were candles. I had tried to buy lanterns or torches in the village, but they used only primitive vegetable oil. We tried to use the candles, but it was impossible to keep them from blowing out. Mary Frances shielded them with her dark glasses and was surprised to find the rims on fire and threw the glasses into the rice fields.

Finally, we came to a cross road and it was too dark to see what direction to go. The girls sank wearily to the ground and a student and I started out to the left to investigate the possibilities. We saw a building where we thought we might find help, but it turned out to be a temple and we didn't have much confidence that the idols could help us. Then we tried the other direction and ran into a stream. Finally we tried the third direction and came to what we thought was a house. We knocked on the door calling loudly "E Bah, E Bah, great-uncle help us!" The girls grabbed me by the arm and pulled me away and said, "This is a rest house for coffins!" (A house where coffins are kept until a propitious day for burial.) They were petrified and so we went back to the group. I, personally, was more afraid of soldiers in that area because we were going toward a town where the Japanese had been expected the week before, and I knew there would be strict martial law. I was afraid if they saw thirty girls in a string coming across the plain they might fire on us.

A MODERN CHINESE MOSES LEADS THE WAY

Just then we did see a big flash light in the distance and as only soldiers are equipped with flash lights I was afraid we were in for it. I told the girls to shout together, "We are students, we are girl students, we are refugees." The flash light came nearer and it turned out to be a kind old farmer. He said, "Why! you have no lights." That was no news to us! He said he would get two paper lanterns in the village and come to our aid. We put our candles into his paper lanterns and started off in high spirits. At every narrow plank bridge he would halt and hold the lantern to light the way across and each time the line stalled for a few minutes the girls would drop to the ground. He kindly took a coat from this girl and a bundle from that and we would pull them up and on we would go. After a half hour the girls said, "Why don't we get there, you said it was not far away?" The farmer said, "You are tired and hungry, and going is slow at night, but it is not far now." So we continued seeing nothing in the darkness, and finally a girl came and grabbed me by the arm and whispered in fright. "He may be a bandit taking us to a bandit camp." I still had confidence in him because of his extremely kind manner with the students, but after we had climbed another hill I began to worry that he was taking us to the wrong place. The schools in this town had likewise scattered to isolated villages and I was afraid he was leading us to a distant village. I said, "Are you taking us to the foreigners?" and he said, "Yes, not far now."

AT LONG LAST WE REACH A MISSION STATION

On and on, until in the darkness there loomed up two basketball goal posts and he said, "See, here is a school," and in our relief we almost hugged the goal post! When we arrived at the mission compound we were taken to the girls school, but it was true this school had moved, so there were no beds and the girls flopped on the floor. Mr. and Mrs. Loren Humphrey of the Methodist Board ran and got hot water and drinking water and revived the youngsters. We roused the cook and cooked soft rice sweetened with red sugar, but this had to be brought to the girls. They couldn't move an inch once they were down. Mary Frances and I who are not known for delicate appetites, found we wanted nothing for supper and couldn't get to bed fast enough. The next morning the other girls arrived and we called the roll at lunch time and not one of our 110 girls was missing or laid up. The last group of about 20 had stayed at a village or rather a tea house two miles from the larger village. At two o'clock in the morning the teacher with them was alarmed by rumors that he had heard that evening before and he got the girls up and with lighted torches they joined the larger group. We had not heard of bandits on this route before, but one of our men teachers who went back to Ingtai the next day was held up by bandits and lost his watch and money. Other boy-students coming that day were relieved of over \$500. We think it was too much to see

80 loads and 110 girls go by the day before and they evidently expected another contingent the following day, so we were glad we did it as one group and did not divide. Two days later the rest of the faculty and families arrived. The blistered feet had been partially healed and we were ready for our next hike.

WE TRAVEL ZIGZAG ON THE HIGHWAY

The next day's trip was only 15 miles and it seemed like mere play after our 30 miles' hike. This was along the regular highway, but the road had been torn up for fear of Japanese invasion; so we zigzagged around big holes. Our second stopping place was a boys' school where there were no foreigners and we found unpleasant "inhabitants." In fact, there were so many in the bedrooms that the girls slept on the porch and some groups slept in the attic. Here the girls had to carry their own water and help cook their own meals. There were only dishes and chopsticks for 30 and so we ate in relays. At this same school there were four other refugee groups waiting for launches to carry them up the river and so the accommodations were far from convenient.

FEEDING AND WASHING THE SCHOOL FAMILY

I'll never forget how difficult it was that night to get 110 girls fed, washed and into bed with only a few small flickering candles and those cost \$2 to \$3. Here we had only two face basins and water carried from the foot of the hill. So many of the students that came with us had not a penny to their name and before leaving Ingtau each of them had spent hours talking with the teachers and begging for an opportunity to go with the school. At that time they promised to do anything that they could to help the school and we had a good opportunity to test their promises.

THE GIRL WITH THE SORE FEET

One girl I was particularly interested in. We knew that she came from a country village and when we were discussing moving she had come and begged to be allowed to go along. She said, "You know I am the only girl in my village to have had an education. If I go back I will be swallowed up by my family of nine and tied down to the farm and it will be worse now under the control of an invader. I cannot stand the thought of giving up. I hope to finish Junior high school and then take a rural high school course to be prepared someday to return to village life to improve it. But I can't go back now. I'll do absolutely anything that needs to be done." When it came time to take the trip she had a very bad case of athlete's foot and could hardly walk from one room to another. I tried to insist that she wait for a later group of teachers but she was so afraid of being left behind that she made the hike of thirty miles on terribly sore feet. The second section of our trip we followed a small stream and the baggage was loaded on small boats. Six or seven girls who were sick with malaria had an opportunity to ride. I tried to find a place for this girl, but there was absolutely no room for her to ride and so I said, "Chang-hui, I'm afraid you will have to walk." That evening when I was washing and treating her feet she said to me, "The other girls asked me why I did not make a fuss

to get a ride today and I replied, that Miss Smith would have given me a ride if she could have possibly planned it." Then she added, "Of course, I could do it, my feet are much better." I said, "It was because of your pluck that I chose you to walk."

WAITING FOR THE LAUNCH TO TAKE US UP MIN RIVER

We had written two or three weeks before for launches to come down the Min River to meet us at this place, but our chances were slim because they had been commandeered by the military and came only part way down the river to Hsin Ko. We were expected to take small sampans from here to the launches, but this lower part of the river was infested with bandits and practically every refugee across this area, between the Japanese and Chinese lines, had been robbed by bandits. It was a beautiful June Sunday and we received a telegram from the governor saying that the best he could do was to give us water police protection on small sampans. Another telegram from a missionary friend said that he thought he could secure a launch for \$2500. We waited hopefully. We planned a baseball game to keep up the morale and evening vespers for sunset. Our baggage--220 pieces--which we had checked and weighed three or four times already arrived on small boats which had come down the stream. We wished to leave the baggage on the boat until the hoped-for launch arrived, but the boat people saw it was too good an opportunity to make money so between lines of students we put the baggage in a store-house. As we were doing this the other groups of refugee students went by us and when asked where they were going, they said, "A launch has come for us." I thought this was a little peculiar because I knew the other groups waiting had not made any effort to secure a launch. Our business manager ran out to the mouth of the stream a mile and a half away and came running back to tell us that our launch had arrived and that other people were getting on. It was too good to be true! Our girls swallowed their supper whole, grabbed their bundles and ran for the launch. For the first time I had discovered that I could borrow a military telephone and telephone long distance to Mr. Bankhardt, in Nanping. I wished him to cancel the \$2500 launch which I was afraid he might send the next day. After a good deal of difficulty I reached him and he said "Nothing doing here. You are very lucky to have a launch there; run and jump on it and God bless you!"

WE GET LEFT

Mary Frances and I went back to pick up our baggage and the 200 lbs. of rice which we had bought for the next day and made a wild dash for the launch. Just barely through the village we met two boys returning and they said, "The launch has gone!" We could not believe our ears and we didn't; so we continued along the path. Soon we met two soldiers and they said, "What are you doing out here this time of night? Don't you know there is strict martial law and you will be shot if you go any further?" When we said we were going to the Wenshan Launch they too said it had departed. For once the speedy Americans were left behind! We just giggled at each other and went back to the house only to find that the principal and the dean had been left behind delayed by the old mother of the dean who on her bound feet could not make the one and a half miles to the launch as quickly as the girls.

WHY THE LAUNCH WAS SENT.

Later we found out that this launch had been sent by the head of the water police because his wife had at one time visited Wenshan and was much impressed with the school and insisted that he help us in our need. The launch had not waited for us because it was so crowded that they could not have taken on another person and in the hurry and excitement they did not realize that they had left behind the leaders of the expedition, all their food and their money! There were, however, teachers with the girls and they arrived at Nanping the next night having fasted all day. But not a word of complaint did we hear. We were left holding the bag with the problem of getting the baggage and the money safely through the bandit area.



Wenshan Girls Boarding a Sampan

SAMPANS TAKE US PAST BANDIT LAIRS

We still could not give up the hope of a launch which would carry us safely through this dangerous area, but one launch for our school was really better luck than we really had any right to expect so we were reconciled finally to piling the baggage on to four sampans. We had two water police guards on each boat and our whole flotilla included fifteen boats filled with other refugees who

Mei-Mei
"Little
Sister"

Being
Fed
By Her
Grand-
mother.



On the
Sampan
on the
way

to
Nan-
ping,
China.

took protection under our guard. Even with this precaution Mary Frances and I still felt a little nervous about the thousands of dollars we had with us, so we hid rolls of money in our curls. Mary Frances had \$500 and I had \$300 in our hair, more in our shoes and in other inconspicuous places on our persons. It was a hot, tiresome day and we covered only 20 miles. That night we arrived at a small town where the launches stop. Military launches brought soldiers and rice down this far and took back up river the refugees free of charge. At each step of the way there was wrangling to do because no boat company is eager to transport heavy baggage for nothing even though under government orders. It was not until about 12 o'clock that night that we had our baggage loaded on to the launch. It had been so hot all day that we decided to treat ourselves to some fruit juices if we could procure it. We found some arbutus fruit and bought an ounce of brown sugar for sixty cents and cooked it in a black kettle. It hardly looked like the red fruit juice we had at home. As we tried to cool it in the river some of the river water splashed over our cups, but we took a chance of dysentery and enjoyed what we thought was good fruit juice. The launch that night was so crowded that we slept on top of the straw matting used for a roof. There was a beautiful moon and it was delightfully cool even though our bed was far from soft.



"LIVING" IN A CHURCH

The next day landed us at Nanping. Here the girls who had been put up in a Methodist Church came to meet us and it was only the best sports among them who were willing to be seen carrying their baggage through the city streets. Nanping has now become the biggest and liveliest city in Fukien. You would be surprised how comfortably you can live in a church building, - two wooden benches put together make quite a comfortable bed, the back of the bench is a good towel and clothes rack. Each girl's baggage was put at the head of her bench and the girls spent their time playing rook, reading, cutting each other's hair or seeing the sights of the town.

The first night we were awakened at 3 a.m. with a "Put, -put, -put," of machine guns at the foot of the hill where we were staying. We thought the Japanese had arrived for sure, but were too weary to do very much about it. We found out the next morning that it had been a mock battle!

From here on refugees were supposed to walk to their destinations. It was only 180 miles to Shaowu where we were going and it took a lot of talking to convince the transportation Bureau that we needed busses and trucks. He insisted that he had no extra cars for us at any price. But finally we secured one truck and one bus for a tremendous price. The only night I stayed awake on the trip was the night before we left Nanping, trying to figure out how to pack 220 pieces of baggage and 90 girls into one bus and one truck. We finally had to leave some girls behind to straggle along day by day on the regular bus line; but we did accommodate about 70 girls. Out of courtesy I call these vehicles busses and trucks! No one in America would recognize them for such! It was a long tiresome day bumping and jogging along the road. One half hour out the radiator broke and every fifteen or twenty minutes we stopped for water. The feed line from the gas tank broke near the end of the trip and they tried to pour the gasoline from bottles into the engine--a bottle-fed engine.

ON THE ELEVENTH DAY WE REACH "HEAVEN" OUR DESTINATION

About 9.30 that night on the eleventh day we reached Shaowu to be met by the Wenshan alumnae. They ushered us to the campus and told us not to worry about the baggage which they efficiently handled. Here we found a brand new house, new beds and electric lights awaiting us. Don't be misled, - the new house was an infirmary built for about ten beds and every conceivable place was filled with single double decker beds, but we had four girls sleep in each one. In that way we squeezed the whole group into this building and they felt that they had reached heaven!

The next night the electric lights which we had enjoyed we found were defective and almost set fire to the house. The university is very proud of its own electric light plant built from a model T Ford engine, but it is impossible to buy wiring and the old wires burned a good section across the ceiling before we noticed it. It would have been a tragedy for sure if all our goods had gone up in smoke after we arrived. This building was only temporarily lent to us, by the University, and we cannot tell how deeply grateful we are to the University for all that they did for us. This fall the school will move into a building which the University is vacating for us. They, themselves, are more than crowded and will have an entering class of 200; so we feel guilty to take even this from them. We have to build two temporary shacks and we don't know whether even those will be adequate. Of course, we could move no equipment; tables, chairs, tubs, nor dishes, so life will be simple to say the least. Many of the girls were working in the agricultural department of the university this summer. They are willing to do anything to earn even a few dollars. Some will have

money sent to them from relatives from other parts of China, but many of them are depending upon the school. The extra expenses of moving and the high cost of living is making it very difficult and yet when you see the spirit of these girls you realize that it is tremendously worth while.



THREE OF THE CLASS OF 1941

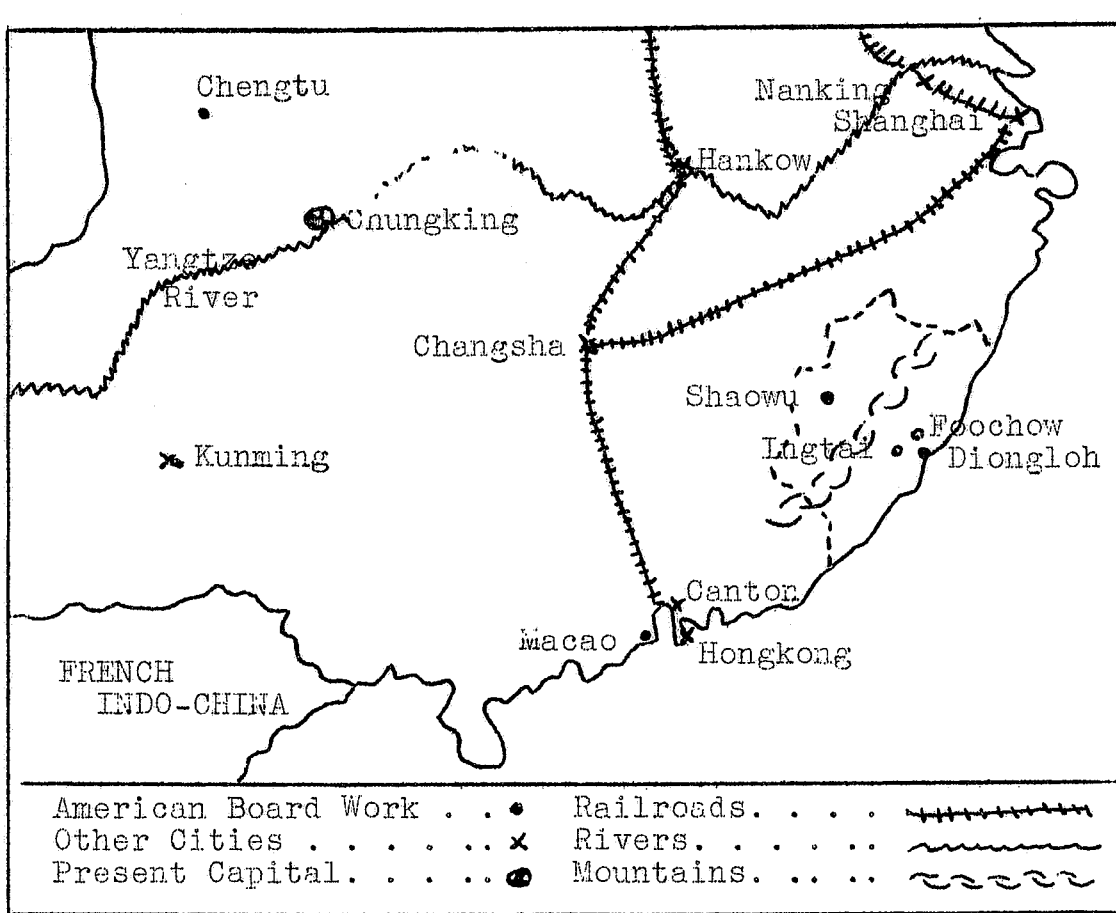
This year's graduating class of 33 is one of the best classes I have ever known at Wenshan. They have exceedingly high academic standing. Three of the girls in this class are so advanced in their English that they devour my Readers Digest whenever it arrives and that is usually considered college material. One girl apologized for keeping the magazine a little longer than usual because she said she was memorizing Alexis Carrel's article on Prayer. They are also a very musical class. Of course, up here at Shaowu they will not have the enjoyment of a piano, but I am sure they will sing. As a group I would say they are the most Christian of any class I have known. For two years now the wealthy girls in the class have anonymously contributed money for the board of two other girls in their class who could not have gone to school without this aid. Just the week before the invasion five of this class were to enter the church. When they were leaving I gave them new English testaments, which I had planned to give when they joined the church.

One of the girls wrote back and said, "When our group reached a certain town we heard that the Japanese were coming there too. We were so scared we threw away everything and ran, but I kept my testament and I read it every day."

In choosing girls to take with us we tried to pick out the future Madame Chiang Kai-Shoks! And I am convinced that some strong leadership will come out of this class, as well as the other fine classes. But oh! the help and encouragement they will need as they face the difficulties ahead.

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SECTIONAL MAP OF CHINA



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