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COLLEGE FILES
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Ginling
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Wu Yi-fang 1939 Jan-Jun

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0479

January 5, 1939

President Yi-fang Wu
Miss Elsie M. Priest
Ginling College
c/o West China Union University
Chengt'u, Szechuan, China

Dear Friends:

This meeting was called largely for the purpose of considering Mrs. Thurston's return to China, but considerable thought was given to Miss Griest's final decision not to return to the New York office. There were genuine and general expressions of regret at this decision, and an informal consideration of the whole matter involved, although no action was taken.

Miss Griest, as you probably know, finds it imperative to remain at home because of pressing duties there. Of course, we miss her greatly here in the office.

The various communications as listed in the minutes were read in detail when thought was given to Mrs. Thurston's return to the field. In view of the unanimous request for her return, action E-122 was taken. We are, therefore, cooperating with Mrs. Thurston in arranging for her return, and it would appear now as though she will be sailing on the "Empress of Japan" February 18th, arriving in Shanghai on March 7th.

A rather peculiar situation has developed regarding Miss Rhodes. You will recall that a case of music belonging to her was sent to China and returned to the States, and is now in storage in our building. We have written to Miss Rhodes informing her of this fact. Later when the question was raised regarding her return to China, Mrs. Sears, Chairman of the Personnel Committee, wrote to her, and after the meeting on December 9th was instructed to write again. Later on, I received a Christmas greeting from Miss Rhodes requesting some knowledge as to the case of music. I telephoned to Mrs. Sears and found that no response to either letter had been received from Miss Rhodes, neither has there been a response to my letter. As a consequence, we are more or less in the air as to what her intentions are and whether she has any inclination to go to China at the present time.

The Board and Committee membership item was referred to Mr. Parker for study, as he has been conducting a similar study for the other colleges. Copies of the minutes are enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
ENC.

0480

ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

January 24, 1939

President Lincoln Dsang
President Y. G. Chen
President Shuming T. Liu
President Wu Yi-fang
Chengt'u, Szechwan
CHINA

Dear Friends:

A number of developments during recent weeks have contributed to my writing of this joint letter.

First of all, we have now reached the time of the year when our New York office always sends you the best forecast we can make as to regular income for the fiscal year which will begin on July 1st next. Mr. Evans is preparing for each of the four universities now in Chengtu a preliminary estimate of assured income for 1939-40 from endowment, mission board grants, and other regular sources. These estimates will probably go forward in the same mail as this letter or at least within the next week.

In the second place, there have been an increasing number of inquiries from every part of our American constituency as to the probable plans of the colleges for 1939-40. When we conducted our emergency campaign for 1937-38, everyone recognized that a fresh and serious emergency existed, and that we were quite justified in making such an appeal. During our current 1938-39 emergency campaign most of our friends are still willing to accept our plea that an emergency exists, and to make contributions on that basis. But there is pretty general agreement that we can not for a third successive year go before our American friends with a plea for gifts for an "emergency". If the disturbed conditions in China are to continue for a prolonged period, as now seems likely, we must assure our American friends that every possible adjustment to these disturbed conditions has been made, and that our Colleges have worked out plans which will enable them to go on for a number of years if necessary on a reasonably sound and economical basis.

In the third place, Dr. Serge Elisseeff made a special trip to New York last week for the purpose of having a full conference with us as to the program of the six universities receiving support from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, in the field of Chinese Cultural Studies. Apparently the Trustees of the Institute feel very strongly that the universities should make very radical adjustments to the present situation. In particular, Dr. Elisseeff raises the question of the extent to which Cheeloo, Nanking, and West China have been able to unite the work they are doing in this field of Chinese Cultural Studies. He states that the Trustees recognize the considerations which made it necessary for these three universities to carry on work that was largely along institutional lines during 1937-38. The Trustees feel, however, that during the current year 1938-39 the three universities should have succeeded in attaining a much larger degree of unity in the work they are doing in Chinese Cultural Studies. And it is their hope that if these three universities remain together on the Chengtu campus during 1939-40 that institutional lines in the field of Chinese Cultural Studies might be largely or wholly eliminated, and that the work to be conducted as a single enterprise, with substantial economies in the matter of number of staff required and number of courses offered.

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January 24, 1939.

In the fourth place, the individual Boards of Trustees and the associated Boards must devote themselves during the next five months to the important and difficult task of passing upon the programs of the individual colleges and of the group as a whole, for the year 1939-40, with special reference to the obligations which the individual Boards and the united group have for providing regular and special support for this work. It now seems obvious that more difficult questions will be raised this spring than at any time during the last decade. We must have full and frank information from each of the Colleges as to their own special situation and problems, as to the adjustments they have made and are planning to make, and as to the reasons why certain other adjustments are not possible at this time.

This letter is written therefore to ask that each of you keep us fully informed during the coming months, both on behalf of your individual institutions and on behalf of the four Colleges as a group, with reference to your plans, program, and financial estimates for 1939-40.

First of all, what are the prospects as to all four of the Colleges remaining on the West China campus for 1939-40? We realize that thus far you have had to live on a month by month basis. Even during the next few months there will be exceeding difficulty in saying definitely whether your college expects to remain in Chengtu or to return to its original campus. You can quite rightly point out that "some sudden change in the military situation in China may necessitate a complete revision of our plans at any moment." All these considerations the groups here in America recognize quite clearly. On the other hand we can not possibly make plans for 1939-40 except on the general assumption that certain work will probably be carried on in certain definite locations.

In the second place, if all four of your colleges are planning to remain in Chengtu during 1939-40 what will be your general policy with regard to the maintenance of institutional lines? How far will separate institutional lines be maintained in the field of administration, including the functions of the presidents, field treasurers, deans, and other major administrative officers? To what extent can some or all of these administrative functions be correlated or amalgamated? How far is it planned to maintain separate institutional lines in the field of instruction? Will different policies be followed in different schools and departments - some being more completely combined than others? How far, and in what departments, can a staff member of one university take into a single class the students of all four of the universities in his own special field? How great a reduction in the total teaching staff can be effected by such combinations? Where reductions are effected will this mean releasing staff members already employed, and if so what legal or moral obligations do we have to the staff members thus released?

In the third place, what would be the policy of the universities with regard to the admission of students? Will Chefoo, Gialing, and Nanking restrict their enrollment to students who come to Chengtu from the areas which these three institutions normally serve in the eastern and northern parts of China? Will West China restrict its enrollment to students coming from the western section of China? Or will some liberty be allowed each student to choose the university in which he or she wishes to enroll, regardless of the area from which he or she comes? How will credit be given where students enrolled in one university do some or all of their work in classes which combine the students from several or all of the institutions?

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January 24, 1939

In the fourth place, how far can the budgets of the four universities be correlated or amalgamated? Must four separate sets of current accounts be kept, with exchange of funds between different institutions where adjustments are necessary? Can there be a pooling of funds and expenditures in some departments of operation and maintenance or of instruction? What economies can be effected as a result of correlation or amalgamation?

In the fifth place, what are your plans with regard to the use of the buildings and equipment of West China Union University? How far will institutional lines be maintained in the use of class rooms, laboratories, dormitories and administrative offices? ~~Have~~ Have the buildings already erected during the past year or now in process of construction made reasonably adequate provision for the physical needs for next year, or is additional construction urgently needed? If any further construction is needed, please send full details, and also indicate what use should be made of such additional buildings after the termination of the present emergency.

If any of the three visiting institutions is planning to transfer some or all of its work either back to its original campus or to some other center outside of Chengtu all of the above questions would still be applicable to such institutions and departments as plan to remain.

The above questions are only a few of the obvious problems which confront us as we consider the work of the four universities for 1939-40. We know that all these questions have been very much in your minds and that you have also been studying many other phases of the ~~the~~ problem which we have not mentioned. You have many problems with which we have no acquaintance whatever. We do not wish to add to the heavy burdens you are already carrying by suggesting some long questionnaire to be filled out. But as you will all recognize, neither our individual Boards of Trustees nor the group as a whole can effectively give you the help you will need next year except as we understand your situation fully, and present it intelligently and with conviction to all of the American friends to whom we must look for the continuation of your support.

We hope that you and your colleagues will have opportunities to discuss such problems as these with the members of our Boards of Trustees who are visiting Chengtu this winter. We hope too that all four of you will be attending the meeting of the presidents of all the Christian Colleges in China which we understand is to be held about the middle of April. At that time the accomplishments and problems of the group of institutions working together in West China will undoubtedly be one of the major topics of discussion.

Here in America everyone is watching with keen interest the progress of the experiment in working together, which our four colleges on the West China campus are conducting. We realize that it was begun under the compulsion of an emergency situation, and that there was no time for long-range planning before you found yourself crowded together on the West China campus, but we believe that the experiment will produce many valuable lessons in cooperation which will prove helpful to the whole program of Christian higher education in China during the years just ahead.

Very sincerely yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:MP

0483

1/26/37
Miss M. C. Hannon

院學理文子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

Dr. Wu *1/26/37* *Wrote Miss Hannon re moral education grad.*
Miss M. C. Hannon, N. C.

院長辦公室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Return to M. C. Hodge

1/23/37 Madras, India
1/23/37 Reached Hongkong
1/24/37 " Shanghai

Miss M. C. Hannon
1/24/37
(17)

Dear Miss Hannon
I received your letter of the 17th and was glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same.
I have not much news to write at present.
I am still in Shanghai and have not yet decided when I will return to America.
I have been thinking of going to the States for some time but have been unable to do so.
I have been very busy with my work here and have not had time to write you more often.
I hope to write you again soon.
With love to all,
Your affectionate friend,
Wu

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JAN 26 1939

W. G. Miller
will
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work

... after her reaction. She has not written to me since July, and I have not written to her before I left for Mexico. I wrote Ruth early in November and asked her to find out if there was any possibility that could be made in order to enable her to continue her work for Linlin. I hope that I shall hear from Ruth soon, and know more of the circumstances that led Miss Priest to make that decision. It seems very important for Linlin to continue the promotional work initiated so well through Miss Priest's kind and efforts. I am glad you have got Mrs. MacMillan to do some work for Linlin, and I am sure you will be thinking of other means, in case Mrs. MacMillan should not be able to give us enough time to do the work adequately.

W. G. Miller
will
to
work

Things are going on very smoothly in College. It seems strange that there are still six ^{weeks} before all of the first sessions. So I am back in time to make plans for the Spring Term. As you know, I am sorry to realize that I shall have to make Chongking about the middle of February for the People's Political Council meeting, and the conference of presidents of Colleges and Universities called by the Association, and the National Educational Conference which will be held in March 1. There will be the Post-Session Conference for all schools in the country expected to attend the National Conference. I am the only one who is disappointed to be absent. The other one is the Far East School, which is in the hands of the Chinese. I hope, Frank Price, W. G. Miller, and I will be able to attend the Conference in March 1.

W. G. Miller
will
to
work

It has been very interesting to meet all the Chinese students in London, Singapore, and elsewhere. The group of students who were here were a real surprise, and I was glad to see them. They were all very well and happy. It is very interesting to see them all together. I have been very busy with my work, but I am glad to be able to tell you about the university here. I am glad to see Mrs. MacMillan's work. She is doing very well. She is very busy with her work. She is very busy with her work. She is very busy with her work.

With the best of wishes to you personally and to the children and the school,

Yours truly,
W. G. Miller

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Su Hua

Chengtú, Szechuan
January 30, 1939

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan
China Colleges Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York New York

Dear Mrs. Macmillan:

When I returned to the College a few days ago, I found your letters of October 11 and November 14 which had arrived a few days previously. Miss Li Dze-djen also gave me your letter of October 7, but I forgot to ask when it arrived. Mail was quite irregular for a time, and during my absence very little American mail came to Chengtu at all. It is just during the last few days that people are getting letters, and we hope that after this mail stoppage, mail will come more regularly by the new route. This morning I received yours of December 2 - Confirmation Copy - the original of which has still not come. I have meant to write a report of my trip to Madras, but have not yet been able to do so, and instead, I am sending you a brief letter today. If this should get good connections at Kunming it ought to reach you in good time.

I am very glad to hear that the Ginling representative of the Christian Association at Smith is so active and interested in us. Your suggestion of having our girls correspond is a very good one, but I am afraid that this mail delay may have cooled the enthusiasm of the Smith girls. One thing we should be careful of in starting such a correspondence - that is, that we do not have too many letters come, because from earlier experience we found out that our girls are rather slow in answering. What I am thinking of doing now is to get several of our girls to write a few letters addressed to Smith girls c/o Miss Alice Lyman. This would save time, since mails are uncertain.

The suggestion of having the Smith students get books for us is indeed splendid and most welcome. I will at once get two or three departments to make out lists, so that the books may not be too thinly scattered among various departments. Right out here we would appreciate books more than anything else, and I wish to thank you or whoever was responsible for this bright suggestion. The books should be sent BOOK POST direct to Chengtu, marked via Kunming. If the Post Office should refuse to send parcels direct to Chengtu, please send to Kunming, c/o American Consulate. There Mrs. Harriet Cogswell Myers will be glad to redirect the parcels.

I wish to thank you for sending me the Associated Boards Bulletin. You certainly put out very attractive and interesting publications and we cannot but help appreciate all that you have been doing for us, and especially for Ginling. It was at Madras I learned from Miss Hodge's letter to Miss Tyler that Miss Griest was unable to return to New York, and that you are carrying on the work for Ginling. I am so disappointed to hear of Miss Griest's decision, for I had been hoping so much that after her vacation and rest, some arrangement might be made to enable her to continue her most valuable service to Ginling. However, for the College, I am thankful you have consented to take on the extra work. I know what a full programme you are carrying for the Associated Boards, and this work for Ginling will make an extra burden for you. Please do not hesitate to write us for any material we may be able to supply. I should mention that we very often get involved in the immediate work from day

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to day, and forget to send things early enough to be of real use. So if you think of anything we should be getting ready for you, I would appreciate it if you would send a reminder. Just now we are making plans for 1939-40 so that we can have the Budget and other materials in your hands before the meeting of the Associated Boards in May.

Now a few words about the trip to Madras. I am very glad that I finally decided to go. The China delegation urged me to be the Delegation Leader and after I got to Madras Mr. Paton and Dr. Mott persuaded me to be Chairman of a Section. And then since I was appointed by the China N.C.C. to be one of the two representatives on the Committee of the International Missionary Council, there were some committee meetings for that also. This filled up my time quite fully, and so I complain that I did not get the chance of visiting in a leisurely way with other delegates, not even with Ginling people, Miss MacKinnon and Miss Tyler.

However, I was told that the China delegation made a very good impression, were said to be well prepared, and that they gave a valuable contribution to the Conference. It seems that our friendliness with the Japanese delegation made a great impression, and many people said we were "magnanimous". On the way I met Alumnae groups at Kunming, Hongkong, Singapore and Manila. It was most heartening to see our girls so loyal to the College, and eager to get all the news of Chengtu and Nanking. Here in Szechuan, and all-Szechuan Post Madras Conference has been planned to start February 1. The other Madras delegates under the leadership of Bishop Ward got here just this morning. They came by the Burma Highway as far as Kunming, and from there by plane to Chengtu. Yesterday at the afternoon English service, I was asked to speak on Madras and China and for the coming three days of the Conference, most of us delegates will be occupied. I returned to Chengtu by way of Chungking and saw Madame Chiang twice. She was very active in giving leadership to the Women's Work, and there were two meetings in which she asked me to participate. About the middle of February I have to go to Chungking again to attend a series of meetings: (1) People's Political Council; (2) Conference of Presidents of Colleges and Principals of Middle Schools; (3) National Educational Conference. So I came back just in time to make plans for the second semester and next school year before going off to Chungking for three weeks.

With best wishes to you, Mrs. Macmillan, in the fine work you are doing.

I remain,
Sincerely yours,

Signed Yi-fang Wu

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INDEXED

February 8, 1939

✓ President Yi-fang Wu
Miss Elsie M. Priest
Ginling College
c/o West China Union University
Chengtou, Szechwan, China

Dear Friends:

There are several items upon which I am supposed to write as growing out of the Executive Committee meeting on January 26th. The first one is the action regarding the new Science Building at Chengtu. Miss Hodge asked Dr. Lebenstine to present the request as he had been at the meeting of the Associated Boards Committee which had given consideration to the request for a science building or more particularly a Chemistry building.

You will note, from the minutes, the action taken by the officials appointed by the cooperating boards of trustees representing the units working at Chengtu. The original request for Ginling was put at \$3,000.00, but, after much discussion on this one single item, Ginling's share was reduced to \$2,000. In view of this consideration, the Executive Committee of Ginling felt it only wise to acquiesce and that the request of \$2,000.00 be appropriated from emergency funds for this purpose, with the understanding, of course, that the building would belong to West China if, and when the visiting universities return to their own campuses.

The Committee studied the emergency needs as approved sometime ago, as received from China. As there seemed to be no immediate prospect of returning to Nanking, that item quite definitely might be applied to the Chemistry Building. It was also felt that other items might be adjusted to produce a saving whereby the \$2,000.00 could be secured without difficulty.

As soon as the other universities approve of the measure, you will be informed as to the next move to be made - probably by cable.

The sale of 321-323 East 114th Street, New York will close the books on one of the sourest mortgage situations with which I have had to deal.

We had originally mortgages totaling \$30,000.00 on two properties which began to slide and went rapidly downward. Taxes were allowed to accumulate and the mortgage moratorium protected the owner and the Union Guaranty Company for a considerable period.

When we took over the books, the Works Progress Administration of the Government furnished men to tear down the property and our first task was to see that the vacant land was properly protected with a fence. With accumulation of nearly \$8,000.00 in back taxes, and with lots in the neighborhood selling at \$1,200.00, you can readily see there is absolutely no chance for us getting out of the picture, and the longer we hold them, the more expensive they become, and we also have a liability. As a result it was decided to sell for \$200.00.

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President Yi-fang Wu
Miss Elsie M. Priest

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I presume that either Miss Hodge or Mrs. Sears will be writing you regarding other items acted upon at that time.

With sincerest regards, I remain

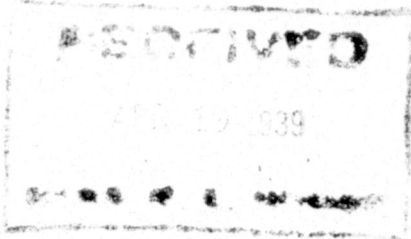
Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

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Ginling College, Chengtu,
March 31, 1939

Dear Miss Hodge,

Your good letter of February 11 was received some days ago, and I wish to thank you very much for explaining to me the actions of the Executive Committee meeting of January 26. In regard to the Chemistry building for the West China Union University, we have taken action to support the plan and to give our share of \$2,000. U.S. Currency. As you wrote, because of the high exchange value of the American dollar, we think it will be possible for Ginling to contribute this much to a building which will facilitate the teaching of science of all the institutions on this campus.

In regard to Ginling students coming to America to study, we shall follow your instructions and send information to you. As for next summer, we do not know at all who may be able to go although several graduates have applied for scholarships. Not only the fact that we have not yet received word if these applications have been granted, but also the difficulty the girls will have in arranging for travel expense, makes it uncertain who will actually sail.

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of the minutes of the West China Executive Committee of our Board, and I wish to write briefly commenting on some of the actions taken.

EC-43. This is a grant from the Council of Higher Education to help the project undertaken jointly by the four Christian institutions here. The most important is the Teacher Training Course. Recently the Ministry of Education has emphasized the training of Middle School teachers, and followed the English system of requiring one year's special training after college graduation. This is to take effect five years ~~after~~ from last summer, but in order to help graduates from Christian institutions to qualify for teaching, we thought it important to open next Fall this fifth year course of normal training. The Education Departments of the four institutions will work together in the management of this Course.

EC-44. This project from the West China Union University to strengthen their Library was worked out when Mr. Fahs was here. We fully support their appeal for funds to make this possible. The only caution that we wish to express at this time is that the money for this should be drawn from special funds and not taken out of the joint campaign funds which ~~is~~ meant to meet the running expenses of the co-operating institutions.

EC-46. The need for providing transportation of freight is stated clearly in the minutes. I wish to add only that this question was given very careful consideration by the Mission representatives as well as representatives from the institutions. We are asked to share now in the cost of the truck. In the future when freight is shipped, it is to be charged according to the tonnage each institution orders.

EC-47 and 48. This proposed Budget for 1939-40 was worked over very carefully by Miss Priest and myself, and we tried to keep the figures as low as possible. In the Current Budget there is a shortage of \$42,715. to be raised in the financial campaign of the Associated Boards. When we analyse the expenditures of the Budget, it becomes clear that the running Budget for the College proper is well within the assured income of the College; but because of the war situation in China and Ginling's increased share in the Associated Board's expenses, there are of necessity emergency items. The following summary will make this clear.

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MAR 31 1940

SUMMARY 1939-1940

Receipts:

Co-operating Boards, etc.	C. 64,047 25
Pledges, contributions and gifts	46,832 00
Student receipts	20,800 00
	<u>131,779 25</u>

→ Amount to be raised before June 30, 1940 *LC* 131,779 25
 Balance 174,494 00

Expenditures:

Administration	
In China	15,648 36
Board of Founders and share in Assoc. Bds	19,800 00
Operation and maintenance (Casualty)	1,300 00
Salaries and instructors	57,586 00
Departmental supplies and expense	4,890 00
Departmental equipment	3,700 00
Library	4,540 00
Boarding Department (Casualty)	10,542 00
Student Service	
Medical service	1,200 00
Appointment committee	300 00
Rural Service Station	15,000 00
Faculty Service	7,000 00
Nanking Program	<u>29,988 08</u>

Chinese C. 174,494 00

Total Requests for Special Funds for the year 1939-1940

1. Advanced Amount needed to balance Budget 1939-40	42,715 29
2. Additional accommodations in College	
a. Studios for Music Department	4,000 00
b. Cottage for staff (additional room)	2,000 00
3. Restoration of salaries to 100%	12,000 00
4. Extraordinary administrative expenses and travel	2,000 00
5. Home Economics Equipment (books, etc.)	2,000 00
6. Social Education Projects	2,000 00
	<u>67,715 29</u>

EC-49 refers to the needs for additional buildings. For Music, the building which was put up at C. 1,200. is big enough only for practice rooms. Miss Sutherland and Mr. Yeh have been teaching in Bishop Ward's house and Miss Graves in a room in our dormitory. This cannot continue, and there is desperate need for two or three studios for teaching. Second, as for staff, we are already crowded in the dormitory now, and with the few additions we expect next Fall, and the increase in the student body, we should manage to have a cottage for some of the Faculty members. As for location, it seems quite easily determined, because the Women's College of West China is developing a group of cottages for faculty members.

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building to serve as dining and living-rooms. It seems very likely that the Woman's College will approve our putting up one cottage which may be turned over to them after we return to Nanking.

EC-50.

We have worked out a joint application together with Woman's College to the British Boxer Indemnity Fund for a grant to start the Home Economics Department. Much emphasis has recently been put on the subject of Home Economics in girls' Middle Schools, so there is a great need for well-trained teachers. When Dr. Cressy was in Chengtu we talked to him about the changed situation and he readily agreed that besides the Home Economics Department at Yenching there was a place for work here, in West China. If our application is fully granted, then the College will not need to provide additional funds. But we put down C\$ 2,000. and it is in case that we get only a partial grant.

EC-51.

We put "social education" because it is a literal translation of a Chinese term. It includes popular education for grown-ups, and elementary education for the illiterate and for those children who have never been in school. The Ministry of Education is paying much attention to this work, and is expecting colleges and schools to take part along certain lines. Since we have a Sociology Department we feel we ought to participate in this worthwhile movement and I intend to apply to the Ministry of Education for funds; even if it does give us a grant, it will likely require the institution to furnish part of the money.

In regard to item 3, Restoration of Salaries, I wish to explain that at present our salaries are paid at 80% which was made possible after the generous gift from the faculty in America. (You may remember that from the beginning of the war until your gifts, our salaries were 60% and 40%). Our group last spring were satisfied because the living costs were much lower here than they had been in Nanking; but costs have soared, and since our normal salary was quite low to begin with, it seems to me we need to consider the needs of the faculty and should try to pay full if at all possible.

EC-52.

Miss Sutherland's furlough is overdue and we feel both for her own health and her parents' sake, she should take furlough this summer. We are going to invite some Chinese teacher to tide over her year away. Miss Sutherland has found a Miss Butler of the Southern Methodist Mission available the fall of 1940, and I am going to approach Miss MacKinnon requesting her Mission to assign her to Ginling. Miss MacKinnon has wished to have a representative on our Faculty and since their work in East China is somewhat limited, I hope their Board will be able to make this appointment.

EC-53.

Miss Vautrin talked to Miss Tyler very thoroughly in regard to her furlough. After careful consideration, we agreed with her that for this period it is best for her to stay another year. However, we have definitely made a condition that she take a good vacation this summer, and that her doctor must approve the postponement of her furlough.

EC-54.

The request that the founders permit Dr. Reeves to extend her furlough term for one more year before retirement was made after careful

* There was no action in the minutes, because I forgot to present it for discussion and not because the Executive Com. did not support this. I should add that the U.S. Govt. is also paying at 80%, but their normal salary scale is higher than at Ginling and the non-discount basis is 40 and ours is 20. (Illustration: at Nanking a normal salary of 100 becomes 20. At Ginling the same normal salary becomes 20 + 64 = 84).

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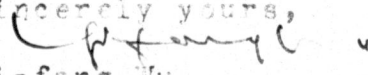
MAR 31 1939

consideration. It was considered from the point of view of the College: we found that the Department needs her in Chengtu, since both Planché Yu and Miss Whitner are in Nanking. Secondly we considered it from the viewpoint of the W.F.M.S. According to their regulation, the retiring age is 67 - two years longer than Gilling's rule. If we followed strictly our rule, Dr. Reeves will leave Gilling this summer, but will go to some Methodist station in Szechwan to work. We have talked with Bishop Ward and it seemed that their Mission might not understand if we retired her now. We are, therefore, requesting your kind consideration to extend her term of service for one year, and we would greatly appreciate it if you could cable us your approval.

Cable

I wish to take this chance to tell you briefly our thinking in regard to your two cables calling me to New York, by June. After I received the first cable I referred it to the Ad Interim Committee and of course asked them to keep this in complete confidence. When we cabled back that I decided to stay in Chengtu, it is because I was away too long last term and too soon after the term started. The students had just come together after being scattered, and on the Staff there were quite a number of junior members and those new to Gilling. So after my return from Lalle the general feeling was that I should stay and work with the faculty in building up the college spirit. Furthermore, after Dr. Cressy's trip here, plans for the closer co-operation among the institutions on the campus have been started. For these two reasons I decided that I had better stay in Chengtu for awhile. After your cabled reply came, I consulted the Committee again and we worked out our ^{second} cable together. So it is not "Western-Chinese modesty" when I said that personal honor and individual benefits to the institutions cannot justify my long absence from the College again. I fully respect your judgment and wished I could accept without any hesitation. But when you know the real situation here and I tell you the specific reasons for my trip to America, we felt there was no way of reaching a final decision. Accordingly, in fact, I was not planning to go to Hongkong because of the situation on the campus. So now what we have decided is this: if I do not have to go to America, I will go to Hongkong; but if I must go to New York, I shall have to cut the Hongkong meeting and try to do so, including here, during the month of April. I am very sorry to appear at the meeting in that situation, but I have been called away from College business and have not concentrated my mind and strength on College affairs. If again I go away for several months only for "personal honor" it may weaken the splendid morale of our faculty who have always to bear extra burdens during my absence. I have been having serious struggle with myself just because I have been called so much to attend to things outside the college, and I conscientiously feel I thus was neglecting my duties as president. I am waiting anxiously for your cable reply. The meeting in Hongkong is on April 17, and likely the presidents should start from Chengtu about April 10.

With best wishes for a successful Founders' Meeting, and personal regards to you,

Sincerely yours,

 Yi-feng Wu

Miss Margaret E. Hodge
 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

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Ginling College, Chengtu,
March 31, 1939
(Received 4-19-39)

Mr. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Garside:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your joint letter to the Presidents, and to thank you for your full presentation of the situation in New York. We are most grateful to you and your associates for the devoted work you have been doing for the China Colleges, and we fully appreciate that your task is getting more difficult when the war situation continues. When Dr. Decker and Dr. Cressy were in Chengtu, in February, they held conferences with us from the four institutions and explained to us the sort of questions that will be put to you by the Foundations and Donors. I am sure when they return to New York they will be able to give you a detailed report of the work in Chengtu, and also the spirit of co-operation among the institutions. I wish now to answer your five questions from the viewpoint of Ginling College.

1. You asked where the four Colleges would be situated for 1939-1940. We, too, agree with you that while we cannot be sure of the future, we should have certain plans in order to carry on. We have considered the possible changes in the war situation, but we felt that aside from air-raids, Chengtu should not be disturbed. We have, therefore, planned on the assumption of two more years' stay here.

2. You asked what will be the general policy with regard to the maintenance of institutional lines. It seems clear to us that the three guest institutions in Chengtu all expect to return to our own campuses when that becomes possible, and there is the host institution that will remain to be the Christian university in this part of the country. It seems, therefore, that we should work for closer co-operation and correlation and not for amalgamation. In regard to administrative economy, I may say that Ginling has been running on a minimum basis. For administrative officers, there is only one registrar, one Chinese secretary who also teaches five hours a week, and one assistant treasurer (under Miss Priest) who is also business manager. As to instructors, Ginling strongly supports close co-operation with other institutions. In fact, we send students to elect courses at Nanking University and West China University, and welcome their students to elect our courses. At present the Heads of the same Departments in various institutions are having conferences, so that in the future there will be more effective arrangement in the offering of courses. For illustration, I may refer to the Chemistry Department. For the spring semester only one Industrial Chemistry course is offered for all the institutions, and it is given jointly by three men from West China, University of Nanking and Ginling, each giving the part that is his special line. In answer to your question whether some faculty may be released because of such combination, and whether we have obligations to those released, I am afraid we have to say that we have obligations to them, for we cannot let them go when the prospect of securing employment elsewhere is very scarce. After leaving Nanking, Ginling reduced its staff greatly, and this year we have had to invite part-time lecturers for some necessary courses. So even when we work out more thorough co-operation, there will be little saving that can be realized in Ginling.

3. With regard to admission of students, we have not paid attention to the locality they are from. However, in Ginling the largest group of students are from Hupeh province. The University of Nanking, after coming to Chengtu, has not admitted new girls, so for the region of Nanking, Ginling is the only institution admitting girls. Last summer when we gave our Entrance tests, we gave them on the same dates

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March 31, 1939

as West China Union University so that the women applicants went to one or other, and there was thus no competition. In the future, the four institutions can easily plan to give their entrance tests on the same dates, and when the candidates come to us personally, we shall explain to them regarding the areas. There is one other natural choice by the students, that is, according to strong departments in the different institutions. Last summer there was not time to work out a common college calendar, and so the opening and closing dates vary greatly between West China University and the two institutions from Nanking. There is the plan now to have a similar calendar for the four institutions for next year. This will enable students from one institution more easily to elect courses from other institutions. For our students taking work in other institutions, we accept the credits they receive there.

4. As for budgets, they follow naturally the answer to your question, number 2. Our aim is clearly to have closer correlation among the four institutions here, but I am afraid it will cause difficulty technically if the institutions do not keep separate sets of accounts for themselves. For joint projects (such as the proposed teacher training course) there is no doubt that only one account will be kept, and one joint committee will administer the funds. But for combined courses or other forms of co-operation, a system of exchange may be worked out, either as mutual exchange of services, or transfer of funds among institutions. In regard to the students of Ginling and the University of Nanking, electing courses in the other institution, I have wished to work out a fair basis of adjustment of funds, and have talked with Miss Priest on this point. The fair basis is to work out the cost of a per student credit. This does take time and needs accurate records, but we are not sure if Miss Priest will be able to attend to this work in addition to all she has to do in the Treasurers' offices of the several institutions.

5. We have considered the building needs for Ginling for next year, and think we should plan to build two or three music teaching studios, and a faculty cottage. This latter will fit in very well with the plans of the Woman's College of West China University to build a series of cottages for Chinese women. When we return to Nanking, they will be glad to have this additional cottage for their women. As for music studios, there are two possibilities: one is for Ginling to put up very inexpensive, temporary building; the other is to work out a more permanent plan with the Music Department of West China University. I have heard from their Music staff that they do hope to have a Music Building in the future, for at present both teaching and practice is being temporarily done in the Education Building.

Our classes are now being held in the four rooms assigned to us in the Baptist Building, and if we may continue to use them, we shall be able to get along, particularly as we hope to have more combined courses offered among the institutions.

A few days ago the Presidents had a conference in regard to your letter, and I am sure that the other presidents will be writing you both about our agreement for close co-operation, and their individual situation. If I think of additional information that we should send you, I will surely try to write you. I am not quite sure yet if I can attend the Hongkong meeting; if not, President Chen will be there, and as a member of our Board will represent us also.

Again, may I express my deep appreciation to you, and assure you of Ginling's full support of your plans?

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yi-fang Wu
Yi-fang Wu

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March 31, 1939

P.S. I am sending you herewith enclosed a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board Executive Committee in Chengtu on March 21. Miss Priest and I have written to Mr. Evans covering the financial matters and here I wish to make only a few remarks.

Since we realize the difficult task you have in raising the emergency campaign year after year, we have tried our best to keep our current budget and the total request as low as possible, and have not included any items which are not likely to be needed within next school year, such as travel back to Nanking or reconditioning of the college buildings. If you turn this year's total of C\$70,000 into U.S. currency you will see the figure is considerably lower than what we asked last year.

With regard to the current budget for Chengtu, it is well within the assured income of the college. If from the total we should count out such items as Nanking program (which includes staff, operation and maintenance, and special program), Rural project in Szechuen, and Board of Founders and share in Associated Boards, the figure then becomes C\$109,706.36. Of course we realize Nanking program is a part of the college, promotional expenses in New York are indispensable, and the rural project is a long time plan of our Sociology Department which was delayed by the war. I merely wished to show by this figure how conscientiously we have tried to present a minimum budget, and we do count the budget as a whole and the shortage to be raised is C\$42,715.19.

As for the other items listed, I should say a few words about "restoration of salaries to 100%". There was no action on this in the minutes; it was because we failed to present the problem to the Executive Committee for discussion and not because the Committee did not support it. The reasons for this request are briefly, the rising cost of living in Chengtu, low basic salary scale in Ginling, and there has been discount since September of 1937.

(Signed) Y. F. Wu

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C O P Y

May 7, 1939

Dear Tutors:

The Central Government has initiated the National Spiritual Mobilization movement. What should we do as a Christian College in order to make this movement have effective results in our college life?

Will you please consider the following questions and be prepared to discuss them at the meeting tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock? If you have other important points to bring up, we shall be glad to have them.

Thanking you for your cooperation and your contribution in working out a program for the college.

Sincerely yours,

Wu Yi-fang

SPIRITUAL MOBILIZATION

1. Considering the special time and conditions are you satisfied with what the college is doing?
2. Are we faculty doing what we should be doing in guiding the students?
3. Are the students doing what is expected of them?
4. If not, where, in particular respects, have the faculty or students failed most?
5. What have we collectively and individually done to meet needs of the country at this time? Have we actually sacrificed anything for this war?
6. What do you think are the reasons for the recent conditions in the college?
7. Make concrete suggestions to improve the present conditions and to guide our future activities.

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Extract of letter from
President Wu Yi-fang, Ginling College, Chengtu, Szechuan, China
May 8, 1939

DESCRIPTION OF AN AIR RAID

At 1:20 this morning we were roused from sound sleep by the shrieking of the siren announcing that Japanese planes were headed this way and were already inside the boundaries of Szechuan. Our college group followed quietly and promptly the rules of action for times like this; all dressed as quickly as they could without any light (all electricity having been turned off when the signal was given). Most of the students and faculty took refuge in two dug-outs near our buildings and a few went farther into the surrounding fields. The night was bright with moonlight, and it seemed impossible that death-dealing planes should come into such beauty. I was spending the night at a home on the campus and walked back to be with the group here. The Chinese pursuit planes kept guard above, but there seemed to be no battle in the air and no bombs fell. The release signal sounded about 4:30.

No sooner were we all in bed again when another signal came, just as the sun was rising and the moon still in sight. At a quarter of six the second release signal came and you can well imagine that everyone was sleepy throughout the day. We are told that no damage was done, for the planes could not locate the city.

We are eager to have you know the meaning of reports you may receive that the schools in Chengtu are being obliged to move. The truth of the matter is that the Educational Commission has ordered the primary and middle schools inside the city wall to move into the country in order to reduce the congestion of population. We are outside the city wall on a spacious campus, so that we make a much less attractive target for bombing planes and are not liable to the high fire risks of the city. Please do not worry, therefore, if you hear repeatedly that schools are being obliged to leave Chengtu, while the four college and university institutions stay on.

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Confirmation Copy

Ginling College, Chengtu, May 8, 1939

Dear Miss Hodge, Dr. Lobenstine,
Mrs. MacMillan, and Miss Griest,

Ever since I sent you the cablegram on May second, I have wanted to write you a letter, but not until to-day could I manage to. However, I trust that the letters I sent you before I went to Hongkong have already reached you and have helped you to understand the situation out here. The whole question was reopened during the Presidents' Meeting in Hongkong, partly because more letters from you were there explaining the importance of the trip, and partly because I thought it might be wise for me to be present at the Associated Boards' meeting. Mrs. New rather wished I could reconsider. So I came back by the earliest possible plane and got here April 27, surprising all the College for I had definitely planned to take a trip to Shanghai after the Hongkong meeting and had not expected to return before May 16. Again I asked the Ad Interim Committee to help me in reconsidering this important question, and I let a few days pass before we were to make the final decision. When I got rested from the trip and went through all the factors involved, I was quite clear in my mind - even before the Ad Interim Committee met - that I should stay. However, when we met I asked others to give their judgment. While all were ready to support me in any decision I might make, their individual preferences tended to the first decision to stay here. So our final decision represented our unanimous opinion. The reasons are briefly:

1. My presence is needed in Chengtu to plan for next year's work in the College, and for co-operation among the institutions here.
2. Conditions in Europe are so uncertain; any big change there would affect the war conditions in China, and the summer months are a critical period.
3. I dread the Clipper trip, for I get air-sick easily, and my physical condition is not quite up to that week's flight. The only possible boat (The Empress of Japan - was already booked full.
4. The task of strengthening the Sister College relationship may be attended to somewhat later when I may have another chance of going to America and staying longer. June and July are the poorest time to do any promotional work for the College, and yet because of the work in Chengtu, I could not stay longer in America. I shall write a personal letter to President Neilson and I hope that with his keen understanding of political situations, he will appreciate the reasons why I cannot take the long trip at this time.
5. In regard to the meeting of the Associated Boards, both Mr. Cressy and Dr. Decker have been to Chengtu so will surely be able to present the conditions here to the meeting. I wish also to ask Miss Ruth Chester to sit in as a Ginling representative for the field. She knows the background of the programme of correlation in East China and also knows the conditions well. So after these considerations there did not seem any need for me to go to attend the Associated Boards' meeting.

I wish to again express my regret that I could not follow your requests in this matter, and I can assure you that it was for what seemed the good of the College that we decided as we have. If the time were not so uncertain and if we had a larger faculty in Chengtu, I would have been glad to come and do my share in your tremendous task in America of promotion for Ginling.

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Before I went to Hongkong the four Presidents in Chengtu received a letter from Mr. Garside enquiring about the conditions of co-operation among the institutions here. He made it very clear that in the financial campaign it was easy to reach the goal for the Emergency, but now when the war drags on there is more difficulty in a campaign year after year as meeting Emergency needs. The four presidents met several times and we have sent replies to Mr. Garside. Here I wish to report briefly on the actual condition of co-operation in Chengtu.

During the year 1937, the University of Nanking, Cheloo, and Ginling came to this campus at different times, seeking shelter from the host during the period of war. So the beginnings of co-operation are different from those of the four institutions in Shanghai which were all away from their own campuses. During this year there has been co-operation in certain ways and other plans are now in progress for even closer co-operation for next school year. When we were at the Hongkong meeting we four Presidents gave a report on the actual lines of co-operation and our further plans. Enclosed I am sending you a copy for your reference. I can tell you there is a fine spirit of co-operation and the heads of various Departments have been conferring on the courses to be offered, so that there will be a more efficient use of faculty and equipment. From the financial point of view, questions may be raised as to the possible saving in personnel through such combination of courses. For Ginling, I may say that we have been running on the very minimum basis and there will be no possibility of reducing the staff. Particularly from the viewpoint of maintaining our academic standard and of having a real exchange of students, we must be offering certain advanced courses in the various departments. And in our planning for next year we are paying attention to the special fields which Ginling should strengthen and where Ginling can render service in training special types of workers. For instance, the Department of Sociology, the Department of Music, the Physical Education Department are where Ginling should place special emphasis. Recently two mission schools have come to ask for two Physical Education teachers for next year, and have expressed their desire to send some graduates to enter their two-year special Physical Education course. The Woman's College of West China has appointed a Committee to talk to us about further co-operation in Physical Education and Music, meaning for more of their students to join our classes wherever possible. We, of course, would be very happy to do whatever we can. The other field which these two colleges have decided to start jointly is the Home Economics Department. While in Nanking we never attempted to start this work, (although many men wanted us to do it), because of the understanding among Christian colleges that the work be done by Yenching. But now the physical conditions of the country are such that there is a definite need in this part of China to have this special subject for women. We shall be meeting a need of the time since the Ministry of Education is emphasizing the teaching of Home Economics in Middle Schools, with the idea of bettering the homes in the community. The Woman's College of West China and Ginling have, therefore, presented a joint request to the Boxer Indemnity Fund for a grant to start this Department. While no one can tell how long we will stay in Chengtu, we are making our plans on the supposition that we may be here for a period of two more years.

I have been busy going to different kinds of meetings, and attending to College business. Quite a few meetings were in connection with the National Spiritual Mobilization Movement. In this connection we are to have a tutors' meeting tonight to develop a programme for our own students,

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It seemed to us that as a Christian institution we ought to do more in getting the real meaning and effective results from such a movement. In the city different public meetings and discussion groups have been held and on Saturday the Women had special meetings and I was asked to speak at two different places. The Women's Committee of the New Life Movement in Chengtu was organized just before I went to Hongkong and at the last meeting last Thursday it was decided to organize First Aid groups to be ready for possible bombing. There is certainly plenty to do, and in fact if I had two or three assistants, I could keep them busy.

The Youth and Religious Movement is arranging for a team of speakers to come here to hold a series of meetings in the near future. The team will consist of Mr. Lautenschlager (Cheloo), Mr. C.C. Liang of the National Y.M.C.A., and our graduate Miss Shao Siu-ling, now at McTyeire. The local Preparation Committee is arranging details. This ought to help our student group here, and we are looking forward to these meetings with interest. The Student Christian group had a S.C.M. all-day retreat on the last Sunday in April. More than a hundred students from Middle School and College attended. The situation was ideal - on the new campus of the Kwang Hwa university a couple miles outside the city. The subject had to do with a Christian student's duty to China at the present time. The Christian students a few weeks ago started a Saturday Night Club, a social evening for all interested students, ending up with a short worship service; so far, these have been strictly social in character but it is hoped soon to turn the group into some sort of active work for war relief in some form. The Five Universities' Field Meet was held last Friday Afternoon and all day Saturday. There was beautiful weather, and the beautiful playing field was an ideal location for the varied sports. There was calculation of which college won, but only individual awards made. I understand from the Physical Education Department that the Ginling girls made a good showing; certainly in the parade, they looked well, for they were the only group in any kind of uniform. The Dormitory Student and Faculty Organization this year comprises many and varied activities; recently the section dealing with religion has started a Sunday school for campus children, and has been busy purchasing palm fibre hassocks, books, etc. Their budget was very moderate and was raised quickly by faculty contributions.

Early this morning we were roused from sound sleep by the shrieking of the siren announcing that the Japanese planes were headed this way, and already inside the boundaries of Szechwan. That was at 1:20, and while everyone quickly dressed, all electricity was turned off, making the dressing process a little difficult. Most of the students and faculty made for the two dugouts at the back, but some sought shelter in the country. There was a brilliant moon, and it seemed impossible that planes might come dealing death. I was spending the night at a home on the campus and walked back to be with the group here. Nothing happened except the Chinese pursuit planes keeping guard above. The release came about 4:30. Everyone went back to bed, and were scarcely there when the siren went again, about 5 a.m. with the moon and the sun in competition. We were released about a quarter to six, and all day everyone was sleepy. It seems no damage was done - for the planes could not locate this city.

With personal regards to each of you, and best wishes for a successful Founders' Meeting,

Sincerely yours,



Yi-fang Wu

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May 20, 1939

Dear President Wu:

Let me acknowledge with thanks your letter of March 31st, in which you set forth very fully and thoughtfully the situation which Ginling and the other Colleges on the West China campus are facing as they deal with the problems of cooperation.

We have shared your letter, together with the responses of the other Presidents, with the members of the Associated Boards Committee on Staff and Curriculum and the Executive Committee. A review of the matter will also be presented at the Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards a fortnight hence. We are counting on having Mr. Cressy with us at that time to give us first-hand information. Dr. Decker and Dr. Arnup will also be back, and can share with us the information and observations which they are bringing back from their latest trip to China.

As I read your letter, it seems to me that all of you who are working together on the West China campus have gone about as far in the direction of cooperation as has been possible up to the present time. It is obviously impracticable to work out all the details of any long-range program just at this time when conditions are so uncertain and are changing so rapidly. Perhaps our wisest course is to think through several alternative programs, any one of which can be followed as the developing situation may demand.

With all good wishes for you and your colleagues on the Ginling staff, I am

Very sincerely yours,

B A GARSIDE

Dr. Wu Yi-fang
Ginling College
c/o West China Union University
Chengtu, Szechwan, CHINA

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GINLING COLLEGE, May 22, 1939

Mrs. T.D. MacMillan,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. MacMillan,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of April 27, 28, with the copy of Miss Mossman's letter to you, and to thank you for sending me a copy of Freshman Month and other publicity material you have sent out for Ginling. You certainly have been busy in keeping Ginling before her friends. Lately Miss Kirk has been very busy with her own teaching so has not been able to send you regular news. After Miss Lillian Kirk arrives, we shall ask her to report more regularly on the interesting activities in College.

In regard to Miss Tsü Yu-dji, I wish to thank you very much for your efforts in securing help for her at such a late date. I was rather disappointed at not hearing from Miss Mossman for so long; and furthermore Miss Tsü said she would rather not go abroad to study this year. So those things rather delayed me in writing you any definite word about Miss Tsü going to America. Now since Miss Sweeney and you are to work so hard to secure help, I certainly understand we must have definite word, and so I have included the three words in a cable to New York: "Tsüyudji not coming." Another reason that made me so uncertain was in regard to a substitute, that is, Ju Suen-i. When I wrote to Miss Mossman, I made the proposition that if Miss Tsü could not go to America, we would like to send Miss Wu. However, there is urgent need in our Rural Service Station for her to stay for the coming year, and I could not be sure which was the wiser course to take, whether to meet the immediate need, or to have her trained to render larger service for the future. That Miss Wu is eager to go is shown by the fact that she herself has asked some of her own friends to help her obtain scholarships in America for next autumn. Now Miss Wu is in Chengtu having a minor operation. I shall write to you after a further conference with her.

With regard to other Ginling graduates going to America this year, I may say that Wu Mou-i has written me that she has accepted the scholarship at Radcliffe, and expects to sail in August. Hwang Dzün-mei is definitely planning to go to Ann Arbor. Gao Ren-ying is very anxious to go abroad and most likely she is going with the help of Y.W.C.A. but I have not had the final word from her yet. I wish to ask for your co-operation in regard to something concerning Wu Mou-i. She was, you may remember, the heroine of the Ginling movie. We have not told you how the publicity of that movie made her suffer very much. When she consented to act, she thought it was just an informal movie for Smith College, and in her loyalty to the College, she agreed to carry it through, although she never liked doing it. During the process of filming, she gave much time, and in a way, it might have been partly responsible for her weakened condition which prevented her going that summer to Ann Arbor as the Barbour Scholar. Then, as the movie was used so widely as a publicity means for the College both in America and in China, she was very embarrassed and shed many tears. I feel that Ginling owes it to her not to embarrass her further by connecting her personally with the film. The Chinese attitude and reaction may be hard for American

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audiences to understand, but you have been in China and know Chinese psychology, so I am asking your help in protecting Miss Wu.

Air-raid precautions and relief measures have been recently organized throughout the city of Chengtu. The five universities asked for 150 student volunteers to join the First -Aid Course, an intensive training lasting for two hours a night for six nights, with a practical try-out after that. Fifteen of our students joined for this course. This means that in a certain district around and including this campus, these students in groups will be called upon to render aid. The same week, Ginling (and other places on the campus) made quantities of bandages; the group met from 9 to 10 each night in our dining-room, and there we worked and chatted and enjoyed the group activity. About twenty-five faculty and students were on hand each night for this project.

I spoke in my last letter that we expected the "Team" of Youth and Religion workers here. It was unfortunate that the preparation committee here did not announce the dates of these meetings much earlier, for in the week when there were meetings Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights, there were also air-raid first-aid practice, special Glee Club practices for a concert coming soon, and the like. These conflicting interests did adjust somewhat, but it meant that there were too many distractions for the students, and they felt they could not attend as regularly as they wished. However, many of our students were greatly helped, and faculty too, for Dr. Leutenschlager gave a splendid challenge to the Christian way of life.

On Friday night the Women's College of West China Union University had its Senior Banquet on Friday night, and I gave the main toast, "Crown of Conquest". On the afternoon of May 30, Ginling is joining with Woman's College in a reception given to all graduating women of the five universities. On June 10 comes the Music Department concert. Posture Week begins to-day and goes on to June 3rd, to be concluded with an Indoor Demonstration on June 3rd. The Dance Drama given by the Physical Education Department will come June 30, and July 1. It is probable that Baccalaureate will come July 23rd, and Commencement on July 25th; these last two may be in co-operation with the University of Nanking. There are besides some graduating recitals for music majors, Senior Class Night, college farewell party for the graduating class, etc. So you see we are looking forward to the end of the semester though actually we are just getting in mid-semester grades this week.

We have received letters of enquiry from Shanghai, Hongkong, cities in Hunan, about dates of Entrance Tests. We shall give tests in such cities in June, but the tests for people in Chengtu and Chungking will be given later, after the provincial exams. are over, most likely in July.

With the best of wishes to you,

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu

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Letter written by President Wu Yi-fang to Mrs. Macmillan. Mailed in Chengtu May 22, 1939.

Chengtu May 22, 1939

Dear Mrs. Macmillan:

Air raid precautions and relief measures have been recently organized throughout the city of Chengtu. The five universities asked for 150 student volunteers to join the First Aid Course, an intensive training lasting for two hours a night for six nights, with a practical try-out after that. Fifteen of our students joined for this course. This means that in a certain district around and including this campus, these students in groups will be called upon to render aid. The same week, Ginling (and other places on the campus) made quantities of bandages; the groups met from 9 to 10 each night in our dining-room and there we worked and chatted and enjoyed the group activity. About twenty-five faculty and students were on hand each night for this project.

I spoke in my last letter that we expected the "Team" of Youth and Religion workers here. It was unfortunate that the preparation committee here did not announce the dates of these meetings much earlier, for in the week when there were recitals Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights, there were also air raid first aid practice, special Glee Club practices for a concert coming soon, and the like. These conflicting interests did adjust somewhat, but it meant that there were too many distractions for the students, and they felt they could not attend regularly as they wished. However, many of our students were greatly helped, and faculty, too, for Dr. Lautenschlager gave a splendid challenge to the Christian way of life.

On Friday night the Women's College of West China Union University had its Senior banquet, and I gave the main toast, "Crown of Conquest". On the afternoon of May 30, Ginling is joining with Woman's College in a reception given to all graduating women of the five institutions. On June 10 comes the Music Department concert. Posture Week begins today and goes on to June 3rd, to be concluded with an Indoor Demonstration on June 3. The Dance Drama given by the Physical Education Department will come June 30 and July 1. It is probable that Baccalaureate will come July 23rd, and Commencement on July 25th; these last two may be in cooperation with the University of Nanking. There are besides some graduating recitals for music majors Senior Class Night, college farewell party for the graduating class, etc. So you see we are looking forward to the end of the semester though actually we are just getting in mid-semester grades this week.

We have received letters of inquiry from Shanghai, Hongkong, cities in Hunan, about dates of Entrance Tests. We shall give tests in such cities in June, but the tests for people in Chengtu and Chungking will be given later, after the provincial examinations are over, most likely in July.

Could you please find out the date of opening of Westminster Choir School where Mrs. Yeh is going?

/s/ Wu Yi-fang

COPY OF LETTER FROM PRESIDENT WU YI-PANG TO MRS. MABEL RHEAD, WRITTEN IN
CHENGTU, JUNE 10, 1939

Dear Mrs. Rhead:

We were very happy to receive a cable from New York giving us the glad news that you were very eager to return. I cannot tell you in words how much I appreciate your desire to help us even at this time of war. I showed your letter to Catharine and Stella and we all wished to cable, "Come at once." You do not need any expression from us how Ginling will always welcome your return. If the war had not broken out I am sure we would have long ago arranged for your return to Nanking after you finished your term in Ann Arbor. But this terrible war came to interfere with everything, national, institutional and personal. So we were forced to face the actual situation and reason out what was the advisable thing to do both for you personally and for Ginling. I then regretted that I had not written to you earlier about the conditions of the music department in Chengtu and in regard to the actual conditions of travel to Chengtu. In sending the cable we decided on the following message, "Gladly welcome Rhead if after facing hard travel, poor equipment and possible emergency her judgment confirms desire." What we meant this sentence to convey is briefly this, we greatly appreciate your genuine desire to return in spite of war conditions and there is no doubt of the hearty welcome at Ginling for your return at any time but we wish to point out the great difference between Nanking and Chengtu and wished that you might consider them objectively before you would make the final decision. I especially remember how you depended on your intuition in making the right judgment in your several big issues so I am ready to leave it to you to decide and I shall support any decision that you may make. For instance, your final decision in the spring of 1937 certainly turned out to be the best for every party concerned, yourself, the University of Michigan, and Ginling. So I shall trust your intuition again.

The difficult part of travel is from Kunming to Chengtu. If you can fly then it is only three or four hours in the air and that is the way most women missionaries and quite a number of others are using in travelling between the two cities. If you should not wish to fly, then the only alternative is to travel on the bus or mission truck. The better arrangement is by the mission truck because the buses are always crowded and very uncomfortable. It is about a three to four day trip between Kunming and Kweiyang and two to three days between Kweiyang and Chungking and two days between Chungking and Chengtu. If you are coming to Chengtu, I would strongly advise against travelling overland, but would advise you to come by airplane. From Hongkong to Haiphong it is a two day crossing and sometimes the sea may be rough. From Haiphong to Kunming, the French Railway has a slow and a fast train. The fast train takes a day and night to cover the journey and the slow train takes three days travelling only by day. This part of the journey is not so difficult and it often happens that you may find people to travel with who can help.

In regard to equipment our Music Department has now five upright pianos and two baby organs. All the five pianos are second-hand and only one is fairly new. We have no teaching studios and Miss Sutherland and even the piano teachers of West China Music Department do the teaching in private homes. Catharine was fortunate to be permitted to use the piano in Elsie Priest's home which belonged to Mrs. Ward. Since the single women that room in that house work in offices in the daytime we hope again to be given this privilege again. The pianos in the West China Music Department are also fairly old so for upright pianos there is not a real good one on this whole campus. In the College dormitory we are quite crowded so if you come we shall arrange for you to board with

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JUN 10 1939

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some family on the campus. Florence Kirk roomed with a Canadian family last autumn and her sister now is boarding there and this may be the best we can arrange for you and a few others of our faculty. The climate here is milder than in Nanking and there is hardly any snow in winter. The homes use stoves and I think are quite comfortable. In the dormitory last winter we had one stove for the student dining-room which also served as student-hall in the evenings. In our bedrooms we used charcoal burners and it was quite enough to keep the rooms comfortable.

The war situation is the hardest for anyone to tell about beforehand. Of one thing we feel sure and that is that the Japanese army will never attempt coming to Chengtu so the only possible danger is from the air. The enemy planes have visited Chengtu only twice last November and dropped bombs on the air field but after the repeated and serious bombings of Chungking, people are inclined to think that Chengtu may not be left alone. Since the West China campus is extensive, outside the city wall and bordering on open fields, the four institutions are not planning to move. The faculty and students go into dugouts or scatter into the fields during an alarm to prevent possible loss of life if there should be bombing. Occasionally during the full moon, air raid alarms may be sounded after midnight as on May 7th. So anyone living here should definitely be prepared for such periods of strain. The air base of the Japanese is still too far away for them to make frequent visits and the weather conditions give a natural protection to this city through most of the year, for it is cloudy which makes it difficult to locate the city from the air. If the Japanese are successful in taking Ichang and can establish an air base there, it will cut short their flying distance by one hour. We hear that the Chinese air force is being strengthened and so the Japanese bombers may be discouraged from taking such long trips. All this indicates how little we are able to tell about what may come in the future, and it may turn out that we shall be able to carry on without interruption for another year. I feel very helpless to give friends in America any definite forecast and this is one of the main reasons for my turning to you and to your own judgment for the final decision. In the cable from New York it was mentioned that if now it is too late for you to arrange arrival for the fall term it may be possible for you to arrive after mid-year. So now we are trying to seek a part-time helper from the music staff of West China University for advanced piano students and Hu Shih-tsang will take care of the rest. This year the staff have been very busy, but next autumn they may have spare time because the school for Canadian children and the Canadian Mission School for Girls has moved into the country and may not return to Chengtu. If you should decide to come by February we shall do our best to carry on for one term.

In conclusion I wish to express again our deep appreciation for your eagerness to serve Ginling in spite of war difficulties and at the same time our earnest hope is that you will use your keen mind to face the situation and not merely follow your genuine sentiment. Whether it is now or in the future, we do expect your return to Ginling and count it a great contribution to the College as well as promoting appreciation of real music and we shall do our best to provide the most favorable environment possible under the circumstances.

Yours most affectionately,

s/ Yi-fang Wu

YFW/K

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Ginling College,
Chengtu, Szechwan,
June 10, 1939.

Mrs. F. O. Macmillan,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York,
New York.

Recd U.S. June 20, 39

Dear Mrs. Macmillan,-

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 26th which gave the credentials of Miss Leland. I have glanced over them and she certainly seems to be a well-qualified person for our need and I am sorry she has declined our invitation. I wonder if the part of our cable, "adaptable to emergencies" frightened her. Miss Sutherland and I considered very carefully before sending our cable reply and it was because of actual cases where people just could not stand air raids that we felt it better to have Miss Leland face the question before she came out. You may remember that last November the Japanese planes visited Chengtu twice although they bombed only the air field and did not disturb the city. However, after the Japanese recent effort of bombing Chungking so seriously, it is thought quite likely that they would not leave Chengtu alone. Right now on the campus several committees on air raid precaution measures have been working for protection of students and valuable equipment. All this is to be ready for possible raids and avoid any unnecessary casualties. Right now we have become so accustomed to such things, a newcomer from America may find it difficult to put up with unless it is preceded beforehand. I do think, Mrs. Macmillan, will understand the situation and the reasons that will be a caution. We appreciate, just the same, the trouble she has spent in securing Miss Leland. We are glad to hear of her qualifications so if we should need an additional candidate for our return to working we may be able to approach her again.

On June 10th we are in a very difficult position, we feel the need in China. Gladly welcome Mrs. Macmillan's offer, but our situation, possible emergency and judgment still control. By the first sentence we meant to tell you that we shall try to find teachers in China to fill the need in the music department during the fall term. It is now so late in the year that it will be impossible for you to find another candidate. Furthermore, if Mrs. Macmillan is coming after the mid-year we certainly do not wish to have her come out just for a term. We considered very thoroughly before deciding upon the cable message. There were two conflicting desires and we found it extremely difficult to make the decision here. On the one hand, we of course would like to have Mrs. Macmillan as soon as she is ready to come and especially during this time when Catherine will be so thorough and interest in music is high in West China. On the other hand, we wish to be able to give her service in China under favorable conditions so as to insure some years of her service to Ginling and then to try to bring it to a full circle on our own campus in America. When we tried to look at the situation from Mrs. Macmillan's viewpoint, we understood readily that she might not be able to see how a new teacher might be coming and not she herself. So we decided to express through the cable our hearty welcome for her return and also our appreciation for her desire to come. But in addition, we wished her to face the fact of difficult travel, poor finances and possible emergency during this period. If she still thinks that she wants to take the chance offered, we of course, would be very glad to do our utmost to arrange the best we can for her service here in Chengtu. I am writing to her directly and Mrs. Macmillan has finished the cable message.

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As for a substitute for Mrs. Yeh in voice teaching, I am glad to tell you that there is a very good candidate coming to Cheatsu. Her husband will be on the faculty of the University of Nanking for some research problems for a year. She is a graduate from the National Musical Conservatory in Shanghai and has received further training in America during the last two years so she will be a very good substitute for a year when Mrs. Yeh is doing her study.

Just after I wrote to you the last time Yu Shwen-i came and reported to me that Dr. F. C. Hsu and Dr. Werner had secured a full scholarship for her and she will spend part time on Religious Education at the Biblical Seminary and part time on social work. As I told you before, we needed her for our rural project during the next year but at the same time, if we look in to the large field for women in doing rural service we find a tremendous need for well-trained leaders. The earlier some of our graduates receive this training the better the opportunity for our College to have a share in this new field. She is planning to sail with Hwang Jen-mei, probably on the Empress of Japan leaving Shanghai September 5th. Tsu Yu-dje is expected to come to this part of the country some time in July and I hope to have a very thorough talk with her in regard to her future training. I am very sorry that she did not find it possible to go abroad this year and that Miss Roseman was not able to secure a scholarship for her. So for the class for 1940-41 we shall have them made very early in order to give our good friends in America plenty of time to apply for scholarships.

This evening our music department is giving the student recital and it will be the first time that our music students will give a program by themselves. All the tickets have gone very quickly and Miss Sutherland is afraid that the West China Auditorium may not be large enough for all that wish to come. A few weeks ago when the West China Music Department gave their public recital, they gave it on two successive days. Thursday evening the Live University English Club presented a very interesting program. Miss Kirk is the advisor for the dramatic section of the club and she coached the play, "The Prince who was a Pinner." It was very well presented and much appreciated by the audience. It happened that all the women students that took part in the program were from Ningling, and this I did very well. The University of Nanking and Ginling are planning a joint Baccalaureate and Commencement on July 23rd and July 24th. West China University and Cheeloo are closing early and their commencement comes on June 30th.

As for the College calendar for next year, the four Presidents have considered it and tentatively decided on September 1st as the opening date. I said tentatively because the Minister of Education has not yet issued the official school calendar for next year which we usually try to follow in a general way.

Will you please have a copy made of this and send it to Miss Chester. You were sick in our clinic during the early days of June and now I am anxious to hear of the results of the meeting of the Associated Boards and the Ginling Board. I hope that you will be able to spend your vacation here this summer.

Sincerely yours,

YH/k

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II Story of the Bombing of Chengtu, 11 June 1939 (continued)

HOW GINLING TOOK IT.

(from President Wu Yi-fang, Chengtu, 12 June 1939 -- received in New York 29 June)

Our cable will have told you that we came out of the first bombing of Chengtu all safe and well at Ginling. The first air alarm was sounded about 6:25 p.m. just after our supper. Those of our students that were on the first-aid teams went at once to their places of assembly. These teams were trained and organized under the leadership of the medical doctors on this campus after the bombing of Chungking. After these people left our dormitory, some of the rest went to the shelter dug-out in our back yard and some waited on the ground floor of our dormitory for the second signal, because the dug-out is very near and sometimes the first and second signals may be quite a time apart. At supper I had suddenly remembered that the next day was June 12th, and I wanted to send a cable to President Neilson, so I was just working with Miss Spicer on the message, and we had just about finished, when we heard bombs falling and machine-gunning not far from us. We then scattered from the social room to corners of comparative safety. The whole thing was over in a few seconds, and then we all went to the dug-out, for occasionally the enemy planes come back again. As soon as the release signal was sounded, we went to the headquarters of this campus for information, and then we found that three bombs had been dropped on this campus.

One bomb fell near the river bank, not far from the Methodist Compound. President Chen's house (formerly the Chapmans') and Dr. Liljestrand's house were so badly shaken that the ceiling fell down and furniture was thrown about. The back porch of President Chen's house also fell down, and he had a tumble, but fortunately he was not hurt. Miss Pang that had cuts on her head, and Mother Chen had some scratches, too. Dr. Liljestrand also had glass cuts on her arm. Her former servants' quarters where Lu Shi-pin, our graduate, and her mother are staying, was shaken down completely, and they escaped from the building just in time. Even Bishop Hard's house was shaken, glasses broken and plaster from the ceiling fell down. One woman student from West China Union University was with Miss Lu, and, when coming out of the house, her head was hit either by shrapnel or machine-gun bullet, and she could not be saved. A Shoolco woman student was there also, and got some deep cuts on the feet.

Another bomb fell on the former Baptist dormitory which is now being used by the faculty of the Central Medical and Dental College. Fortunately, the bomb exploded by touching a tree in the yard, and only one corner of the compound was damaged and three persons, two servants and one staff member, were slightly wounded. A third bomb was dropped on the lawn in front of the library and did not explode. Then we could see two fires in the city, one much larger than the other, and they kept burning until almost dawn. Thus far, the University of Nanking have found out that one of the assistants, living in the city, was killed by the falling of a building.

The first-aid teams and quite a number of the foreigners of the campus helped in the bringing in of wounded, mostly from the vicinity of the new south gate. Our faculty and staff, headed by William Kirk, took turns in helping the doctors take care of them. Some had only minor wounds, but quite a few were very seriously wounded and by this morning seven had died. The real estimate I have heard is that a total of eighty were cared for. While shifts of our group were helping there, the rest were busy rolling bandages, and cutting gauze, and we also helped by the sending of boiled water and soft rice. The doctor told me that soft rice helped a great deal to sustain the wounded after a night. Most of them have now been cared to the hospital.

After this experience, we came very suddenly without a second warning, we shall be better organized and prepared for possible raids in the future. When I was in England, and in understanding with our New York office, particularly in regard to our foreign staff, that I have to not send word of any emergency, it would mean that we are safe and not to repeat the understanding that "No news is good news."

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II Story of the Bombing of Chengtu, 11 June 1939 (continued)

GINLING GOES FORWARD (From President Wu Yi-fang, Chengtu, 19 June 1939 - received New York Office 29 June 1939)

We resumed regular classes from Tuesday, June 13 the second day after the bombing! and our whole faculty have been splendid and calm in attending to the regular college work. The two Music major students gave their graduation recitals on Friday and Saturday evenings, and both did very well in spite of the upset week before. The big question of College policy was first considered by the Ad Interim Committee and later by the whole faculty. It was very clear to us that we should carry on, right here on this campus, and finish the term's work. One minor change we made was to shorten the term by one week of instruction and cut the examination week by two days. It will mean that the school will be closed ten days earlier than originally planned. This was partly because the summer vacation is very short and partly because the University of Nanjing had made the suggestion, and, with our exchange of courses, it is much better for the two institutions to keep the same calendar.

You may have heard that immediately after the bombing, West China Union University decided to let their students go home, with the exception of seniors. This is because they had finished their class work for the term and the families of many students wanted them to return to their homes. The seniors are taking their graduating examinations now and will have their commencement soon. The difference between West China and Ginling is that their students are practically all from Szechuan and our students are mostly from other provinces, and only a small number have homes to go to anyway.

In Saturday morning, the University's Joint Council had a meeting to consider the policy for the next school year and the decision was to plan to carry on as usual on this campus. Most people feel that after the summer months the weather conditions of Chengtu form a natural protection and there can be only occasional raids. The main factor is that university work depends upon books and equipment and it will be very difficult to find any suitable place to move to which all the necessary equipment could be taken. On this campus fire shelter cut-outs will be prepared, and a better system of warnings has been arranged. The casualties of last Sunday were in reality due to the fact that the air-alarm siren in the city was too faint for this campus to hear clearly. We did not hear the second warning and had not sought shelter.

In regard to equipment and books, the faculty decided that we should work out similar lists for the various departments and get these brought from the campus in Hanking. This will serve a double purpose. The first is to supplement the equipment already on the West China campus and facilitate our own work in the sense that we do not have to be entirely dependent upon other institutions; and, secondly, if by any chance the air-raids should become frequent and the interruption of classwork too serious, we may have to make another temporary move. If this should occur, we could take with us our own books and equipment. We all feel rather sure, however, that Chengtu will not be bothered so often as Chungking because there is no important Government organization here and Chungking is the war-time capital.

I am glad to tell you that no casualty has happened to our alumnæ scattered in the various cities that have suffered bombing. In Chungking, for instance, several had narrow escapes, and we also had narrow escapes last winter. I think, but I am far from able to report that the members of the large Ginling family are all safe.

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CHUNGKING HOLDS PAST IN ANOTHER ORDEAL

The Bombing of the West China Campus, 11 June 1939

I. Ginling in the Month Preceding the Attack

THREATENED AIR RAID (from President Wu Yi-fang, Chengtu, 8 May 1939)

At 1:20 this morning we were roused from sound sleep by the shrieking of the siren announcing that Japanese planes were headed this way and were already inside the boundaries of Szechuan. Our college group followed quietly and promptly the rules of action for times like this: all dressed as quickly as they could without any light (all electricity having been turned off when the signal was given). Most of the students and faculty took refuge in the two dug-outs near our buildings and a few went farther into the surrounding fields. The night was bright with moonlight, and it seemed impossible that death-dealing planes should come into such beauty. I was spending the night at a home on the campus and walked back to be with the group here. The Chinese pursuit planes kept guard above, but there seemed to be no battle in the air and no bombs fell. The release signal sounded about 4:30.

No sooner were we all in bed again than another signal came, just as the sun was rising and the moon still in sight. At a quarter of six the second release signal came, and you can well imagine that everyone was sleepy throughout the day. We are told that no damage was done, for the planes could not locate the city.

We are eager to have you know the meaning of reports you may receive that the schools in Chengtu are being obliged to move. The truth of the matter is that the Educational Commission has ordered the primary and middle schools inside the city wall to move into the country in order to reduce the congestion of population. We are outside the city wall on a spacious campus, so that we make a much less attractive target for bombing planes and are not liable to the high fire risks of the city. Please do not worry, therefore, if you hear repeatedly that schools are being obliged to leave Chengtu, while the four college and university institutions stay on.

COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF THE WEST CHINA CAMPUS

(From President Wu Yi-fang, Chengtu, 10 May 1939)

After the bombing and fire in Chungking, people are scared and schools inside the city wall are moving into the country. We don't plan to move and the girls are quite calm. The bombing in Chungking was terrible because of the fire, the houses are built of wood and continuously, without any breaks, or only narrow side streets. And the hills, too, make the fire at any lower slope climb up easily. Houses are also built of wood in Chengtu, hence the scare. But they are only one story and the streets are wider and the city is level. As for us, the campus population is around 1000 now and the buildings widely apart, so we are not afraid of fire. And there are not any objectives - either military or business - near the grounds. So we are all right, and please don't worry over us. But I am very glad I have decided to stay; for I would be leaving here in three days if I were going to America.

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I. Ginling in the Month preceding the Attack (continued)

PREPARATION FOR POSSIBLE RAIDS
(from Miss Elsie M. Priest, Treasurer, Chengtu, 16 May 1939)

During recent days Chengtu city has been very tense, and much worried over rumors and reports that the city is to be wiped out by air raids after the 15th! - - - - - The five universities on the West China campus have decided not to attempt to move for the present - the large government institution inside the city wall is moving at once to Mt. Chai. Instead, precautions will be taken to guard against as many potential dangers as can be imagined at this stage. All the most valuable books and scientific equipment have been packed into boxes and scattered around the different buildings on the campus - there is no one place that seems to be safer than others, but we cannot feel the entire campus will be destroyed. All schools have done this - and in addition our families in the University of Nanjing (there are 80) who are living in the city have packed their winter clothing and sent it out to the campus to be stored here lest fire breaks out and destroys everything in the part of the city in which they are living.

Each institution has organized students and staff into groups - first aid, fire prevention, building patrol, monitors, etc. The spirit among students has been excellent - many have not experienced air raids previously and some show nervousness. Ginling has built two dugouts of the only type that can be used here, because water lies everywhere so near the surface, above-ground shelters, built up of sand piled on timbers. Of course, these shelters are useless for direct hits, but will give protection against flying fragments. The girls are not compelled to go into them - every student makes his or her own decision as to the best place of safety. The only thing required is that students report what they intend to do, so we can make a survey more easily after each raid.

And the future - I wish I knew. What a lot of difference it would make to us if we could look ahead a week, a month, a year, and see what is to develop. Instead, we must keep the work going as normally as possible, keep our faith and courage. - - - The four Christian university presidents have been in session all the morning, planning for next year! I was called into their meeting for a period, and had great admiration for their ability to sit there calmly discussing entrance examinations, change of calendar, recommendations to be sent to the Ministry of Education for improvement in curricula matters. I am sure they discussed the war - but they did not spend the entire time on that subject, but rather devoted most of their energies toward constructive planning for a new year of work.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA 1939-40.
(from President Wu Yi-feng, Chengtu, 22 May 1939)

We have received letters of inquiry from Shanghai, Peking, and cities in Hunan, about dates of Entrance Tests. We shall give tests in such cities in June, but the tests for people in Chengtu and Chungking will be given later, after the provincial examinations are over, but likely in July.

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II Story of the Bombing of Chengtu, 11 June 1939.

Cable from West China Union University to the New York Office
12 June 1939

CHENG TU BADLY BOMBED UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS DAMAGED ONE
CHINESE STAFF ONE STUDENT KILLED SEVERAL INJURED URGENT
BRITISH CANADIAN AMERICAN CONCERNED STRONG PROTEST
(signed) ROBERTSON WLST

Cable from the New York Office to West China Union University
13 June 1939

ASSURE STAFF STUDENTS DEEP CONCERN GREAT ADMIRATION CALM
COUNCIL HELP LAMES CONCERN CONNECTION STAFF STUDENTS HELMED
INJURED

Cable from West China Union University to the New York Office by way
of the State Department of Washington, D. C. 20 June 1939.

ALL STAFF STUDENTS GREATLY APPRECIATE CARE SYMPATHY WLST
CHINA STUDENT INVA-SION ONE KILLED ONE LOST WOMEN STUDENTS
LITTLECHILD SUICIDEWA SEVERELY WOUNDED HANLING STAFF CHANGCH
CHINA KILLED PRESIDENT CHEN YUBAN FAMILY ALSO KOSYANGANG
CHEN-SHENGWA BADLY INJURED BUILDING DAMAGED CONSIDERABLE

WHILE THE BOMBS RELL
(from Mr. Spencer Kemare, Chengtu, 11 June 1939 - received in New
York, 23 June 1939)

This morning we were enabled to appreciate how extremely fortunate we had been as a university community, for out of the six bombs dropped on us yesterday, three were duds and one did not land near buildings. After the 26 attacking planes had left a wake of destruction across the city, part of the squadron at least made straight for our campus. The first bomb exploded on the river bank and in the water. It was the one which did the most damage, wrecking a good part of the house now occupied by President Chen of Hanking University. The second bomb landed just to the rear of the house occupied hitherto by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. Fortunately it was a dud.

Two other bombs, both duds, landed one on either side of the University library. Had they exploded, not only would this splendid building have been destroyed, but the recently erected temporary buildings of the Ginling Women's college along with their occupants.

Part of the University Administration building was turned over for use as emergency hospital, mangled forms of men, women, and children being brought in and laid on straw throughout the first part of the night. -- those of us trying to carry on here under these conditions are curious to know how much longer America is going to aid and abet Japan's bombing atrocities by supplying her with the sinews of war. We have long been aware over here that it is such assistance which protracts the war, and that the planes that came here were powered by American oils and gas, and the bombs dropped were made in large part from American scrap iron. Can selfish fear of angering Japan atone for such guilt?

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Confirmation Copy.

G. M. C. ...
J. ...

11.4.18 July 1939

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In regard to the current and future, the faculty feel that we shall continue to conduct a similar kind of work in the various departments and try to do it as well as we can. We shall gradually have a double purpose. The first is to provide a practical education for the West China campus and facilities are now working in that direction. We do not have to be satisfied with that. In addition, if we can change the atmosphere and make it a more liberal and abstract class room atmosphere, we shall then have to consider a very serious possibility. If it is a serious possibility, we shall have our own book, our own news. We all hope, and feel sure, that Chienku will not be held in prison in Chungking and that the Chinese Government will not be a Communist Government. We shall be in the air-line capital.

Personally, I am very glad that I am going to America and I hope you will agree that, in each unsettled condition, there are disadvantages as well as advantages, that I shall be at the College and I shall be glad to have a chance that if I were at the South China University in Chungking, I could feel so ashamed in returning to the faculty and students. I am glad to tell you that so especially we have had our alumni scattered in the various cities that have suffered trouble. In Chungking, for instance, several had had to escape and the other had also escaped last winter in Honan. But I am glad to hear that the Gao family is all safe.

With best wishes to you and yours, I am your respectful student
Yours truly,

YH/

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from President Wu Yi-fang to Miss Florence G. Tyler
Chengtu, Szechuan, June 19, 1939

June 19, 1939

Dear Miss Tyler:

Enclosed I am sending you my report to Miss Hodge. Will you kindly glance over it before forwarding? And would you please have copies made and sent to the Members of the Board of Founders and Miss Chester. This will save me writing separate letters.

I seem to be kept busy with different kinds of things and do not find enough time to dictate all the letters that I wish to write, but I can assure you that we are all well and we greatly appreciate the devoted support that our Board of Founders has been giving us through this period of crisis.

I hope you will be able to have a holiday after your busy year of travel and the series of meetings in America.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Yi-fang Wu

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Letter from President Wu Yi-fang to Miss Ruth Chester
Chengtu, Szechuan, June 19, 1939

June 19, 1939

Dear Miss Chester:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 28th. I am glad to have the letter from Louise Chang. As you said, this will give us more time to find out more about this girl. Her preparation in Euthenics at Vassar College would help because we are hoping to start work in Home Economics if our application to the British Indemnity Fund should be granted. The only thing I feel is that we should make a thorough inquiry in regard to her understanding and appreciation of the real Chinese conditions in the interior. She was brought up mostly in the big cities and had her high school training at McTyeire. Her mother, as you know, is from the Huey family with no Chinese background.

In regard to Mrs. Rhead, I hope that she has received my letter early in June and my last one, after we had sent you the cable reply, should assure her of our real desire to have her here and our readiness to welcome her. It is really for the reason of assuring her service to Ginling that we wished to wait a few years. I am relieved to know that she will be at Michigan next fall and the recent bombing of Chengtu will serve to illustrate what we meant by "possible emergencies." I shall not do anything further until she has answered my letters.

I hope that you will forget everything else but enjoying yourself and enjoying the children's company. There will be plenty of work for you to do after you are here so you had better reserve all your energy during the days you spend with your sister and on the boat.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Yi-fang Wu

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