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A TRIBUTE

to

A Beloved Teacher of Lingnan University

and

A Pioneering Missionary Educator in South China

HENRY BLAIR GRAYBILL

1880 - 1951

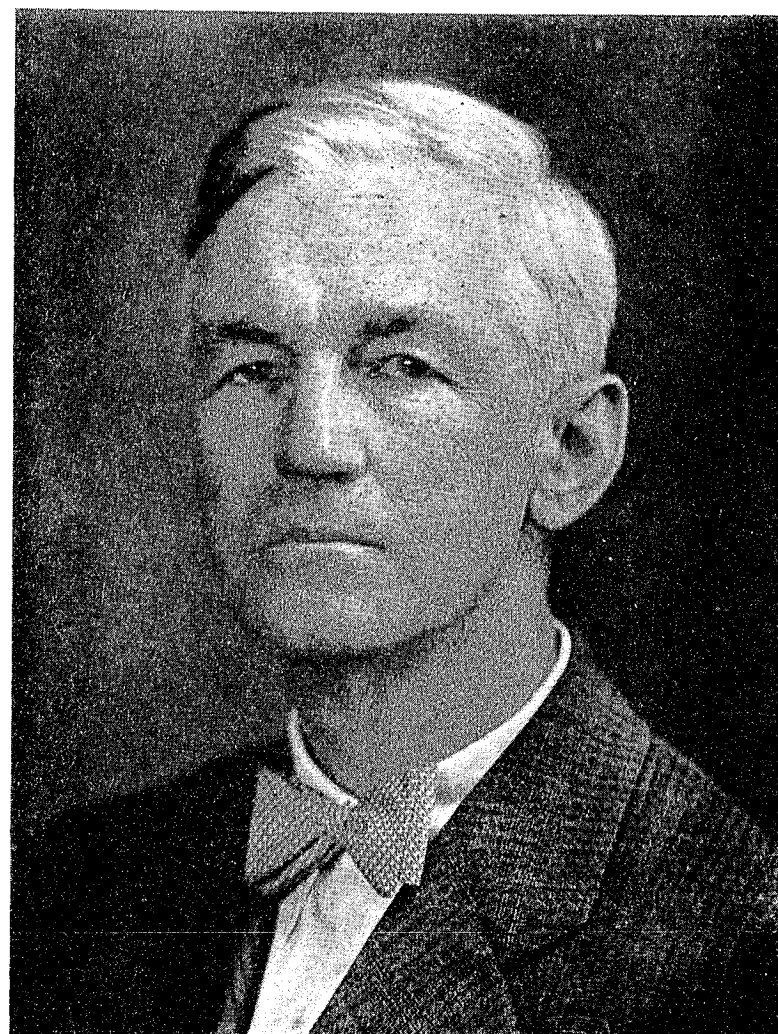
on the Eightieth Anniversary
of His Birth



By Chiu-Sam Tsang, Ph.D.

Acting Dean of Faculty, Chung Chi College, Hong Kong

1960



HENRY BLAIR GRAYBILL

1880-1951

PROLOGUE

The relationship between missionary education and nationalism is a paradox. Missionary educators play a great part in the awakening of national consciousness among retarded peoples or among peoples of ancient cultures. But such peoples, having been awakened, would strike at anybody from outside, including the missionaries who awakened them. Like people who are just awoke, and conscious of danger, they would strike at everybody around, making no discrimination as to friend or foe, especially if they are half-awoke or, shall we say, half-intoxicated.

In face of the impending tide of nationalism, missionaries usually do one of several things: check the advance of nationalism, try to redirect it, ignore it, make compromises, or withdraw from the scene and leave things to their native successors.

In the case of China, the decade subsequent to the Student Movement of 1919 was a decade of heated chauvinistic nationalism. Missionaries in China at that time took different courses. The course which Mr. Henry Blair Graybill chose to take, which he never explained, was in harmony with his temperament and personality.

In recording here the life and work of Mr. Graybill, we do so with a tremendous sense of gratitude. If we Chinese are known to be a people who have a traditional respect for their teachers and warmth toward their friends, such an expression of appreciation as this tribute must not be further postponed. Twenty years ago, before the outbreak of the Pacific War, a group of Mr. Graybill's

GIFT: PROFESSOR KENNETH SCOTT LATOUKETTE 11/15/60

former students were assembled here in Hong Kong, among whom was Dr. Lee Ying-Lam, President of Lingnan University. We wanted to do something to commemorate the 60th birthday of Mr. Graybill. But, somehow, the matter slipped by. This tribute now is decidedly much belated, as Mr. Graybill is not alive to receive it, nor is Dr. Lee here to be a sponsor. Our only consolation is that our humble gesture can still be made known to his widow, our beloved Mrs. Graybill.

The well-known autobiography of Yung Wing, the first Chinese student to graduate from an American university, was entitled "My Life in China and America". Inasmuch as Mr. Graybill lived and taught twenty-three immortal years in Lingnan and another twenty-five fruitful years in Greenbrier, the following account may be looked upon as "His Life in China and America".

HENRY BLAIR GRAYBILL

His Early Years

October 22, 1960 marks the eightieth birthday of Henry Blair Graybill, a beloved teacher of Lingnan University and a great missionary educator in South China. He might have never cared to be remembered, but history would not permit his name to pass into obscurity. Indeed, without reference to his life and work, the history of education in South China, and that of Lingnan University in particular, would have a wide gap to fill. And without a tribute to him, a debt has not been paid.

Mr. Graybill was born in Amsterdam, Virginia, on October 22, 1880. His parents both died before he was four years old, and he was brought up by a sister and a brother of his mother in Lewisburg, West Virginia. He attended a military school to prepare for college. The school was then called Greenbrier Presbyterial School, which is now Greenbrier Military School, a very successful boarding school of some four hundred students.

He attended Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, which is about 50 miles from where he was born. He graduated in 1902. He was a prominent student leader in the University and volunteered for the missionary cause abroad. He had two uncles who were missionaries in Mexico, one a minister and another a doctor, under the Southern Presbyterian Board. But instead of going to Mexico, he came to China. The story of how he first got in touch with Lingnan is interesting.

When he was about to graduate, Dr. Andrew H. Woods,* also a Washington and Lee graduate, who had already been with the Canton Christian College trustees, came to Washington and Lee hoping to recruit someone for the College. Mr. Graybill was recommended to him and an appointment was made at a hotel where Dr. Woods was staying. This is what Dr. Woods told later with much laughter.

He had rung for a "boy" to get him a pitcher of ice-water. When a knock came, he opened the door, handed out the pitcher, and said, "Ice-water, please." Mr. Graybill, for it was he who

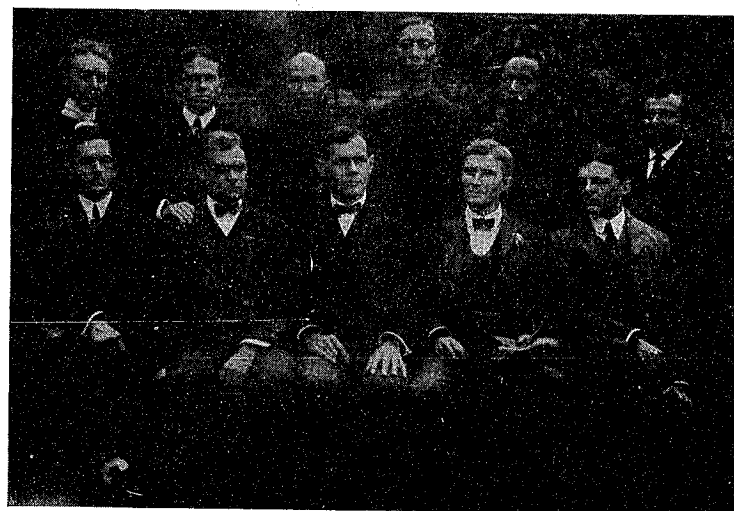
* Dr. Andrew H. Woods was with Canton Christian College from 1901-07 and from 1912-1917. He was for many years college physician and was later professor at Peking Union Medical College.

knocked, took the pitcher, without comment, and soon returned with the water, and also introduced himself. It was through the conversation which followed that he was interested in the Canton Christian College proposition.

Principal of Canton Christian College

The development of modern education in South China owes much to the Christian Schools, and the development of the Christian Schools in South China, in turn, owes much to Lingnan University. To those who are interested in the development of modern education in this area, a review of the work of the missionary pioneers at the opening of the twentieth century is necessary. Mr. Graybill played an important role in the organization of Lingnan education in its formative years and in the spread of Christian education in South China as we shall see in the account to follow.

In order to appreciate today the educational contribution of Mr. Graybill when modern education is now taken for granted, we should bear in mind the time he came to China and the place where Lingnan was when he came.



Entire Faculty in Macau
December 1903

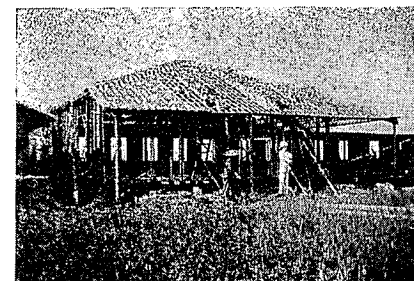
Back Row: Miss George, Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Lam, Mr. Chung, Mr. Lei, Mr. Dagan.

Front Row: Mr. Graybill, Dr. Edmunds, Dr. Wisner, Dr. Woods, Mr. Lenis.

Mr. Graybill came to China in 1903. It was to Macau that he went, for Lingnan was operated there as a refugee college because of the Boxer disturbances. Lingnan had been in a transitory state from the time of its inception, without a permanent site or quarters of its own, let alone any established system of organization. It was only when Lingnan moved back to Canton in 1904, after Mr. Graybill had come, that Lingnan began to be definitely organized in its administration, in the curriculum, in methods of instruction, in discipline, in school life, the sum total of which constituted Lingnan education as it came to be known.

Again, 1903 was not 1960. It was before China's adoption of modern education and before China's abolition of the ancient Examination System. So what we now know as modern Chinese education was not in existence. The only thing for the missionary pioneers to do was to create and to try out. The handicaps were many, as one can imagine. The Chinese youth were as much strangers to this new education as their missionary teachers were strangers to this land. At the same time, Christianity, a foreign religion, was what the Chinese wanted to keep away from as much as possible. Let us bear in mind that it was still in the Tsing Dynasty and the Chinese youth were still wearing long queues.

It would be too long a story to describe what confronted the early missionary educators and how they labored to bring the Chinese and Western cultures into a workable school pattern.



The Earliest Bungalows in Honglok
in Process of Construction, 1904

It would be too cumbersome an affair also if we tried to enumerate the characteristic features* of what came to be spoken of as Lingnan education. We shall not attempt to do so here. Assuming that such efforts existed and that the educational traditions are real and valuable, the contribution of Mr. Graybill becomes at once outstanding.

* Dr. C. T. Yung, President of Chung Chi College, is probably one of the last students Mr. Graybill taught directly in the Middle School. He speaks very highly of the way Mr. Graybill taught English to him when he was a first year student. He mentions the *Principal's Hour* which Mr. Graybill conducted weekly with his class as one of the most cherishable features of Lingnan education.

Organization is the first requisite of any new system. The organization work of Lingnan started with the new campus at Honglok in 1904. To quote from Dr. Charles K. Edmunds in his presidential report to the Trustees in 1918, "The period of organization began with the occupation in 1904 of the present site in the north shore of the island of Honam." Mr. Graybill was the chief figure in the organization of the College. He was continuously principal of the College for over 20 years. As Dr. Edmunds was away from the campus most of the time to raise funds for the College, the internal affairs of the College rested largely on Mr. Graybill's shoulders.

Mr. Graybill was equal to the challenge of his task. At the bare site of Honglok in what was a place of bamboo groves and grave yards with some ponds and small rice fields outside the old City of Rams across the Pearl River, he visualized the great possibilities ahead. What Lingnan had was not a great past to lean on but a great future to be built. As a leader in a pioneering



Photo Taken in Spring, 1905

Back Row: Dr. Woods, Mr. Lenis
Front Row: Mr. Graybill, Dr. Edmunds, Mr. Wanamaker

project, Mr. Graybill had vision and courage as are required of all pioneers. In order to see for ourselves the aspirations and cheerfulness and courage of the man, let us read Lingnan's Alma Mater Song which he wrote in Lingnan's early days.* Here it goes:

* It was probably through the inspiration of the song that Mr. Szto Wai, one of Lingnan's greatest artists and one of Mr. Graybill's most outstanding students, caught the glimpse of what turned out to be the University's ensign.

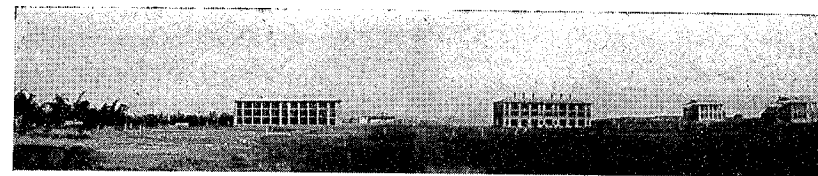
The Alma Mater Song was translated into Chinese by Prof. Chan Chap Ng, a great Chinese scholar.

ALMA MATER SONG

Broad the plain before us reaches,
Calm the tides in flow;
Far the mountains ever guard us,
On in strength we go.
College, mother, calm thou standest,
Given from afar.
Wond'rous land our fathers gave us,
True to both we are.

In thy care bright years are bringing,
Joys in happy throng;
To thy life these years we're giving,
Gladly as this song.
In the years and strife before us,
Never shall we fail.
Courage, then, as joy thou'lt give us,
Alma Mater, Hail!

At this juncture, it may be worthwhile to clarify a point regarding the development of Lingnan and the names it took as related to its development. The name in Chinese, Ling Naam or Lingnan, has been used all along since the time the institution was in Macau. But the name in English has gone through some changes. The College was originally incorporated, or rather the Trustees of the College was incorporated, under the Regents of the University of the State of New York as the *Christian College in China* which dated as far back as 1893. In 1903, in view of its moving back to Canton from Macau, the corporate name was amended to *Canton Christian College*. In 1927 in conformity with the actual situation when it had grown into several colleges and in conjunction with the turning over of the control of the administration to Chinese hands, the English name was also changed into Lingnan University.



Honglok Campus in 1911
First Dormitory Martin Hall McCormick Lodge Gould Lodge

Canton Christian College became a full-fledged College of Arts and Sciences, conferring its degrees in 1918. Before that time Lingnan was primarily a secondary school with occasionally some undergraduate courses offered, equivalent to the first two years of college. People today might wonder why Lingnan was contented with being a secondary school for so many years. To be sure, the aim of the college, in the minds of the founders, was to become a degree conferring institution. But we must remember that it was the first decade of the development of the College at Honglok that we are starting with which was somewhat synchronous with the first decade of China's adoption of modern education. There were not enough students of proper secondary school standard to enter into college work which at that time had to use English as the medium of instruction. There was also the lack of college teachers and college books in the modern curriculum for Chinese students. The College had to work laboriously and patiently to develop its secondary school in order that there would be, as soon as possible, students of proper training and also in sufficient number to justify the operation of an undergraduate college.

Now after a resumé of the development of the College in connection with the development of its name, we may understand better the work of Mr. Graybill in the building up of the foundation of Lingnan education of which Lingnan people have always been proud. Mr. Graybill was principal of the Lingnan Middle School, which was father to the University, for all these years until his retirement in 1926.

In paying tribute to Mr. Graybill as we are now doing, let there be no misunderstanding that we mean to belittle the valuable services of other devoted early missionary teachers who have distinguished themselves in scholarship and in Christian example, both while they were serving the College when it was a middle school and when it was a full-fledged university. The faculty, from the very start, was composed of choicest men of high calibre and missionary zeal. This long *roll of honor* includes Mr. C. N. Laird and Mr. C. G. Fuson* who joined the College in 1905,

* Mr. Fuson, a great geographer, was with the College until 1917, when he transferred to the Presbyterian Mission.

Mr. G. W. Groff in 1907, Mr. H. C. Brownell and Dr. W. W. Cadbury in 1909, Dr. Arthur Knipp in 1910, Mr. W. E. MacDonald and Dr. Kenneth Duncan in 1911. All these names shall always live in the memory of their students and will stay forever in the history of Lingnan. The fact remains, however, that Mr. Graybill was the principal of the College in which these distinguished teachers served as members and this fact is sufficient to show the genuine recognition of his unusual ability as an organizer and a leader, one who knew how to choose talents, how to place them, and how to encourage their development.†

His Wider Educational Influence

Mr. Graybill's educational influence was wider than the confines of Lingnan. Besides building up an excellent secondary school which grew into a University, he aroused in his students a deep interest in teaching as a career and in the study of education as a profession. He also organized the South China Christian Educational Association to promote the cause of Christian education. He wrote textbooks for school use. We shall take up these contributions of his individually.

Realizing the educational challenge as principal of the College, he made use of his year of furlough in 1906-07 to study in Teachers College, Columbia University, the world's recognized center of educational training, where he received his M.A. degree in 1907. As far as we know, he was the first American missionary in South China to have received professional training in education. He was decidedly the first Teachers College graduate in South China.

We shall not try to describe how he made the teaching profession attractive to his students. But the interesting fact is that the majority of those whom he had taught went into teaching, many of whom stayed on in teaching for life. Many of them

† It may be mentioned here that Mr. Graybill gave great credit to his Chinese colleagues for the development of Lingnan. To him, Dr. Chung Wing Kwong was absolutely indispensable to the College, without whose wise counsel and hearty cooperation, many blunders would have been made. Mr. Suen Hung was considered by him to be a tower of strength in the disciplinary affairs of the Middle School.

became teachers of English. Since he was a well-known teacher of English, he won for his students social confidence as English teachers in the private as well as in the government schools in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces. A good number of his capable students became principals of middle schools in Canton and elsewhere. The systems he had developed for Lingnan became the models after which many schools copied. The *Commandant System* in discipline, for example, which he introduced, was adopted by many schools which did have its good use once upon a time.

He made many of his capable students interested in the study of education as a profession. Among his earlier students who followed his foot-steps to attend Teachers College were Mr. Wong Kai-Ming who later became principal of Pui Ching Middle School, Dr. Law Yau-Tsit who became principal of True Light Middle School, Mr. Lam Iu-Cheung who became principal of several of Lingnan's Sub-collegiate Schools, Mr. Kwan Yan-Cho who became principal of Pui Ying Middle School. The names of the long train of Lingnan students at Teachers College and other famous schools of education in America are too many to enumerate.

When Lingnan became a degree-conferring institution, education became one of its strongest departments. Mr. Graybill was naturally its founder and head. The students who graduated from this department became useful and successful teachers and administrators in schools of all levels in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and overseas, including Hong Kong, Macau, Indo-China, Singapore and Malaya.

His contribution to the Christian schools was more than an indirect one. He took the initiative and the leadership in the coordination and promotion of Christian schools in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. He organized the Christian Educational Association in South China and was its executive secretary up to his retirement. Educational conferences were arranged in Canton annually for the interchange of experiences of Christian school teachers and executives. Valuable educational information was distributed to the schools within its orbit. Summer Institutes for

the in-service-training of village Christian school teachers were opened on the Lingnan University campus where he organized courses and discussions for them and gave lectures to them personally. All these activities, we must remember, were done more than thirty-five years ago when such activities were yet uncommon.

Mr. Graybill's contribution to education in China on a wider scale came as a writer of textbooks for Chinese students. Out of the experience and experimentations of his many years of teaching English to Chinese students, he wrote the famous series of *Mastery of English* which was published by the Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd., a British publisher in Shanghai, and which was adopted by great many schools in China, private or government, North or South. It was the first series of textbooks teaching English to Chinese students in the direct method. It was a great help to the students as well as to the teachers, because it contained a bountiful supply of material for practice and exercise. The vocabulary was scientifically determined and frequency of recurrence of words and phrases were well planned. The *Mastery of English* was such a good seller that many pirated editions appeared throughout the country. The piracy itself was sufficient evidence of its success and popularity.

Of the thousands and thousands who were benefitted by his textbooks, an extract from the letter of one whose father had also been a student of Mr. Graybill will be representative:

"I am very sure Mr. Graybill will be remembered by many generations yet to come for his great accomplishments and his wonderful personality. His spirit will always be with us, those who knew him and admire him . . . I owe all the fundamental knowledge of the English language to him for I studied all the *Mastery of English* books he wrote when I was young. . . . My father always said that Mr. Graybill really loved his work and his students."

Mr. Graybill also wrote excellent English textbooks in Civics entitled *Modern China* and *The New China*. The former was published in 1921 by the Ginn & Co., New York. It was as

much a book for the training of democratic citizenship as a book for the presentation of the pleasant side of Chinese life in contrast to other books on Chinese life at that time which chiefly exposed the odd and ugly side of China. It was definitely for the promotion of wholesome patriotism and international understanding. It was so much welcomed that it was translated into Chinese and published in its Chinese version by the Commercial Press of Shanghai.

Considering the unusual ability of the man and the general recognition of his talents, it was natural that his influence spread from Honglok to South China and from South China to the whole country.

His Retirement from Lingnan

In 1921 there was a Commission on Christian Education in China to conduct a survey of Christian education under the chairmanship of Dr. William F. Russell, afterwards dean of Teachers College, Columbia University. Mr. Graybill, along with some Chinese educators was coopted as a member. There probably came a turning point in his views as to what Christian education in China should be in the subsequent period. He saw the awakening of nationalism in China as he toured through the country to study the problems. He probably realized that the time was at hand to turn over the control of education to Chinese hands. In order to give the Chinese a free hand without ill-feelings on either side before the impending wave of nationalism, he probably thought it best to leave the scene altogether, however much he had found himself bound up with it. From another angle, he had spent the most vigorous part of his life in China and for China. He probably felt that it was time for him to retire and to give his own children a fair chance of the education which he also owed them.

With a natural gift in the assessment of talents and an unusual faith in young people, he believed that he had students whom he had trained who could take up his work. He found Dr. Hoh Yam-Tong to possess the very qualities for the middle school principalship, and so prepared him to succeed himself. He found Dr. Chu You-Kuang to have the necessary qualities for university



Lingnan Middle School Staff, 1926

Back Row: Mr. Refo, Mr. Wong, Mr. Nichol, Mr. Lau, Mr. To, Mr. Loh, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Lei, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Walker, Mr. Lei, Mr. Yeung, Mr. Tsang.
Front Row: Miss Butt, Mr. Hoh, Alice, Mr. Graybill, Harry, Mrs. Graybill, Susan, Mr. Pennell, Mr. Suen.

teaching and so prepared him to take up the Department of Education. He had other students to take up other responsibilities which he had been carrying. So when he left Lingnan, he left with an ease of mind and with a sense of triumph and not one of defeat.

After he left, he wanted people in Lingnan to forget him and think about the new leaders. He was a man of such noble character that while he was on the spot, he put his body and soul to his work, but when he was out, he never lingered.

Although he might have wished to be forgotten, the people in Lingnan could not comply with that wish. In April 1928, two years after he had left, in a ceremony at Swasey Hall, a bronze tablet honoring Mr. Graybill was unveiled on the wall of the auditorium. If one would remember that in 1928 China was still under the spur of nationalism and Lingnan was in the first year of its Chinese administration, one would realize how much his students and colleagues as well as the students' parents and the public, thought of him even when nationalistic sentiments were still high. The tablet was unveiled by the Governor of Kwangtung Province, Marshal Li Chai-Sum, who was a patron of Lingnan with two children studying there.

Teaching at Greenbrier

Mr. Graybill returned to Lewisburg, West Virginia, where he had lived as a child. It was there that he spent the rest of his life. At Greenbrier College in Lewisburg, a Junior College for women, he organized a Summer Session for the training and certification of teachers. In the regular sessions of the College, he was of assistance in more than one department, but his outstanding service was in the departments of History and Education, including a fundamental course in Psychology. He was as much loved and respected by his students and colleagues



The Graybill House in Lewisburg

there as when he was in Lingnan. God blessed him by enabling him to render his service to the education of his own country for another twenty-five years after he had retired from his twenty-three years in China.

In his twenty-five years in Greenbrier, he was an outstanding citizen in his community. He was member of Board of Elders in the Presbyterian Church in Lewisburg, vice-president of the West Virginia Historical Society, and specially active in promoting the County Library and Museum. In order to see the affection and respect which it was the privilege of his students, colleagues, and friends in his later life to show to him, let us read some of the things they said in print and in letters of sympathy to his widow. His American students have said many warm words about him in which his Chinese students would wish to be allowed to join.

This was what the local newspaper, *The Greenbrier Independent*, reported of Mr. Graybill in announcing the sad news of his death: "Knowing Mr. Graybill as we did we can truthfully say he was as near a living representative of God as man can be."

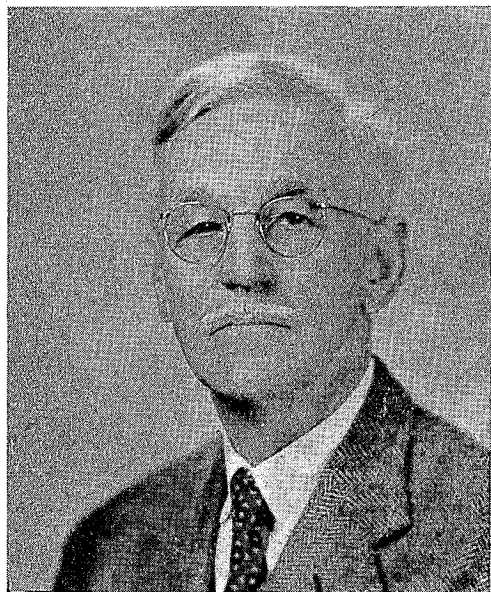
The Bulletin of the West Virginia Historical Society had this obituary on its front page: "It is with regret that we note the passing of our First Vice-President, Prof. Henry Blair Graybill. . . . He was an active and loyal member of the Society. . . . He was a member of the Board of Elders of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church in Lewisburg for many years. Intensely interested in his old church, he had made an extensive study of its history especially as revealed by changes in its architecture and arrangement and was preparing to write the history of the church. The Society recognizes that it has lost one of its best loved and most faithful members."

The president of the Society wrote this in addition, in his letter of condolence: "We admired Mr. Graybill greatly. He was a wonderful and outstanding man. Although he is gone, his influence and goodness will live on in us and lots of others who have known him. Our Historical Society will miss him tremendously. We can only try to carry on his work and ideals."

This is what a former colleague at Greenbrier wrote of him portraying so vividly the same man whom we used to know and the same loss we feel. "Henry Graybill was a man who made himself curiously important to all the people who met him . . . A spirit somehow went out of him and entered into his associates in such a way that his presence mattered to them. We have seen it in other men, but not often. Grace and strength walk by when such a person passes along and smiles. So when he no longer smiles, the world is bereaved. Yet there is memory, and his charm will haunt the by-ways of Greenbrier for a long time."

Here are the words of a Greenbrier College alumna: "Throughout our country, there are those who will share your feeling of deep personal loss. He gave us so willingly and so abundantly so many of those things which are priceless, and asked so little in return. Greenbrier will never be the same without him. Yet for those of us who had the privilege of attending his classes, he and his life will remain with each of us forever."

Another alumna wrote: "Mr. Graybill is not gone as long as any one of his students is still alive. . . . He is in their hearts and minds as surely as if he were still alive. . . . The happiest of memories we shared shall always be remembered—our Psychology Club meetings at your home, . . . our trip to the river or to the mountain, our chats on the street or after church on Sunday. . . . What a happy, useful life Mr. Graybill lived!"



Mr. Graybill in Old Age

His Passing Away

Mr. Graybill died on April 4, 1951, at the age of 71. About the cause and manner of Mr. Graybill's death, this is what Mrs. Graybill wrote in reply to a student of Mr. Graybill's which shows that Mr. Graybill was active in life, teaching, even up to the day of his death.

"You ask me some questions about the cause and manner of Mr. Graybill's death, which occurred on April 4, 1951. He was still teaching at the Greenbrier College, and would have rounded out 25 years of service there, the following June. The immediate cause of his going was a weakness of the heart which had been

slowly developing since he had been in hospital for a minor operation some two years before. However, he was able to be occupied somewhat as usual, advised by his physician to take only mild exercise.

"He had been devoted to his garden, and had a fine one that year, and had worked in it a great deal, seemingly with no ill-effects. I had been feeling that he was comparatively safe. On the Monday evening (April 2) he had gone with a group of other Boy Scout executives to a County meeting 30 miles away, and on the Tuesday evening to the session of the Elders of our local Presbyterian Church. I thought, that evening, that he seemed unusually weary. He walked to the College the next morning (about a half-mile, mostly down-hill) and taught two classes. I was teaching in a high school at the time, but only in the mornings. When I came home, he was already here. He had been in the yard taking up roots of our Chinese bamboo to send to a couple of friends who had so requested. After we had eaten lunch, he packaged these roots, and said he would take them to be mailed at the Post Office. In reply to my offer to do the errand, he replied in a tone which indicated that he felt it only a trifling effort. He returned, and read and napped in his chair until about four o'clock. A younger friend came at that time to get bamboo roots (this being exactly the right season for transplanting the exotic plant). Mr. Graybill went out with him, not to work, but to direct and advise. In a few minutes his conversation suddenly stopped and with it his heart-beat, for, in the few minutes before a doctor arrived, all signs of life were gone. Thus his promotion, as I like to call it, took place, quickly, and with probably no pain.

"I have been thankful for many circumstances of that time, one being that his seizure did not occur a few hours earlier when he was working outdoors and alone. For myself, I have splendid memories, and the Christian's faith without which such an experience would be unbearable. This is fortified by many expressions of his own faith, some of which I have in his writing. I cannot feel that he is far away."

Nor do we feel that he is far away, armed by the same faith which he shared with us when we were his students at Lingnan.

His Family

Mrs. Graybill for whom we all have so much respect was a great help to Mr. Graybill during his long service in Lingnan. Her full maiden name was Susan Little Griggs. She came from a well known family of ministers and musicians and graduated from Vassar College in 1906. Mr. & Mrs. Graybill were married on October 31, 1909, in Shanghai. The reason why the wedding took place in Shanghai was that Mr. Graybill's heavy responsibilities at Lingnan in Dr. Edmunds' absence, made it impossible for him to return to the United States for the wedding. Mrs. Graybill was accompanied by her very intimate friends who were going to Ningpo, and Mr. Graybill went up from Canton for the Wedding.



The Graybill Family
Harry, Mrs. Graybill, Alice, Susan, Mr. Graybill

Mrs. Graybill used to sing for us in her very sweet supran. We also remember the Griggs family. Dr. John C. Griggs, her brother, was for some years professor of English in Lingnan. He trained a chorus, as well as rendering baritone solos, which were much applauded. His daughter Eleanor Griggs was a part time student in the College too. Mrs. Graybill's sister, Katharine Griggs, was for many years executive secretary of the trustees in New York and at the President's office in Lingnan.

Mr. Graybill is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son, Susan, Harry, and Alice.

Miss Susan Graybill was born in Lingnan in January, 1917. She married Dr. Richard Carter in 1939. Dr. Carter is a chemical engineer and occupies a responsible position in a plant of the Hercules Co. near Cumberland, Maryland. They have three children. The eldest, Richard Graybill Carter, was born in 1940 and has finished his Sophomore year at North-eastern University at Boston, specializing in chemistry. The second child, Linda Susan Carter, was born in 1943 and is now a senior in high school. The youngest, David Pence Carter, was born in 1949 and is now studying in the grades.

Mr. Harry Griggs Graybill was born in Lingnan in August, 1918. His education was acquired at the Hotchkiss School in Connecticut, at Yale University and West Virginia University. He married Martha Jane O'Connell in 1940. He is greatly interested in aeronautics and was for some time a trainer of pilot, during the Second World War. He is now the Advertising and Publications Manager for Wyle Associates, El Segundo, California. These companies form testing services and manufacture test equipment for the missile—aircraft industries. He has three boys and a little girl. John O'Connell Graybill was born in 1942, Henry Blair Graybill II was born in 1944, Oscar Griggs Graybill was born in 1950, and Jane Moore Graybill was born in 1951. The two older boys are in high school, and the two younger children in the grades.

Miss Alice Katharine Graybill was born in Lingnan in 1923. She chose medicine as her specialty and received her degree from the Medical School of Maryland University. She married a doctor, L. Guy Chelton, Jr., who distinguished himself as the top student of his class at the same Medical School and was awarded a three-year fellowship at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. They now live in Atlanta, Georgia. She is not practicing now but is occupied in home-making and the care of three children. Louis Guy Chelton was born in 1950; Susanna Graybill Chelton was born in 1952; Katharine Charlmers Chelton was born in 1957.

Mr. Graybill lived to enjoy six of his grandchildren, and to know of Harry's third boy, Oscar, though he never saw him.

EPILOGUE

Now on the occasion of the eightieth birthday of Mr. Henry Blair Graybill, let it be known that he is not forgotten by his students in China as he will never be forgotten as long as the name of Lingnan shall endure. Let posterity have in record that there lived a pioneering Christian educator here in South China who devoted the most vigorous and useful years of his life for the education of Chinese youth when they needed him most.

Let it be known that these words which were once engraved on the tablet at Swasey Hall in his honor are engraved in the hearts of those who cherish his memory:

Henry Blair Graybill

Lingnan 1903 — 1926

Founder of the Department of Education,

Principal of the Middle School,

Guide of China's sons,

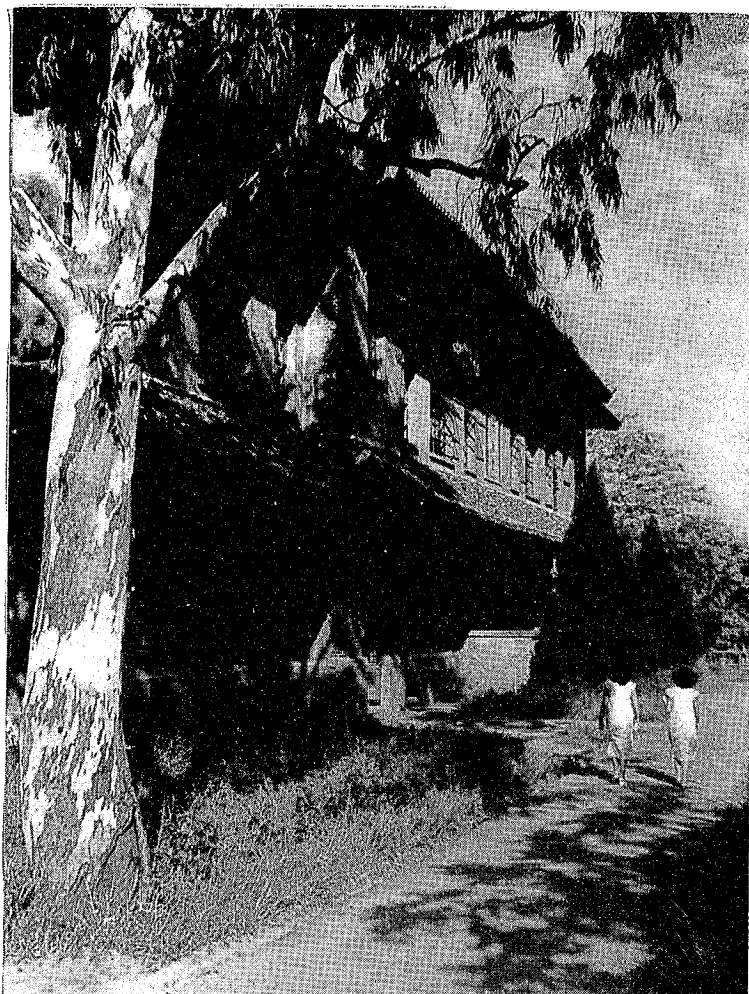
he is remembered as pioneer,

revered as master

and

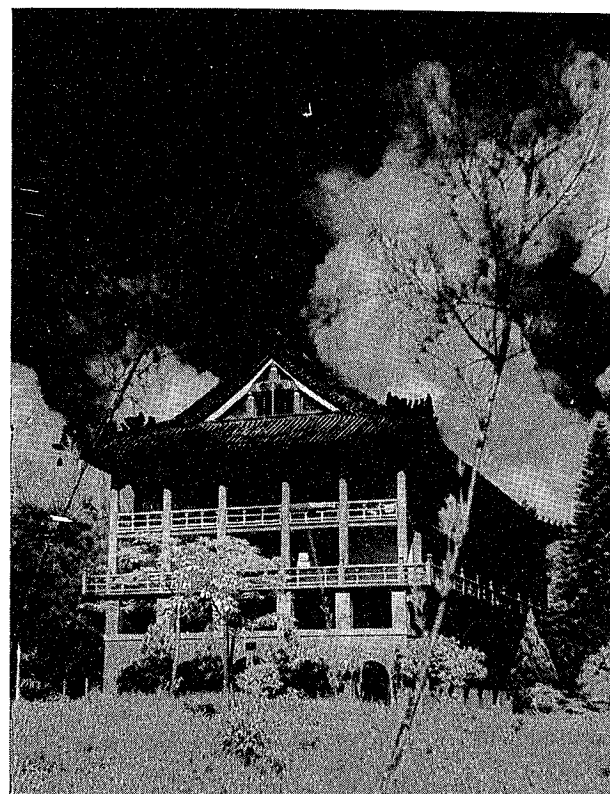
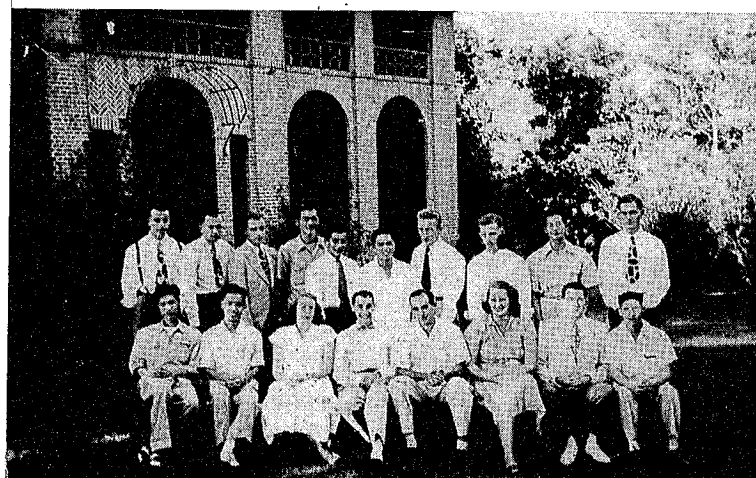
loved as friend.

This TRIBUTE comes to your hands through the donation of a group of Mr. Graybill's former students in Hong Kong.



Agriculture Building
"Shap Yau Tong" — Ten Friends Hall
Gift of ten Lingnan friends from Peru to Milwaukee

Exchange Students, 1948-49, from twelve American Universities
with Chinese classmates in front of President Chen's residence



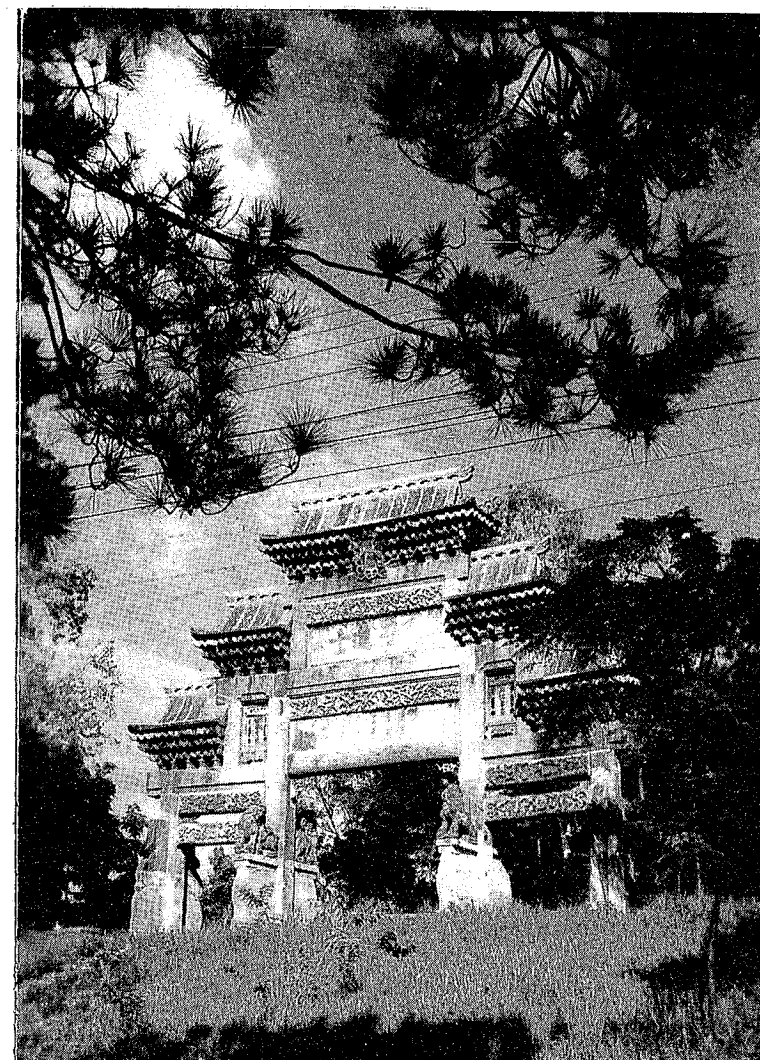
Luk Yau Hall
Men's Dormitory
Gift of the Luk Brothers from
Kuala Lumpur, Malaya

嶺南大學

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

American Headquarters

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

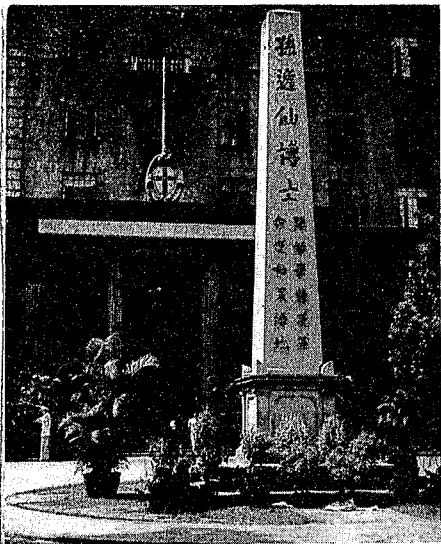


LING

NAN

Canton, China

Box 197
3808
1949



(cover)

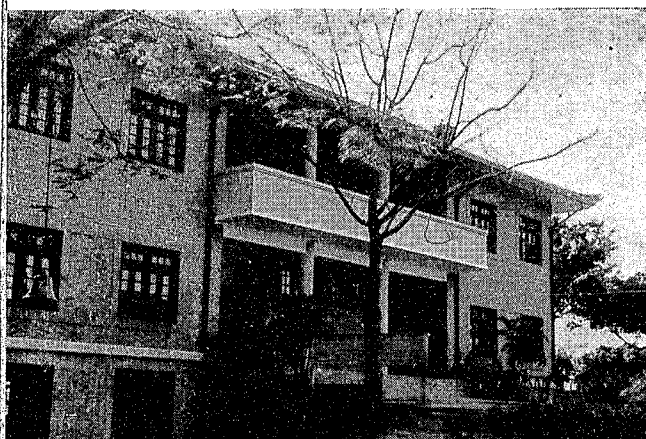
Pai-Lau
One of Canton's four famous arches. Presented to the University by the Municipality in 1946.

The Sun Yat-sen Memorial Medical College of Lingnan located at the Canton Hospital (Pok-Tsai) founded in 1835

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY, a center for education under Christian auspices, international, interdenominational, coeducational, located at Canton in South China, had its beginnings over sixty years ago as a small school for boys started by two missionaries on property belonging to the Presbyterian Mission.

Today it is one of the key institutions in South China, having its own 600 acre campus across the river from Canton on Honam Island. It comprises five colleges, Arts, Science and Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine, Theology; has a faculty of 175; enrollment 1200.

Engineering Building
Gift of Sun Fo

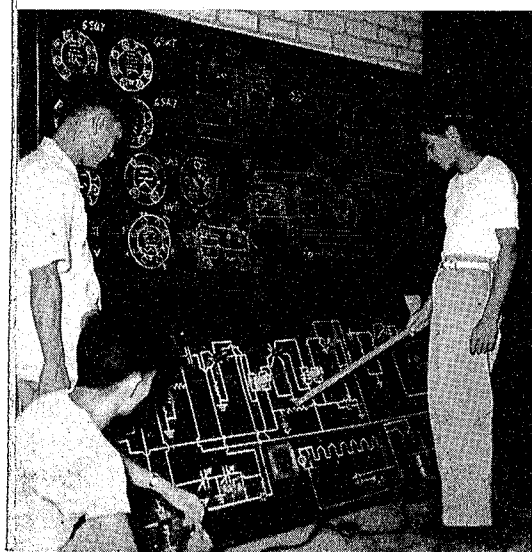


Primary School Administration Building
Gift of Chinese friends in the Philippines and Malaya in 1947

Students preparing class assignments in Library

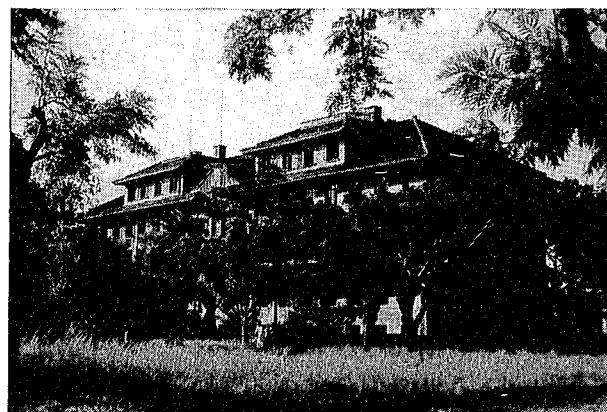


Union Theological College
(above)
Dedicated December 1949

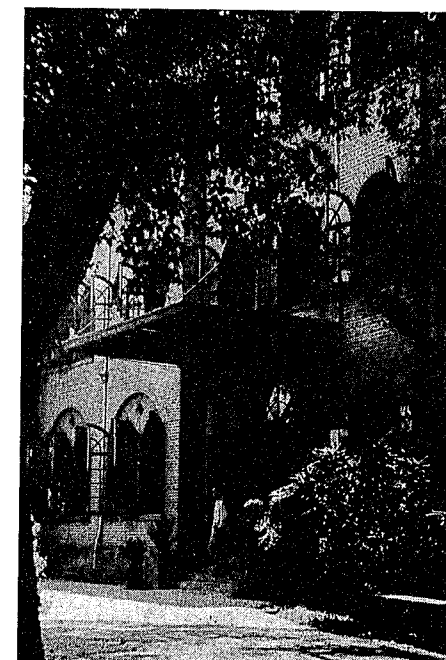


Radio wiring explained in Physics class

Science Building
Gift of Mrs. Willard Straight



Hackett Medical Center
(Presbyterian)
Affiliated with Lingnan.
First Woman's Medical College in South China



C O P Y

Letter No.46-2

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

January 23, 1946
(Rec'd. N.Y. Feb. 11, 1946)

Mr. O. D. Wannamaker
Trustees of Lingnan University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Wannamaker:

I have just sent you the following two cables within the last week:

"Prices risen four times since return. Fenn detained Chungking and gives no definite assurance current budget. Spending ten million monthly. Present funds enough for January only."

"Fenn's visit financially disappointing. Announced forty three millions current budget subsidy 10% increase over last year. Account increased costs budget now \$154,000,000 NC unable to reduce further. Maximum expected incomes including Fenn's \$105,000,000. Directors earnestly request Trustees aid securing remaining \$48,000,000 approximately \$40,000 US Leeyinglam."

Rice is now \$18,000 per 100 catties and pork is \$960 per catty, four times more than what we paid when we returned to Canton. Beginning from Feb. first the Board has decided to pay our staff 80 times of their salaries and \$28,000 for their allowances. Our budget has to increase from \$114,000,000 to \$154,000,000 until July 31 of this year. This makes no further provision against further rise of prices in the future.

Prof. Fenn promised to contribute from the UCR funds a sum of forty three millions towards our current budget. We are hoping that the British United Aid to China Fund and other British friends will contribute up to \$12,000,000, the Chinese government and friends including Mr. Taan's up to \$20,000,000. The school fees will be increased to \$20,000,000 and balance brought forward from last year about \$10,000,000. We still need at least \$48,000,000. What we received in the last two months are mostly for the purpose of rehabilitation. I mean the \$14,000,000 from the British United Aid to China Fund and Mr. Ho and Mr. Chan.

Our budget has gone up four times and Prof. Fenn is only contributing with an increase of ten per cent over that of last year. You were writing me last August that I could expect from America around \$73,000 US for this year. If the rate of exchange is one to twelve hundred, we may carry on. With Prof. Fenn's disappointing figures, the Board met day before yesterday and decided to request the Trustees and through you the ABCCC for this amount of \$48,000,000.

Now Mr. Puiman Lee, the Dean of our Ag. College has returned from Nanchang and Prof. C.H. Chuang has come back to be Dean of the College of Arts. Dr. Li Ting An whom we have invited for the last few years, is also here as Dean of the Med. College. Miss Wong Tsui Fung will be here soon. Good teachers will continue to follow. It is very good indeed but it means financial burden to the University which is a very hopeful sign.

I understand that Dr. Cadbury is very near to Hong Kong. I hope the Trustees will send the Brownells back soon. Prof. Brownell has a very deep interest in students and our alumni like him very much. I hope he can come back soon. Prof. Hoffmann is a hard worker and I hope he can come soon too. I just mention two but you know we want the rest to come back too.

You have asked me to visit America in several of your good letters. I have received invitation from our friends in London too. It is very difficult to leave Canton even

From Pres. Y. L. Lee

- 2 -

for a short trip after my joining the CNRRA. We are making some arrangement for Mr. Sz-to to come in the near future.

I am sending you herewith some more good articles for your publicity in New York. Dr. Huang's "Crossing the Enemy Lines," Mr. Lam's "A Ride in the Lingnan Bus", Dean Huang's reports and our report to the Harvard-Yenching Institute and report on our immediate needs and future plans of the Lingnan University.

(Signed)

Very cordially yours,
Y. L. Lee
President

C
O
P
Y

January 31, 1946

CANTON 64 24 0950

NLT WANNAMAKER

LINGNAN TRUSTEES 150 Fifth Avenue NYK

FENNS VISIT FINANCIALLY DISAPPOINTING ANNOUNCED FORTY THREE MILLIONS
CURRENT BUDGET SUBSIDY TEN PERCENT INCREASE LAST YEAR STOP ACCOUNT
INCREASED COSTS BUDGET NOW HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR MILLIONS UNABLE TO REDUCE
FURTHER STOP MAXIMUM EXPECTED INCOMES INCLUDING FENNS ONE HUNDRED FIVE
MILLIONS STOP DIRECTORS EARNESTLY REQUEST TRUSTEES AID SECURING REMAINING
FORTY EIGHT MILLIONS APPROXIMATELY FORTY THOUSAND US

LEE YINGLAM

A STATISTIC OF ENROLLMENT

ACADEMIC YEAR
1945-1946

	Fresh.		Yr.	Soph.		Yr.	Jun.		Yr.	Sen.		Yr.	5th		Yr.	6th		Yr.	M.	F.	TOTAL
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Col. of Arts																					
Chi.	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0							2	11	13
Eng.	9	23	32	1	6	7	0	2	2	0	2	2							10	33	43
His.	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	3	5	0	0	0							4	5	9
Gov.	18	3	21	12	1	13	4	1	5	3	1	4							37	6	43
Soc.	2	14	16	2	4	6	0	4	4	1	4	5							5	26	31
Bus.	9	7	16	7	4	11	4	5	9	1	0	1							21	16	37
Econ.	49	21	70	14	16	30	24	8	32	8	4	12							95	49	144
Total	90	78	168	37	31	68	34	26	60	13	11	24							174	146	320
Col. of Scien.																					
Biol.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							2	0	2
Chem.	39	16	55	4	3	7	5	2	7	0	0	0							48	21	69
Phys.	29	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							29	2	31
Eng'g.	82	0	82	14	0	14	2	0	2	0	0	0							98	0	98
Total	152	18	170	18	3	21	7	2	9	0	0	0							177	23	200
Col. of Agr.																					
Agron.	18	5	23	5	0	5	9	0	9	6	1	7							38	6	44
Hort.	6	15	21	6	3	9	4	3	7	2	2	4							18	23	41
A. H.	14	2	16	4	1	5	2	1	3	8	0	8							28	4	32
Total	38	22	60	15	4	19	15	4	19	16	3	19							84	33	117
College of Medicine	46	30	76	24	5	29	6	6	12	6	3	9	3	0	3	2	0	2	87	44	131
U.T.C.	1	0	1	5	1	6	3	3	6	4	1	5							13	5	18
S. S.	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							4	1	5
TOTAL	331	149	480	99	44	143	65	41	106	39	18	57	3	0	3	2	0	2	539	252	791
	60%			18%			13.4%			7.											

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
Classification of Teachers, Semester I, 1945-46

<u>College</u>	Prof.	Asso.Prof.	Asst.Prof.	Instruc.	Assistant	Sr.Tech.	Jr.Tech.	Asst.Tech.	Total P-time	Total
Arts	6	4	2	7	6				25	4 29
Science & Engineering	2	1	4	3	5				15	4 19
Agriculture	3	4	4	2			1		14	3 17
Medicine		1	1	4		1		1	7	6 13
<u>Total</u>	11	10	10	16	11	1	1	1	61	17 78

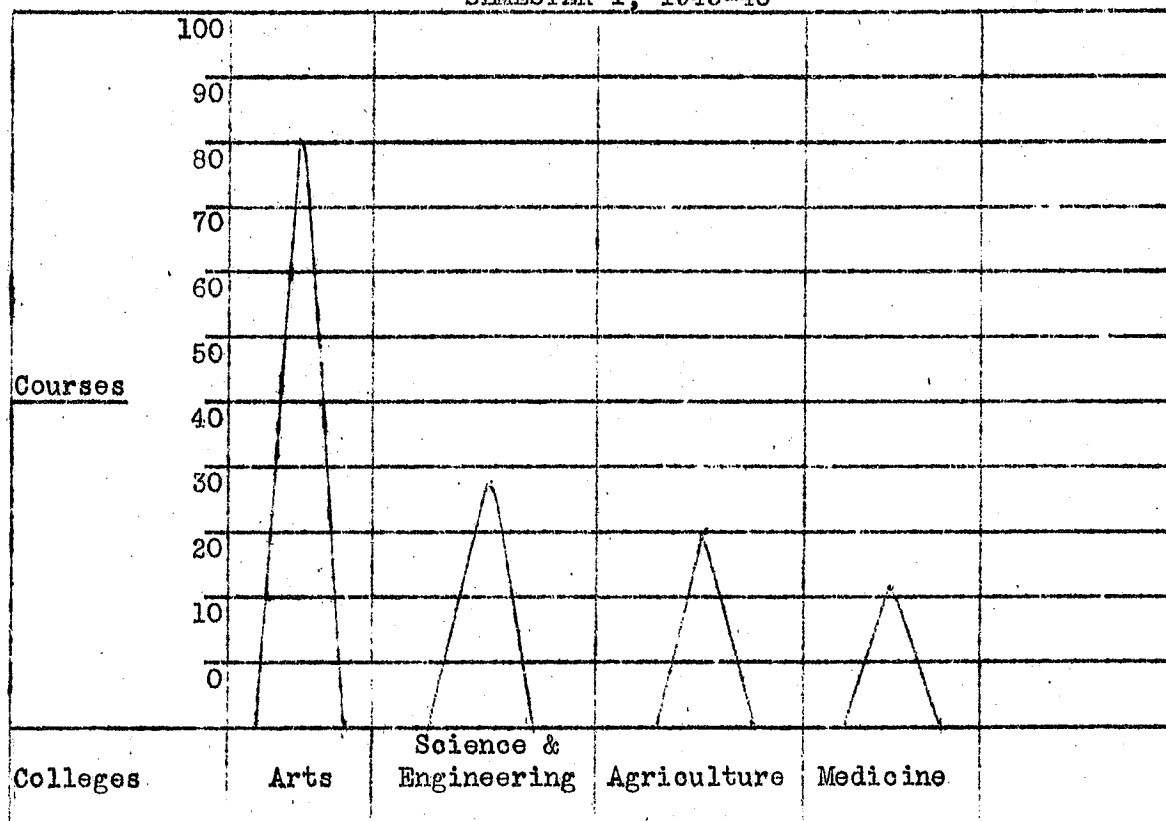
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
Courses Offered, Semester I, 1945-46

College	Arts	No. of Courses	Science & Engineering	No. of Courses	Agriculture	No. of Courses	Medicine	No. of Courses
Dept.	Chinese	12	Biology	7	Agronomy	12	None-Dept'l	13
	English	17	Chemistry	8	Horticulture	4		
	History & Government	23	Physics	1	Animal Husb. & Vet.	5		
	Sociology	11	Civil Eng.	8				
	Economics & Bus. Adminis.	17	Mathematics	5				
	<u>Total</u>	80		27		21		13 141

L I N G N A N U N I V E R S I T Y

Comparative Chart of Courses Offered by All Colleges

SEMESTER I, 1945-46



Arts	- 80
Science & Engineering	- 27
Agriculture	- 21
Medicine	- 13
Total	<u>141</u>

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

(Rev. and Mrs. Herbert H. Pommerenke)

Union Theological Seminary

44 Lingnan University

Canton, China

February 18, 1946

Dear Friends:

By applying several weeks ahead we were able to get away from Chengtu for Chungking on the weekly plane on Christmas Day. We checked in at nine o'clock but the plane did not arrive till four. Half an hour later we were off and we arrived in Chungking just as it was getting dark. How we left Chungking within a week on one of the bi-weekly planes for Canton borders on the miraculous. It would take more space than I want to fill to tell how the impossible was accomplished. Refugees in Szechwan Province who would have been happy to have had our unforeseen opportunity of getting out of the capital with so little ceremony are numbered by the tens of thousands.

Deeply appreciative of our good fortune we wish to give expression to the joys which come to those who have returned to work and "home" after being exiled. We are still pondering the wonders, marvels, mercies and horrors of the war years. We are in the mood of gratitude. It takes less to be grateful than it did a few years ago. We do not yet have our household equipment assembled but when one's goods have been destroyed or looted one is more grateful for a few pieces of borrowed furniture and a bed of boards without springs than one formerly was for a fully equipped household. We come back to the old scenes where there are burnt out districts, wrecks of buildings, gutted homes, faces of friends aged far beyond their years, gaps in one's circle of acquaintances and one regrets every act of selfishness in the past and feels ashamed for not having done one's best. I am teaching a class of eleven seminarians Isaiah (40-66) and the Prophet speaks to us in a lively, vital manner.

The terminus of the truck that brought us from the airfield some distance out of Canton was a two minutes' walk from the Canton Hospital and the Kwangtung Synod Building. We shall never forget the mutual surprises when we came to the latter place. The staff of the Synod was busy in their offices with routine work and interviewing workers who were in on sundry matters of business. Due to inadequate mail service we had not heard who was back, but the entire staff seemed to be in and the place was full of visitors. It was a thrilling reunion. After greeting Rev. Wu Yik Wand and Rev. Peter Wong, Dr. Kunkle bobbed our of the Presbyterian office and greeted us with his characteristic welcome and smile. St. Peter will have to go far at the gates of heaven to give wanderers a better welcome. Merrill Ady had just stepped out of the building when we arrived but soon returned. I contacted Hackett Medical Center by phone and talked with Rena Westra and Dr. Esther Morse who were busy at work there.

The entire first floor and most of the third floor of the Synod Building are occupied by the Kwangtung Branch of the International Relief Committee. All relief organizations are worried about the needs of the country. Hostilities have ceased but the tide of death has not subsided. If the casualties of combat are compared to a tide, what is coming over the country is now a tidal wave.

We have come to take up teaching in the the Canton Union Theological College. The Seminary and Lingnan University only returned to Canton in time to open classes early in November. So we arrived in the midst of the first semester. We could not begin teaching immediately for we needed to set up housekeeping and get living quarters in shape to occupy. The Seminary is on the Lingnan U. campus and is using buildings which formerly belonged to the silk department. The two schools have been very closely associated during the last few years because of evacuation to the same locality. The seminary students take their first two years of work in the University. The other three years are "professional". I have relieved Dr. Kunkle of two classes so that he might be free to write up some of the lost school records and to make notations of historically significant material. Many of the class lists have been lost as well as faculty minutes. I am also trying to go over the library to find out the needs. Books have been destroyed by weather and insects (worms and termites). There have been no accessions since Pearl Harbor and practically none since 1937 when the war broke out in China. No magazines have put in their appearance yet. As to English books published during the last year or two, we are almost totally ignorant because of the inability to get magazines which

(Rev. and Mrs. Herbert H. Pommerenke) - 2 -

give reviews and advertisements. Publication of Chinese religious books practically ceased a few years ago. It is hoped that when the Christian middle school and universities return to their pre-war educational standards that our seminary students will be able to read English books readily during their last three years of training. Friends of ours have received two books through the mails which means that communications are taking on the semblance of normalcy and that a feast is in store for us all. Periodicals to which we have subscribed may begin to come in a few weeks. We need tools and men to repair the breaches and bridges of the human spirit.

One morning soon after our return I met two small five year old girls, smiling and open-hearted. One greeted me by name and title. I hadn't the least idea who she might be except that she was not the child of an associate. Her little companion greeted me in just the same friendly manner but in the inimitable, musical dialect of Toi Shan from whence most of the overseas Chinese in America come. That little "Good Morning, Pommerenke Pastor" brought all sort of happy associations of days itinerating on foot and by bus with Rev. Leung Man-Kwong over paths and roads and rivers traversed by Dr. A.A. Fulton and Dr. Walline. These two kiddies touched my heart and upon receiving their "top-of-the-morning" I felt that we were truly back in South China where we belonged.

Two weeks after our return, an ordination service was held at the Hung Tak Church. We walked in the procession but did not sit on the platform. All three of the men who sat with me in the same pew were classmates whom I had taught at the Seminary the last time when the Kunkles were on furlough in 1937-38. These three men had recently been ordained. Some of you will recognize their names: Ma Lai-Chuen, Lei Tak-Fai, and Lei Ching-Ming.

Ahead are days of rebuilding the waste places. The time of "formal destruction" is over. If only we could summon a small fraction of the energy used in destruction for constructive purposes. We face days of training of a new generation who will be a bit freer from the forces that made the world what it was; freer to carry the world into further areas of the Kingdom where God's will is made a greater actuality. Men have to be remade. Hatreds and passions serve little in an age of reconstruction. Hatreds and resentments belong to the "former age". It is an age for those who can run and not be weary, for those who can walk and not faint. It is an age for the stout-hearted.

"Oh where are kings and empires now
Of old that went and came?
But, Lord, Thy Church is praying yet,
A thousand years the same."

With wreaths of hybiscus and flowers of the Camel Foot tree which are blooming luxuriantly outside our windows,

Jean and Herbert Pommerenke

TRUSTEES OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

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

HAROLD B. HOSKINS
President of the Board

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER
American Director

Telephone: Watkins 9-8703

May 6, 1946

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT

Conditions Urgently Demanding Help

Drought, Famine, Cholera: On April 7 Dr. Cadbury wrote: "This is near the end of the Tsing Meng season, when all people decorate the graves of their ancestors. It is also the time of the spring rains which mean a sure crop of rice in the summer. But, alas, this year, with the shortage of rice and all the starvation, the rains are holding off. If they do not come in the next few days, it will spoil a higher price for the staff of life, more starvation for these people. An evil omen is the general flowering of bamboos. I have never seen so many in full bloom. Perhaps, the unusual dryness of the season makes them blossom."

Four days later, Dr. Rhoads wrote: "I am afraid we have terrible times ahead. Cholera is spreading here like wildfire, and famine threatens. And always the inflation. You will have more demands made on you; you can count on that. How you will moot them I don't know; but, if they seem unreasonable, you must remember that President Lee is completely stymied on all sides and doesn't know where else to turn."

What It Costs to Eat: A month earlier Dr. Yung Chi-tung had written: "One of the most serious difficulties in keeping the University going is the mounting cost of living. Rice has gone up 400% since my return to Canton. I am among the few in the upper salary bracket, and my money salary and subsidies at present amount to a little less than \$70,000 a month. This is only enough for 300 pounds of rice. You can imagine how tough it is on the janitors, gardeners, and other University workmen. Their maximum pay is under \$20,000 a month. This does not even cover enough rice to feed them. During January and February the University had enough rice from our last crop to sell to every member of the staff and workmen, to food the immediate members of their family at the price of about \$10,000 per picul. We then had at least enough to have a full stomach every day. Now the rice is all gone; the next crop will not be in until three months later. I really don't know how President Lee can handle this serious problem when the end of this month comes. We are indeed financially much worse off than we were when we were in Kukong and Pingshek. So far UNRRA and CNRRA have been able to help us very little. In spite of all the rumors about the import of food stuffs into China, prices continue to swell."

After Eating, Our People Need the Tools to Work With: One loyal and courageous friend saved our valuable collections while the puppet university occupied our plant. In March Dr. Yung Chi-tung, of our Department of Botany, wrote:

"During the occupation the entire Museum of Natural History was under the charge of Dr. Chun Woon-yung.... Our specimens were first moved to the Overseas Chinese Building. Here a number of mounted specimens, especially those of the orchid family, were stolen. Judging from evidence available, I believe that it was the paper that the thieves were interested in rather than the actual specimens. When this was known, Dr. Chun ordered to have the whole lot moved to the third floor of the Engineering Building, where the insects and the zoological specimens were. The entire floor was blocked with heavy timber and barbed wire. Things were very crowded but otherwise

in a fair condition. However, most of the articles of commercial value were taken away.... Dr. Chun informed me that the president of the puppet university forced him to surrender the keys to the various rooms on the premises. The place was then stripped of all things that had a market value at the time.... The looting was done quite systematically with a dozen workmen for a day and a half. After that the keys were returned to Dr. Chun."

Dr. Yung continues: "Suitable texts are rare and very expensive. The only alternative is to give students mimeographed notes to supplement the lectures. Laboratory manuals also have to be mimeographed. We have two regular mimeograph machines but stencils and ink are very expensive - about sixty cents per sheet of stencil. I wonder whether you can get us a supply of stencils and ink in the States and try to get them out to us as soon as possible."

He and others describe the lack of light for evening work: "We are now depending upon electric power from the city. Our generators were taken away by the Japs in 1942. This has been most unsatisfactory. At best we can have only six hours of power per day, and nights without lights are almost the rule rather than the exception. Even with six hours of current we can have only power enough for our water pump to supply water to various buildings."

Dr. Cadbury indicates in a single paragraph the result of this difficult existence: "The strain on every one working here is heavy and I am beginning to feel it. A few days ago one of our chief administrative heads was operated on for an acute attack of appendicitis. He had not left the hospital when another important personality was brought into the same room in a serious condition."

Things for Which We Are Thankful: Dr. Cadbury writes: "It was indeed most fortunate that Lingnan University and the Hospital did not lose more supplies and were not more roughly handled. Both in Hong Kong and in this city the destruction of hospitals, schools, and other buildings was most devastating."

"On a recent trip to Hong Kong I missed getting the medical supplies from America for which I went. The supplies coming are one ton of DDT, 30 more tons of warm clothing, sulfa drugs and several tons of milk, food, etc., given by the committee organized in San Francisco following my visit there, which is called Direct China Relief."

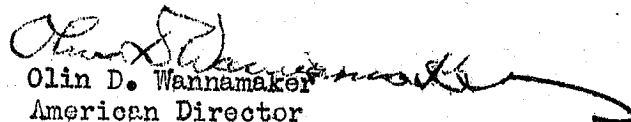
"When the former shipment arrived, I had my entire shipment of over 23 tons of clothing, oatmeal, and medicines delivered to my house, which was filled to the roof with the clothing, spread out on the floors, leaving me only one small corner in the dining room, and my bedroom. This included over 400 boxes of clothing from the Chinese group in San Francisco and ten bales of clothing put on the boat at Los Angeles from the American Friends Service Committee in Pasadena. I appointed a committee of the Chinese and American ladies on the campus to attend to sorting the clothing after unpacking it. They have been handling this most efficiently. It had taken a month to get this stuff shipped from Hong Kong, but it was all admitted duty free. Work of unpacking began on March 21st. It has been all neatly arranged in lots according to age, sex and type of individuals to whom it is to be given. There are well over 2000 persons, representing the staffs of the Canton Hospital and the University as well as the workmen and their dependents and the orphans here at Lingnan. It is hoped, after one more week, it will be all ready for handing out to the recipients."

"There were twelve boxes of medicines, but one was stolen on the steamer before we took delivery. The other eleven have all been unpacked at Canton Hospital and will be carefully distributed to several hospitals besides the Canton

Hospital itself. The cereals arrived in good condition and will be much appreciated. They are all Quick Quaker Oats. A good contribution to be brought by a Quaker! I am selling the empty cases here and they will suffice to pay for more than half of the freight from Hong Kong to Canton."

The Present Picture and the Future Hoped For: Dr. Cadbury continues: "It is disappointing to see no progress economically or otherwise in this city. While the dollar continues to depreciate in value, it will not be possible for there to be any improvement. But we have warm friends who are eager to help us in bringing about a better day and we have faith that it will be coming some time. Lingnan is as a lighthouse in the midst of the darkness, and no greater contribution to China can be made than to strengthen the hands of President Lee and his colleagues. They are really doing a magnificent job."

To meet our minimum requirements we need \$35,000 before the end of July beyond all help received from United China Relief and other sources. We were thankful to be able to remit to President Lee about \$5,000 a few days ago. We earnestly hope that friends will enable us to continue such remittances regularly until the desperate strain is relieved. The most imperative need is money with which to provide the minimum necessities of our Chinese faculty. If you have helped already, we thank you again. If you have not helped already, please help promptly now.


Olin D. Wannamaker
American Director

C O P Y

RADIOGRAM

Received May 7, 1946

BR80 F26.CA317 CANTON 25/22 3 1540 Via RCA

DLT WANNAMAKER LINGNAN TRUSTEES 150 Fifth Avenue New York

REMIT TWENTY MILLIONS REOUTFITTING ADDITION APPEAL FOOD RELIEF

RICE NOW THOUSAND PER CATTY LEE YINGLAM

TRUSTEES OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

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

HAROLD B. HOSKINS
President of the Board

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER
American Director

Telephone: Watkins 9-8703

June 4, 1946

To the Members of the Lingnan Board of Trustees and the Penn State Committee:

Professor Groff's Report on the Food Situation in South China

The following letter addressed by Professor Groff to Dean Watts and other Penn State friends is so informative that the New York Office of the Trustees has thought it well to provide copies for wider distribution at Penn State and among the Trustees of Lingnan University.

Olin D. Wannamaker
Secretary

- - - - -

Canton, China - weekend - May 18-20, 1946

Dear Dean Watts and my
Penn State Friends:

Two months have passed since I left the shores of the American homeland, and for the past two weeks I have been here at Canton, our China homeland. Nearly three weeks were spent in Shanghai getting acquainted with the personnel in the large China organization of UNRRA. I have had a good opportunity to meet many of the technical agricultural staff which I am assured will be of great help as we develop our program here in the south. It was a particular pleasure to find there Prof. John Diels of the Department of Entomology at Penn State.

Upon reaching Shanghai it was particularly gratifying to me to be assigned to the regional Kwangtung (Canton) UNRRA staff, together with Norman Ward of Oklahoma, for work in the agricultural rehabilitation of this area. We also have another man coming, William Boyle, for fisheries work which also is attached to our office. I find that many Lingnan men are in the service of CNRRA with which UNRRA is in close cooperation. In fact most of the Chinese with whom I am dealing in agriculture are my former students. This makes work smooth and pleasant, and I am sure more efficient.

As one moves about the old environs of Canton and the countryside one sees everywhere the scars of a terrible war. The city lacks the buoyancy it once possessed. There seem to be fewer people in the streets and along the country roadsides. Buildings, especially in specific bombed and fire-swept areas, are mere shambles or are completely leveled to the ground. Public service facilities are only in semi-operation as yet. The economic, social, and political status of present-day China is tragic in the extreme. As one talks with the people one must constantly fight a feeling of depression. The average Chinese is very stoical but one senses in them a condition of physical weakness and complete resignation to hardship added upon hardship. All except the very rich are underfed, and in specific interior areas there is both near and actual starvation. Transport and police protection are serious bottlenecks to the getting of relief food into these areas, but some progress is slowly being made. CNRRA here in Canton maintains both rice kitchens and cheap-food restaurants as a measure of help to underfed people in this large urban center. The same is increasingly being done with UNRRA supplies in more distant areas.

The currency situation in relation to needful supplies is beyond mortal understanding, even I believe of a well-trained economist. One simply cannot understand how especially the teachers and professional and low-salaried classes can possibly live. For example I find that in eating in a modest boarding establishment operated by a French lady I cannot possibly get three wholesome meals a day with an expenditure of much less than \$10,000 N.C. (\$5.00 gold). This is more than twice as high as normal times and considerably over that I would pay in the United States where labor is much higher. All necessities of life are unreasonably out of proportion to their world values, and one simply dare not buy except in emergency. You can see how this most seriously affects the rehabilitation of the country. Quite the reverse of former times, China can now actually import many necessities cheaper than she can produce them with wages and cost of living as at present.

I have been living at a hotel here on Shameen, but I expect to move down to Lingnan very soon where Dr. Cadbury has kindly offered to give me quarters in his home. I am able to arrange with UNRRA for a jeep to carry me and any others of our personnel who may in the future quarter down there. The Penn State Lodge at Lingnan is occupied by the Registrar of Lingnan. He should not be disturbed until such time as another Penn State man arrives in China to renew upon the campus the old Penn State spirit. The structure itself is in good condition. In fact it is one of the best preserved of any building on the place. I have not yet examined the interior and furniture. Most of the buildings on the campus are intact, but equipment needs to be replaced.

Last Saturday evening Norman Ward and I had a very inspiring and pleasant dinner which the Lingnan Agricultural College staff gave us at Dean Pui-man Lee's home. I am indeed thrilled with the loyalty of this fine group of men, numbering 16, who during the war years of exile have been through so much hardship. And now they have returned to Canton to reorganize the college with very little equipment and financial resources, and under constant strain concerning the support of their families and sufficient food for their children. I am proud to say that I am told again and again, as I move about, that Lingnan has made a fine record and stands high in the opinion of the public and officials. And the College of Agriculture has been a very real and living part of the life and service of Lingnan. The Government is now taking more and more interest in rural problems, in agricultural education, research and extension, and it will be interesting to watch to see what place will develop for the Lingnan Agricultural College in the future.

I know you will wish to learn if I have located Dr. Lai-yung Li, Penn State Ph.D. about 1941. Strangely enough, letters sent to him by the Lingnan administration to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking have been returned. It is difficult to know just where he is. But I will keep after the matter until we locate him.

There is a very fine Lingnan graduate, Mr. Pang-fei Lei, whom Dr. F. A. McClure and I have long desired to give an opportunity to get to the states. Some years ago his name came up for a scholarship at Penn State but during the war years he could not go. Now he is ready to leave here in August. We hope that we can make satisfactory Lingnan-Penn State scholarship relations for him. He is a man of Lai-yung Li's type, and I am confident that you will enjoy having him in your midst.

The campus at Lingnan is very beautiful and relatively few trees have been lost in the central portion of the grounds. My greatest loss was the fine citrus

collection I had established 1936-40 which was completely torn out by the Japs to give place to more rice fields. The Japanese army took over the whole west side of the campus where they developed large dairy and hog raising and food production projects. I think it shows that the College of Agriculture at Lingnan had really made progress when they chose it as the one spot in the Canton area which they could use most efficiently in agricultural production. They made quite a bit of the dairy and when they left a goodly number of cows fell into the hands of the Lingnan group reoccupying the campus. From all accounts those early days of the return must have been thrilling and busy ones.

I am gradually getting dug into the routine of my UNRRA responsibilities, and I am sure that as they unfold I will find them more and more interesting. There is an inner inspiration that comes to one as awareness that, in spite of the difficulties and limitations of large-scale organization, one is nevertheless doing his bit for a very worthy cause, championed by the United Nations program. Upon arrival here there have been numerous conferences with CNRRA and UNRRA workers, and these still continue. Moreover, one will be constantly drawn into responsibilities connected with investigating groups coming from all around the world. Colonel Harrison, representing the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the World Food Board was here with a group of about twelve this week. For the week prior to their coming we were busy preparing food and crop data of our area for their consideration. The food crisis here is very critical, and unfortunately our spring crop of rice appears to be only about 50 per cent normal, due to prolonged drought. I have had a district map of Kwangtung prepared for our agricultural office, and I am endeavoring as rapidly as possible to get a clear picture of the situation and needs in the various areas. Mr. Sik-hung Taam, a Penn State graduate, now with the Kwangtung Bureau of Agriculture, was the other day telling me of certain mulberry-silk areas of Sun-tak district where 70 per cent of the population has completely disappeared. Toi-shan and other Canton Delta district areas have suffered terribly. I will tell you just a little regarding some of the projects with which we have been at work.

Garden seeds: UNRRA is consigning to our area a total of $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of garden seeds which have recently arrived in Shanghai from the United States. On the plane coming down from Shanghai I was able to bring along 50 drums of these, containing 1250 large family size envelopes of 26 different varieties of seeds. Unfortunately, we find the temperatures too high and the rains too far advanced to warrant the sowing of these seeds now in the Canton area. But through the extension workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the National Government we are arranging for the distribution of some immediately to the northern areas of the province where it is cooler. The remainder will be stored here until early fall and winter when they will make excellent winter crops of vegetables as in Florida and California. This large quantity of garden seeds for homestead plantings should stimulate food production greatly.

Hainan Island and Liuchow Peninsula Projects: Information gathered from many sources indicates the great needs of the peoples of these southern areas of Kwangtung, following the ravages of the war. The potentialities of these areas for increased food production are very great indeed as their tropical climate, ample rainfall, and good soil conditions should be fully utilized. However, there are problems of banditry and unsettled political life, and epidemic diseases are also deterring factors. Malaria especially is bad and there is now a very serious animal rinderpest epidemic. On Hainan Island the Japanese destroyed property useless to them, but at the same time successfully built up useful projects such as

fisheries, dairies, land reclamation and irrigation, and even an Animal Biologies Laboratory for manufacture of serums and vaccines. Some of these we must try to reestablish. We also have under way plans for the further colonization of these areas to be managed by CNRRA agricultural personnel and equipped and supplied by UNRRA. There is a party of CNRRA men going down next week to look over the ground and get things started. We expect Norman Ward to accompany them. I hope to go down when the development is further advanced. Dr. Berkovitch and Mr. Melrose of the Hainan Presbyterian Mission were with us here in Canton last week and we have had some good talks with them as to the outlook. There was also a group of three prominent Hainanese Chinese in to tell us of a university which Overseas Chinese wish to develop down there. It is, they say, to be a private institution modeled along the lines of Lingnan. Thus it is that the Island of Hainan (area 15,000 square miles), 15% larger than Formosa, but with 1/3 the population of the latter is very much upon our map as also upon the minds of the leaders of China. And as to the Luichow Peninsula, on the mainland across the strait from Hainan, there is similar colonization interest. We hope to develop a certain amount of tractor farming in both areas.

Rinderpest Vaccine for Hainan and Kwangtung: Immediately upon our arrival here we received urgent requests for help in combating rinderpest. This great scourge time and again ravages the cattle areas of southern Asia and Malaya, and is the limiting factor to dairying and cattle raising. If immunization can now be accomplished, as now seems likely as the result of certain wartime research, it will prove a great blessing to these people on the plains and hills of China who have ample grass lands for pasturage. For many years veterinarians in the Philippines have been struggling with the problem. Our story to date, in a nutshell, is that ever since Ward and I arrived here we have been cabling Shanghai (UNRRA) to send us serum and vaccine to combat the disease. Tuesday last we received a message from Shanghai that they are sending Dr. Ferguson down with serum and equipment to help us. And yesterday we noted a press release from both Shanghai and Washington which gives us added information. This I have copied and enclose. I am sure that you will find it interesting reading. We are now writing Shanghai to get us a special plane to carry 8 or 10 CNRRA and UNRRA personnel to Hainan with the veterinarians and initiate other agricultural rehabilitation work.

Fisheries project: Before the war it was estimated that about 800,000 people were engaged in fresh-water and seafood fisheries in Kwangtung, including Hainan Island. The total number of fishing boats, chiefly junks, was about 35,000 including 4 trawlers of the Japanese type. The annual production of fish was estimated at the equivalent of about 750,000 tons. The waters of Kwangtung are really wonderful for fishing, but they have never been adequately developed. Moreover, during the long period of the war the 1,000 miles of provincial coast line was blockaded, which forced the non-maintenance of the fishing boats. Many of the fisher folk were driven from their homes, and in many places the industry became paralyzed. Various estimates through investigations reveal that about 75% of the fishing population were most seriously affected. And now, in view of the importance of fish as food, we wish to rehabilitate and revivethis industry. CNRRA has drawn up plans along the following lines: (a) free distribution of rice and old clothes to destitute fishermen and their families; (b) formation of a short-term technical training class; (c) assistance in collecting, transport, and distribution of fish; and (d) to provide more modern equipment, including power-driven boats. Several fishery experts from the United States will soon be reporting to Shanghai, and we hope that at least one will be assigned to our region. Meanwhile, 'Bill' Boyle, an all-round man who came over on the boat with me, has been assigned to our headquarters to get procedure underway. He is now in Hongkong conferring with the British fishery men, Dr. Herklots, and we expect him here tomorrow with the veterinarians.

Rice-borer control and entomological work: Prior to our arrival there was work under way in cooperation with Dr. S. F. Chiu of National San Yatsen University, Canton, for the control of the rice-stem-borer which seriously damages the rice chiefly when it is in the seed bed. Hand collecting of moth and egg masses has been the only method of control open to the rice farmers. DDT now seems a possible control and we have already secured 50 pounds for Dr. Chiu's use. We also want to get for him sprayers and dusters as well as nicotine sulphate. There are many other fruit and vegetable insects that need control, and we hope that soon Penn State Dr. Diels, previously mentioned, will come down and help us. There is also great interest in the preparation of local insecticides.

Rehabilitation of Kwangtung's Citrus Industry: This province in times past has been a great producer of citrus fruits. At least 40,000 acres were at one time in these fruits and the markets extended throughout eastern China, into central China and to the South Seas. During the war most of the orchards were cut down, chiefly for fire wood, and the growers turned to other occupations or remained unemployed. It is now estimated that the industry is now only two-thirds its original size. An inferior grafted orange tree now costs \$8,000 N.C. (\$4.00 U.S.) and a stock \$2,500 N.C. (\$1.25 gold). The nurseries are depleted or destroyed. CNRRA has a project in collaboration with both Lingnan and Sun Yatsen Universities to initiate the revival of the industry. This is now being presented to the central authorities. I hope very much it goes thru as you know this and other fruit industries are very much upon my mind and heart. The Florida Plant Exchange will be able to contribute most effectively to this work.

Agricultural Relief Work: There is a movement on foot to allocate about 25% of all food supplies (flour, rice, milk, etc.) coming into Kwangtung thru UNRRA for special agricultural relief projects. If this goes thru we will have much work reviewing requests and supervising projects though CNRRA will have the major portion of the latter.

Rice Grain for the Second Rice Crop: Rice production is of major importance to food supply and we are trying to find seed grain and fertilizer to help the farmers with the second crop. This will be planted out in July.

Thus I am sure that you will see that there is plenty here for me to do. It is a joy to be able to be here and to help.

I shall probably not be writing so often, but my thoughts are very much with all of you at Penn State, and I know that as of old you are vitally interested in the new world of international cooperation. The work in agriculture which we started over here nearly 40 years ago has unfolded in ways in which we never dreamed. And there still remains so much unaccomplished of things we had intended to do.

With hearty greetings to all,

Sincerely,

G. Weidman Groff.

The Lingnan Industrial School

*File in
Lingnan
Folder*

The Lingnan Industrial School which is the home of one hundred and eighty orphans is located in the south eastern part of the campus.

When the University returned after the reoccupation of Canton they found fifty children in one of the large dormitories. An orphanage, begun during the occupation, was continued under a committee to care for these homeless children. The numbers grew as new orphans were brought in, some taken from the city streets and others from homes broken by the war.

At first the Kwangtung International Relief Committee assumed responsibility for supplying relief funds but in February 1946 the China's Children Fund agreed to undertake the financing of the school and later provided funds for the new buildings constructed on Lingnan University property. In May 1946 a Board of Directors appointed by the University met and took over the supervision of the orphanage with a superintendent and staff in charge.

The buildings are adjoining the site of the former Rural Public Health Center which has been repaired and is now being used as the Administration building. A large center room gives ample space for assemblies. The building projects have been carried through and at present five new buildings including classrooms, two dormitories, a work shop and dining hall with two adjoining kitchens have been built under contract. The students in the Engineering Department helped with the actual supervision. Trees have been set out by the men in the College of Agriculture and plans for levelling the ground are under way. The digging of three wells gives sufficient water.

The purpose of the school is to train the children for self-support and when they reach the age of eighteen they are expected to leave and find work. The training is of two types; rudimentary education and vocational or industrial education. Opportunities to learn printing, carpentry, tailoring and shoe-making prepare the children to earn a living. Recently four small pigs have been presented to the children to raise and a small co-operative store was opened where the children can market the vegetables they grow and buy oil, salt and a few school supplies giving them the experience of handling money and learning simple business methods.

The Production Department is developing to handle the work done by the students. The income from such work as printing and carpentry will form a revolving fund which can be used to purchase new materials.

Students from the Sociology Department of the University are having laboratory experience in conducting clubs and making other studies of the children, individually and as a group. The Union Theological College students help in the religious program, teaching week day Bible classes and conducting the Sunday School with other University men and women. A number of children are preparing to be baptized in the University church. Singing lessons are well attended.

The school is grateful for the relief supplies given by several relief agencies. Direct China Relief contributed medicines, flour, beans, oatmeal and quantities of old clothing which was especially acceptable during the cold weather. An UNRRA doctor did the physical examinations of all the students last November, reporting that he found many with conditions requiring medical attention but, on the whole, the health of the children compared favorably with orphans he had examined in other schools.

CNRRA also contributed generously: furnishing rice, milk powder, and clothing but possibly the most appreciated gifts were the quilts and blankets sufficient to keep every child warm during the winter.

While there is room for improvement and change this particular piece of child welfare work should have far-reaching effect. Vocational schools in China are in the experimental stage but this kind of training is much needed. The belief is that this group of children will become useful citizens because of the personal interest on the part of the administrators of the China's Children Fund, the Board of Directors and the teaching staff of the school.

TRUSTEES OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

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

HAROLD B. HOSKINS
President of the Board

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER
American Director

Telephone: Watkins 9-8703

March 20, 1946

To the Members of the Board of Trustees
To Members of the Faculty

The following is our first letter from Dr. Cadbury, who reached Canton on February 19.

Dr. Knipp has reached Manila on the way to Hong Kong. Dr. Frank and Dr. Gower sail from San Francisco on March 25. Mrs. Cadbury is in San Francisco trying to obtain a reservation. Other American personnel will be returning in the summer. Dr. and Mrs. Ping Chuan Feng and Dr. Choy-tak Taam - newly elected to the Department of Mathematics - will be sent out by the State Department in the immediate future.

Olin D. Wannamaker

Lingnan University
Canton, China
March 1, 1946

Dear Wannamaker:

The receipt of your letter of February 1st reminds me that I have been remiss in writing to you. My excuses are first that all my baggage except two suitcases was left in Hongkong when I took the plane for Canton on February 19th. At that time no steamers were running and the trains were greatly overcrowded and it was barely possible to get standing room, let alone room for trunks etc. I expected to have my larger pieces follow in a few days on a junk, together with the freight shipment of clothes, etc. However, it has taken several days to get the proper permits for entrance of the drugs etc. through the customs. President Lee went to Hongkong on the 25th on the Fatshan which now has started occasional trips and was planning to arrange for my baggage and freight to be brought up as soon as possible probably by junk. Pres. Lee has not returned yet and no news has yet been received of the arrival of the junk. Unfortunately, some of my papers are in the trunks and I cannot therefore make the report on my finances accurately until I get them. Please excuse me for this.

Another excuse is that it is dark at six P.M. Lights may come on for an hour or two then, or more likely do not come on till 11 or 12 P.M. and last for two or three hours. I generally leave for the city in Dr. Henry's jeep at 7 A.M. or in Pres. Lee's car at 8 A.M. At the Canton Hospital there is a continuous string of callers till I get up and start for home in time to get here before dark. No time to write letters there. This morning I did not go to the city, but in anticipation of the near arrival of the refugee material I called a meeting of the Chinese ladies including Mrs. Pommerenke, Mrs. Rhoads, Mrs. Lei Ting On, Mrs. Tong Fuk Cheung and others to discuss ways and means of distributing the clothing.

In the absence of my trunks I am staying with Dr. Oldt, who is almost as bereft of clothing as I am. I have one of his suitcases in my baggage which I brought from Shanghai with me.

Transportation in Canton is most difficult. The roads are in frightful condition of disrepair and so very rough. Rickshas are on their last wheels and the streets crowded. Yesterday I was knocked into by a truck load of pigs and my ricksha pushed over and demolished. Fortunately, I was not hurt. As to my old Ford car which I left in the Canton Hospital, it was converted into a charcoal burning and later an alcohol burning car. Gasoline was unobtainable and alcohol very expensive. After V.J. Day some thugs came to the temporary buildings of the Hospital and demanded its use. The keys had been hidden and the batteries removed, but the car was hauled away and dismantled and later the remains were seen on a remote road. I shall be very thankful therefore if Mrs. Cadbury can bring my car out. Cars are almost impossible to procure at this time and it may be many months before they can be imported. A traveller, however, can bring a car along with him I believe and now that boats are running it can be brought to Canton.

It was a relief to find my house in good condition, better than most of them. Some furniture had been moved out, but I have located some of it. The cases left at the American consulate are said to be all intact. Some U.S. and Hongkong dollars I left with the Swiss Consul was handed back to me by the American Consul a few days ago. It will come in handy while I am waiting for my next salary to arrive.

The money situation is erratic and almost desperate. When I arrived a little over a week ago the rate was U.S. \$1.00 equalled CN.\$1500. Now it is one to 2000 or more. The price of rice has skyrocketed. CNRRA flour is being distributed, but the Chinese price of flour has gone up instead of down, so that a special commission has flown from Chungking to take over the distribution. Meanwhile the menace of Russia in the North hangs like a dark cloud over the future.

Here at Lingnan the picture is bright. Our students are working hard and while government institutions are menaced with student strikes there seems to be no tendency in that direction here. Old Lingnan men like Yeung Chung Kwong, Dr. Y.Y. Wong, Chau Chung Kei, Sz-to Wai and others are preserving the Lingnan tradition. Last Sunday I was asked to take the Sunday Service in Swasey Hall and it was a real reminder of the good old times. Many of the faculty were present and from 75 to 100 students. Nearly every one here is living on the most limited wardrobe, having had to abandon nearly all his clothing for some reason or another in their wanderings over the face of the country, but they do not complain. I hope my contributions may help out some. Mrs. Cadbury might well bring out with her ten or twenty bales of worn clothing supplied either by the American Friends Service Committee in New York, Philadelphia or Pasadena. I am sure they can be admitted duty free into Canton. But be sure to have them consigned to Canton and not to Hongkong, so that they will not be held up en route. We are most anxious to secure some new medical textbooks and may ask you to advance the money for their purchase until it is possible to transmit money from here to New York. There is no near prospect of any effort being made to regulate the exchange rate between the Chinese and American dollar. It is now being left to fluctuate at its own will.

The story of the removal of the Canton Hospital back to its old site is a thrilling one. Lai Shau Pan arrived in Canton shortly after V.J. Day and demanded that the Japanese turn it over to him. A group of American troops were soon installed and so all efforts of other organizations to seize the property were fruitless. Our furniture and equipment were transported from the temporary quarters at Man Tak Road by American jeeps and trucks and almost immediately the old premises were filled to capacity with patients again. The staff whom I left in charge in 1943 carried on faithfully and were practically all here intact when I returned. As a result, we have had wonderful reunions and love feasts as we have heard each

other's stories of the hard days that we experienced in the last few years. One of the hospital doctors, Anderson (British), died only a few days after his release from the internment camp here. I had loaned him a number of items all of which I found waiting for me when I got back here. Dr. Lei Ting On, the new dean of the Medical College has taken hold efficiently and tactfully. He had another assignment - Director of Health at Dairen - but it looks as though the Russians would make that quite impossible so that we can retain him here.

As Professor of Medicine I shall soon have to take up my teaching besides looking after the Internal Medicine of the Hospital Wards. It will be a really very busy and interesting life. Despite my "great age," nobody believes it possible, but I shall have to go slower than in the old days.

With kind regards to all,

Cordially yours,
William W. Cadbury

P.S. I visited Hoffmann's Insectary Garden. It has been most efficiently kept up by Professor Chan, the botanist here, during the former regime. I called on Professor Chan and he has many enemies, because he is claimed to be a collaborator. He may be brought up for trial on this account. His enemies covet his botanical collections and his library!

War losses

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

At present Lingnan University is going on strong to educate her sons and daughters in the field of higher learning, to equip them with the technical knowledges of different subjects such as social science, natural science, medicine and engineering etc. It is considered by the people as one of the best universities in China, and is the first one in Canton that actually started her academic term early after the Japanese surrender. The other universities tried to start classes early but without success. It is due to inadequate teaching facilities and lack of professors.

Part of Lingnan's buildings and teaching facilities have been saved from the Japanese destruction. This was partly due to the loyal and energetic Chinese and American staffs who remained inside the campus during the Japanese occupation of Canton, October 1938, and partly due to the administrative officers who hurried back to the campus from interior "Free China" as soon as possible when the news of Japs. "Unconditional Surrender" was confirmed. From this it enables the university to start the academic term early and better than any university which moves back to Canton from interior.

On the other hand it is easy to understand that during the Japanese occupation lots of things were damaged or destroyed. The general condition of the campus is not good when we carefully analyse it. How the Japs occupied the Lingnan campus may be expressed clearly by quoting one of the eye - witnesses' statement as follows:-

"Jap soldiers occupied the Lingnan campus on the morning of the 8th Dec. 1941. All the people in the campus had to concentrate in one place for one day and one night. Jap soldiers began to go into houses, both Chinese and American, and helped themselves with whatever they liked.

We had surrender all our radio sets, arms and ammunitions cameras, field glasses.

Over 1,000 beds of the best kind were taken away by the Japs, valuable books, microscopes, furnitures were also taken away at their will. The most precious generating plant (2 big Westing-house Dissel engines and generator) were taken away. This makes it impossible for us to have light and water. A great number of our houses and buildings were damaged and some torn to pieces.

On the 25th of August 1942 the main campus was turned over to the puppet Kwangtung Government, and that government's authorities turned it over to the Jap influenced Kwangtung University. The whole campus was upset again. Buildings were altered and furnitures moved around to suit their purpose. Some furnitures were also taken away for their uses. The Japs took over our Dairy Farm. Houses were d changed into work shops and creamery. They took over our rice fields about 70 mows (Chinese acre) which were formerly foot-ball and basket-ball fields. From the above expression one can easily see the general conditions and Japanese behavior during the period of occupation.

It has been reported that the library lost about 30,000 volumes of both Chinese and Foreign books, also some valuable special collections (eg. foreign books, periodicals and treaties in various languages on China, Lingnan Science Journal linking up with a large number of scientific societies all over the world 670 sets.)

It also happened that when the Japs needed glasses they took the glasses from the Green Houses of the Agriculture college. The 3 motor launches were litter taken away or sunk. It is easy to imagine that although some parts of the campus with the buildings and equipments

have been saved from the Japs they are not enough for academic purposes.

At present our student enrollment is greater than any one previous to the "Pacific Incident", about 791 students in the University 459 in the Middle School and a small number of grammar school boys. All the buildings and equipments are not enough at the old normal condition, Naturally with the increase in students the need of equipments and laboratories is getting to be a serious problems For instance where are not enough microscopes and other instruments for advance courses in biology and horticulture laboratories. There are not enough glass wares and tubes in the laboratory for elementary courses in chemistry. The creamery and cold storage are in a very bad condition. There is urgent need for dissel engines and generators to supply electricity to the campus for general use and laboratory work. The soil needs fertilizer badly, for these years it is not properly taken care of by the people who use it.

Lingnan University is an international centre. In the years 1935 there were a number of American students from different universities of the United States as "Exchange Students" At present over 60% of the students in the University come from Christian Middle Schools in China. There are 48 students who come from other provinces of China. The majority of the Over Sea Chinese in America, Africa, Europe, Malaya Straits and other parts of the world are Kwangtung people. Some of them sent their children back to Lingnan for education. Therefore it is a real centre for international understanding. We talk of international co-operation, but the citizens of the different states of the world must understand each other first. The administrative officials of Lingnan University expects to develop the colleges of Arts, Science and Engineering, Agriculture to better and better

institutions of learning. For example, the science departments intend to publish again the Science Journal which was a success previous to the World War II and initiate some work in tropical and sub-tropical research. We may also add chemical and mechanical engineering to the Engineering College. We may also further the study of international relations in the department of history and political science. All these developments need money and equipment. Therefore it is hoped that Americans who are interested in Lingnan and China will help to make this materialized .

TRUSTEES OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

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

HAROLD B. HOSKINS
President of the Board

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER
American Director

Telephone: Watkins 9-8703

November 22, 1946

WASHINGTON COMMITTEES
USC and ABCCC
Report on Inquiry 11/19-21/46

Olin D. Wannamaker

member of Bd of

Based upon information already in the files of the Associated Boards, that telephoned from USC to Doctor Winfield, and conversations with the following Washington persons: Dr. Wm. McClellan, Maj. Gen. Louis Mc C. Little, Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, Miss Oldwyn Fowler, and Mr. Lee D. Butler.

* * * - - - - -

Caution: Some of the statements made in this report must be treated as strictly confidential. It would be harmful to convey these items of information to interested persons in Washington.

Incompleteness of report: It was somewhat difficult to obtain comprehensive or accurate information for several reasons. First, the information given to Doctor Winfield by telephone and handed to Mr. Wannamaker included only a very small fraction of the names of persons who were more or less active on the committee representing United China Relief during the past several years. It was a little difficult not to offend interested persons by indicating ignorance of the scope of service rendered to UCR and the numbers of persons engaged in it. For a similar inquiry in another city it will be helpful to have very complete information. In the present case, in spite of careful discussion to the extent that was practicable with the persons mentioned above, it was not possible to bring the information up to date. The list given below is probably not complete. Moreover, it is not practicable to indicate in a dependable way which of the persons mentioned were very active, which can be expected to be active in the future, and which should be ~~practically~~ ^{practically} eliminated. The report can only serve as a sort of guide for a further much more careful study.

Independence of Washington Committee: The Washington Committee was incorporated. Mrs. Brooke, who feels that she was the driving power in the Committee - and would probably be so recognized by most of the other members - feels very strongly that, because of the central political significance of Washington, a committee serving there cannot be considered as simply an offshoot of a central committee in New York. When informed that Mr. Stettinius would himself make decisions as to the composition of the Committee for future activity, Mrs. Brooke replied very positively, though very good-naturedly, that it would be better to say that Mr. Stettinius would show respect to the Washington Committee by coming in person to confer with the members as to the best procedure for the future. The actual Chairman of the Committee, Maj. Gen. Louis Mc C. Little, stated emphatically that the Committee would never have functioned but for Mrs. Brooke. On the other hand, my own impression from a rather close acquaintance with Mrs. Brooke during the campaign of the Associated Boards in 1940, and also from statements made by two of the persons consulted during this visit, is that Mrs. Brooke herself should not be invited to become the Chairman of the Washington Committee

Brooke

for two reasons - almost any woman, serving as Chairman of such a committee, thinks about money in too small amounts; Mrs. ^{Brooke}~~Burke~~ herself thinks in this way quite definitely, taking much satisfaction in very moderate amounts of money obtained or in a considerable number of gift boxes sent to China and not realizing the unsatisfactory ratio to the enormous need. My suggestion would be that the newly chosen president would have an entirely free hand in picking his own committee, but that information in this report should be given to him in strict confidence. I seriously doubt whether a new committee will function effectively unless a considerable number of members of the former committee are induced to become active, and I very specially doubt whether the new committee can function effectively unless Mrs. Burke is not only invited to be a member but is also given some rather special position.

When the Associated Boards carried on a campaign in Washington some years ago, we had a committee which would compare favorably with most such local committees in such an effort. Mrs. ^{Brooke}~~Burke~~ was by far the most active member of that committee. Dr. William McClellan was greatly interested and furnished the service of his own secretary for a number of weeks to receive checks, acknowledge them to the donors, deposit them with the treasurer at one of the banks, and report in detail to the New York office. Dr. McClellan himself was at that time just transferring his major activity from Washington to St. Louis and could not be very active personally, although he arranged one important luncheon and was its host. During my long conversation on this occasion with Mrs. ^{Brooke}~~Burke~~, I chanced to mention that I had just talked with Dr. McClellan the previous day. She immediately asked a few questions about him and then asserted with the utmost emphasis that he would be admirably suited to be the Chairman of the newly activated committee. She had lost track of him because of his being away from Washington largely for some years, but seemed to be somewhat at a loss as to a satisfactory chairman and to seize eagerly upon the idea of having Dr. McClellan. I had already told her very clearly that I had no authority whatever but was only seeking for information and that Mr. Stevinus himself would take responsibility for determining upon procedures in Washington. Knowing the alertness of Mrs. ^{Brooke}~~Burke~~, however, I should not be surprised if she herself should raise with Dr. McClellan the question of his becoming Chairman of the local Committee. I am writing him to put him on guard in the matter, tho' I myself share concretely in the confidence expressed by Mrs. ^{Brooke}~~Burke~~ as to the suitability of Dr. McClellan for Chairmanship of that Committee if he should feel that he could actually undertake the responsibility. I did not in the least suggest this to him, not even having asked him if he could serve on the Committee at all.

The following are the names given to me partly by one person and partly by another, of the members of the committee now about to go out of existence. In some cases I shall comment according to information given me.

Chairman: Maj. Gen. Louis Mc C. Little
3010 O Street, N.W. -(Michigan 7239)

Vice Chairman: Maj. Gen. Wm D. Connor
24112 Tracy, N. W. - (North 2412)

General Little and General Connor are close personal friends. They were stationed many years ago in command of United States Forces at Tientsin and Peking respectively. General Little declares that he considers the present period more important, if possible, for assistance to China than the war period. But he says General Connor declares emphatically that he was interested only in keeping China in the war and does not wish to have anything further to do with the Washington Committee. Mrs. ^{Brooke}~~Burke~~ declares that she believes she can get General Connor to remain on the Committee. I presume that the two men are approximately of the same age. General Little is in his 70's. Mrs.

Little has long been desperately ill. He is evidently a very sincere and very lovable person. I should value him greatly on the Committee, but I do not think he can be expected to give very much time unless Mrs. Little completely recovers in the near future.

Vice Chairman: Mrs. Mason Galick

1825 Jefferson Place N.W. - (Executive 1284)

A devout Catholic. Had almost complete responsibility for the bazaar through which a considerable amount of money was obtained. Is not at all in good health and has told Mrs. ~~Burke~~ that she positively will not serve longer. *Brooke*

Vice Chairman: Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke

3021 N Street N.W. - (Michigan 2133)

Sufficient comment above.

Treasurer: Mr. Lee D. Butler

1121 - 21st Street N.W. - (District 0110)

Dr. McClellan stated that Mr. Butler was a very fine person, very generous in serving all kinds of worthy causes, perhaps represented on too many. Mr. Butler is a Princeton graduate and called my attention to the fact that he had received many letters from me years ago regarding the Princeton work in China. I found him most friendly and cooperative.

Members:

Mrs. Johnston

(Mother of Eric Johnston)

3101 Woodland Drive - (Emerson 1604)

I asked several persons but could not learn the given name or initials of the mother of Mr. Eric Johnston. Dr. McClellan doubted whether she is now residing in Washington.

Hon. Walter Judd

3503 Lowell N.W. - (Ordway 6489)

Apparently, not yet returned to Washington. Could not get in touch with him by telephone. Mrs. ~~Burke~~ seemed to think very highly of him in connection with the work of the committee.

Hon. Robert H. Jackson

McLean, Virginia - (Glebe 2393)

Dr. McClellan said that Justice Jackson could not serve in any other way than by simply permitting his name to appear in connection with the cause.

Dr. Paul Douglas

President, American University

1901 F Street N.W. - (Metropolitan 0258)

Chairman, Committee on Hospitality to Chinese Students

Gen. Little commented very warmly on Dr. Douglas. Dr. McClellan said he is a very fine man and will give us all the good will possible but that he has his own great difficulties in his present position.

Mrs. R. A. Schilling

Member, Committee on Hospitality to Chinese Students.

Dr. C. O. Arndt

His service to the committee was very enthusiastically commended. He is no longer in Washington. One person said he had gone to China, another said he had taken a university position - possibly, at Columbia University.

Mrs. Anne Archbold

Widow of wealthy Standard Oil officer. Gen. Little said she simply "faded out."

Col. Benjamin Cain

I could get no information except the name.

Mrs. Powell Clayton

Member of the famous Langhorne Virginia family. Gen. Little said she was definitely interested.

Mrs. Franklin H. Ells

Obtained no special information regarding her.

Dr. Morris Gerstenfeld

4809 - 4th N.W. - (Randolph 3166)

Jewish rabbi, seemingly very highly regarded.

Mrs. William A. Glassford

Obtained no special information.

Mrs. Thomas C. Hart

Obtained no special information.

Mrs. Charles B. Henderson

Obtained no special information.

Mrs. M.D. Hilder

I am not certain that I caught the initials correctly. No special information.

Mrs. P.T. Homan

Has left Washington.

Mrs. Nelson Johnson

Wife of the former United States Ambassador to China.

4602 Van Ness Avenue NW - (Woodley 6703)

A person of sufficient prominence and influence; ought certainly to be able to win decided activity on the part of the former ambassador and his wife.

Mrs. W. C. Lowdermilk

Dr. Lowdermilk said to be at present in China, but possibly intending to devote half of his time to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, where he has been for years. A very distinguished specialist in agriculture. Both he and Mrs. Lowdermilk were very warmly commended. I was told that Mrs. Lowdermilk is now living in California. If she can be located there, she ought to be induced to serve on a local California committee.

Mrs. Demarest Lloyd

Has married a Mr. Parmentier and left Washington.

Dr. H. G. (?) Moulton

82 years of age. Is very influential person but cannot be very active.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot

1615 Rhode Island Avenue NW - (District 4048)

Hon. Gifford Pinchot (deceased) long distinguished as a specialist in national conservation under Theodore Roosevelt. At one time governor of Pennsylvania. Interested in Lingnan University years ago. Mrs. Pinchot is interested.

Mrs. Charles L. McNary

Widow of Senator McNary. Said to be positively not interested.

Mr. Harry B. Price

For some years a teacher at Yenching University. Later acted in various ways in behalf of China in this country. Still later, in China in some advisory position. Apparently, not yet returned from China.

Mr. Merritt Swift

In exceedingly feeble health. Should not be asked to serve.

Mrs. Evans

Emphasized by Gen. Little, but he could not give me the initials, nor could Mrs.

Mrs. Brooke

Mrs. Frank J. MacNaugh

4510 8th Street NW - (Taylor 5455)

Said to have left for China.

Miss Evelyn N. Nee

Devout Catholic. Enthusiastically praised by both Mrs. ~~Burke~~ ^{Brooke} and Gen. Little. I think she is the daughter of the head of the furniture company P.J.Nee, whose residence is: 3133 Connecticut Avenue NW - (Adams 4014). Mrs. ~~Burke~~ said that Miss Nee was extraordinarily active and helpful and was willing often to serve as a secretary. ^{Brooke}

Hon. Treasurer: Col. Julius I. Peyser
Wardman Park Hotel

General Little said he was wholly inactive and always exceedingly ~~busy~~ difficult to reach.

Executive Secretary: Miss Olwyn Fowler

Has served as executive secretary for about one year.

Present address until January 1 or 15: United Nations War Relief
1720 I Street NW - (National 4050)

Excellent headquarters maintained at the cost of \$100 per month. Building has been sold and the quarters must be vacated by January 1 or possibly January 15.

I believe a carefully worded letter addressed to the executive secretary, accompanied by the above list of names but without any of the comments, requesting her own comments in a confidential way, might bring some corrections and some important information and suggestions. The young woman appeared to me a very intelligent and competent person.

One member omitted above: Mrs. Charles P. Taft

At present in Cincinnati but may possibly return to Washington for the winter. Rather warmly commended.

Special obstacle to be considered: On the basis of a good deal of information, my impression is that Washington has not been strikingly successful for a number of years in raising its community chest. When we made a special effort there in 1940, we delayed the beginning for some time because the community chest had just failed to reach its quota. Precisely the same thing has now occurred. The date for ending the drive occurred when I was in Washington and the total raised was approximately one-third short of the objective. It was decided to continue for an indefinite time, centering attention primarily upon large business concerns. I was warned by Dr. McClellan and Mrs. ~~Burke~~ ^{Brooke} that it would be almost impossible to raise a considerable amount of money for some outside interest very soon after the failure of the community chest. Mrs. ~~Burke~~ ^{Brooke} declared that the active interest of people would have been more likely if the name United China Relief had not been changed, since the emergency character of the appeal would carry considerable weight in contrast with the seemingly less imperative nature of the drive under United Service to China. This cautionary paragraph is entered here only for information and not as having any decisive importance.

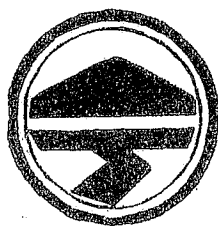
Favorable time for beginning: ^{Brooke} Mrs. ~~Burke~~ stated that it would be almost useless to begin the effort in Washington before January and that February would be much more favorable because Congress ~~then~~ would then have been in session sufficiently long for things to become somewhat settled.

Suggestions for initial steps: ^{Brooke} Mrs. ~~Burke~~ had not realized that the newly elected governor of Connecticut is the Dr. McConaughy who has been president of USC. When she realized this, she said immediately that, if Dr. McConaughy could come to Washington for the opening effort there in his new public capacity as the Republican governor of Connecticut, he would be a very strong drawing card for a good attendance of prominent persons at an opening meeting.

Brooke

I mentioned to Mrs. ~~Barke~~ the presence of Mr. Sz-to Wai in America and his collection of Chinese paintings, explaining carefully the precise character of this collection. She reminded me of the fact that, in 1940, she had assisted me in trying to get an opportunity to use the Corcoran Art Gallery for a meeting to deal with Chinese art, and that this was declined by Dr. Minnigerode, who took pains to explain that ~~he~~ declined only because he was forbidden by law to permit the use of the gallery for any other purpose than a purely cultural one. Mrs. ~~Barke~~ ^{Brooke} said the gallery had been used in behalf of UCR and that she was quite certain arrangements could be made for its use for an exhibition of some of the paintings of Mr. Sz-to Wai. She recommended that he should be present but that some other prominent person should speak on this occasion. She considers herself a close friend of Dr. Minnigerode. The full name is Dr. C. Powell Minnigerode. Believing that emphasis should be placed upon cultural relationships, especially in Washington, Mrs. ~~Barke~~ ^{Brooke} strongly urged that the paintings be used for an opening meeting in Washington. This is not my own recommendation, though I think it should be carefully considered.

Olin D. Wannamaker



學 大 南 嶺 立 私

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

CANTON, CHINA

April 30, 1947

Mrs. Marguerite Mollory Dixon,
Associate in Charge of Publicity,
Associate Boards for Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York 11, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Madame:

On 25th of April, I sent you a letter enclosing two short news articles about Lingnan by registered airmail. I hope they have duly reached you.

Herewith I am sending you another five articles for your use. I expect that they will reach you before May 20th.

Under separate cover, six pictures of some events of our Athletic Meet held on the campus 12th of April are being mailed to you. They were taken by Mr. John Knecht, an instructor of sociology and history. His camera is Kodak 35, size of film 35 mm. of Ansco finapan.

The captions for these pictures should read as follows:

- (1) Score board of various events at the Meet,
- (2) 100 meter race with Miss Lee (President Lee's first daughter) as the winner and Chiang, a close second (record 14.9"),
- (3) High jump with Mr. Tse on the bar (he comes out the third, and the record of the first is 1 meter 615),
- (4) 80 meter low hurdle with Mr. Lo as the winner over the last hurdle and Mr. Chen, a close second (record 15"),
- (5) Pole vault with Mr. Tu in the air (record 2 m2),
- (6) Broad jump with Miss Lee (Pres. Lee's second daughter) in action (record 3 m 98).

I am sure you can easily identify these pictures. Please let us know at your earliest convenience whether they are good enough for your purpose. If so, we shall send you 20 to 30 more pictures taken at various occasions. If not, please give us your professional advice.

Yours cordially,

J. R. Lee

HOW LINGNAN CROSSED THE ENEMY LINES AND RETURNED FROM ITS REFUGEE CAMPUS

Lingnan had two evacuations from its refugee campus in Sinyanmiao, Kukong. The first one, in the summer of 1944 after Changsha had been captured by the Japanese, was neither hazardous nor strenuous, for the military authorities granted us a special railway carriage which brought the women and children and their belongings to Pingshek, while the greater part of the men remained behind to look after the campus. A few of the evacuees went further to Linhsien by bus and several professors and a number of students fled to Free China. After the Japanese army had turned westward from Hengyang towards Kwangsi, we thought it safe to return to Sinyanmiao to resume our work in Oct. 1944. The return trip which took us two days was made partly by train and partly by boat.

Four months after we returned, in Jan. 1945, the Japanese from Kwangsi and Hunan attempted to drive towards Kukong and so we were on the move again. This time we evacuated to two villages about six miles from our campus. In these two villages we stayed for four months with enough grain stored up and enough money to support the whole group of approximately 110 students, 150 staff members and their families, and 40 workmen. Up to April we had no intention of leaving the villages, for we did not have to worry about food and finance and besides, we were surrounded on all sides by the enemy who were quite close to us. However, after three months had gone by, both our grain and money would soon be entirely exhausted. Furthermore, the Japanese who were less than ten miles from us might pay us a surprise visit any time. Under such circumstances, we decided to evacuate to the East River, Kwangtung, whither President Lee had gone earlier to raise money for our support.

The first bunch of students, all male and about twenty in number, left the evacuation camp early in April to enlist in the Educated Youth Army. They were followed by other batches of students, including the co-eds, whose destination was also the East River where they could be sure of obtaining financial aid from the President. The staff members and their families left next and finally the camp officials and the workmen carrying the documents, microscopes, and other valuables of the University.

Our trip to the East River (destination Meihsien), a distance of about 500 li's (roughly 170 miles) was made chiefly on foot. The children who could not walk long distances were carried on baskets while a few of the older or weaker women rode on sedan chairs. We were guided and protected by the local civil and military authorities at all places close to the enemy. At one place we were only fifteen minutes ahead of the Japanese soldiers sailing down from Namhung to Kukong. As soon as we landed on the opposite shore and began to move ahead, exchange of shots between the Japanese boats and local garrison was heard. It was fortunate that the trees along the shore screened us from the sight of the enemy. At another place we had to climb up and down a narrow path along the side of a high mountain. The path was so narrow and muddy that a slip of the foot might land us down the valley hundreds of feet below. We met with heavy rains for several days and had to wade across rapid streams, sometimes breast-deep, innumerable times. At Wah Oak, one of the villages we stayed in on the way, we had to flee to a hill for a whole night to escape from the enemy who stopped there on the way.

We arrived at Meihsien early in July and stayed for about two months. At first we intended to open school there and held one entrance examination. After the Japanese surrendered in mid-August, we were only too anxious to return to Canton.

The trip from Meihsien to Canton was made almost entirely by boat. We had good company and protection (against bandits) on the way, for the various government institutions were also returning to Canton. The voyage took us twelve days.

No words could express our joy when we reached our beautiful and beloved campus after an absence of seven years. The hand of Providence guided us all through our wanderings and although we had lost almost all our earthly goods, we were thankful that we still had a chance to start life anew in the

post-war world.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES AT LINGNAN

Two worship services are held at Lingnan each Sunday. These are attended by students, teachers, villagers, and campus workers. Both services are a part of the Lingnan Community Church. The Community Church was active before the war and is now being revived. Students may belong to this church without giving up their former church membership. Those who become Christian during their stay at the University are encouraged to join this church, and then join the church of their choice upon graduation. It should be mentioned in this connection that there is a class being conducted for inquirers in preparation for baptism. The reorganization of the Community Church will add much to the religious life of the campus by giving new meaning to the Sunday morning worship experience, and in many other ways.

Sunday School is held each Sunday for four groups. These groups are the orphans, village children, primary school children, and workers' children. These classes are taught by Union Theological College students, university students, and middle school students on a voluntary basis. The children from the orphanage have a special hour for singing hymns.

Each morning except Monday a chapel service is held for students and faculty. These services are planned by students and led by students and faculty. Every evening a meeting for prayer and meditation is held. This meeting is open to all, but is meant primarily for middle school students who do not have an opportunity to attend morning chapel. On Thursday evening there is a fellowship meeting designed primarily for university students, but to which any one may come.

Last autumn a plan was devised for student fellowship groups to meet in the homes of faculty members. These groups composed originally of Christian students who met to share their problems and experiences have now been extended to non-Christian students, especially inquirers. These have been of great benefit to both teachers and students.

An English language prayer meeting is held each Wednesday night for teachers. One evening a month there is a joint staff prayer meeting and may be held in either English or Chinese, or both.

The Student Christian Association and the School which it conducts for the workers' children and those from the nearby villages deserves much space, but only a little can be said here. The S.C.A. has launched a campaign for twenty-seven million dollars (\$2,250 US) to be used largely for educational, social service, and religious work. Almost 40% goes for the operation of the school. This S.C.A. school gives about one hundred and fifty children the opportunity to go to school, who otherwise would have no opportunity to go. Religious work is carried on in this school by university students who donate their time. The relief work or social service work carried on by the S.C.A. and other groups has also been aided by the Religious Work Committee.

The main task of this Committee is to coordinate these widely scattered functions and to knit the Christian life of the campus into a well-ordered whole.

The Committee is composed of six Chinese and two Americans. Four of this group are ordained ministers, and thus are well-qualified to plan the Christian work.

The Affiliation of Lingnan University and the Union Theological College.

The idea of affiliation between the Union Theological College and the Lingnan University is one that has been in the minds of many of the Christian leaders of South China for more than twenty five years. Since the founding of the Theological College in 1914 there has been a close relation of friendship and academic courtesy between the two institutions. This has now culminated with the act of affiliation and the Theological College moving to the University Campus.

As early as in 1938 there had been resolutions regarding this affiliation, but war conditions prevented any definite action taking place. The U.T.C. moved to South West China and Lingnan stayed on in Hong Kong. The close co-operation with Central China University at Tali proved the value of the association with a University. In 1942 it was felt that the Theological College should move back to its own Province of Kwangtung. Lingnan University welcomed the College when Dr. J.S.Kunkle, President of the Theological College, suggested moving to the same area on the North River as the University. The close co-operation and the excellent results proved the value of affiliation. What had proved so beneficial in practice was made permanent on return to Canton by a joint action of the Boards of Directors in signing the "Articles of affiliation" in the Spring of this year.

The University gains a new faculty, which though as yet not recognised by the Ministry of Education in China, has always been the University's ambition to possess; the faculty of Theology. Great joy is felt among the Christian group at Lingnan at the addition of well-trained and enthusiastic Christian leaders, and of students called to life service in the Church. The Staff of the Theological College take over many courses they are well equipped to teach and the campus life is shared by all.

The Union Theological College now sees the fulfillment of its dream for the students to take a University degree and share the social life of the other students and contribute a way of life that Christians always shared in common. The tremendous addition of a great Library, scholarly teachers and the scope of a fine University are factors that lift the training of the Ministry to a new and a higher level.

The nature of the affiliation allows for a great measure of freedom and independence to both Institutions. The UTC undertakes to put up its own administration buildings and staff houses on land given for this purpose by the University. The finances and organisation of the College remain the responsibility of its Board of Directors. There is an exchange of staff and of students and the social life is shared in Common. In the main the advantages of both independence and of co-operation are aimed at in this affiliation. There are still many problems to be solved, but all are agreed that this is one of the most important decisions of our post war reconstruction of our educational Institutions.

Dean Chuang's Readers widely used in America and the South Sea Islands

Everybody Reads, a set of twelve readers edited by Dean C.H. Chuang, of Lingnan College of Arts, was published by the Commercial Press before the Sino-Japanese War. Based on the sentence method, it began with short ~~and~~ interesting stories consisting of few but meaningful characters. They were adopted by many schools of adults in China to teach illiterates, who could master three thousand most common characters by finishing these twelve readers in from twelve to sixteen months' time. Some of them, after having read these books, can understand ordinary newspapers and magazines and thus open the way of self-study, while others have succeeded in passing examination to middle schools and continue their education.

When Professor Kennedy of Yale University came to China just before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War for the purpose of obtaining materials to teach Americans to learn the Chinese language, he found that these readers most interesting and suitable for such purpose. He had a long interview with Professor Chuang and upon returning to the States he incorporated a number of stories in Professor Chuang's readers into his Mirror Series, first in mimeographed form and then in printed form. Mr. John Knecht, who joined Lingnan last fall, learned Chinese at Yale under Professor Kennedy by studying such lessons and found them most helpful. Mr. ~~Knecht~~ commanded better Chinese than many missionaries who have been in China for years.

An alumnus of Lingnan, Mr. S.L. Wong, was a graduate student at the University of Southern California when the Pearl Harbour Incident took place. He was asked later by the American authorities to teach navy intelligence officers ~~the Chinese lessons~~, who had known nothing of the language. These officers were trained in a special institute in the University of Colorado and they finished eight of these readers in less than ten months by devoting one hour a day to such reading, supplemented by dictation and translation. A three-hour test was given every week-end, spending half of the time by translating Chinese into English and another half of the time vice-versa. Nearly all of them could read ordinary Chinese newspapers and books after this training and they were sent out to do important intelligence work in the Navy.

Mr. Wong also informed Dean Chuang that these readers were so popular in the States and yet the Commercial Press could not supply them after the Pearl Harbour Incident that a ~~pirate~~ pirate edition of them was being printed somewhere in the States and they were always available in San Francisco and other important centers.

These readers were also greatly welcome by the overseas Chinese in the South Sea Islands where a large number of them were totally or partially illiterates. A number of pirate editions were also published in those islands. Time and again they tried to get supplies from Shanghai but failed. Authorities in the Formosa Island are contemplating to use these readers to teach those who have been taught Japanese but not Chinese, but they have not found enough supply of them, since these readers are nearly out of print in China and the Commercial Press has too many publications on hand to re-issue them.

C O P Y

AMERFOUND NEW YORK

.....PLEASE INFORM EVANS MEDICAL COLLEGE 1946-47 RECEIPTS FROM USC TWO MILLION
ONLY THROUGH AEMAC FOR TRAVEL SUBSIDY ONE DOCTOR GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY ABOUT
THREE HUNDRED MILLION EQUIVALENT US TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
ONLY CURRENT INCOME FIFTYSIX MILLION FROM GENERAL UNIVERSITY BUDGET FORTYEIGHT
FROM CANTON HOSPITAL EQUIVALENT RESPECTIVELY SIX THOUSAND AND FIVE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED OPERATIONS MADE POSSIBLE BY CONSIDERABLE STAFF CONTRIBUTION FROM CANTON
CENTRAL HOSPITAL AND SOME FROM HACKETT

FRANK

COPY

Corbett

Cablegram received July 11, 1947. From Dr. Frank.

Mailing report death middle school Dean Tso Ifai Po understand some exaggeration in papers four student now implicated under arrest case still subjudice but we believe death accidentl. Physical assault possibly not intended. Final decision University measures after rulings by court and education authorities. Physios requests cancellation photo enlarger item eight my one zero nine.

Frank

L.H.

TRUSTEES OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

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

ALFRED HAYES
President of the Board

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER
American Director

Telephone: Watkins 9-8703
September 22, 1947

MEDICAL WORK CONNECTED WITH LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

Christian Atmosphere and Objectives

Because of a large expansion in Medical Work in Canton, with partial government support, some concern has been expressed lest the Christian influence associated with that medical work should be submerged. This question came to definite expression recently because Dean Li Ting-an, in endeavoring to secure financial assistance from the American Committee for Medical Aid to China, characterized the Lingnan Medical School as not being a "missionary" institution. The office of the Trustees of Lingnan University, in New York, interpreted Dr. Li's statement in a technical sense, as meaning only that the Lingnan medical work was not receiving financial support from any missionary organization. But an inquiry was addressed to Dr. Henry S. Frank, Vice Provost, concerning the matter. The following excerpts from his reply, dated September 12, are copied for the information of interested friends.

Olin D. Wannamaker
Secretary

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
Canton, China

September 12, 1947

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:

***** Your diagnosis of the case was entirely correct. "Missionary institution" was being used as a technical term referring purely to sources of financial support, and in this sense the Canton Hospital is no more a missionary institution than the church next door to it, which to the best of my knowledge is also self-supporting and receives no missionary funds. ***** The Hospital still maintains on its staff a full-time paid Evangelist who works among out-patients and in-patients alike. If he is a little unimaginative about the poster material he places on the walls, this can and doubtless will be corrected, but it is there and the student nurses have regular chapel services as they always have done. The medical students are in the same atmosphere as the other University students while living on the campus, and the Religious Work Committee has been doing a good job in organizing and promoting the religious life of the campus. ***** No one knows better than we how much and in what detail the medical set-up here is in need of improvement. Dean Li knows perfectly well where the weak points lie. He has also worked himself very close to the breaking point in trying to straighten them out, and I for one think he has done a magnificent job. Without him, the medical work would be nowhere. As it is, the chances are reasonably good that it will crash through to something that will be a landmark in South China. ***** Finally, if T. A. Li were not himself actuated by the strongest Christian motives, he could have been earning any amount of money and living in easy circumstances instead of wearing himself out as he has done. Even his ambition could have been satisfied in ways less taxing on himself. No one can guarantee the outcome of his efforts here, but so far as I am concerned they have already abundantly justified themselves and are deserving of the fullest support.

Sincerely yours,

Henry S. Frank
Vice Provost

TRUSTEES OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

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

ALFRED HAYES
President of the Board

Telephone: Watkins 9-8703

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER
American Director

November 12, 1948

Memorandum to Mrs. Dixon:

The list of American Exchange Students on the campus of Lingnan University for the present academic year 1948-49 are as follows:

1. Lewis S. Abrams, Kansas State College, Sociology
2. David E. Austin, Eastern Washington College of Education, Education, social studies
3. Robert A. Broyles, Pomona College, Oriental Affairs
4. Maxwell G. Carter, University of Washington, Oriental Affairs
5. David E. Clarke, Kansas State College, Civil Engineering
6. Loren W. Fessler, Harvard University, Social Relations
7. Alice Frank, Pennsylvania College for Women,
8. Joseph K. Hawkins, Jr. Stanford University, Commerce
9. James W. Knapp, University of Washington, Oriental Affairs
10. Willa Rothenberger, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Psychology, Science
11. John W. Sealora, Tufts College, Medicine
12. David I. Steinberg, Dartmouth College, Philosophy

H.H.

Item on this was
Used in
Dec '48 issue
of China College

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

January 9, 1948

Dr. Claude E. Forkner, Chairman
Committee on Medical Education
United Board for Christian Colleges in China
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Forkner:

I am sorry to be so late in acknowledging and thanking you for your letter of November 13, 1947, addressed jointly to Dean T. A. Li and me, and asking for information regarding the Medical College. We appreciate very much your assistance in seeking support for our medical work, and feel very much encouraged by what you and Dr. McMullen have written.

The information you requested was also asked for in a cable sent by Mr. Evans to Dr. Frank, and a reply was sent by cable through the New York Office of the Lingnan Trustees on December 5, 1947. I therefore assume that this information has reached you, and hope very much that you have been able to make use of it.

The letter sent by Dr. McMullen, also on November 13, 1947, and also addressed to Dean Li and me, asked for some additional information. Due to Dean Li's illness, it has taken a rather long time to get this material together, but this has finally been done, and I am sending it to Dr. McMullen today.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Y. L. Lee
President

YLL/WFL

DR. SUN YAT-SEN MEMORIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
CANTON, CHINA

Dec. 19, 1947

Dr. H. S. Frank
Campus

Dear Dr. Frank:

I am enclosing herewith data of the various departments of the College requested by the UBCCC. These included:

- (1) Teaching personnels for 1947-48
- (2) Information on Financial Condition for 1946-47
- (3) Priority lists of equipment, apparatus, Books, etc needed by the:
 - (a) Department of Anatomy
 - (b) Department of Physiology & Biochemistry
 - (c) Department of Pharmacology
 - (d) Department of Bacteriology & Parasitology
 - (e) Department of Pathology
 - (f) Department of Surgery
 - (g) School of Nursing
 - (h) Department of Medicine

As to "Equipment you already have", and names of nurses and teachers to be mentioned for foreign fellowships, I shall try to give such data to you as soon as they are available.

Sincerely yours,

H. T. Chen

C O P Y

Information on Financial Condition
for 1946-47

1. Subsidy from University	CN\$ 56,250,000
2. Subsidy from Canton Hospital	48,000,000
3. Subsidy from Ministry of Education	
(1) CN\$500,000,000, half of which is for 1946-47, granted in April	250,000,000
(2) Granted November, 1946	43,200,000
4. ABMAC subsidy (for travelling expenses of Dr. P. Y. Liang	1,940,000

Note: items 1 and 2 are for current expenses and item 3 for
equipment, books and furniture.

As to equipment received free of cost the College received only two
anteclasses from the CNRRA. However, the Hospital got considerable
material from CNRRA and other sources.

Teaching Personnels, 1947-48

1. Anatomy

T. L. Hsu, M. D. Professor of Anatomy
B. K. Chen, Ph. D. Part-time professor of Embryology & Histology
To be appointed, Assistant professor of Anatomy
To be appointed, instructor in Anatomy
To be appointed, Assistant in Anatomy

2. Physiology, Biochemistry & Pharmacology

S. M. Ling, M. D. Professor of Physiology
To be appointed, Professor of Biochemistry
*Chen Hua, Assistant Professor of Pharmacology
Liang Yue Chan, B. S. Assistant in Biochemistry
Chen Chi Yee, B. S. Assistant in Physiology
Maak Yam Kieu, B. S. Assistant in Pharmacology

3. Pathology, Bacteriology & Parasitology

H. T. Chen, Ph. D., Professor of Parasitology
To be appointed, Professor of Pathology
To be appointed, Professor of Bacteriology
Huang Chi-To, M. B. Instructor in Bacteriology & Parasitology
Wu Ching Li, B. S. Assistant in Parasitology
To be appointed, Assistant in Pathology
To be appointed, Assistant in Bacteriology

4. Medicine

W. W. Cadbury, M. D. Professor of Medicine
To be appointed, Professor of Medicine
*Chung Shih Fang, M. D., Professor of Pediatrics
Hsu Hang Kuang, M. D. Assistant Professor of Pediatrics
Lo Cho Yuen, M. B. Instructor in Medicine
*Hsu Ching Chih, M. D. Instructor in Medicine
To be appointed, Instructor in Dermatology & Syphilology
" " " , Radiologist

5. Surgery

*Ross Wong, M. D. Professor of Surgery
*Leung Ngai Man, M. D. Professor of Obs. & Gyn.
*Chen Yih Ping, M. D. Professor of Ophthalmology
To be appointed, Professor of Otolaryngology
Lorna Feng, M. D. Assistant Professor of Obs. & Gyn.
*Morgan Lu, M. D. Assistant Professor of Surgery
*Chang E., M. D. Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology
*C. P. Ling, M. D. Assistant Professor of Obs. & Gyn.
C. A. Wang, M. D. Instructor in Surgery
Wang Chen En, M. D. Instructor in Surgery
Chia Huang Shue, M. D. Instructor in Obs. & Gyn.

6. Public Health

Frank Oldt, M. D., Dr. P. H. Professor of Public Health
T. A. Li, M. D. Dr. P. H. Professor of Public Health
*Huang Shuk Yun, M. D. Assistant Professor of Public Health

* These are Hackett or Canton Central Hospital doctors who concurrently receive appointment in this College.

C O P Y

(Received at the Lingnan Office Monday, January 19, 1948)

T.FA284 INTL-F HONGKONG VIA COMPAC 32/31 18 820P

NLT AMERFOUND
NYK

LINGNAN UNINVOLVED IN RIOT WHICH ALSO WITHOUT ANY HOSTILITY TO
AMERICANS SITUATION RAPIDLY RETURNING NORMAL REASSURE PARENTS
RELATIVES WE KNOW NO REASON FURTHER APPREHENSION-

Y.L. LEE

HENRY S.FRANK

EXCERPT FROM LINGNAN CABLEGRAM

APRIL 1948

AVERAGE TOTAL SALARY PER MONTH LAST SEMESTER
ABOUT 750,000.000; WAGES 109,000.000; OUR
PRICE INDEX AVERAGED 66.100 FOR SAME PERIOD AUGUST
THROUGH JANUARY; FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1937
RESPECTIVE FIGURES ARE ABOUT 32,000 ABOUT ~~2000~~
TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED; INDEX UNITY; CONSULT MISSION
TREASURERS FOR EXCHANGE RATES

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER FROM LINGNAN -- FEBRUARY 2, 1949

"Entrance examinations were held last week and the grades scored by this term's applicants are the highest in many semesters. At yesterday's meeting of the Admissions Committee, 121 men and 44 women were admitted as new freshmen, and in addition 74 men and 72 women were admitted as transfers or guest students from the north....

*Chinese
historian
(formerly
in Oxford)
Tsinghua
Fellow of
Academy
Sinica*

"The number of good new members of the Chinese faculty continues to increase. The Dr. Chen Yin Chueh (Chan Yan Lok in Cantonese) whom we wrote about in connection with the Parker money is now here in residence. S.C. took me to call on him, and though he does not make a very impressive first appearance, it is obvious that he is hot stuff. Then we have in political science Dr. C.M. Chang (Cheung Sun Ming in Cantonese) an outstanding man with a record both as an educator and editor. Not yet arrived, but also very important additions are three hot shot economists: Professor Wu Ta Yeh (Ng Taa Ip) and Sung Hsia (Sung Hat) and Dr. Wang Cheng Hsien (Wong Ching Hin). The first of these has already achieved distinction as a professor at Nankai, and the latter two, after doing brilliant work in the Nankai Institute of Economic Research, are now returning to China from Oxford and Cambridge respectively where they have received doctor's degrees.

"It appears that with these additions our Economics Department should be one of the strongest, if not the strongest, in China.

"Another prospective addition is Dr. T.S. Ma in Chemistry who is in Shanghai and should be arriving here soon. He is an analytic chemist with an international reputation, having worked ten years or so ago at Chicago, where people from all over the country used to send samples to him for analysis. He has not promised to stay more than one semester, and we think this is because he is not sure what kind of opportunities for work he may have here. Fred and I have been worrying about this and if you could get, without injuring other prospects, the sum of \$1000 to \$2000 (US) for microbalance, airconditioning unit and special microchemical apparatus, it would not only put us in a very strong position but would probably be effective in persuading T.S. Ma to stay. This, of course, would be definitely a special project.

....."Cadburys are due to leave the campus tonight, after a round of farewell parties which they have survived with remarkable success. They are to sail from Hongkong on the Shansi now scheduled to leave on February 16.....

"Dr. Robert Redfield, famous professor of anthropology from Chicago was here for something over a month, but left a couple of nights ago on his way to join the University of Chicago's project of University teaching in Germany.....

"The Stanford entomologist, Ferris, is now in Formosa on a collecting trip with Gressitt, and seems to be having a hard time to make up his mind whether to return here or to stay there.

Return to table

There is some Embassy opinion in Canton to the effect that it will take the Communists about a year and a half to get here, on the assumption, which these sources accept, that it will eventually come to a matter of their fighting their way down here. There is a good bit of cognizance being taken however of reports which are apparently correct that various groups among the Communists disagree rather sharply with each other, and a lot of people assume that this is a part of the explanation both for the Communist delays in getting down to brass tacks on peace negotiations and also for their imposition of censorship on outgoing news dispatches from Peiping.

Regarding Ho Ying-chin's appointment as premier I forget who was speculating the other day that Ho also had an interim job, his function being to try to keep the Gimo more or less happy and to hold the military together through the next stage in the negotiations. After he had succeeded in holding the government side more or less together while a formal agreement was being made to negotiate, it might then be possible for him to induce the Gimo to leave China, and in any case a stage might be reached where some other man could take over the premiership, possibly while actual peace negotiations were being worked out. This hypothetical other man would be some one who would not be able to take hold now because this side would fall apart, and there would not be anything big enough for the Communists to negotiate with. Ho on the other hand would not be able to carry through the actual negotiations in the later stage because of his history and connections. This is an ingenious suggestion and may have something to it. Also it might be that things were being planned this way or simply that the natural course of events might cause that kind of pattern to work out.

Various opinions are expressed here about Sit Nzok. Sammy thinks he is pretty good because he is carrying out the rationing plan the way Sammy wants. Some others compare him with T.V. in other respects and find him rather sadly wanting.

After some rather spectacular tumbles GY for a few days has been holding rather steady, at around 900 to the HK dollar. A lot of people are very puzzled about how the government is going to avoid financial collapse, but so far as concerns the kind of outsiders I talk to, that has been a puzzle for a long time. The new financial regulations do not yet make it legal to deal in foreign currencies, but only the very flimsiest pretexts are used these days to cover the fact that every one is doing it. Dealing in gold and silver is of course entirely legal.

St. Frank

March 1949

C O P Y

SPU789 INTL-SF HONGKONG VIA CPC 45 9 1145A

NLT AMERFOUND

1948 APR 9 AM 2 21

(Trustees of Lingnan University
150 Fifth Avenue)

NYK

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR MCMULLEN FROM PRESIDENT:

219 STAFF, 185 WORKMEN LAST TERM, EXCLUDING FOREIGN AND MEDICAL.

EXACT FIGURES 1937 LACKING BUT APPROXIMATELY 250 AND 150

RESPECTIVELY. HAVE WRITTEN BROWN, SHAW URGING NO (REPEAT NO)

DELAY WANG LIBRARY FELLOWSHIP.

FRANK

Comment: The cablegram has been punctuated for clarity. The words in parentheses, (REPEAT NO), represent a habit of Dr. Frank for purpose of emphasis. He emphasizes his request that there be no delay in obtaining a library fellowship for Miss Wang.

O.D.W.

Dr. Jones

AMERFOUND
AUGUST 24, 1949

REGARDING YOUR CABLE WILL CONTINUE CONSTANT CONSIDERATION AND
DISCUSSIONS PRIDES NOW HONG KONG DESIRE EARLY SAILING STATES
CHANG FAMILY NOW WAITING HONG KONG TILL FURTHER NOTICE
GRESSITT STILL REMAINING WITH FAMILY. BISHOP HALL SENDING
GILBERT BAKER NEXT WEEK WITH WIFE AND THREE SMALL CHILDREN
TO REPLACE JONES AT UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE. HSUTIENLU
(awarded ABMAC fellowship) DIFFICULTIES PERSIST SCHOOL
OPENING SEPTEMBER FIRST AS PLANNED.

FRANK

Our File.

VISITING CHINA
Lord Amulree Speaks At Lingnan University
The British Liberals

Canton, Nov. 5

Lord Amulree, one of the British Parliamentary Mission to China, speaking at Lingnan to the student body to-day, said that he had long wished to visit China because he had been so deeply impressed by the fortitude of the Chinese people in the recent long war. He also wanted to see for himself the country that produced so much beautiful art and had had such a unique history. Having seen a good deal in his short stay in China he wanted to say that he was anything but disappointed.

The Mission members are trying to get a general picture of Chinese life and culture, not merely to see factories, monuments and government activities. They have visited theaters and places of entertainment as well as observing the people at work.

The visit of the British party should be of value to their own country in putting relations on a basis of more complete understanding. He believes, however, that there should be more visitors to China and he wished the countries could exchange more students. There are a number of Chinese students in England but more Englishmen should come to China--the exchange should be more reciprocal.

Britain and China have many things in common: They have both been fighting an exhausting war against a bitter enemy, Many scars have been suffered. Economic difficulties are great, but both countries will somehow come out successful after these troubles times. Meantime their comradeship in distress makes for truer friendship.

Moreover, both countries are essentially peaceful, tolerant and disposed to be friendly and hospitable to other peoples. Many persons persecuted in their homelands have fled for shelter to China or to Britain.

Constructive Programme

Lord Amulree spoke as a Liberal and declared that the Liberal Party had a constructive programme of its own; it is not merely a compromise party trying to stand halfway between Conservatives and Socialists. Free speech and freedom of writing are essential rights which Liberals more than others stress. There is a danger in the world to-day that the precious rights of the individual may be crushed. His message to China. In part, was that these civil liberties must be established and preserved.

He believed that with such a magnificent heritage the students of China would surely prove worthy of the responsibility which is theirs. The teachers and students who carried on so bravely during the war will not fail to shoulder their new burdens and do their part for their country.

Britain's revolutions came generation ago, China's more recently. And the great change involved in China's revolution appeared to him especially striking in the development of hospitals and other social institutions. Medicine in international minded. While it is natural that narrow nationalism increases after wars and seems to set peoples back, we must realise the need for thinking in terms of world good. Different peoples must learn to work in harmony and exchange help. Non-politicians (like himself, a physician) can do something by travel and by talking frankly. Thus they can make a real contribution to peace and understanding.

Lord Amulree thanked his hearers for giving him the chance to speak to them and wished them and their country true prosperity. ---A Correspondent

file

LINGNAN

In 1893 there was chartered under the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York "The Christian College in China" - still at that time and for a number of years thereafter only a school for boys. The institution evolved and metamorphosed in a manner that seems romantic and almost unbelievable in the foreshortened perspective of time. Its changes of name - from "The Christian College in China" to "Canton Christian College," to "Lingnan University" - correspond to the transformation from a day school hoping to become a college, through the very small stages of a little college, to a sizable modern university. Today it is one of the key institutions in the whole southern half of China, sending out seventy and more graduates, men and women, each year to play important roles in the creation of a new China.

Its objectives and aspiration have been to be the center for education under Christian auspices for the vast area of South China with a population of fifty millions and more. Liberal in outlook, it has always considered the Christian philosophy of life and conduct as fundamental for the future of the individual and society.

Except at Lingnan University, there is no opportunity for collegiate education for women, under Christian auspices, in South China. The first dormitory for women was erected in 1933.

The University site measures approximately 600 acres, extensive area being required for work in agriculture and sericulture.

#

Exchange Students at Lingnan University

Two years after her return to Canton from the interior Lingnan University has laid plans for the resumption of her Exchange Student Program, a feature of university life during the five years before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war which was almost, if not, quite unique in Chinese universities.

The Lingnan University Exchange Student Program was inaugurated, in a fashion not at all spectacular, in the academic year 1933-34, when one American undergraduate spent his junior year at Lingnan and returned to the States to complete his course of study. Reactions on both sides seemed to justify a somewhat more ambitious program and the following year eleven American students were enrolled in either the sophomore or the junior class. The third year of the program saw more than twenty young Americans, both men and women, on the Lingnan campus, and in the following year, 1936-37, a high^{point} of thirty-five was reached. About thirty exchange students, as usual both men and women, had been accepted for the year 1937-38 and were enroute to China but the sudden extension of air warfare to Canton resulted in most of them being summoned home by anxious parents. Three of this group, however, proceeded to Canton and, sharing the difficulties and excitements of the year, successfully completed a year's academic work.

Removal of the University in 1938 to temporary quarters in Hong Kong necessitated suspension of the program, since residence in college buildings and full and active participation in student life is fundamental to the scheme. During the years 1933 to 1938, however, a total of seventy-two American undergraduates had spent either their sophomore or junior year at the University and on their return to America had, though scattered over the country, come to constitute a body of Lingnan supporters in America such as no other Chinese

university can claim, and a most valuable adjunct to the ever growing body of Chinese-American alumni.

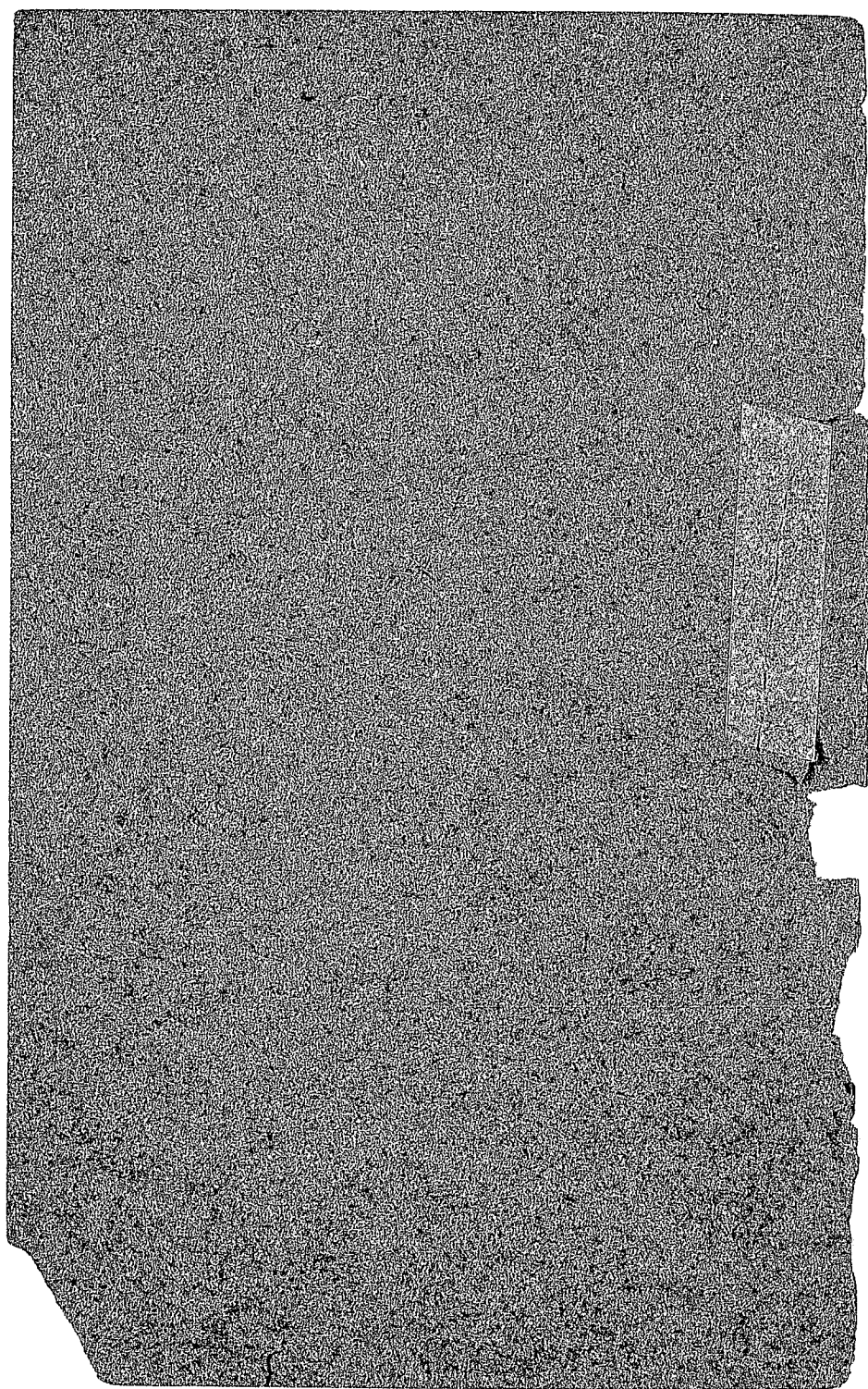
The term "Exchange Student Program" is at present still, strictly speaking, a misnomer, in that during the experimental years no reciprocal arrangements were ever concluded with American universities. It is confidently expected, however, that such agreements will be made in the not distant future and that within a few years every American student bound for Lingnan under the Exchange Program will cross his opposite number in the form of a Chinese undergraduate en-route to a year's study in the American's home university.

~~The~~ program for the year 1947-48 ~~calls~~ for the reception of twelve exchange students of whom not more than four may be girls. This curtailment in numbers is dictated by the hard facts of housing, equipment, etc.; the following year the number will doubtless be increased. Each exchange student receives free tuition and accommodation in a dormitory, where he shares a room with a Chinese student, but is personally responsible for all other expenses, including transportation to and from the United States.

On the academic side he must have obtained from his home institution an undertaking to readmit him to full standing after his year in China and to recognize substantially his credits earned at Lingnan. In the selection of the Exchangers careful attention is paid to character as well as intellectual qualifications since the program *designed* has a more than purely academic purpose--that is the forging of a chain of appreciation and understanding between China and America, a chain in which the social and moral links are intertwined with the intellectual.

THE MAKING OF A CHRIST-
IAN COLLEGE IN CHINA

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THE MAKING OF A CHRIST- IAN COLLEGE IN CHINA

CONCERNING THE BEGINNINGS, PRO-
GRESS AND NEEDS OF THE CHRISTIAN
COLLEGE, LOCATED AT CANTON, SHOW-
ING BRIEFLY ITS PART IN THE WORK
OF EVANGELIZATION IN THE EMPIRE
OF CHINA.



TRUSTEES OF THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN CHINA
No. 156 Fifth Avenue
New York

11/25/63



REV. OSCAR F. WISNER, M.A., D.D.

PRESIDENT OF COLLEGE.

The Making of a Christian College in China.

The history of Education in Europe and America since the dawn of the Christian era is the history of a religious movement. The motive behind and through it has been Christian. Earnest teachers drew around them little circles of students to whom they imparted their own enthusiasm for learning, awakening in them new ideals of life, till they in turn were animated with the desire to learn and impart the truth. Gradually respect for education grew until day school, college and university became established factors in our civilization, and we came to be possessed of educational systems recognized by the State.

What was true of Europe and America will be true of other parts of the world. Christian colleges are the inevitable outgrowth of Christian missions. The work is incomplete without them. No other form of missionary effort operates so directly upon the national life by bringing the influential classes of the people into such continuous contact with the representatives of Christianity. Education is thus provided with a moral foundation which both Christians and non-Christians acknowledge as beneficent; and a common ground for co-operation is found which gives the largest play for personal friendship and influence. In a Christian college Christianity is a recognized force, manifesting the character and personality of its founder. It is this that gives the Christian college so prominent a part in the larger evangelism which sets forth Christianity as essential to a complete national development.

In China, as in America, the college is the center of systematized knowledge. Nothing so well develops the scientific method of thinking and working. Colleges pro-

THE MAKING OF A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

duce the leaders capable of taking their places in pulpit, press, school and hospital, who shall bear an ever increasing share of responsibility in the councils of the church and nation. China is at present cast in the toils of the net of ignorance, while blindly struggling to free herself by methods which further entangle her in the meshes of her own incompetencies. What could more completely demonstrate her helplessness than her reversion to ancient weapons to free herself from the hated foreigner?

Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, in his remarkable book on Educational Reform entitled "Learn," of which the American translation appears as "China's Only Hope," says, regarding the effect of the present educational system upon the moral and material welfare of his country: "The farmer has no means of deriving any appreciable profit from his land, as he can produce nothing new; the merchant cannot engage in distant trade; and the traveler has no means of easy and rapid transit. Among the Chinese there is no incentive to thought and action, no intercourse among the people, and the condition of things has become stagnant and effete. Effeteness has begotten stupidity, and stupidity lethargy; lethargy has produced idleness, and idleness waste. And these are the reasons the hearts of the Chinese are shot to the core with sensuality and vice. Among our officials there is not one man of discernment; we have no real scholars and no skilful artisans. We are not represented abroad, and at home have established no schools. So our incompetencies are not supplied. Knowledge alone can save us from destruction and the *literati* ought to take the lead in the matter and instruct the farmer, the workman, the merchant, and the soldier in their different spheres; but if the educated class remains ignorant how can this be done? Knowledge is power."

That is just the point, the *educated* class remains *ignorant* of even the rudiments of geography, history and science.

THE NEED.

In one of the recent examinations for the second degree the candidates were asked a general question on the geography of certain large countries, their size and boundaries. The following is a resumé of the answers of one of the candidates: "Of all the countries in the world, Russia is the greatest. Its territories extend from Europe to Asia. On the north is the Arctic Ocean, and on the south the Mediterranean. Great is her power and no country can compare with her. In the time of his struggle Napoleon turned his attention to England. The struggle was a long one, and the French who were victorious at the beginning, seized a large portion of the British dependencies. This aroused the British who made a supreme effort and defeated Napoleon, regaining half her lost territories." This was from one of the advanced students. The editorial in the "China Mail" which contains the above, adds, "What is the Government going to do to provide schools and colleges for the myriads of students who on the morrow will be seeking instruction and guidance in the work of preparing for the new style of things? In South China there is no sign that the Government is making any effort at all to meet the new conditions which it has created."

Mr. William Barclay Parsons, author of "An American Engineer in China," and Chief Engineer of the New York Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, after his visit to Canton, wrote to the Secretary of the Trustees of the College in New York:

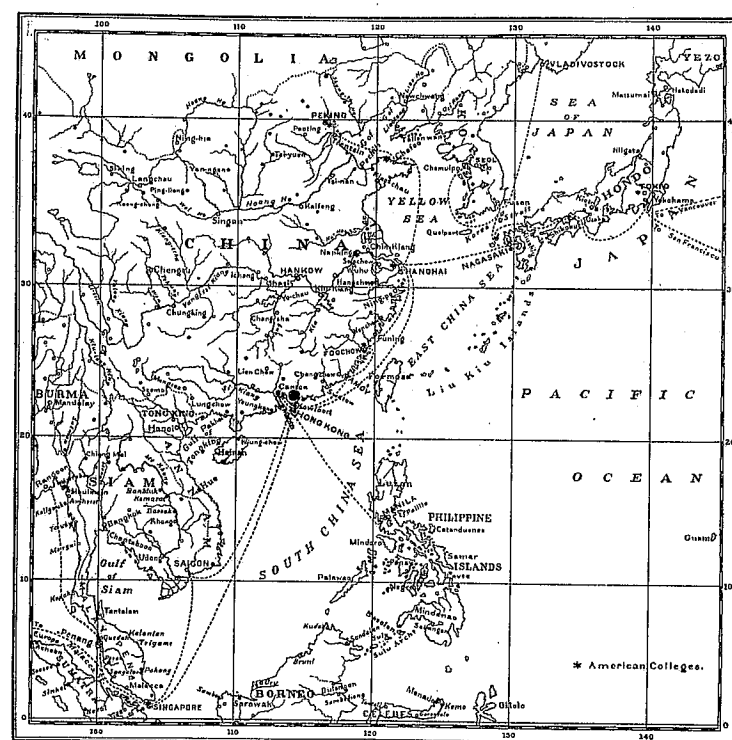
"Permit me to congratulate you on the efforts that I understand the authorities of the Christian College in China are making to improve, enlarge and extend the scope of their institution. In the establishment of educational institutions all are interested, whether actuated by philanthropy or by the more sordid desire of promoting commercial activity. No surer way can be adopted to regenerate China than to educate her people; and there is no district in the whole of the Chinese Empire more important to reach than Southern China, which naturally centers about Canton."

THE MAKING OF A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

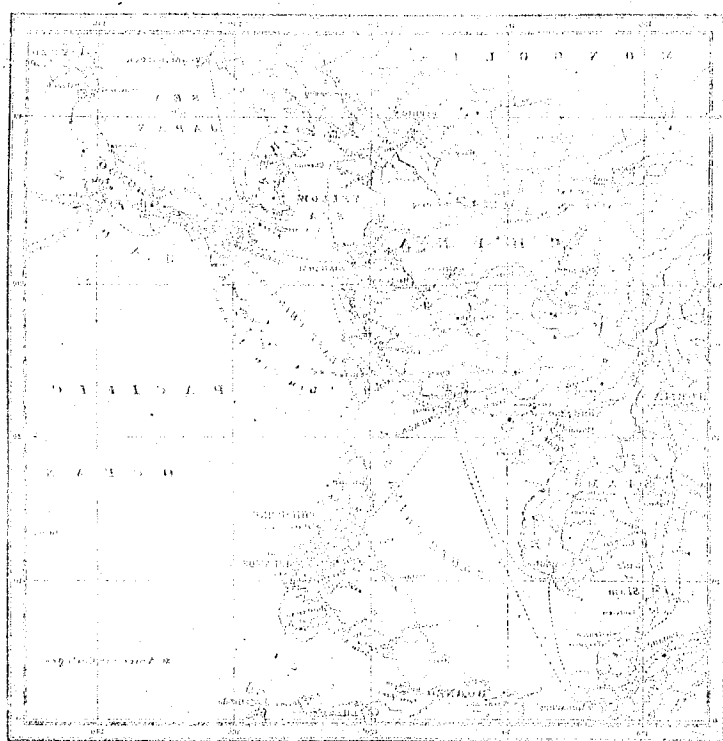
It was to meet this need that the Christian College at Canton was established. The special field of the College is that portion of China called Ling Nam, literally "South of Ridge," comprising the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwang Si. The Viceroy or Governor General of these two provinces is called the "Chih Tai of Liang Kwang" (two Kwangs). At the time of the Boxer uprising Li Hung Chang was Chih Tai—Governor General. The two Kwangs contain a population of thirty to forty millions, and are separated from the northern provinces by a mountain range. The people speak Cantonese and Hakka, quite distinct languages from the Mandarin and the dialects of Fokien, Cheh-kiang and Kiangsu. The Cantonese are noted for their commercial enterprise. They and the Hakkas are almost the only Chinese which emigrate; they are found throughout the trading cities of China and in the chief ports of Eastern Asia and Australasia as bankers, merchants, and tradesmen. The Chinese which come to North America, the West Indies, and South America are all from what is known as the "Four Counties" south of the city of Canton. The accompanying map shows the strategical position of the College in the vicinity of Hong Kong. It is the only Christian institution of college grade within a radius of five hundred miles, and the only one in which the native teachers speak the Cantonese.

Hong Kong is the converging point of the enormous domestic and foreign ocean traffic of the Western Pacific; according to reliable reports three times as much ocean tonnage passing annually through Hong Kong as through the port of New York.

Canton is on the Si Kiang or West River some ninety miles from Hong Kong. The difference between high and low tides at the city is about eight feet. The population of Canton is between one and two millions; probably 1,800,000. In the near future Hong Kong and Canton will be connected by rail. The American Syndicate and



SHOWING STRATEGICAL POSITION OF CANTON.



FIELD. STRATEGIC POSITION. FOUNDATION.

FIELD. STRATEGIC POSITION. FOUNDATION.

China Development Company have entered into an agreement with the Chinese Government whereby the syndicate will build and operate the railway from Canton to Hankow.

It is an interesting fact, somewhat flattering to our pride, but also carrying with it a peculiar responsibility, that almost all the colleges in the mission field are either American or Scotch. All those in China have been started by American missionaries and have American presidents and teachers.

The founding of a Christian College at Canton had the endorsement of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and also of a large number of college presidents, literary men, and others in the United States. It is the outgrowth of sixty years of missionary work in South China, where it receives the moral support of all the missionaries.

The Trustees hold a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York under the University Law, and acting under this charter they have invested the endowment funds, and receive and disburse contributions toward the current expenses. The Trustees are assisted by a "Board of Directors in China" which has the immediate supervision of the Institution and reports annually to the Trustees. The instruction and discipline of the students is entrusted to the Faculty. The Trustees elect the members of the Board of Directors in China, and appoint the professors and instructors sent out from America. It is estimated that \$300,000 is needed to endow and equip the college. Of this amount \$110,000 is already in hand, the income from the investments being supplemented by annual contributions toward the current expenses, which materially aid in furthering the work of the College.

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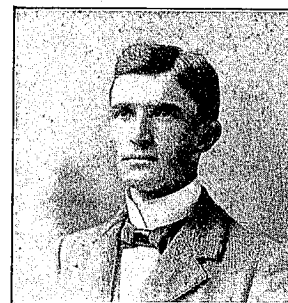
The College is recognized as a Christian institution by both Chinese and missionaries. The Trustees have made every provision possible to insure that no weakening of its religious character shall occur. Furthermore they believe with President Washburn, of Robert College, that "the question whether any college established in a mission field will be a truly Christian college, must depend, not upon the constitution and rules, but upon the personal character of the men sent out to direct it." In conformity with this view, in 1898, the Trustees issued a call for "three Christian educationalists, who had a broad education on which to develop their specialties,—men who would impart motive and become teachers of teachers, able to construct and manage their own departments, ingenious and inventive, and independent of the best apparatus and supplies for experimentation when such were lacking." The result was the sending out of the Rev. Oscar F. Wisner, M.A., D.D., Andrew H. Woods, M.D., and Clancey M. Lewis, B.S.

Dr. Wisner, the President, is a graduate of Wooster University and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He has had eleven years' experience in educational work among the Chinese. In addition he is a master of the Cantonese dialect. The natives say, "He talks our language better than we do." Dr. Woods is a graduate of Washington and Lee University, and of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lewis is a graduate in Mining Engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

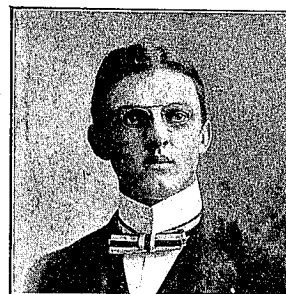
Dr. Woods and Mr. Lewis started for China in November, 1899, going by way of Constantinople, Beirut, Calcutta and Singapore, to make a study of the work of the Christian colleges in those places.

These three men, assisted temporarily by Mr. Morris R. Alexander, have laid the foundation of a work which attests its worth by the fact that it has grown past their powers.

Mr. Olin D. Wanamaker, who has just taken his M.A.



ANDREW H. WOODS, M.D.



CLANCEY M. LEWIS, B.S.



OLIN D. WANNAMAKER, M.A.



W. K. CHUNG, CHU-JIN, (M.A.)

MEMBERS OF FACULTY.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER. RELIGIOUS LIFE.

degree at Harvard in English Literature, went out in September, 1902, as professor in English.

Chinese scholars are employed as instructors in the Chinese classics. Chinese assistants in the other departments can be secured and trained as the students advance.

As reverence for their teachers is a marked characteristic of the Chinese, if they receive scientific truth from an atheistic or a rationalistic teacher they will be largely influenced by his non-religious views, whereas, if they receive it from a Christian teacher, a Christian tone will be given to higher education among them.

Those in charge have, as far as possible insisted upon having the students live in the College dormitories, where they can be retained continuously under the personal supervision of the instructors.

Chapel exercises are conducted daily in the English language before recitations begin. At the close of the evening study period Chinese prayers are led by a native instructor. At these services the students and instructor read responsively a selected portion of Scripture bearing on the subject included in the course, the leader generally adding a few words of explanation or comment. This is followed by singing and prayer, all the students uniting at the close in the Lord's Prayer. Systematic Bible study forms a part of the schedule work of the College. Each class has one period of half an hour daily devoted to the study of Bible history and biography.

"On Sunday morning the chapel service is held as upon other days. This is followed by Bible classes attended by all students, after which the students reassemble in the chapel and the President preaches a simple sermon in English, a member of the upper class giving a brief resumé in Chinese. At two o'clock the students attend the Chinese church. At four o'clock each professor takes a class for an hour's walk, talking and teaching as opportunity offers. The boys seem to like this and it is a profitable hour. In the evening they all come together for two

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hours to sing hymns and talk about things that have interested them during the day. Each boy tells in turn what interested him most among the truths heard or the sights seen. A stenographic report of this series of efforts would be the best possible way of showing the exact progress of the work" (Dr. Woods).

"The attitude of the student body towards Christianity has been one of increasing respect. Sixteen pupils closed the year with us. Of these all but six were Christians. On a recent occasion the whole school wrote on the subject of Christianity, and in response to the query 'What would be the effect upon China of an extensive acceptance of the Christian religion?' five of these six were decidedly of the opinion that only good could result from its universal acceptance, while one was still left in doubt by what he considered the unbecoming behavior of Christian governments in Peking during the troubles two years ago. As already stated ten of the sixteen finishing the year were professing Christians. The preponderance of Christians together with their high standing in every department compels respect for religion" (President Wisner's Report).

Perhaps the most encouraging indication of a true religious life in the school is seen from the fact, noted six months ago, in one of Mr. Lewis' letters, that "a little band of four of our most earnest boys is planning to meet together for prayer with a view to preparing themselves and the College for a formal organization of a college Y. M. C. A." This movement resulted during the last semester in the organization of a Christian Association which now meets every Wednesday afternoon, and includes twelve members.

"As an evangelizing agency the influence of the College is not to be underestimated. Six of our students never had heard the gospel explained before coming to us. These boys belong to a class that it has been found very difficult to reach by the ordinary methods of evangeliza-

RELIGIOUS LIFE. PRESENT WORK.

tion, and yet to a class that when once reached can exert the most powerful influence for good. The changed attitude of this class is well worth working for. One young man confesses that he came into the school believing there was no God, but that he has become convinced there must be one. Another was a firm disbeliever in the spirituality and immortality of the soul. He, too, has changed his opinion. Two of them have become Christians since entering the school (President's Report).

A prayer meeting has been started at which attendance is voluntary. The Christians all attend, and two of the unconverted, who are especially earnest fellows, have latterly attended quite regularly.

With its new organization the College opened June 3, 1899, with six students. In two weeks the number had doubled, and by November 6, 1900, the secretary had registered twenty-nine boys, twenty of whom were in regular attendance.

The second year opened March 1, 1900, with the two new professors, Dr. Woods and Mr. Lewis on the teaching staff, and with twelve pupils. During the second semester, when the condition of the country became more settled, the number of students increased to thirty-five. Two belonged to the literati class; one being a Chinese A.B. Another was the son of the managing engineer of the arsenal at Canton, and speaks Mandarin, a language almost foreign to the other boys. Two came from the Imperial University at Tien Tsin, and were the most advanced pupils. Two were graduates of Dr. Kerr's medical school, one of these with a good practice in Macao, the Portuguese concession near Canton. Two were sons of the agent of the Standard Oil Company; three belonged to the families of wealthy tea merchants of Hankow; three were mission helpers; one was the son of the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Canton, the rest being sons of Chinese teachers or merchants. All but five paid their fees in full. Of these five, two had their tuition remitted be-

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cause they were Christian helpers in one of the missions, but paid the remaining fees in full. Of the remaining three, one was supported in full by a scholarship from America; another, a son of a native pastor, was supported by his father and by some of the members of the Lien Chow station of the Presbyterian Church; while the third paid the boarding and had the other fees paid by some of the members of the instructing staff, Chinese and foreign.

The character of the boys' academic work can be judged from President Wisner's report, which graded twelve of the twenty-nine students as "excellent," nine as "good," one as "very good," six as "fair," and only one as "poor." The last report also calls attention to the "gratifying result, that in an impartial award, four out of five prizes offered and three out of the same number of honorable mentions were carried off by Christian boys."

The boys, with the Chinese teachers, eat together, having rice and meat at eight in the morning and at six in the evening. All the students wear the native dress. Most of them are well off and wear the long coat when not exercising.

Mr. Lewis writes that the anticipated difficulty from the Chinese habit of studying aloud was entirely groundless, and that the boys are fast acquiring foreign habits of study and readily accept foreign methods as better than their own. They are far better behaved than their American contemporaries.

President Hawks-Potts, of St. John's College, Shanghai, has given us this interesting picture of the typical Christian College student: "His first appearance at the college will be for his entrance examination. He comes accompanied generally by a good many members of his family, for the latter are very anxious to have him admitted, and come to watch the proceedings. He is questioned on his knowledge of simple English and on the Chinese Classics. To

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such questions as 'In what hemisphere do you live?' etc., he shakes his head. He has never heard of them. Indeed his mental horizon is very limited. His education heretofore has consisted in learning by heart the words of the ancient worthies. He can rattle them off very fluently, but has but little idea of their meaning. A simple sum in addition is beyond his powers, the shape of the earth is a question heard generally for the first time, and as to religion, he has only very hazy notions that Confucius was a good man, that Heaven and Earth are to be revered, that there are many gods to be worshiped, and a far greater number of evil spirits to be avoided. It is hard for us to enter into and appreciate his mental state. He is perhaps fourteen years of age, sometimes older, and he begins where our American boys of eight or nine begin. But he brings with him his wonderful memory, his great power of application, his unparalleled diligence, and a great ambition to get on; and so, week after week, in all departments of his studies he works away, making what seems to us very surprising progress, and little by little the mind expands as new visions of truth come flooding in upon him. For the most part, he is easy to manage, amenable to discipline, and open to receive new impressions and ideas."

Dr. Woods writes in the New York Observer: "Let me sketch for you some of the students and the happy student life of our Christian College in China.

"I wish I could give you a moving picture of some of these boys and men. I find they arouse the same feelings of interest and affection that American boys stirred up in me. If any of our friends at home could look in upon a few of these boys through a whole day of study and play, we would feel sure of just that many hearty supporters of our work.

"There is 'Old Chung,' our head Chinese assistant, a man that would not get out of the road of a freight train if he thought he ought to stand there. He stands high

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among the Chinese, being a literary graduate of their second degree. He has mapped out a course in the Chinese Classics for our students, and rubs it into them for ten hours a week. In Canton he edited perhaps the best native newspaper, and as a reward for his honest advice to the people, the officials were anxious to get hold of his head. He has a face that could bring a smile to a statue when he chooses to be humorous. He remarked, when he told how much the Mandarins had offered for his head, that he couldn't get another just now in China for that amount, and so would hold it for a better market. He preached a sermon in Chinese one day recently to the Macao Christians on the subject of the Dead Sea. His opening sentence was: 'There is a Dead Sea on the western extremity of Asia and a dead nation on the eastern.'

"During the whole morning this man of thirty-five studies away among the first-year boys in English, as simple and teachable as a child. I have great hopes for Chung, and believe he will be a pillar of strength for us if he remains with us. He cut off his cue six months ago and now wears European clothes.

"George and Frank Chan are sons of a merchant who has business branches in America. Both boys were born in the United States, and had to unlearn much English (?) before they could make any progress in their work. I wish you could hear George sing. He sits on the front bench, and with eyes alternately looking at the hymn book and at President Wisner's mouth, he works up a tremendous inspiration somewhere inside and emits a noise that for volume would make a Georgia darkey blush, though the harmony might turn him pale.

"There are three Wei boys, nice, well dressed and well bred boys, sons of two wealthy men, who are prominent stockholders in the Chinese Steamer Company. The oldest boy is a handsome fellow. The next is a comical genius, with as much mischief as an American school boy. The third, Charles, illustrates the quickness of these Chi-

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nese boys to learn English. They write a simple exercise in English nearly every day. The ideas are strictly their own, the words are those they have picked up in class or elsewhere. Here is one of Charles Wei's efforts after he had been wrestling with English only three and a half months. The penmanship of it is excellent, the spelling speaks for itself:

"Today I saw a boy. his father is a beggar. He said his father has a golden cup. he told a lied. This morning I heard a boy, he said he can fly. And he can walk upon the water. This boy very bad. Because he said too lied."

"We do all our teaching in English from the first day a boy enters school. From the chapel bell in the morning until the afternoon at half-past two, no boy or teacher is allowed to use Chinese to any but servants. If any student hears another speaking Chinese he demands a 'check,' a coin we have made for the purpose, a certain number being furnished each student. At the end of the week the 'balance' is taken for each boy between what he has lost by talking and gained by hearing, and this is recorded by a student as a miniature banking system.* The instructors aim to have nothing to do with this, except as victims when a boy catches us using Chinese; the boys enter into it with something of of the same spirit they carry into their games. Those who have been with us only four months become fairly enjoyable conversationalists upon such simple subjects as come up during a walk.

"Tsin is a fourth-year student from the preparatory department of Tien Tsin University, who, forced to leave his work there, came to us and brought a classmate, Chan, with him. They are both earnest students, and have helped us greatly by bringing to the boys some of those ideas of Western college life, which students gain more readily from one another than from their professors.

"Harry Liu, about twenty-two years old, is a pious fel-

*During the baseball games they have agreed that any one talking Chinese shall cause his side to forfeit one point to the opposing team.

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low, and diligent to a fault. He wishes to devote his life to some sort of Christian work, and is anxious to take our full course. He is well favored in body, has an unusually good face and pleasant manner.

"Dr. Mok, the son of a very poor but good Christian mother, was trained first in the Fati school of the Canton mission, and is a graduate of Dr. Kerr's medical class. He is a sterling, plodding worker. There surely must be something huge behind the unexpressive, patient face of such a man as Mok. I could conceive of his being cut to pieces by inches without any sign other than the deepening of the long-suffering look in his eye.

"Yeung is of a well-to-do Macao family. He is a man of about 18 years, and as droll as Mark Twain. I had expected to find these boys dry and humorless, but I was agreeably disappointed. Some of them have decided ability as actors, and can stand up before the whole school and assembled friends, going through some performances with faces like bronze statues, while the audience is shouting with laughter.

"On Christmas Day, Chung, Tsin, Wei and Chan solemnly told us about Mary and her lamb, Mr. Chung commencing earnestly with a sad look and grave gestures, and when one-fourth through Tsin seemed unable to contain his message, so he started in at the beginning and they two orated oblivious of each other. The other two came in in the same fashion, all growing enthusiastic, and drifting into Chinese now and then. None of us knew they had this in store for us. They brought it in at an entertainment Mrs. Wisner got up for the students and our Chinese and foreign friends.

"Were there time I would like to say something about others, as Kwan, the son of the pastor at Lien Chow, how he came last September and learned English so fast as to make us confident of the success of our method; and about Wong, a hard but slow worker, who blossomed out as the leader of the baseball team.

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"The boys are as eager over baseball and football as American students, and many of them promise to develop into good players. They have won all the games with the Portuguese boys. The kind of shoes they wear and their cues are hindrances to active exercise; but the inevitable evolution produced by desire and competition is working a change in these things. Long finger nails have gone; Chinese stilted footwear is going; cues are commencing to tremble for their tenure of position.

"In point of 'manners' the boys leave little to desire. They are gentlemanly in the highest degree, and in a perfectly natural way, for it is inbred, defer to each other, so that no friction worth mentioning ever occurs. They are agreeable as companions, and while extremely deferential to us foreigners, there is no servility or truckling."

On the whole the students have been so courteous and responsive to the wishes of their professors as to make the matter of discipline a pleasure instead of a disagreeable burden. We feel that along this line of discipline lies the opportunity of education in a far higher sense than that which thinks only of so much information acquired from certain text-books. Certainly the personal qualities of self-control, honesty, considerateness and a sense of justice are far more valuable products of education than any quantity of facts. With a view to the development of the character and conscience of our pupils, we wish as far as possible to let them feel for themselves the responsibility of self-discipline and to have as large a share as practicable in the discipline of the student community (President's Report).

The question of proper exercise for the boys is a difficult one on account of the characteristic physical inertia of the people. They cannot understand why men should exert themselves in outdoor sports, and have been heard to inquire how much a man is paid when they see him playing cricket or tennis. But the College considers this an important part of its work. "From the very first,"

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President Wisner reports, "even in the absence of suitable room and appliances, and without special qualification for the work, we have given instruction in physical exercise."

At Macao the students have had access to good athletic grounds and under Professor Lewis' and Mr. Alexander's able management the boys have become keen for baseball and football, and many of them promise to develop into good players. Attendance at physical drill, under the direction of Professor Lewis, who has completed a course in the Northwestern Military Academy, is required of all students. He reports "the boys are steadily improving. They have shown a great deal of enthusiasm in the drill, thirty-two per cent. of those required to take the exercise being in regular attendance, although the hour for the drill was 6.30 in the morning; their hollow chests, stooping shoulders, shuffling gaits and flabby muscles are giving place to an erect carriage, firm step and toughened muscles, as shown by physical measurements."

This larger healthful life of the students in the Christian College reminds us of our Saviour's declaration that He came that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly. Everything in the College training is arranged with this end in view. Most of the students entering are fairly well advanced in the Chinese language and literature, having studied it for from six to ten years. In the College they continue to devote two hours daily to Chinese classics and composition, instead of from eight to ten hours as is the case with an ambitious Chinese student at home. All their other work is directed with the view of quickening observation and developing expression. In English, for example, instead of learning to read and repeat English sentences by rote, the student is introduced to common objects and taught to converse about them. This requires him to observe carefully and describe accurately. His interest is thereby aroused and sustained, and the later work of reading and composition is made easier.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH—FIRST YEAR.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH AT END OF FIRST YEAR.

The following specimens have been selected from the examination papers of boys completing the first year:

Correct this sentence: Tomorrow I goed the shop and buy sum clothing com again home.

(a) Sentence as corrected by five students:

1. Tomorrow I will go to the shop and buy some clothing and come home again.
2. Tomorrow I shall go to the shop to buy some clothing and come back home again.
3. Tomorrow I shall go to the shop to buy some clothes and will come home again.
4. Tomorrow I will go to the shop and buy some clothing coming back my home again.
5. Tomorrow I will go to the shop and buy some clothing then I will coming back home again.

Correct this sentence: I look the clock was tell what time.

(b) Sentence as corrected by seven students:

1. I look at the clock which tells what time it is.
2. I look at the clock and tells you what time is it.
3. I look the clock and see what time is it.
4. I saw the clock it tolds me what time is.
5. I look the clock is tell the times.
6. I look the clock just tell what time.
7. I look the clock and I know it is tells what time.

The examples below show the difficulty which Chinese students have with the English idiom, and how well in some cases they have succeeded in mastering it.

(c) Tell what these things are: A square, a hammer, a plank, a hand, a throat.

1. The square is a right angle tool.
2. The square is a kine of tool is used to make the corners square.

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1. The hammer is a kind of tool it is used to pound the nail go in the wall.

1. A plank is a long, wide, and thick piece of wood.

2. The plank is a thick and long of wood.

1. The hand used to pack up with.

1. The throat is a soft pipe in the neck.

2. The throat is inside of my neck.

3. The neck inside have a throat.

(d) The following are condensed extracts from short compositions on "What I think about the religion of Jesus." General outline followed: When and how I first heard of it. What I thought of it then. What (if anything) has made me change my first thoughts about it. What are the good (or the bad) things in it. What I like best in the Bible—1. What words. 2. What story. 3. What person. What I think of Jesus Christ. What good (or harm) would come in China if all the people were to believe in this religion.

(a) Extracts from those by Christian students:

1. When I am a child I heard this religion from my dear mother and then, when I am twelve years old I began to believe. I decided to receive it in my whole life, not thing change my thoughts and my decision. But I was not very hot with my Jesus Saviour until I am 17 years old, when two faithful missionaries led me to be nearer and nearer and hot with Jesus.

2. I first heard this religion when I am a baby from my mother and the Sundayschool. I like the best in the Bible the words, "If ye love me keep my commandments." The story of the prodigal son. The person Peter.

3. I heard about Jesus while I am a baby from my parents. The religion of Jesus are countless good things but I think truth and love are best. The things I like best in the Bible are: "Buy the truth and do not sell it." "God is love." The story of the prodigal son comforted me a great deal it told me God would receive sinners if they would come to Him and repent their sins. Moses.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH—FIRST YEAR.

4. I heard Jesus first of my parents when I was babe. I likest in the Bible God love the world because sent His Son go down. The story of the bad son to return his father.

5. I first heard when I am a baby. I like best in the Bible about Abraham who always with God and do the thing which God had told him.

6. It was 13 years ago I heard in the first time. My mother led me entered into the Christian school called Chan Kwong Shu Uen in Canton City. It is the most importance which it can save the people from sins. I like in the Bible: truth, love. The prodigal son came back to his father. The person Moses. Jesus is my Saviour.

7. Six years ago Mr. Cho came to me and talked about Jesus and led me to go to the church and then I thought it was good but could not believe it all. After a year I moved in Macao then my thought was changed. I cannot talk through all the good things in the Bible. I like the best the words, I am light in the world.

(b) The following are by students who first heard the gospel at the College:

8. I first heard of it last year, I thought it is very good for us to hear, because I do not believe at first. I have changed my heart do not worship the idle. Jesus taught us do not worship the idle that is a good thing. I like the best thing God will lead me to haven if I am a good man. I like God very kindly to help Joseph in Egypt. I like John is the best in the Bible.

9. I first heard of this religion of Jesus Christ two years ago, then I thought it was very profit for the world. It has not thing made me change my first thought about it. In the Bible God punished wicked people with flood which was I like best. God is our shepherd. Jesus Christ born. Mary. I think Jesus Christ was Son of God. If in China all the people were to believe this religion it is very good, no any harm.

10. I first heard this religion last year in this College.

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I thought it may make anybody clever and kind. I have read the story of Bible which told One was before anything and person, so it make me to obey Him. I like these in the Bible: Kindness, truth, gladness. Enoch was taken in Heaven. I think Jesus Christ can help us not to be sin. To make each one not to hate in China.

11. It was two years ago that I first heard of this religion when I came to study in this College, which opened in Sa Py Lau. There I thought it very curious. After this I heard that any body is made of earth, having a soul living after death. Then I find out it is true, because the old Chinese book said so, but I did not know before enter this College. In addition to that I saw many minister who helped the other nations, coming from their own country, and I thought also that the religion of Jesus Christ is best in the world and the person or nation who believing it, should be better. But it was struck me that some chistern person and the Eropean nation doing some very bad thing last year in Peking. Then I thought it is not certain to do good of Chistern. (That it would not do any good for China to become Christian.)

12. I heard it in this school this year. I thought no God. By and by I change my first thoughts, I think must has a God. Jesus teaches man don't do the bad thing and believe God is very good thing. I don't believe Jesus was the Son of God. If all the people of China believe Jesus it is very good thing because the religion of Jesus can make the people better.

13. When I came this College first heard my teacher tell about it, then I thought of it I very like. I think of Jesus Christ help the people very much some bad person change a good person. If all the people were to believe in this religion China will be a very rich and very good country on the earth.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

If in three years with only three professors the Christian College has made such an impression as it has, what might we not expect it to do in ten years with ten professors. It is evident that when the College is once established and has proved its worth the Chinese themselves will give liberally towards its support. They have done this in other instances, notably, in contributions to the maintenance of the Canton Hospital, while some of the Christian colleges farther north have received considerable aid in this way.

Robert College, Constantinople, Madras Christian College, and the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, have grown to be institutions of national importance, bearing visible witness to the vitality of Christianity as a progressive force. Beginning thirty years ago with a few students in their preparatory departments they are now crowded with young men working for professional degrees. The success of older colleges in China, such as St. John's College, Shanghai, with two hundred students, and the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai, with three hundred students, sixty per cent. of its applicants in one year being refused, gives assurance of the extended usefulness of our College in its own field.

There is already a change in the attitude of the people towards modern education and a desire to acquire a knowledge of mechanics and general science. This is seen in the great demand for English, and in the large sales of books on science. Changes in the style of education have begun and new methods and subjects adopted. The present staff of qualified teachers is entirely insufficient to meet the demands.

The Christian College has, already, been asked to furnish teachers for a large school, being organized by the gentry in one of the southern prefectures, but unfortunately it has no teachers ready to send.

As a beginning toward the department of pedagogy Dr. Woods has conducted a night school for teachers. Every

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evening for two hours six of the best students take twenty minutes each to gain practice in teaching. A model class is composed of boys from outside, who pay fifty cents a month to cover the expense of light and attendance.

Edicts especially favorable to Christianity have been widely distributed. The Viceroys and Governors of eight of the provinces are starting government colleges on Western lines. The "Wen-chang" (or literary essay) as the only test in civil service examinations has been abolished by imperial edict and modern subjects introduced. The controlling influence in this movement will be Christian if we seize the opportunity and develop institutions which will take the lead and prepare the teachers.

It is a matter worthy of special note as well as of devout thanksgiving that after twelve or fourteen years of diligent search a permanent site for the College buildings has at last been secured near Canton. The tract is about twenty acres in extent and will cost fifteen thousand dollars. It will provide for the needed buildings and playgrounds, and by buying it in one piece we have guarded against nuisances and the necessity of purchasing contiguous lots when needed at exorbitant figures. It is difficult to estimate the moral effect upon the Christian Chinese, upon the Chinese gentry and officials, and the people generally, of this material evidence of the permanence of the College foundation. Enough has already been done to give the College a high reputation in the matter of teaching; but no institution can well grow and develop its highest efficiency without buildings of its own, specially adapted to its work. A good beginning has been made towards a special building fund, and the Trustees are putting forth active efforts to raise enough to cover the necessary outlay for land and buildings and at the same time increase the general endowment.

