



China Training Institute, Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, c. 1918.

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China Training Institute (1909–1950)

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The China Training Institute (CTI) underwent three distinct phases: The Early Years (1909–1922); Implementing a Philosophy of Seventh-day Adventist Education (1922–1937); and Turmoil and Closure (1937–1950)¹

During these challenging periods, the theological and medical training school was relocated to several locations. It took on different names due to the prevailing socio-political conditions: “Wars and changing conditions have necessitated moving the school eight times during the forty years of its existence.”² In this article, we will trace the school’s various routes and locations.³

Mandarin Union Training School /The China Union Mission Training School, 1909-1919

The [China Union Mission](#) Committee, held in Moganshan in August 1910, voted to establish a school to reach out to the Mandarin-speaking population within its territory. Initially, the school that later became CTI was first called the Mandarin Union Training School, Dao-Yi-Kwan-Huah, (Doctrinal and Medical School taught in Mandarin). It was established on October 7, 1910, to train native Mandarin-speaking evangelistic workers as Bible and medical evangelists;⁴ It was temporarily located in Ji g wén, in Chou Chia Ko, in the Honan province, and started with an average enrolment of 28 students.⁵ The school facilities were limited, and its student population was predominantly from low-income backgrounds. Thus, it had the nickname *The Beggars' School*. A few months later, the school was renamed the China Union Mission Training School to indicate that its mission was to reach out to all eight provinces of China, including the non-Mandarin-speaking populations of Canton and Amoy.⁶

Miss Pauline Schilberg assisted [Dr. H.W. Miller](#), director of the North China Mission, in teaching and managing the school. Other members of the faculty were [F. A. Allum](#), Mrs. O. A. Hall, and C. C. Kung.⁷ The China Union Mission Training School had to relocate to a rental property in Nanking due to the Chinese Revolution of 1911–1912. At the opening ceremony on October 13, 1912, thirty-two students were enrolled: five from Nanking, one from Shanghai, six from Honan, five from Anhuei, six from Hupeh, and nine from Hunan: "The Chinese name of the Training School is 'Dee I Hsiao Tang,' (Doctrinal and Medical School)."⁸ Soon, the name shifted again from The China Union Mission Training School to China Missions Training School, and around 1913, it was moved to Shanghai. The newsletter for the Asiatic Division Mission reported on November 1, 1913, that:

The China Mission Training School buildings are nearing completion, and all preparations are being made to open the school on December 1. We will only be able to put in a thirty-week school year, owing to the late opening date. The main building is 40 x 86 feet. There are four classrooms and two offices on the ground floor, a chapel measuring 38 x 45 feet, and a small library room on the first floor. The dormitories are two-story structures. The boy's dormitory will accommodate sixty students and two teachers, and the girls' dormitory will accommodate thirty students and a couple of teachers.⁹

[A. C. Selmon](#) communicated that the school was dedicated on May 3, 1914.¹⁰ The growth rate of the Chinese SDA mission depended mainly on the training offered at the *China Missions Training School* to young missionary evangelist workers rather than on the increase of foreign missionaries. During the 1913–1914 school year, the school trained fifty-eight young people for evangelistic work.¹¹

According to H. J. Dolittle, during 1915-1916, "The prospects for the China Missions Training School for another successful year seem very promising."¹² During the 1917–1918 school year, the school enrolled eighty-five students whose work quality was excellent.¹³

The school principal, H. O. Swartout, retraced the accomplishments of the school during the academic year 1918-1919:

The China Missions Training School, from now to be known as the Shanghai Missionary College, closed "a successful year's work " on June 1. The blessings of God have been greatly manifest in the school throughout the entire year. The student body has shown a high degree of earnestness and devotion to duty. Several times during the year, at students' prayer meetings, every student responded to the call to give himself to God for service. The enrolment reached a hundred thirty-two, a fifty-three per cent gain over the previous year. The average of scholarships has been better than ever before.¹⁴

The Shanghai Missionary College, 1919–1924

On October 1, 1919, the training school opened under a new name: The Shanghai Missionary College. It had an enrollment of approximately 150 students from 13 of China's nineteen provinces.¹⁵ It kept its name from 1919 to 1924.¹⁶ Professor S. L. Frost was successful as the school principal; in 1922, Professor D. E. Rebok, the assistant principal succeeded him.¹⁷

Professor S. L. Frost commented:

The Shanghai Missionary College closed its work for another school year on May 22, 1922. The year has been marked with earnest work by teachers and students, and despite our weaknesses and shortcomings, God has granted his blessing and help. It was thought at the beginning of the school year that our enrolment this year would hardly reach that of last year, but we have been pleased to see our company growing larger and larger until the enrolment finally reached 273, thirty-six more than the former highest enrolment in the school's history.¹⁸

In his account of the school's accomplishments, he highlighted some fundamental concepts of the SDA philosophy of education, for example, the coeducational approach and the benefits of industrial work. The school had an excellent enrolment of girls and boys studying and working. Frost remarked:

As our readers know, this school has been conducted as co-educational for several years. In this respect, we have led the way and now year by year we notice an increasing tendency on the part of educators to favor this plan, and to put it into operation. Sixty girls have been in attendance this year.¹⁹

Regarding the girls' industrial work, "Silk caps have been made and sold in Shanghai and America. Some lace work has been done, and in addition, a new industry has been added, that of making crocheted bedspreads."²⁰ The boys were involved in carpentry and other trades:

Several students have worked regularly in the rug factory; some of these have made excellent progress in learning the trade and are now able to do acceptable work. From fifteen to twenty boys have worked in the carpenter shop, making tables, benches, and chairs.²¹

The school, through its Friday evening prayer meetings and Wednesday morning prayer sessions, and its engagement in missionary volunteer activities, provided “a good spiritual tone in the school.”²²

China Missionary Junior College (CMJC), 1925-1927 ²³

The dedication service for the CMJC educational facilities and the farm took place on November 15, 1925. The school and farm property, about 750 mou²⁴, was in Chiao Tou Dje, in the “hill district facing the Yangtze River” in Kiangsu Province.²⁵

During the Far Eastern Division Committee at the Spring Council (March 19-31, 1926), the Central China Union (CCU) recommended that a summer school for evangelistic workers be held under the auspices of CMJC in connection with the summer school for teachers.²⁶ The CCU appointed Dr. Donald Griggs as the director of the medical dispensary that the school intended to operate.²⁷ Given the social and political unrest during the Warlord era and the military factions that disrupted the country, the CMJC was temporarily closed.

On April 12, 1927, the annual constituency meeting of CMJC, under the chairmanship of [I. H. Evans](#), voted to change the school’s name to China Theological Seminary.²⁸

During the annual meetings of the constituency of the China Missionary Junior College, steps were taken toward changing the name of the school because of changed conditions and needs. By official action as approved by the Far Eastern Division Committee, the institution formerly known as China Missionary Junior College is to be known henceforth as China Theological Seminary; its Chinese name to be Djung Hwa Shen Hsioh (Ojung Hwa Shen Hsioh, .., China Theological Seminary).²⁹

China Theological Seminary [CTS], 1928-1930

Despite the complex socio-political problems and civil wars, CTS experienced growth and prosperity. The morale of staff and students was high when the school reopened on September 12, 1928, as evidenced by the following report.

Since the opening of the school, enrollment has gradually increased until it now numbers nearly eighty above the higher primary grades, with a total enrollment in all grades of about one hundred. A spirit of interest, enthusiasm, and earnestness characterizes the work of the classroom, as well as that of the farm, the factory, the dispensary, and other departments.³⁰

According to the same report, Principal [D. E. Rebok](#) and his team worked diligently to restart the school and prepare it for use after the damage caused by the military occupation of the premises.³¹

Much credit is due to Principal Rebok and his corps of helpers for the neat appearance of buildings and grounds, the result of tireless toil and effort since our re-occupation of the premises a few months ago. A beginning has been made in replacing lost classroom equipment...³²

It was voted to hold summer training courses for evangelists and teachers from all regions of China at the CTS campus in Chia Tou Djen from June 20 to August 1, 1928.³³ The new academic year started on September 12, 1928. A special committee passed the following recommendations for attendance at CTS. First, only Seventh-day Adventist students will be eligible for enrollment. It was a temporary measure for no specific reason. It can be assumed that the anti-Christian and nationalist sentiments prevalent at that time may have influenced this recommendation. Second, it is the local missions that carefully select the students. Third, the local missions recommend the courses that students should follow as far as possible. Finally, the goal is to develop a one-year training program for workers.³⁴

CTS planned to offer six-course programs: 1-Year Women's Bible Workers course; 1-Year Evangelist Course; 2-Year Religious Education Course; 2-Year Denominational Office Workers' Course; 3-Year Missionary Course; and 3-Year Theological Course.³⁵

D. E. Rebok, the principal and president of the CTS board, commented, "With this outline of work before us, let us pray to the Lord most earnestly for His blessing and His control of conditions so that the Cause may go forward in China."³⁶

On April 3, 1930, Rebok gave a favorable report to the board of directors and friends of CTC. He thanked God for His protection and care and also expressed gratitude to the donors. The Seventh-day Adventist approach to holistic education, emphasizing the student-work plan, found a positive echo among government officials and business leaders who visited CTS. In the conclusion of his report, Rebok commented:

This school is enjoying a good reputation among government officials, leading educators, and industrialists of China. Many of these men have been here to see our plant and its work. All feel that our type of education is just what China needs. The study-work plan makes it possible for the poor boy to obtain that necessary education. The products of our shop are well received by various institutions and business houses.³⁷

For example, the CTS Agricultural Department of CTS sold seeds and plants to the community for garden and home use.³⁸

The progress of the Seventh-day Adventist mission in various regions of China depended mainly on the number of young students enrolled at CTS.³⁹

We must send on to our China Theological Seminary larger and still larger numbers each year to receive training beyond the ninth grade if we hope to give the strength and stability necessary for the quick finishing of the work. How can we ever hope to operate this, the most populous union in the world, to say nothing of sending on men into the great unentered fields to the west of us if we do not get more young people into our training schools?⁴⁰

China Training Institute, 1931-1945, 1947-1951 [During the Sino-Japanese War]

A list of all workers employed by the Seventh-day Adventist denomination in China during 1931, excluding self-supporting colporteurs and institutional employees, shows that two hundred and eighty-three of them had received training at the China Training Institute, while 297 had never had the opportunity to attend it.⁴¹ According to B. In Liu's report to the CTI constituency meetings on December 30, 1932, 256 students from China and two from the Malayan field were enrolled at the school.⁴²

The report also referred to the institute's plan to meet the requirements of the Chinese government's three fundamental purposes in character training, physical culture, and vocational training through the implementation of vocational, industrial, and agricultural activities.⁴³

B.A. Liu observed during 1932, despite 'nationwide unrest and worldwide depression':⁴⁴

A good spirit prevails among the members, resulting in a favorable atmosphere for the growth and development of their spiritual, mental, and physical powers. The factory has been kept busy by orders received and contracts made in direct answer to prayer.⁴⁵

The profits earned from the Industrial Department activities supported CTI and the student body financially:

Disregarding part of the overhead expenses, these departments made a net contribution of slightly over ten thousand dollars toward the operation of this Institute. This also provides work for over a hundred boys and girls, earning an average of sixty dollars each for the school year.⁴⁶

In 1934, the acting dean, Professor [P. E. Quimby](#), and his wife, Mae, who were closely associated with the development of CTI, accepted an appointment in the Government Institute for the Sons of the Revolution in Nanking. However, Professor and Mrs. S. L. Frost, who contributed to laying the foundation of CTI in its early phase, replaced them.⁴⁷

Frederick Griggs reported in July 1938 that the CTI located at Chia Tou Djen moved to Kowloon.⁴⁸

Great calamity has come to our beautiful China Training Institute property at Chiaotoutseng; therefore we cannot this year conduct our school work there. Hence the necessity of conducting it in the Hong Kong colony,

the best place we have been able to secure. Because we are unable to provide remunerative employment for our students, special efforts will have to be made this year by all to contribute to the help of our young people in attending this school.⁴⁹

On September 7, 1938, the China Training Institute and the South China Training Institute combined and temporarily opened their schools at Shatin (沙田), Kowloon, Hong Kong. There were 200 students, down from 400 in previous years, and 32 were enrolled in ministry preparation.⁵⁰

From 1938 to 1939, CTI and the South China Training Institute combined temporarily. Commenting on this period, C. I. Meng described it as a sad phase in the history of CTI:

The past two years have constituted a sad page in the history of the China Training institute. During the latter part of the year 1937, hundreds of our young men lost their homes and were scattered. The teachers have also been scattered, and some have even lost their lives. Buildings have been leveled, and equipment has been destroyed or carried away. The training work of the evangelist course, however, has not stopped. Soon after the evacuation from Qià tóu zhèn, Pastor Quimby, president of the Institute, went to Shātián, 沙田, Hong Kong, and availed himself of the classrooms at the South China Training Institute, and in these were accommodated a number of the students in the evangelistic course, and the curricula formerly followed at Qià tóu zhèn continued.⁵¹

Frederick Griggs reported that the CTI located at Chia Tou Tseng moved to Hong Kong between 1938 and 1939.⁵² In 1940, C. A. Carter expressed how the staff and faculty warmly welcomed CTI:

Another school year finds the China Training Institute family as pilgrims sojourning in another land. Again, we are guests of the South China Union Training Institute. Still, the entire South China Union and the Institute staff members have given us a most cordial welcome and made us feel very much at home.⁵³

A. W. Cormack referred to a cable message from Sydney, Australia, on March 19, 1942, indicating that CTI moved from the Kowloon, Hong Kong location (South China Training Institute) to the West China Training Institute in Chungking with no specified date and month.

It is encouraging to learn that steps are being taken to establish the school at Dabao, near Chungking, in West China, and the students from Hong Kong, who were reported earlier to have left that place, are being transferred to the new location.⁵⁴

The SDA Yearbooks (1942–1945) mentioned that the CTI was temporarily combined with the West China Training Institute.⁵⁵ Both locations were at the same address, Dà b Tsitsikow, Szechwan.

The SDA Yearbooks for 1946–47 do not indicate the location of the CTI because it was then operating under a different name: San Yu Theological Seminary.⁵⁶ It was combined with the West China Training Institute.⁵⁷ The authority refused the application to change CTI's name to San Yu Theological Seminary.⁵⁸ From 1948 to 1949, it

regained its original name, CTI, and was relocated to Chia Tou Tseng.⁵⁹ The following year, in 1949, CTI was temporarily operated in conjunction with the South China Island Union Training Institute in Clearwater Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong.⁶⁰

Joseph Tsu, President of CTI, reported on the discussions and decisions Church leadership faced regarding CTI's location during this tumultuous period (1949-1950). Should CTI stay in Hong Kong or return to Chia Tou Tseng?

The location of our central training school has been a much-discussed question during recent weeks and months. It has been felt for some time that in order to serve the best interests of the whole China field, the school should be moved back to some central location on the China mainland. At the time of the China Division Biennial Council held early in the year, it was decided to operate the school on the premises of the Shanghai-Sanitarium, near Shanghai. Because of certain conditions existing at Chiaotoutseng, it did not seem wise to return to the old site at that time. However, later developments—including the desire on the part of the authorities to continue the Sanitarium as a medical institution and the necessity of renting out the foreign compound' there to the city authorities—necessitated a change in plans. In the meantime there had been a great change for the better at Chiaotoutseng, and on reconsidering the matter the Division committee came to the decision to relocate the school at that place.⁶¹

In 1951, the CTI made rapid progress despite the daunting circumstances:

The China Training Institute is now a thriving institution. It has a record enrollment, and its faculty has been strengthened ... Its industries are taking shape. A new printing plant with two foot-operated job presses has been set up in the basement room in the science building. A weaving industry, using locally manufactured looms, furnishes work for about a dozen students. The dairy, the poultry farm, and the vegetable garden are also on a sounder financial footing than before. A metalworking factory was recently built in record time with the help of student labor...

CTI also inaugurated a medical facility that impacted the community:

The hospital at Chiaotou is an accomplished fact. After some delay, it was formally opened to the public on September 22, and it is now a busy place. The institution is well equipped, and patients come from many miles away. With two doctors on its staff, it is easily the best hospital in the county.⁶² As of 1952, no official information concerning the whereabouts of CTI was available. Luke stated that "In 1951 it was taken over by the Communist government for an industrial training school."⁶³

The 1952 Yearbook stated: "Due to prevailing conditions, it is currently impossible to report on work in China. The number of churches and members is based on the latest available reports."⁶⁴

Perhaps the best testimony about the missionary enterprise of the CTI during its forty years of existence, compromised by vicissitudes, harsh trials and insurmountable setbacks was the comment made in the last

report of the China Division Reporter of 1951 that affirmed: “The young people in the China Training Institute are wide awake to the needs of the hour, and scores of them are determined to be used of God.”⁶⁵

40 Years Faith Journey of CTI: Names, Locations, and Principals

Names of CTI	Locations	Period	Principals/Managers or Presidents
Mandarin Union Training School	Cheo Chia K'O Honan Province Temporary Location	Oct 7, 1910	Pauline Schilberg assistant manager and teacher. Director: Dr. H. W. Miller, North China Mission
The China Union Mission Training School/ China Mission Training School	Chowkiakow, Honan, China. Relocated to Shanghai around 1913	1913–1919	A. C. Selmon, 1913–1915. 1916: F. A. Allum. 1917–1918: H. O. Swartout
The Shanghai Missionary College	Shanghai	1919–1924	1919–1922: S. L. Frost 1923: D. E. Rebok 1924: D. E. Rebok
China Missionary Junior College (C.M.J.C.)	Chiao Tou Tseng, via Siashu, Kiangsu, China.	1925–1930	D. E. Rebok
China Theological Seminary (CTS) -----	Chiao Tou Tseng, via Siashu, Kiangsu, China.	1928–1930	D. E. Rebok ----- 1931: D. E. Rebok, president.
China Training Institute (CTI)	Chiao Tou Tseng, Kiangsu, China	1931–138	1932: S. L. Frost, president 1933–1937: B. A. Liu, president 1938: P. E. Quimby, president

40–Years Faith Journey of CTI: Names, Locations, and Principals-The Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945) and Post-war Period

Names of CTI	Locations	Period	Principals/Managers/Presidents
CTI	Hong-Kong	1939	P. E. Quimby
Merged with South China Training Institute	Kowloon, Hong-Kong	1940-1941	C. A. Carter, president
Merged with West China Training Institute	Kowloon, Hong-Kong	1942	C. A. Carter, president
CTI	Dabao, Tsi Tsi Kow, Szechwan, China.	1943-1945	James D. Wang, president
San Yu Theological Seminary	Dabao, Szechwan	1946-1947	James D. Wang, president
CTI	Kowloon, Hong Kong; Chia Tou Tseng, Kiangsu	1948-1950 1951	T. S. Geraty Su Hsing, president

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NOTES

1. Handel Luke, "Seventh-day Adventist Higher Education in the China Mission 1888–1980," Ph.D. dissertation, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan, 58–76.
2. "Founders' Day at CTI," *The China Division Reporter* 14, no. 12 (December 1949): 3.
3. See Table I and II at the end of this article for the different periods that the China Training Institution spent at its different locations.
4. H.W. Miller, "China Union Training School," *ARH* 88, no. 22 (June 1, 1911): 13. For an elaborate description of the training programs in the Bible and medical fields, read H.W. Miller, "China Union Training School," *ARH* 88, no. 23 (June 8, 1911): 14.
5. H. W. Miller, "China Union Training School," 13.
6. Ibid. Also, Handel Luke, "Seventh-day Adventist Higher Education in the China Mission 1888–1980," 60.
7. *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook* (1912), 160.

8. O. A. Hall, "Opening of the Training School," *Asia Division Outlook*. (However, in 1912, it was called *Newsletter for the Asiatic Division* 1), Letter VI. (Nov. 1, 1912): 9. See also, A. C. Selmon, "Our Training School," 9.
9. A. C. Selmon. "General," Search Seventh-day Adventist Archives for *Asia Division Outlook*, 2, Letter VIII. (Nov. 1, 1913): 10. The teaching staff is also mentioned on the same page of this newsletter. For the trials and challenges in building the school, see A. C. Selmon, "General," in *Asia Division Outlook* (known in 1914 as *The Newsletter for the Asiatic Division Mission*), 2, Letter X. (Jan. 1, 1914): 9.
10. A. C. Selmon, "Training School Dedicated," *Asia Division Outlook* (Published as *Asiatic Division Mission News*), 3, No. 2 (May 1, 1914): 3.
11. A. C. Selmon, "The Training School," *Asia Division Outlook*, (*Asiatic Division Mission News*), January 1, 1915.
12. H. J. Dolittle, "China Missions Training School for 1915–1916," *Asia Division Outlook*, (*Asiatic Division Mission News*), November 1, 1915, 4.
13. H. O. Swartout, "The China Missions Training School 1917–1918," *Asiatic Division Outlook*, June 15, 1918, 4.
14. H. O. Swartout, "The China Missions Training School," *Asiatic Division Outlook*, June 15 and July 1, 1919, 2. For the names of the members of the faculty and school board during the period of 1913–1919, see *SDA Yearbooks* covering this period.
15. "The Shanghai Missionary College," *Asiatic Division Outlook*, November 1, 1919, 1. The front cover of the *Asia Division Outlook* has a sketch drawing of the College.
16. Since then, all the *SDA Yearbooks* recording the 1920–1924 period noted "Formerly China Missions Training School" under the new name, Shanghai Missionary College. See *SDA Yearbooks* (1920–1924).
17. For D. E. Rebok as the new principal, see "Shanghai Missionary College, Faculty," *SDA Yearbook* (1923): 201.
18. S. L. Frost, "Shanghai Missionary College, 1921–1922," *Asiatic Division Outlook*, July 1922, 2.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.
22. Ibid.
23. For the names of the faculty members from 1926–1927, see the *SDA Yearbooks*, "China Missionary Junior College," Review & Herald Publishing Association, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. 1926: 226, 1927: 240.
24. Chinese unit measurement of land, 0.165 acres.

25. D. E. Rebok, "Dedication of China Missionary Junior College," *The Eastern Division Outlook*, January 1926, 3.
26. "China Missionary Junior College, Summer School for Evangelistic Workers," *The Eastern Division Outlook*, May 1926, 13.
27. For further development of the medical dispensary, see "The Hospital-Dispensary at Chiao Tou Then," *Far Eastern Division Outlook*, November 1926, 5.
28. I. H. Evans, D. E. Rebok, "Notice-Annual Constituency Meeting of the China Missionary Junior College" *Far Eastern Division Outlook*, April 1927, 16.
29. "China Missionary Junior College, Change Name" *Far Eastern Division Outlook*, June 1927, 24.
30. J. J. Strahle, "China Theological Seminary." *Far Eastern Division Outlook*, November– December 1928, 5.
31. D. E. Rebok remarked: "A number of our workers have been at Chiao Tou Djen for several months now cleaning up the buildings, repairing the damage done during the military occupation of the premises. The district is very peaceful, and thus the work has gone well;" D. E. Rebok, "China Theological Seminary: Re-Opening of the Theological School at Chiao Tou Djen," *Far Eastern Division Outlook*, 17, No. 4 (April 1928): 20.
32. J. J. Strahle, "China Theological Seminary." *Far Eastern Division Outlook*, 5.
33. D. E. Rebok, "China Theological Seminary: Re-Opening of the Theological School at Chiao Tou Djen," *Ibid.*, 20.
34. *Ibid.*
35. *Ibid.*
36. *Ibid.*
37. D. E. Rebok, "The China Theological Seminary," *Far Eastern Division Outlook* 19, No. 5 (May 1930): 2.
38. H. L. Schull, "For Sale at Chiao Tou Djen," *Far Eastern Division Outlook* 18, No. 10 (October 1929): 12.
39. Church leaders negotiated with the Shanghai-Nanking railway Company for railway access to Chiao Tou Djen for the benefits of CTS: "During the Spring Council an action of the local board in counsel with the minority committee of the Division looking toward an arrangement with the Shanghai-Nanking railway for establishing a railway station at Chiao Tou Djen was ratified, and thus the way has been opened for this desirable improvement to be undertaken by the railway shortly, greatly to the benefit of our school interests." "Railway Station for Chia Tou Djen," *Far Eastern Division Outlook* 19, no .6 (June 1930): 3.

40. C. A. Carter "Central China Union Educational and Y. P. M. V. Report for 1928," *Far Eastern Division Outlook*, 18, no. 6 (June 1929): 9.
41. "In Training for Service," *The China Division Reporter* 2, nos. 11, 12 (Nov–Dec, 1932): 3.
42. B. A. Liu, "The China Training Institute Constituency Meetings," *The China Division Reporter* 3, no. 1 (January 1933): 10.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Ibid.
46. B. A. Liu, "China Training Institute — Constituency Meetings, January 1934," *The China Division Reporter* 4, no. 3 (March 1934): 8.
47. Ibid.
48. In pinyin, it is "Qiáotóuzhèn."
49. Frederick Griggs, "Service," *The China Division Reporter* 8, No. 7 (July 1938): 1.
50. Paul Quimby, "Opening of the Institute," *The China Division Reporter* 8, No. 10 (October 1938): 5. "On September seventh, in the temporary quarters established at Shatin, New Territories, the China Training Institute and the South China Training Institute opened their doors once more to the young people of all China. It certainly was a pleasant occasion for our teachers and the workers in the vicinity of Hong Kong once more to welcome these young people to another year of school life. The opening address, given by Pastor A. L. Ham, superintendent of the South China Union Mission and acting president of the China Division, was most appropriate and was greatly appreciated. At this writing, two weeks from the institute's opening, the matriculation in all grades of these two schools stands at just two hundred." Quimby, Ibid. For further info, Joshua C. S. Chiu, "East China Union Academy research, 1940–51,".
51. C.I. Meng, "Evangelistic Course at the China Training Institute," *The China Division Reporter* 9, no.1 (1939): 8.
52. Frederick Griggs, "Service," *The China Division Reporter* 8, no. 7 (1938): 1. For further information, refer to the unpublished East China Union Academy research, 1940-51, by Joshua C. S. Chiu.
53. C. A. Carter, "The China Training Institute," *The China Division Reporter* 10, no. 3 (1940): 4. Modern Shatin is a bustling city. The headquarters of the Chinese Union Mission (CHUM) is located here. During World War II, CTI and SCTI were combined. The campus was located in Shatin while waiting for the permanent campus in Clear Water Bay to be built. SCTI eventually became today's Hong Kong Adventist College (HKAC).
54. A. W. Cormack, "God Watches Over All," *ARH*, April 2, 1942, 22.

55. *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook*, (1943), 101. See also 215, "China Training Institute (Temporarily Combined with the West China Training Institute) Temporary Address: Dabao, Tsi Tsi Kow, Szechwan, China." 215. Additional information can be found in *The Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook*, The Official Directories (1944), 101, 220. Here, too, we can receive additional information: *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook* (1945), 221.
56. *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook*, The Official Directories (1946), 105.
57. San Yu Theological Seminary. (Temporarily Combined with the West China Training Institute) Temporary Address: Dabao, Pei-chi, Szechwan, China. Ibid.259. Further details are available in *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook* (1947), 102, 259, 269.
58. "The China Training Institute at Chiaotoutseng has not yet been recognized as a school, and when we ventured to change its name to the San-Yu Theological Seminary, the authorities denied us the privilege." "Progress in Our Departmental Work Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments." *The China Division Reporter* 16, no. 1 (1951): 4.
59. *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook* (1948), 102., 232. Consult also the *SDA Yearbook*, (1949), 109, 247. Note: "It became necessary to evacuate our foreign workers from the Northeast and North China unions, and later, some of those in Central and East China were evacuated. It seemed wise to the committee to transfer the college grades of the China Training Institute, along with the twelfth grade, from Chiaotoutseng, and to relocate them with the South China Training Institute. "China Division Annual Council," *The China Division Reporter* 14, no. 2 (1949): 2.?
60. *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook* (1950), 110. Also, "China Training Institute (Temporarily operating with the South China Island Union Training Institute at Clearwater Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong.) Ibid., 250.
61. Joseph Tsu, Joseph Tsu, "CTI returns to Chiatouseng," *The China Division Reporter* 15, no. 5 (1950): 3, 7.
62. "Progress in Our Departmental Work," *The China Division Reporter* 16, no. 1 (1951): 4.
63. Ibid., Handel Luke, Seventh-day Adventist Higher Education in the China Mission 1888–1980, 3.?
64. *Seventh-Day Adventist Yearbook* (1952), 104.
65. "Progress in Our Departmental Work," *The China Division Reporter* 16, no. 4. CTI William C. Williams commented: "We sometimes feel that ours should be called 'evacuation college,' for we are here for the second time, and during the war with Japan, the school had to be moved out to the far west near Chungking." William C. Williams, "China Training Institute," *The Youth's Instructor*, January 3, 1950.?

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