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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow

via Tali, Yunnan, China

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
Hua Chung Board of Founders  
230 Park Avenue,  
New York City, U.S.A.

June 10, 1943  
N.Y. 65

Received at Big Wolf  
July 27.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last letter to you was N.Y.64 dated April 13, written before I left Hsichow to go to Chungking and Chengtu.

During my absence from the college Dr. P'u Huang as acting president received for me your letter of W.37, dated April 21. The relevant parts of the contents of that letter were presented to the Executive Committee Pro-tem when it met day before yesterday, June 8. Enclosed I am sending you the Minutes of the Executive Committee Pro-tem. Most of the actions are self-explanatory, and therefore do not require any comments.

Mr. Coe and I left Hsichow on April 22 and got to Chungking by plane on April 28. After two days there in Chungking we went by bus to Chengtu to attend the meetings of the Council on Higher Education which lasted from May 6-12 inclusive. Then we returned to Chungking and attended the enlarged meetings of the Executive Committee of the N.C.C. from May 15-19. It was not easy to book tickets on the plane to return, but we had friends enough in Chungking to help us out, and so we were able to fly back on May 27, and after three days stay in Kunming we came back by bus arriving at the college on June 2.

The Minutes of the Meetings of the Council on Higher Education will probably be sent to you by Dr. Cressy or Dr. Fenn. During the seven days of meetings five days were devoted to the meetings of the Council on Higher Education where nine Christian colleges were represented. Two presidents of colleges got to Chungking, but were not able to get to Chengtu in time for the meetings, but they sent in a joint letter expressing their opinions on the most important problems and considerations in the meetings.

The Council concentrated its attention on the program of Christian Higher Education after the war, the minimum conditions for Christian colleges to carry on under the government regulations, the development of theological education in the main centers of Christian higher education, the desirable proportion between Christians and non-Christians on the faculty and that of westerners and Chinese on the faculty. Both Mr. Coe and I felt that the most profitable thing in our visit to Chengtu was to be able to look over the West China campus where five Christian colleges were supposed to be cooperating and to get a general impression of what was going on there, and to meet with old friends and make new acquaintances -- rather than attending the meetings of the Council on Higher Education which, however, proved to be more interesting this time than they used to be in Shanghai.

It struck us that very little thinking was being done or had ever been done at all with regard to the aims of Christian Higher Education and Policy which the different missions and churches interested ought to adopt. Each college tries to carry on and expand as much as possible without considering very much as to what expansion would lead to and what ought to be the emphasis in Christian higher education in China during the war and after. We tried to stress the point that while finance would become more-and-more difficult, it would be even more difficult to secure the proper personnel for the different Christian colleges in order to carry out the work that ought to be ours during the period of war and after the war when the problems in the country will be confronting us even more acutely. Some of these ideas will probably come out in the Minutes, but they did not seem to interest the delegates as

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much as how to get enough money to carry on the work and to finance an ever-expanding plant. Most of the activities impressed me personally as being rather haphazard; for instance, the Christian Literature Production Program and the Translation Scheme, both so enthusiastically sponsored by Dr. Cressy, who is always more interested in statistics and figures than the quality of work. That kind of activity represents the general spirit prevailing in Christian higher education all these years, haphazard, ill thought-out, and superficial. A commission has been appointed by the Council to cooperate with a commission or individual sent out from America to study the general situation of Christian higher education in China, and I hope that really solid thinking will be done by those people in order to give a thorough overhauling to the whole program of Christian higher education.

I did not have very much time to attend the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the N.C.C. in Chungking, but I was able to be at the meeting when they discussed the policies of the church and the training of Christian workers and Christian education. Again, the Minutes will probably be sent to the Associated Boards and the different missions when they are ready.

The most important thing that we were able to do while in Szechwan was our interview with the Minister of Education in Chungking. The Council on Higher Education asked those presidents of the Christian colleges who were to be in Chungking during the meetings of the N.C.C. to try to have an interview with the Minister. The Minister invited to dinner at the Ministry one evening all of the presidents, and those of us present were Acting President Y.P. Mei of Yenching, President C. J. Lin of Fukien, President Li of Hangchow, President Wang of Hua Nan, President Y. L. Li of Lingnan, Acting President T. L. Shen of Soochow, and myself.

We had three solid hours with him, discussing various problems, while Dr. Ku, the Vice-minister of Education, and Mr. Wu, the Director of Higher Education were present.

First of all, we reported to him that the Council on Christian Higher Education met in Chengtu in order to share our experiences in conducting Christian higher education during wartime and in comparing notes with regard to various problems of common interest to us all. Then we put to him point-blank the question as to the future of Christian colleges after the war. He answered this question in three points.

First, there would be certainly a future for all Christian colleges which have been able to weather the storm during these years of difficulty. He said that formerly there were people who doubted the quality of training in Christian colleges fearing that the students had been denationalized, but he said that the war had been a crucial test, showing quite clearly that not only the Chinese faculty and students of the Christian colleges, but also their British and American members on the faculty and staff, had shown as much patriotism for China and had stood as firmly for the nation in resistance to the Japanese and Axis powers as students and faculty of any other colleges and universities in the country.

Second, he said that the national government and the Kuo Min Tang had never been anti-Christian. Whatever anti-Christian movement there had been had come from the Communists. Therefore as long as the Kuo Min Tang is in power we should have no apprehension about the future of the Christian movement in China.

Third, he felt that it would be many years before China would be able to take care of all her educational problems, and therefore any individuals or groups of individuals willing to assist in education would be welcome.

Then we asked him about the place of religion in education. The Minister spent a great deal of time in proving his thesis that the Chinese Classics show clearly that in China education and religion are always mixed together. Fortunately he quoted mostly from the Classics familiar to me, and so I was able to join in with him in this discussion. He was eager to show that there was absolutely no incompatibility between Christianity and

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Confucianism, to which I thoroughly agree personally. So he seemed to be pleased to find that we were able to see many things eye-to-eye with regard to this matter.

Both the Minister and the Vice-minister assured us that more financial assistance will come from the government and from Chinese sources for Christian higher education after the war, but we would continue to need the help of missions and other bodies abroad interested in Christian higher education in China to support missionary teachers on the faculty and staff, to help raise endowments for the various colleges, and to send us special equipment and books.

We did not raise with the Minister the question of academic liberty in the Christian colleges because we felt that so far that liberty had not been threatened in any way or manner. But we did ask him whether we would have the liberty of experimenting with the government curricula for the different departments in the universities and colleges in this country. His answer was that if we should have a definite plan to experiment with, a certain curriculum, the Ministry would give its approval. The day after the dinner I went back to the Ministry to have a personal talk with Mr. Wu, the Director of Higher Education who was in the Sorbonne at the same time I was there, and therefore we could greet each other as fellow students. I asked him whether the Minister meant all that he said the night before, and Mr. Wu said that he did. Mr. Wu also said that he had no criticism to make of our college in Hsichow, and he would encourage us to go on as we have been doing all these last six years during the war. He knew that our numbers were small and that our faculty not so strong as it used to be, but he thought that we had been doing our best and should continue to do the same. With regard to experimenting with the curriculum, he said Yenching and Hua Chung would be free to do some of the things which many other colleges would not be permitted to do. I was discussing with him our plan of adapting to China in our college the Oxford Course of Modern Greats, which is a combined course of History, Political Science, Economics and Philosophy intended largely as a liberal arts course for preparation of students for a political career or leadership in industry, commerce, or education. I have been thinking about this for five or six years, but owing to personnel difficulties we have not been able to experiment with it. Yenching, however, did do something about it while it was in Peiping before it moved out to Szechwan. Now it has to be dropped even in Yenching because of the lack of proper teachers. I am thinking of this course particularly as preparation for advanced Theological training. As soon as we are able to get the right kind of teachers, we will launch the course.

As a whole we found the Minister, the Vice-Minister, and the Director of Higher Education very cordial to Christian higher education, particularly to Hua Chung. They have allowed us to do a number of things not permitted to other colleges: for instance, the continuance of the School of Education, the president acting concurrently as the dean of discipline, and the teaching of religious courses in the college. They know perfectly well that we mean well, and everything we do is for the best welfare of students and of the nation.

(At this point in his letter there were 8 paragraphs which practically duplicate what was in Mr. Coe's letter which was recently circulated - O.S.L.)

The most touching gift that we were able to bring back from this trip to Szechwan was that of N.C. \$5,000 from the alumni in Chungking. Owing to the short notice, only thirty alumni were able to come to the luncheon in honor of Mr. Coe and me. Before I was able to finish my address, three or four of the alumni had to leave to go back to their offices. When I was through with my speaking, one alumnus got up and moved that a gift ought to be sent by the Chungking alumni to the faculty and collected on the spot N.C. \$5,000, which I am going to present to the Senate when it meets next Monday so as to divide it among the members of the faculty and staff as a token of appreciation and affection from Chungking alumni.

The Minister of Education has sent N.C. \$26,281.73, one-half of which is to be applied to equipment and the other half to faculty subsidy. This will be disposed of by the Senate also at its next meeting on Monday. The Ministry has also sent us N.C. \$7,000 for aids to

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faculty members who had made special contribution by research in the different fields. The appropriation of this amount is limited by all sorts of regulations, so the number of faculty members to profit by it are few.

Before I am through with this report on gifts, I want to report also the gift from Mr. Holmes, through the Rev. B. B. Chapman in Australia. It is N.C. \$127,000. We had heard about the possibility of this gift almost two years ago from Mr. Chapman in Australia. We wrote at once to Mr. Chapman submitting three projects, for any one of which the gift might be applied if it should come to us. Now a letter has recently come from Mr. Chapman, sending us a cheque for N.C. \$127,000, and saying that we may apply the sum to any of the projects, and if circumstances had changed so that none of those projects would be practicable, we could use it for some other similar purpose. The Executive Committee Pro-tem meeting on June 8 received this gift for the Directors and acted upon it, voting that it be turned into an endowment fund to be invested by the Board of Founders in the United States and the interest to be used for scholarships.

As a whole, it is very gratifying that our trip to Szechwan has brought back several gifts to the college, but it is more important that we should plan constantly how to develop more regular sources of income so as to see the college through during this period of difficult times.

While in Chengtu I had a talk with Dr. Frank Price about our plan for developing the department of Theological Training in the college. He was very favorably impressed with the scheme which is entirely in line with the recommendations of the Council on Higher Education on Theological Training in China. As a matter of fact Frank Price and I drafted those recommendations on Theological Training, and they were adopted by the Council on Higher Education without any alteration.

Frank Price said that there should be every possibility for our college to get an annual grant from the Nanking Theological Seminary Foundation, say about U.S. \$5,000 to develop our Theological Training plan. This has been reported to the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Committee has authorized me to send an application to the Nanking Theological Seminary Fund direct to Frank Price, asking for an annual grant of U.S. \$5,000. It is my intention to state in the application that 60% of the grant, if given would go to salaries of theological teachers and 40% to theological books and equipment. With U.S. \$3,000 we may at the present time, or after the war, if prices and exchange should become normal, appoint two or three Chinese professors or lecturers qualified to teach in the field of Systematic Theology, Christian Ethics, Church History, or Pastoral Theology. For some years to come we shall have to depend upon western scholars for the teaching of the Old and New Testament. In case we would not be able to find the qualified Chinese teachers, we would ask the Nanking Theological Seminary Fund to supplement its gift to such an extent as to enable us to appoint western scholars for theological teachers. \$2,000 would be devoted to the purchase of books, which should be stored in America until the end of the war.

I am going to include in my application to the Nanking Theological Seminary Fund that part of the grant for salaries will be devoted to the maintenance of theologians who are members of the Free Churches. This is necessary because I know that the Episcopal Church in the United States is sufficiently interested in Theological Training in our college to support two or three teachers of Theology, and to maintain the proper balance between the Anglican Communion and the Free Churches there ought to be some regular income for the support of theological teachers who are members of the Free Churches. As soon as the non-episcopal missions cooperating in our Theological Training are able to support sufficient theological teachers in the college of their own membership, this scheme may be altered with the concurrence of the Nanking Theological Seminary Foundation. This whole plan was reported to the Executive Committee Pro-tem on June 8, and with its approval I am submitting it to the

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Nanking Theological Seminary Foundation in connection with my application for an annual grant.

Many people in Chungking and Kunming have become interested in our Theological Training Scheme. There is so much enthusiasm aroused already that I feel impelled to get the plan started as soon as we are able to get the qualified men to start teaching and research, even though we may not have a complete staff at the beginning.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei

Encl  
FCMW/MRC

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Please return to the Treasurer

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA

TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW

VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

室 長 校

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS

BOONE COLLEGE

GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE

HUPING COLLEGE

WESLEY COLLEGE

YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

June 15, 1943  
N.Y. 66

Received at  
Boone College  
July 27

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
Hua Chung Board of Founders  
230 Park Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I wrote you on June 10, N.Y. 65, a lengthy letter of five pages, single-space, reporting on the trip which Mr. Coe and I took to Szechwan to attend the meetings of the Council on Higher Education in Chengtu, May 6-12, and the enlarged meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council in Chungking May 15-20. In the letter I reported in detail also monies which we had been able to locate in Chungking and also some gifts from friends and alumni for increase of subsidies for faculty and staff members in the college. Under the same cover I sent you also the Minutes of the Forty-second and Forty-third meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Board of Directors of Hua Chung College. I hope that the letter and the Minutes will reach you in due time.

With regard to Mr. Holmes' gift of N.C.\$127,000, through Mr. B.B. Chapman, it was recommended by the Executive Committee Pro-tem that it be turned into U.S. currency for investment by the Board of Founders in the United States as an Endowment Fund for the establishment of the Holmes Scholarship Fund in the United States. Mr. Coe will write to you about this. He is still waiting for the notice from the bank.

With regard to the gift of N.C.\$15,000 a month from a Chinese friends for rice subsidy for faculty and staff, the Executive Committee Pro-tem has taken action Ex.227 to handle this gift as reported in the Minutes.

No action has been taken by the Executive Committee pro-tem to use the \$500., equivalent to N.C.\$60,000 (actually N.C.\$59,381) from the British Aid to China Fund through Madame Chiang. We would like to have the advice of the Board of Founders as to how this money ought to be used whether it is to be included in our income to cover the budget for the next academic year 1943-1944, or as an income additional to that. It is designated for faculty relief, and rising prices may demand such additional income.

The gift of N.C.\$5,000 from the Chungking Alumni Association for the faculty was received by the Executive Committee Pro-tem and was reported to the Senate of the college yesterday when it met, and the action of the Senate was as follows:

As the N.C.\$5,000 gift from the Chungking alumni was a token of good will from the alumni to the faculty and staff, it be divided equally among the present members of the faculty and staff without any distinction made between Chinese and westerners.

It will mean over N.C.\$100 per member of the faculty and staff.

The special grant from the Ministry of Education of N.C.\$26,281.73 (N.C.\$26,400 minus bank charges) is designated by the government as one-half for teaching equipment and one-half for improving of living conditions of faculty and staff. The action of the Senate was as follows:

That the one-half designated for teaching equipment be divided among the three schools in the following manner: 40% to the School of Arts, 40% to the School of Science, and 20% to the School of Education.

In regard to the second half which was designated for the improvement of living conditions of the faculty and staff, the action of the Senate was as follows:

That it be divided among the Chinese members of the faculty and staff on the basis of five shares for professors and assistant professors, four shares for lecturers, and three for junior lecturers, assistants, and technicians.

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As to the members of the administrative staff, they will be classified as professors, assistant professors, lecturers or junior lecturers according to their present salaries.

N.C.\$7,000 from the Ministry of Education for aids for research and for needy members of the faculty has many strings tied to it, and therefore we have found it difficult to make use of the money, and probably the Senate will appoint a committee to go into the matter. When action has been taken to dispose of the money, I shall report again.

You will also be interested in the action of the Executive Committee Pro-tem Ex.224, which is self-explanatory. It is necessary, however, to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Casselman is very much interested in the project of developing our Music work into a major department and in due course of time into a conservatory of Music, thus transferring the interest of the Women's Guild of the former Reformed Church Mission from the Conservatory of Music in Sendai in Japan to our college. The Board of Founders may want to follow up the interest of the Women's Guild of the Reformed Church Mission in our music work, so as to cooperate with Dr. Casselman in pushing it.

As you will note in the Minutes of the Forty-third meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem, your cable of May 24 was reported to the Executive Committee. Mr. Coe and I studied it together. We are uncertain of the details which make up your figure of U.S.\$44,000 as expected income for the college from the U.S. to cover our next-year's budget. I hope that a letter will soon reach here giving the details as to the itemized income.

You have repeatedly indicated that we should not expect more than U.S.\$19,000 from the Associated Boards. We have found it difficult to understand this after our trip to Chengtu and our conversations with Dr. William Fenn, representing the Associated Boards in China, and with Mr. Edwards of the United China Relief in Chungking. Last November in response to Dr. Fenn's request we sent in our estimated requests to the Associated Boards through him, with duplicate copies sent to you for your information with a covering letter. In our askings at that time we estimated that our needs for the next academic year would require the increase of our askings from the Associated Boards by 50% over the askings for the current year, with the proviso that if prices should rise beyond our calculations we would need an additional 20%. As our income from the Associated Boards for the current year is U.S.\$21,000, 50% over this would be U.S.\$31,500, and 20% extra would bring the total to U.S.\$35,000.

Mr. Coe understands that the recommendation of Dr. Fenn to the United China Relief for Hua Chung College for 1943-44 was U.S.\$35,000. This was part of the total recommendation for all the China Christian colleges of a little less than one million dollars U.S. currency, which Dr. Fenn sent to Mr. Edwards of the U.C.R. in Chungking. The word which has been received in both Chengtu and Chungking is that the U.C.R. had granted the Associated Boards U.S.\$800,000, if the U.C.R. income is about the same as for the current year. The U.C.R. held out the hope that if their total income should be considerably larger, they might be able to meet the total askings of a little less than a million dollars. The figure of U.S.\$800,000 is more than the total of U.S.\$670,000 for the current year. Thus we are at a loss to understand why it would appear that the amount for Hua Chung College for 1943-44 should be less than for the current year. Mr. Edwards said that the Associated Boards, and not the U.C.R., would make the allocation of the U.S.\$800,000 among the colleges. He also said that U.S.\$495,000 had been definitely appropriated by the U.C.R. to the Associated Boards for the Christian colleges up to December 31, 1943. If the Associated Boards are cutting the requests of Dr. Fenn pro-rata in order to meet the total of U.S.\$800,000, it would seem that the request for Hua Chung ought to be cut approximately 20% from U.S.\$35,000 to U.S. \$28,000.

At this point I would like to insert a paragraph confidential in nature to you alone, unless you should see fit to discuss it with some other members of the Board.

Yesterday's mail brought me a letter from Mrs. Miller, dated May 6. Mrs. Miller said that she was able to attend the April meeting of the Hua Chung Board, but she found the meeting

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to be rather lukewarm as far as interest in Hua Chung was concerned. She mentioned that, "The Yale members are worse than lukewarm and are almost an opposition party," and that the suggestion was made even that it would be impossible for the college to continue. This comes to me as a great surprise, because I know from your correspondence, as well as from letters received from other members of the Board, that the Board has been standing solidly behind the college. I would like to know why Mrs. Miller should have carried away from the April meeting such an impression. She says that of course there were other members on the Board who gave her just the opposite impression of interest and enthusiasm. Maybe this was only due to her physical condition at the time, but it would help me in my thinking a great deal if you should write more-or-less at length on this point. I would not have quoted her if the matter was not of such great importance and if I did not know you so well as I do, trusting you will not misunderstand me or her. Please keep this confidential by all means.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Francis C. Miller*

FCMW/MRC

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Dr. Frank Price,  
Nanking Theological Seminary  
Huahsipa, Chegtu, Sze.

Department of Theology

Dear Dr. Price:

I am writing to confirm that most encouraging conversation we had in Chengtu in May on the plan we have here in Hua Chung College to develop in the near future a department of Theological Training and on the possibility of securing the cooperation of the Nanking Theological Seminary in doing this. This is entirely in line with recommendations, adopted by the Council on Higher Education meeting in Chengtu last month, which I had the honor and pleasure of drafting with you and in presenting to the Council.

Since my return to Hsichow I have taken the first opportunity of reporting our conversation to the Executive Committee pro tem of our Board of Directors, and the Committee has authorized me to send this official application to the Nanking Theological Seminary through you for an annual grant which may help our college to develop its Theological Training scheme.

For years it has been our conviction, growing in our minds, that if our college was to make its contribution to the Christian movement in China, it must develop its theological work. We feel that this has been laid upon us as a Christian college serving the vast region of Central China.

The war has revealed clearly the present need of all the churches in China for more and better trained ministers and lay leaders. This need will surely be greater after the war, and we must get ready to prepare our students for meeting it.

Further, it is our conviction that a department of Theology of university grade in the college will also be helpful in setting a more distinctively Christian tone to the faculty and will hold before the students the ministry and other kinds of direct religious work as professions worthy of their ambition. Since the closing of the Boone Theological School in 1927, there has been no theological work of university grade in the Central China region.

We submit that there are three distinct classes of workers trained in Theology that are and will be needed in the churches in China.

The A Class will be people with the highest training possible at present in this country. They ought to have three years of specialized training above the university bachelor's degree, which ought to be at the end of a course of prescribed character essentially pre-theological covering four years. They are to teach Theology, do research and writing on Theology, and lead in religious thinking among the Chinese.

The B Class would be people who have had the combined Arts and Theology course of five years after Matriculation, with a year of internship during the sixth year. We reckon that during the year of internship the student ought to be able to earn his own living at least. This training would supply ministers for the leading churches, student pastors, religious directors in colleges and middle schools, Sunday school superintendents for parishes or districts, translators, writers, and teachers of theological training institutes of the C Class.

The C Class training should be two years devoted mainly to the study of the Bible and Practical Theology after graduation from the senior middle school or equivalent. Hua Chung plans to undertake the training of students of Class A and Class B only.

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For this work six full-time teachers of theological subjects are necessary at the initial stage of our theological project. The other faculties in the college will, of course, be able to supply the non-theological courses. Later when translation and editing work have developed, when refresher courses have become a regular feature and are given every year, and when there is a greater demand by church workers and ministers in service for directed systematic reading by correspondence — all these are features of our theological work — there must be two full-time teachers for each of the five main theological disciplines, viz., Old Testament, New Testament, Church History, Systematic Theology and Christian Ethics, Practical Theology and Religious Education. Some of the Practical Theology work, such as Church Policy, Parish Administration, and Homiletics, will be taught by experienced ministers and preachers of the participating churches from outside the college in our neighborhood. Well-organized and well-staffed churches, schools with good religious programs, Christian Literature Societies, and centers of other types of Christian work will be asked to take our students as internes.

It is our plan that our theological work will be interdenominational in the college, but provision will be made for each of the participating churches to give special training to its own candidates. Each participating church may reserve the right to have its own students taught in as much of the theological work as is equivalent to not more than twelve credit hours by teachers designated by its own constituted authorities, and have this instruction recognized by the college. In this way we expect to have the advantages of a cooperative scheme and to meet the needs of the different churches.

More than two years ago we outlined this scheme in a letter to the Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, Bishop of Hankow, representing one of our cooperating units in the college, and he in reply heartily endorsed such a scheme. The substance of the same scheme has also been written to Dr. James Thayer Addison, Vice-president of the National Council, in charge of the department of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and he has also indicated his approval of it and his willingness to promote the work. We have every reason to believe that the episcopal church in the United States will do its full share in putting this scheme into effect.

On the other hand, while I have had encouragement from the other cooperating units for the scheme, both from the missionary representatives on our faculty in the college and from responsible heads of the different missions cooperating in the college, there has been as yet no definite commitment on their part to the prosecution of such a scheme. We are confident, however, that that will come.

It is our desire that from the very beginning our Theological Training work should not be entirely dominated by one church cooperating in our college. To assure a proper balance between the Episcopal Church and the Free Churches in this work, we desire that there may be a definite income from non-episcopal sources, so that the college will be able to appoint from the very beginning non-episcopal teachers of Theology. In due course of time the Free Churches will send their representatives for this work. But we must have the liberty of appointing college teachers from funds outside of our cooperating missions, so that we may not have to depend entirely upon the missionaries or other teachers nominated by the mission boards. At the initial stage of our work we wish to have enough money to appoint at least two such teachers who would be Chinese. According to the plan that we are preparing for our post-war development, we want to allow for the salary of each college teacher of the senior rank the minimum of U.S.\$1200, on the assumption that shortly after the war exchange, as well as the price level, will approach the pre-war rate. For two such teachers we must have, therefore, at least U.S.\$2,400, and U.S.\$600 for house rent and medical care, totaling U.S.\$3,000 per annum.

Since the closing of the Boone Theological School in our college in 1927, the small collection of theological books has not been increased by the college, and in moving out from Wuchang the college failed to bring out any of those old books, so that we have to reckon that they have been all lost from our buildings in Wuchang. It is essential, therefore, to

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start our theological library again on our Wuchang campus, and we desire to have U.S.\$2,000 a year for the next five years to build up a theological library. Books and magazines are to be purchased at once in the United States and in Great Britain and stored abroad under the care of responsible members of our Board of Founders, to be shipped to us after the war when we have moved back to our college's original site in Wuchang. Such a scheme has already been started, to accumulate books for the college library, with Dr. James Thayer Addison taking the responsibility in New York.

We ask, therefore, that the Nanking Theological Seminary grant to us for the purpose of developing our theological work the annual amount of U.S.\$5,000, beginning with the academic year 1943-44, so that we may at once proceed to put into effect our Theological Training scheme.

At present we have already within sight a very well-trained American for teaching the New Testament, a Chinese with a degree of Ph.D. from Harvard for Systematics and Christian Ethics, and a Chinese with the degrees of M.A., B.D., and Ph.D. for Religious Education and Practical Theology for our theological faculty. We are in correspondence with missions and friends abroad to secure other properly-qualified teachers of Theology to take care of the other departments.

When the work is under way and if there should be further needs, we may ask the Nanking Theological Seminary to increase the grant according to circumstances. If conditions should not allow us to secure for the two chairs, established by your grant, Chinese theological scholars so that we have for a short period of time at least to appoint western theologians to fill those chairs, we may present the case to the Nanking Theological Seminary and ask that a supplementary grant be made to appoint westerners for one or both of these chairs.

Hoping that you will present our request to the proper authorities of the Nanking Theological Seminary, and as soon as action is taken by the Seminary I may have a reply from you at your earliest convenience, I remain

Yours sincerely,

President

CFMW/MRG

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President Francis C.M. Wei

Dear Sir:

My last letter to you was my W-38 of May 27. On June 1 I received your N.Y. 64 and on June 17 your N.Y. 63. I have also received from Mr. Smith a copy of your letter to him of April 20 and a copy of your letter of April 15 to Harvard-Yenching.

Referring first to your letter N.Y. 63 and 64, the itemized budget is very clear and supports the summary budget very adequately. Knowing how carefully these budgets are prepared, the Executive Committee had no hesitation in acting on the strength of your radiogram of April 1st but we are glad to have this supporting record. I hope you received my radiogram of May 24 and my letter of May 27 and therefore are advised of the action of the Executive Committee in approving of the budget, this approval being based on the addition of 50 cents by the Chinese Government for each dollar from western sources; also based on receiving from each supporting mission and from Harvard Yenching the same amount as in the current year. We have the promises of the supporting missions and Miss Johnston that their grants will be the same. Dr. Elisseff on June 21 sent the check for \$5,000 for the current year but advised that your request for 1943-44 will have to be taken up by the Harvard Yenching Trustees at their meeting in November. I think we can be sure of \$5,000 for 1943-44 but cannot guess as to the probability of an increase. I wrote to him in line with your letter to him and will advise Dr. Hume (who is on the Harvard Yenching Board) of your letter and mine so that he and Dr. North will have the information in advance of that meeting. Since May 27 the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards has voted to include in the askings for 1943-44 for China Colleges, the sum of \$32,000 for Hua Chung. If the total for all the colleges is secured, this amount will be available for you and this will increase the total stated in my letter of May 27 from \$44,238 to \$57,238. Undoubtedly you will have grants from other sources so that with exchange at 20 plus 10, you are reasonably assured of an income of something over N.C. 1,717,000 in new money for the new year. The Associated Boards are sure of one half of the total for all of the colleges and are quite hopeful that the full amount will be realized. The Yale-in-China grant is jeopardized by the drafting of Mr. Smith into the Armed Forces and the difficulty of obtaining a competent successor but the officers of that association will do their best to secure the budget which includes \$5,000 for Hua Chung.

One remark at the top of page 3 of my letter of May 27 may be misleading. I questioned whether we should accumulate any more surplus for use in return travel and rehabilitation. By "return travel" I meant travel of the college back to Wuchang, - not the reserve for travel of faculty members to the United States, which you are including in your budget and which the Founders approve as being a wise measure. Of course this can only be a gesture now, but when it becomes possible it will be a better plan than to send out western persons from here.

There was no objection voiced by the Executive Committee to be reappointments of faculty members made without previous submission to the Founders. It is recognized that exceptions to the general practice are necessary in these times. The only question regarding appointments related to new appointees, as discussed in my letter of May 27.

There have been expressions of appreciation of the efforts of the Senate and the Ex. Comm. Pro-tem to keep down the budget askings for 1943-44.

We are waiting with much interest for your report of conferences in Chungking and Chengtu. We know you were successful in going to these meetings as a letter has been received by Mr. Evans from Dr. Fenn telling, amongst other things, of talking with you and of your present thought that Hua Chung at Wuchang should have 500 to 800 students. This is quite a change in your attitude and is consistent with some of the thinking here, which I have reported to you. We hope that before October 15 we shall have your complete memorandum regarding future plans, and we hope the discussions at the meetings which you attended have given you a clear idea as to how matters are proceeding at the other colleges.

We have noted the important actions regarding revising of salaries and subsidies, taken at the forty-first meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem. I understand that the revisions bring your salaries into line with those in the Government Colleges, but that you consider that you are not paying for service but are simply paying a living wage. This is all that is possible now. This salary basis cannot be reported to the Board until the October meeting. It will be interesting to the Board to note the orderly way in which your Committee is proceeding.

It is also interesting to note that you are including a Physical Director in the budget. I hope you will succeed in getting a good one.

Regarding scholarships and student aids, do you think the Government will continue to provide these in addition to the subvention of 50% for each western dollar of support? It

President Francis C.M. Wei

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July 9, 1945 - Letter W-59

seems reasonable that they should do so as this is an entirely separate need. Furthermore we must assume that the Government will provide additional subsidies for college expenses as inflation increases.

I judge from what Dr. Pettus reported to me regarding present conditions at Kunning that you found that city in an exceedingly abnormal state.

I hope you both reached Hsichow safely and in good health.

Yours very sincerely,

Oliver B. Lyford

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

室 長 校

CO-OPERATING UNITS

BOONE COLLEGE

GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE

HUPING COLLEGE

WESLEY COLLEGE

YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA

TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW

VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 12, 1943.  
N.Y.67.

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer,  
Huachung College Board of Founders,  
230 Park Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

*Received in Faust, N.Y.  
Sept. 6*

Dear Mr. Lyford,

I did not realize that I had not written you for four weeks already. My last letter was N.Y.66 dated June 15. After that I had the rush to get ready for Commencement on July 2 and to wind up the academic year. Immediately after that I had an attack of stomach ache which the doctor diagnosed as due to over-fatigue and advised some rest. So I rested for two days completely and have been taking things easy ever since by coming to office only in the morning and doing some reading the rest of the day which is the best rest for me. I am perfectly all right in other respects.

Commencement went off very well. There was the usual baccalaureate service in the morning and the graduation exercises in the afternoon. We had hoped that Bishop R.O.Hall might get here on time to preach the baccalaureate sermon and give the commencement address, but he was delayed by illness in Chungking and so Dean Constantine preached and Professor Pao of the Department of Chinese spoke instead. There were twelve candidates for the degrees, but only ten succeeded in passing the graduation examinations. It was the worst class we have ever had since 1929. The students were admitted in the Fall after our moving here and things were then more or less unsettled. The most unpleasant part of the matter was that the two students who failed were students from the Canton Union Theological College which had already moved back to North Kwangtung. Seven of their students who had been taking the combined course and candidates for our degrees were left here for their last year. Three of these students had decided to stay in Hsichow to work and to take advantage of the college facilities for more reading and studies with only four going back to Dr. Kunkle. Two of the four failed to get their degrees this year. They had to be re-examined a year from now according to college regulations.

In a letter from Dr. Casselman dated March 30, 1943 there was the following: "I am very much interested in this matter of the major department of Music. ---The Woman's Missionary Society of the former Reformed Church in the United States was very proud of its conservatory of music in Miyagi College, Sendai, Japan. --- It would be a fine thing if we could do the same thing for Central China College. At the recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Women's Guild I presented this matter of the founding of a conservatory of music in Central China College and the idea was most cordially received. I think it will appeal to the Women of the Church and I shall continue to press it."

This was reported to our Executive Committee pro tem and the project was approved by it. A committee was appointed to draw up

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a plan of the music work. The plan has been drawn up and approved by the Executive Committee pro tem for recommendation. I am sending the plan to Dr Casselman and a copy with a covering letter is being sent also to the Rev. George R. Snyder, President of the China Mission of the Reformed Church in China. A copy of the plan is being enclosed herewith for report to the Founders acting concurrently as Directors. Please communicate with Dr Casselman concerning this plan and its prosecution.

It is not necessary for me to stress the value and importance of developing our music work. Music is the least developed art in China although we have a proud tradition of its past which is only a matter now of cherished memory. The churches need musicians and the schools and colleges need music teachers, but there have been very limited supply of such people. During the past four years I have had several talks with the Minister of Education in Chungking and he is eager that we should develop this line of work as a contribution of Hau Chung to the country. Now it is a splendid chance since the Women's Guild of the Evangelical and Reformed Church is getting interested in the project.

The plan is a modest one. There may not be any possibility of starting it before the route from America to Free China is again open. But we must lose no time in making the necessary preparations. I hope the Founders will consider this and give its approval.

Mr. Li Tze-hou, former Commissioner of Civil Affairs and now Commissioner of Finance of the Yunnan Provincial Government, who visited the College last winter, has just sent us NC\$60,000 for faculty subsidies. The gift has been reported to the Executive Committee pro tem and probably will be applied to faculty subsidies next Fall. I am expecting a gift of something like NC\$15000 from another private friend for student aids. I have already reported the endowment of NC\$120,000 for scholarships through Mr. Chapman from a Yale man.

Bishop Hall is arriving today. He will stay a week and we are getting ready a schedule for him including a day's retreat for the faculty about midweek and serices on Sunday.

Enclosed I am also sending you for the Founders a copy of my letter to the Nanking Theological Seminary prepared and sent to Dr Frank Price by me according to instructions of the Executive Committee pro tem. Please report it also to the Founders.

Please excuse errors in typing because Mrs Coe has gone to Kunming for dental treatment and I have to type myself.

With the kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Francis C. M. Wei*

Attached to Wei's letter of July 12, 1943

June 17, 1943

Department of Theology

Dr. Frank Price  
Nanking Theological Seminary  
Huahsipa, Chengtu, Sze.

Dear Dr. Price:

I am writing to confirm that most encouraging conversation we had in Chengtu in May on the plan we have here in HuaChung College to develop in the near future a department of Theological Training and on the possibility of securing the cooperation of the Nanking Theological Seminary in doing this. This is entirely in line with recommendations, adopted by the Council on Higher Education meeting in Chengtu last month, which I had the honor and pleasure of drafting with you and in presenting to the Council.

Since my return to Hsichow I have taken the first opportunity of reporting our conversation to the Executive Committee Pro-tem of our Board of Directors, and the Committee has authorized me to send this official application to the Nanking Theological Seminary through you for an annual grant which may help our college to develop its Theological Training scheme.

For years it has been our conviction, growing in our minds, that if our college was to make its contribution to the Christian movement in China, it must develop its theological work. We feel that this has been laid upon us as a Christian college serving the vast region of Central China.

The war has revealed clearly the present need of all the churches in China for more and better trained ministers and lay leaders. This need will surely be greater after the war, and we must get ready to prepare our students for meeting it.

Further, it is our conviction that a department of Theology of university grade in the college will also be helpful in setting a more distinctively Christian tone to the faculty and will hold before the students the ministry and other kinds of direct religious work as professions worthy of their ambition. Since the closing of the Boone Theological School in 1927, there has been no theological work of university grade in the Central China region.

We submit that there are three distinct classes of workers trained in Theology that are and will be needed in the churches in China.

The A Class will be people with the highest training possible at present in this country. They ought to have three years of specialized training above the university bachelor's degree, which ought to be at the end of a course of prescribed character essentially pre-theological covering four years. They are to teach Theology, do research and writing on Theology, and lead in religious thinking among the Chinese.

The B Class would be people who have had the combined Arts and Theology course of five years after Matriculation, with a year of internship during the sixth year. We reckon that during the year of internship the student ought to be able to earn his own living at least. This training would supply ministers for the leading churches, student pastors, religious directors in colleges and middle schools, Sunday School superintendents for parishes or districts, translators, writers, and teachers of theological training institutes of the C Class.

The C Class training should be two years devoted mainly to the study of the Bible and Practical Theology after graduation from the senior middle school or equivalent.

Hua Chung plans to undertake the training of students of Class A and Class B only.

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June 17, 1943

For this work six full-time teachers of theological subjects are necessary at the initial stage of our theological project. The other faculties in the college will, of course, be able to supply the non-theological courses. Later when translation and editing work have developed, when refresher courses have become a regular feature and are given every year, and when there is a greater demand by church workers and ministers in service for directed systematic reading by correspondence -- all these are features of our theological work -- there must be two full-time teachers for each of the five main theological disciplines, viz., Old Testament, New Testament, Church History, Systematic Theology and Christian Ethics, Practical Theology and Religious Education. Some of the Practical Theology work, such as Church Polity, Parish Administration, and Homiletics, will be taught by experienced ministers and preachers of the participating churches from outside the college in our neighborhood. Well-organized and well-staffed churches, schools with good religious programs, Christian Literature Societies, and centers of other types of Christian work will be asked to take our students as internes.

It is our plan that our theological work will be interdenominational in the college, but provision will be made for each of the participating churches to give special training to its own candidates. Each participating church may reserve the right to have its own students taught in as much of the theological work as is equivalent to not more than twelve credit hours by teachers designated by its own constituted authorities and have this instruction recognized by the college. In this way we expect to have the advantages of a cooperative scheme and to meet the needs of the different churches.

More than two years ago we outlined this scheme in a letter to the Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, Bishop of Hankow, representing one of our cooperating units in the college, and he indreply heartily endorsed such a scheme. The substance of the same scheme has also been written to Dr. James Thayer Addison, Vice-president of the National Council, in charge of the department of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and he has also indicated his approval of it and his willingness to promote the work. We have every reason to believe that the episcopal church in the United States will do its full share in putting this scheme into effect.

On the other hand, while I have had encouragement from the other cooperating units for the scheme, both from the missionary representatives on our faculty in the college and from responsible heads of the different missions cooperating in the college, there has been as yet no definite commitment on their part to the prosecution of such a scheme. We are confident, however, that that will come.

It is our desire that from the very beginning our Theological Training work should not be entirely dominated by one church cooperating in our college. To assure a proper balance between the Episcopal Church and the Free Churches in this work, we desire that there may be a definite income from non-episcopal sources, so that the college will be able to appoint from the very beginning non-episcopal teachers of Theology. In due course of time the Free Churches will send their representatives for this work. But we must have the liberty of appointing college teachers from funds outside of our cooperating missions, so that we may not have to depend entirely upon the missionaries or other teachers nominated by the mission boards. At the initial stage of our work we wish to have enough money to appoint at least two such teachers who would be Chinese. According to the plan that we are preparing for our post-war development, we want to allow for the salary of each college teacher of the senior rank the minimum of U.S.\$1200, on the assumption that shortly after the war exchange, as well as the price level, will approach the pre-war rate. For two such teachers we must have, therefore, at least U.S.\$2,400, and U.S.\$600 for house rent and medical care, totaling U.S.\$3,000 per annum.

Since the closing of the Boone Theological School in our college in 1927, the small collection of theological books has not been increased by the college, and in moving out from Wuchang the college failed to bring out any of those old books, so that we have to reckon that they have been all lost from our buildings in Wuchang. It is essential, therefore, to start our

Dr. Frank Price — 3.

June 17, 1943 [5]

theological library again on our Wuchang campus, and we desire to have U.S.\$2,000 a year for the next five years to build up a theological library. Books and magazines are to be purchased at once in the United States and in Great Britain and stored abroad under the care of responsible members of our Board of Founders, to be shipped to us after the war when we have moved back to our college's original site in Wuchang. Such a scheme has already been started, to accumulate books for the college library, with Dr. James Thayer Addison taking the responsibility in New York.

We ask, therefore, that the Nanking Theological Seminary grant to us for the purpose of developing our theological work the annual amount of U.S.\$5,000, beginning with the academic year 1943-44, so that we may at once proceed to put into effect our Theological Training scheme.

At present we have already within sight a very well-trained American for teaching the New Testament, a Chinese with a degree of Ph.D. from Harvard for Systematics and Christian Ethics, and a Chinese with the degrees of M.A., B.D., and Ph.D. for Religious Education and Practical Theology for our theological faculty. We are in correspondence with missions and friends abroad to secure other properly-qualified teachers of Theology to take care of the other departments.

When the work is under way and if there should be further needs, we may ask the Nanking Theological Seminary to increase the grant according to circumstances. If conditions should not allow us to secure for the two chairs, established by your grant, Chinese theological scholars so that we have for a period of time at least to appoint western theologians to fill those chairs, we may present the case to the Nanking Theological Seminary and ask that a supplementary grant be made to appoint westerners for one or both of these chairs.

Hoping that you will present our request to the proper authorities of the Nanking Theological Seminary, and as soon as action is taken by the Seminary I may have a reply from you at your earliest convenience, I remain

Yours sincerely,

President

FORW/MRC

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PROPOSED PLAN FOR A MAJOR DEPARTMENT  
IN MUSIC

NOTE: This plan has been made to cover the work which could be done during the first five years after such a department is opened. The curriculum and personnel would probably be adequate for several succeeding years but some of the equipment would need to be increased. According to the plan students might specialise in either Piano, Voice, Instruments, Theory, Public School Music teaching, or Chinese music. The purpose is to train Chinese leaders in all lines of music, especially for Christian schools and churches.

I-CURRICULUM - Classes would be offered in:

Ear Training  
Elementary and Advanced Harmony  
2 years of History and Appreciation of Music  
4 years of Piano required for all majors (in any division)  
2-4 years of Voice, depending upon the major  
Reed Organ  
Courses in Band and Orchestral Instruments  
Choral music  
Counterpoint  
Conducting and Accompanying  
Chinese music  
Orchestration  
Choral Arrangements  
Form and Analysis  
Methods of Teaching Public School Music  
Practice teaching in Music  
Thesis

II-Personnel -

1 missionary teacher especially trained in piano teaching.  
1 " " " " " " teaching voice.  
1 " " " " " " to teach band and orchestra instruments.  
1 " " " " " " to teach courses in Theory  
and Public School Music Methods.  
1 Chinese assistant of the rank of Lecturer to teach piano  
1 " " " " " " " " " voice.  
1 " teacher for research work in, and teaching of, Chinese Music.

III-EQUIPMENT - A separate music building is required, as in the plans for the new college buildings already submitted to the various missions before the war. An estimate of the required funds for this is not included.

1 good new piano for concert purposes, preferably grand.  
5 upright pianos for teaching and concert purposes, three of them new, if possible.  
1 good American reed organ (Estay, for example)  
3 portable organs  
Brass, wind, and string instruments for practice and instruction  
1 good acoustic phonograph for teaching purposes  
If possible, 1 combination radio and phonograph (so that students may have the opportunity to hear good foreign musical programs by short-wave)  
1 portable phonograph for study purposes  
At least 500 new records, including opera, symphonies, chamber music, piano, vocal, and instrumental numbers, etc.  
Miniature scores for appreciation work  
Piano music for Grades I through VIII  
Vocal music for solo instruction  
Choral music  
Instrumental music for individual instruction and group work

Textbooks and references                      Periodicals

General Equipment: e.g. - Metronome, mimeographing machine, etc.

IV-FINANCE A. Since the London Missionary Society is already supporting Mrs. David F. Anderson, who is willing to continue teaching Voice, and the American Church Mission is supporting Mrs. Walter P. Allen, who is willing to continue teaching Theory and Public School Music, the Evangelical and Reformed Church Mission would be asked to provide only two missionary salaries. One of these would be for a piano teacher and the other for an Instrumental teacher. - Salaries would, therefore, include:

- 2 missionary salaries
- 1 Chinese Professor's salary (for research and teaching of Chinese music)
- 2 Chinese Lecturer's salaries (for assistants in Piano and Voice)

B. An estimate of the cost of equipment follows: (All in U.S. currency) All estimates are based on pre-war prices, and the cost of transportation at that time is included.

Pianos (Grand = about \$1,000; 5 uprights = \$1,000) -	\$2,000.00
Reed Organ (US made).....	150.00
3 small organs (Chinese made).....	100.00
Combination radio and phonograph .....	200.00
Phonograph (acoustic).....	100.00
Portable phonograph .....	30.00
500 records..... (approximately)	750.00
Miniature scores .....	80.00
Vocal music.....	200.00
Choral music.....	100.00
Piano music .....	500.00
Instrumental music.....	200.00
Textbooks and references.....	500.00
Periodicals .....	100.00
Instruments .....	500.00
General equipment.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,610.00

NOTE: The initial expense for equipment is necessarily high because there will be nothing in the line of equipment remaining from previous years. Everything left in Wuchang has been lost, and what little is now in use in Hsichow is in such a state of deterioration that it would not be worth transporting it.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR THIS PLAN

NOTE: It is understood that both of these teachers should be Christians. Part of the A-PERSONNEL: NOTE: A single missionary salary is estimated at U.S.\$2,000 including expenses for furlough etc., and a married missionary at US\$3,000. It is possible to study the Chinese language so that they will be prepared to be as soon as they arrive on the field.

First Year - (1943-44)

1 piano teacher (urgently needed AT ONCE)

Salaries desired:

1 Chinese lecturer's salary .....	US\$1,000.00
1 Missionary's salary.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000.00

Second Year - (1944-'45)  
Same as first year

- 1 Research worker in Chinese Music (requiring Professor's salary)
- 1 A second Chinese lecturer's salary

Salaries desired:

2 Chinese lecturer's salaries (\$1,000 each).....	\$2,000.00
1 Missionary's salary (Piano).....	2,000.00
Research worker's salary (Professorial basis).....	<u>1,500.00</u>
	\$5,500.00

Third Year- (1945-'46)

Same as previous year  
 Plus - A male missionary teacher for instrumental courses

Salaries desired:

2 Chinese lecturer's salaries (\$1,000 each).....	\$2,000.00
1 Chinese Research worker's salary .....	1,500.00
1 Missionary's salary (Piano).....	2,000.00
1 " " (Instruments).....	<u>3,000.00</u>
	\$8,500.00

Later Years- (Same as Third Year)

B - EQUIPMENT

1943-'44 .....	Funds to be allocated .....	US\$3,000.00
1944-'45 .....	" " " " .....	2,000.00
1945-'46 .....	" " " " .....	1,000.00
Annually thereafter	" " " " .....	1,000.00

C - RESEARCH FUND

US\$250.00 annually, beginning with 1943 - '44.

D - Suggest that US\$750.00 be reserved annually during these three years and every year thereafter for the purpose of sending Chinese Students abroad for music study.

Required qualifications for missionary teachers mentioned above:

For Piano - Must have a Bachelor's degree of the standard of a graduate of Oberlin College as a Piano major or equivalent. (A person like Alice Ilsley, who formerly taught at Miyagi in Japan, preferred)

For Instrument Courses - Qualifications similar to those of the piano teacher.

NOTE: It is understood that both of these teachers should be christians. Both of them ought to be appointed AT ONCE. Should it be impossible to send them to China now we suggest that they be sent to School in America to fulfill all the above requirements and if possible to study the Chinese language so that they will be prepared to begin work immediately as soon as they arrive on the field.

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SUMMARY ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL EXPENSES

	Salaries	Equipment	Research	Scholar- ship	Total
First Year	US \$3,000	US\$3,000	US\$250	US\$750	US\$7,000
Second Year	US \$5,500	US\$2,000	US\$250	US\$750	US\$8,500
Third Year	US \$8,500	US\$1,000	US\$250	US\$750	US\$10,500
Later Year	US \$8,500	US\$1,000	US\$250	US\$750	US\$10,500

It is hoped that as the work is developed grants may be secured from the Government and other sources for a part of the above estimated expenses or for further improvement and expansion.

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President Francis C. M. Wei

July 29, 1943 - Letter W-40

Dear Sir:

Your letter N.Y.65 of June 10, with the minutes of meetings of April 11 and June 8; also your N.Y. 66 of June 15, were received on July 27 in the camp which Mrs. Lyford, my daughter, Olive, and I are occupying in the Adirondacks. I had already received Mr. Coe's report of the trip to Chungking and in which he reported the gifts from various sources. The information in these letters is so important that I am arranging to have them duplicated at once (except your personal paragraphs) and circulated to all the Trustees. Also I am sending this letter to New York in pencil form, to be typed by Miss VanderWende and mailed to you.

I feel that the conferences at Chungking and Chengtu made an important beginning on the planning for Christian Education in China during and after the war. Also it is important that the Trustees of Hua Chung begin now to crystalize their thoughts about the duties and responsibilities, which are and will be ours, for Hua Chung and the Wuban area. We are doing some thinking individually about these specific problems, but all of our active members are so intensely occupied with the problems which involve missions and education generally that we have to struggle to get time to concentrate on anything specific beyond the urgent necessity of financial support.

No doubt the minutes of the meetings will be circulated by the office of the Associated Boards as soon as received, but your slant on all the deliberations will make an important addition to our information. Your views clearly demonstrate the importance of a visit to China of the commission or outstanding individual whom the Associated Boards expect to send as soon as possible to confer with the presidents and faculties of the colleges and also with the representatives of local and national governments who are most interested in Higher Education. We shall all be especially impressed with the views and attitudes of the Minister of Education and his associates. These are very important and very encouraging.

Regarding the grant of the Associated Boards for 1943-44, I hope the statements in my letter W-38 of May 27 have given you a clear idea of the general situation in this country which affects our ability to finance the missionary and educational work of those parts of the world that are dependent on the United States for support. For instance, my figure of U.S. \$19,000 as the possible minimum from the Associated Boards was what seemed quite a likely figure when I began to use it. I knew that you had asked for U.S. \$35,000 but I also knew, as you did, that all the other colleges had asked for a 50 per cent increase, making a total of about U.S. \$1,000,000. This is the goal of the Associated Boards and we may be sure that Hua Chung will get its share of whatever total is secured, but we must all realize that this total will be handicapped by the conditions which I outlined to you in my W-38. Our best guess at present is \$800,000 total, as you were advised by Mr. Edwards, and if the Associated Boards receive this, Hua Chung will certainly have at least \$28,000. Don't forget that I am on the Finance Committee and Executive Committee of the Associated Boards.

The developments of the last few days in the War in Europe look as though the end of the war in Italy is near at hand, and this gives us a thrill, but this very fact will mean a large additional demand on the funds of the United States. One of our strongest weapons in breaking down the opposition in front of our troops in Italy and Southern Europe is the relief which the United States and Great Britain are furnishing in North Africa and Sicily in the form of food and the opportunity to take up again the occupations of peace. The need of this kind of weapons will increase as our army forces its way northward. This cost must be added to the cost of maintaining our armies throughout the World and will mean an increase in taxes and bond purchases, and indirectly affect the personal contributions to religious and philanthropic work.

I am writing this to you at length in order that you and your associates may have a clear picture of the conditions which affect our financial operations - conditions which are beyond our control. In spite of them, it is reasonable to expect that the mission boards and the Associated Boards will acquire enough funds to do our part in financing the colleges in China, provided that the colleges voluntarily restrict their operations for the immediate future to the minimum that will keep them alive as going concerns. This to me means a minimum faculty in each case and a determination by all of us that that faculty shall be supported as adequately as the emergency conditions permit.

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Your report and all that we hear through Dr. Fenn and Dr. Cressy indicate that the Chinese Government and generous Chinese individuals are very desirous of affording all possible financial relief to the Christian colleges from the hardships caused by inflation. This is as it should be and in fact it must be a large factor in your support.

Regarding the discussion at the meeting of the Executive Committee on April 30th I believe Mrs. Miller was misled by the circumstances. This meeting was called primarily to get the combined judgment of as many of the Trustees as possible regarding this very matter of probable restrictions on donations which I have been discussing herein. Yale-in-China is being hard-pressed in the securing of funds and therefore its representatives at the meeting - myself probably as much as anyone - put a good deal of emphasis on the realities which Hua Chung must face. In addition to the increasing reluctance of the Yale constituency to give, there is the great difficulty of securing a successor of Mr. Smith who is now going into the army or navy. He has had a remarkable success in securing contributions in spite of the handicaps I have mentioned and any new man will have a very hard time to keep up what he has started. At any rate, you need have no fear as to the loyalty and enthusiasm of the Yale-in-China Trustees for Hua Chung. I would say that the Yale men as a group are devoting more time and energy to Hua Chung than any other group. We are looking forward to the time when the relations between Yale University and Hua Chung will form a much stronger bond than at present and an important factor in the mutual advance of education in both countries.

Please be sure that in my letters I am always endeavoring to give you a correct picture of the attitudes and views of the entire Board.

Yours very sincerely,

This letter signed for Mr. Lyford  
by Miss VanderWende

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Your report and all that we hear through Dr. Penn and Dr. Cressy indicate that the Chinese Government and generous Chinese individuals are very desirous of affording all possible financial relief to the Christian colleges from the hardships caused by inflation. This is as it should be and in fact it must be a large factor in your support.

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THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA

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(An article by Dr. Francis C. M. Wei in August, 1943, and subsequently published in Szechwan, China.)

No apology for Christian education is now needed. Take Christianity where it is strong, where it exerts an influence upon the life and thinking of the people in China, and one will find invariably a group of men and women who have been through Christian schools and who are now serving as Church ministers, teachers, doctors or church wardens. These people have learned their ideals, their devotion to the Church and their love of God in their school days. Look casually into China's "Who's Who", unreliable as that test may be, and the thing that strikes one's eye is the number of men who have been one time or another under the influence of Christian education; or talk to any unbiased intelligent person in the Government, in the industries, or in business in the country and see whether there is any adverse criticism of the educational work of the churches, by-and-large. The present crisis is an acid test for Christian education. Wherever a church is strong in any important centre, wherever Christianity is able to weather the storm and look with any measure of confidence and optimism into the future, there the Church has for the last generation invested personnel and money in Christian education of all grades. The strength of a church in China is in direct proportion to its faith in its educational work for the last thirty years.

There is no space in a short article to recount the history of Christian education for the last century. It had a humble beginning. Starting as a feeble attempt to meet the needs of the time, it has steadily grown to its present magnitude. The interpretative Statistical Survey of the World

(The Future of Christian Education in China, by Dr. Francis C. M. Wei)

Mission of the Christian Church, published in 1938, gives under Table IV the following figures for China (Manchuria included):

Table IV pp.24-28

Elementary Schools	2,887	Colleges	14
		Total studts.	6,151
Total Pupils	182,110	Med. Colleges	7
Middle Schools	270	Total studts.	666
Total Pupils	45,482		
<hr/>			
Special Schools	118	Kindergarten	113
Total Pupils	4,348	Total Pupils	5,815
<hr/>			
Bible Tr. Schools	141	Teacher Tr. Sch.	58
Total Pupils	4,440	Total studts.	2,639
Theological Sch.	32		
Total studts.	1,032		

These are no insignificant figures. They represent the impact of Christian education upon the changing China whose fate is still in the balance. They represent what Christians in China and abroad try to contribute to this old nation trying to become young again. As one writer has aptly put it:

"And human lives behind the figures show  
The Master moving in His Church below."

But when we turn from the past and look beyond the present into the future can we be sure that all has been well with Christian education in China? Christian educators are now groaning under government curricula and government regulations. For the moment leave alone the question whether such complaints are warranted or not. But there was a time, and it was not too brief nor too far remote, when Christian schools and colleges were absolutely free, free to follow any educational policy, to adopt any system,

(The Future of Christian Education in China, by Dr. Francis C. M. Wei)

to have any curriculum, and to enforce any discipline, or to have none of these at all. From this period of experimentation, or rather of hit-and-miss, have we inherited any teaching methods adapted to the needs of the Chinese, any new curriculum rooted in the soil, any new ideals that can stand the test of time? We had perhaps a little better discipline than some of the schools in the same city. Our English was better taught, perhaps at the expense of some other subjects equally as important from the educational point of view. Many of our schools at present would still rest content with such achievements. A primary school is deemed flourishing if its pupils fill the classrooms during weekdays and the adjacent church on Sunday. Any other consideration seems immaterial. The middle schools charge high fees and pay low salaries to the teaching staffs. Enrolments are rushed up as far as conditions allow, regardless of educational efficiency, for self-support is the dominating criterion of success. Formerly the colleges imitated their prototypes in the United States. Now their ambition is to be like a national university. There is the cry for vocational education, for that is the fashion of the day. Whether we have the resources or the personnel for this type of school is not seriously considered, and why vocational education under Christian auspices at all has been hardly thought through. There is an apparent lack of consistent policy for Christian education in the new day. We can no longer hit-and-miss, and so we blindly follow.

We can hear the impatient rejoinder that from the very first the aim of Christian education has been evangelistic, and it remains so still. Agreed, but we need a broader view of evangelism and must explore its implications. Do we measure the success of evangelism by the number of baptisms recorded or by the total impact of Christianity upon the life and thought of the

(The Future of Christian Education in China, by Dr. Francis C. M. Wei)

people? Is the Christian religion to become a creative force in China by merely increasing the number of Chinese Christians from year to year, or by transforming the culture of the nation? Is our educational work instrumental in furnishing the Chinese society with a new leaven? Is the Christian spirit penetrating Chinese life through its Christian schools and colleges, penetrating it deeply and effectively enough as to become a power working from within? Christian education must have such aims.

With these aims in view, have we been making scholarly studies of Chinese life in the rural districts as well as in the cities, Chinese social, political and economic institutions, Chinese philosophical ideas and religious aspirations, the Chinese conception of the good life, and the Chinese conviction of human destiny? If instead of doing these things we have been in the Christian colleges busy in turning out more technicians to grow more grain and raise bigger hogs, to build wider roads and to construct stronger bridges, to keep more readable accounts, and to compile more impressive statistics, even to manufacture more indelible ink and more hygienic soap, then, important as these activities may be to the welfare of the community and of the nation, Christian education has missed its mark, which is to re-make human life by the light of truth from the Source of the Christian religion. It is not advocated here that Christian education should be exclusively concerned with only those activities, which come directly under the auspices of the Church. As the present writer wrote in 1938 for the Interpretative Statistical Survey of the World Mission:

"Social workers with a Christian motive, journalists with a Christian standard, and writers with a Christian vision can do wonders, and the Church must have a share in training them. We desire to see Christian principles applied to business, industry, and politics. Let there

(The Future of Christian Education in China, by Dr. Francis C. M. Wei)

be those institutions in which economics, history, and political science are approached from the Christian point of view. Does the modern world suspect that Christianity and science can ever keep house together? Let the Christian church take a real interest in scientific investigation and encourage her promising young men and women to apply themselves earnestly to the pursuit of the various sciences."

But let us not fail to see the wood for the trees or lose sight of the end because of the alluring means. Christian education can achieve success only by fixing its eyes steadfastly and with a singleness of heart upon its ultimate goal.

And it must sit down to count the cost, lest it should have laid the foundation and find itself unable to finish the building. Christians are to lend their helping hand to every good work, but it is undoubtedly beyond the ability of the Christian church to meet all the educational needs of the nation. We should do only those things which we can do best and which are essential to our cause. In education we are not to duplicate the government efforts, not even to supplement them. We have our definite, vital duty which if not performed by ourselves will not be done by others. We must teach our children our Christian faith and help other children as far as possible to catch a glimpse of it. We want to prepare our youth for a courageous, robust, and dynamic Christian life and for the propagation of the same in the community in which they live. We desire our young men and young women to search unflinchingly for God's truth and to interpret it wisely and unfeignedly into the language of the modern world. This we must seek to do in Christian education for otherwise it will not be done. It is our bounden duty. Upon its proper performance hangs the

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success of Christian education in the future. In doing it we shall bear witness to our Master, witness far more worthwhile than vaunting our own petty personal experiences, and in doing it we may if need be have to accept even martyrdom, and not the martyrdom of people who stumble into prison for irresponsible remarks on current events which they themselves regret later. This should be the guiding principle of our Christian education in China for the future. But how is it to be carried out with or limited resources both in money and in energy?

Let us first take the Christian primary schools. Should we endeavour to maintain the 2,887 schools with the total enrolment of 182,110 pupils as reported in 1938? Undoubtedly everything that the churches can do towards meeting the overwhelming need of primary education in China is a noble contribution. Three-quarters of the Chinese children between the ages of six and twelve who ought to be in school and are required by law to attend school are not in school. There are not enough schools in this country for them all. And three-quarters of these children is approximately 30,000,000 children. Imagine, every year 5,000,000 children miss the chance of starting in school and lose the opportunity of a school education. In ten years the number of Chinese illiterates from this one cause alone would equal in number the population of Great Britain and in twenty-five years that of the United States.

But in Japan there have been no Christian primary schools for a number of years. In Turkey and Mexico government regulations have ruled Christian primary schools out of existence. A tidal wave of nationalism is surging all over the world. Unless the present war leaves the nations with an entirely new educational outlook, we may well expect that what has already happened in Japan, Turkey, and Mexico will come to pass soon in China. The ideal of universal education of all children in a uniform public school

(The Future of Christian Education in China, by Dr. Francis C. M. Wei)

system makes a strong appeal to the national sentiment. The government will spare no effort in realizing it.

It may, however, be some years before this ideal is realized. In the meantime groups of private citizens may be permitted to operate primary schools under strict government regulations and supervision. It would then be one form of Christian service. The local Christian community ought to rise to the challenge. But whatever may be the case, whether there be Christian primary schools or not, the local churches must give more-and-more attention to the religious education of their children. Sunday schools and other forms of church educational activities can be made attractive and effective enough to do the work of Christian education without any conflict with government regulations, unless religious teaching to children even outside of the school is prohibited, which is not likely in China.

The question of Christian secondary education presents a rather different appearance. Statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in China are not available to the writer at the moment. We have to take the non-Roman churches alone. There are approximately six hundred thousand baptized Chinese Christians, less than two-tenths of one per cent of the whole population. These churches take care of only about one and five-tenths per cent of all the primary school children in the country, already ten times their proportional share in primary education, but nine per cent of the secondary students are in Christian middle schools, proportionally six times as strong as Christian primary education in the country.

Neither the Chinese educators nor the Chinese authorities can ignore this fact or take it lightly. If the Christian middle schools should go out of existence, there would be a serious gap in the Chinese educational system, perhaps not to be filled for a long time. In the secondary field,

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too, there is less plausibility for a strictly uniform public school system, and it will be much longer before the Government will be in a position to provide for all children who desire or need a secondary education, when the number finishing the primary school is increasing annually. There is therefore likely to be a more permanent place for private schools of this grade.

But the middle school has been the weakest link in the educational system in China, Christian or non-Christian. There was a time when some of the Christian middle schools enjoyed a reputation for the better discipline of their students, but that is rapidly becoming less true. Spurred on by the desire of a greater income from students' fees in order to achieve early self-support, the enrolment is steadily being pushed up and up until the school becomes entirely unwieldy. Teaching deteriorates, discipline slackens, and standards drop. In some of the schools Christian education becomes a mere name. They attract young spendthrifts from the rich families, and because their fees go to support the school, they determine the general tone of the school life.

We may have to bend our efforts, therefore, not necessarily to maintain all the 270 Christian middle schools in existence before 1938, but to have a few more schools better staffed, better supported, and more Christian. Self-support may be a good thing for a school to aim at, but it is a danger to secure it at the expense of the Christian character of the school and of educational efficiency. Before the war the average number of Christian students in a Christian middle school was about thirty percent of the total enrolment. Is that enough to maintain the Christian atmosphere of the school? What percentage of the graduates from the Christian middle schools go to the Christian colleges so as to conserve the Christian work done for them while in school instead of having it dissipated when these graduates

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drift away from Christian influence? There ought to be a more organic relation between Christian secondary education and Christian higher education if the best results are to be attained.

By-and-large, the Christian forces have not succeeded well in vocational education in China. With the present developemnt of industry in the country vocational schools are difficult to run. Vocational education must be practical education, taught by men of practical experience from the industries. Such men are few and difficult to find for teaching. From the experience of other countries the best way to maintain vocational schools seems to be in connection with factories. There ought to be first Christian industries before there can be Christian vocational schools.

But the problem demands our immediate attention. Many of the Church's youth need vocational training. The very fact that in 1938 there were 45,482 pupils in the 270 Christian middle schools of whom only thirty per cent were Christian, whereas there ought to be easily as many Christian boys and girls to fill all those middle schools, shows that a large number of Christian children of secondary school age were not in the Christian middle schools. One of the reasons, and perhaps the chief one, was that their families could not afford it. Vocational schools would meet their needs. As the field is new and difficult, only a few of such schools should be attempted on an experimental basis. When these prove successful, more may follow later.

As to Christian higher education, the greatest need is a clearer vision of its future. Are we building privately-endowed universities like Oxford and Cambridge in England or Harvard and Yale in the United States? If so, can we have thirteen of such in China? What is the prospect of adequate resources? Or, perhaps we are less ambitious and would be content with some thing like the denominational colleges in America.

(The Future of Christian Education in China, by Dr. Francis C. M. Wei)

Would this be a worthwhile attempt? What surviving value would such institutions have in China, especially when our limited resources would have to be distributed among thirteen of them?

What after all is the ideal of Christian higher education? Have this clearly defined. Then, formulate our policy and devise a reasonable plan for its prosecution. Our present method of trying to muddle through is very costly, to say the least. Certainly we should not rest content to continue preparing technicians, because it is not particularly our business. Our money and energy could find better use. We seek to influence the destiny of the changing nation and of its teeming millions. Shall we succeed by slightly improving the livelihood of a few hundreds a year? We do not want to minimize the value of the Christian colleges even as they are now. Neither the country nor the Church can afford to see them disappear. But have we in Christian higher education in China achieved the greatest effectiveness with the resources available? Should we not aim at the highest possible standards in every department of university education we attempt and-not be satisfied with any second best? To meet an immediate need in a given locality is not good enough. Only in this way can Christian higher education hope to be of permanent value. But above all, let us not forget our special contribution which is the Christian attitude in approaching any problem. Unless that is inculcated into our students we miss the aim for which the Christian college exists. To accomplish this we need not only better equipment for teaching and for research, not only more adequate funds to maintain our work at the highest level of efficiency, but more than anything else, a stronger faculty mainly of Chinese Christian scholarship, who know what Christian higher education is for, and who are dedicated to the great work of building God's Kingdom on earth. Given such a band of Chinese scholars, all other problems of Christian higher education will solve them-

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selves.

The cap-stone of Christian higher education is of course, theological education. Whatever may go in Christian education, this must remain. Upon it depends the very vitality of the Christian movement in China. But it is easily the least developed part of Christian education in the country. Its teaching staff is the least indigenious; its curriculum least rooted in the Chinese soil; its standards least comparable to those in Europe and America. In how many theological colleges in the country is the Bible taught by scholars who can refer their students to the original texts and criticize these texts with original views of their own? In how many theological colleges are the courses on the interpretation of Christian teachings, generally known as systematic theology, presided over by professors who are versed not only in western Christian and philosophical thought, but are also steeped in the knowledge of Chinese philosophy and of the history and phenomenology of the Chinese religions? We need such teachers to lead and inspire the Chinese students of theology in the scientific study of the Christian religion and in its interpretation and presentation to the Chinese people. But we are still far from this goal, farther perhaps than the Chinese professors are from their own goals in Chemistry or Physics, in History or Philosophy. The goal in theological teaching is more difficult to attain, but that is no excuse for less effort on our part. To reach it, China must produce her own Christian theology. The Church will be richer when this is done. Christian education in China will have missed its mark unless this is done.

Francis Cho-min Wei  
Huachung College

August, 1943.

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

室 長 校

CO-OPERATING UNITS

- BOONE COLLEGE
- GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
- HUPING COLLEGE
- WESLEY COLLEGE
- YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA

TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW

VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

August 10, 1943

N. Y. 68

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*Copy of letter from Dr. Wei*

*Received Oct 7*

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
 Hua Chung Board of Founders  
 230 Park Avenue  
 New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I received day before yesterday your letter, W 38, dated May 27, 1943, and I trust that my last letter, N.Y. 67, dated July 12, enclosing our project for the Music department will reach you in due time.

The letter for Mr. Coe enclosed in your letter to me, W 38, was handed over to Mr. Coe at once, and he will answer it himself. He has also seen your letter to me, and I am writing this reply after consultation with him, particularly concerning financial matters.

I have already reported to you all the monies that we have received from the government and from other sources. Recently we have received another gift from the Conference of Missionary Societies in London to the amount of N.C.\$48,000, the equivalent of  $\pm 406$ . We assume that this sum is for our general budget as there have been no details regarding this gift.

Mr. Coe has already sent you the financial report for the year 1942-43. From this you will see that owing to the prices which have continued to rise during the last twelve months, we have had to increase our subsidies from time to time, but from Mr. Coe's report you will see that in spite of all the difficulties we have managed to meet our budget without any deficit. Our increased income has been due only in part to extra contributions. At any rate we are thankful that the budget has been met. It would not have been met, however, if it had not been for the unexpected gifts from Madame Chiang, from Mr. Tung in Kunming, and also from some small grants from the government.

For the next year the special exchange rate as granted by the government will be a great help. Besides, we have at least five special gifts: one from Mr. Tung, N.C.\$180,000 (at the rate of N.C.\$15,000 per month) for special rice subsidy; the second from Commissioner Li of N.C. \$60,000 for faculty subsidy; the third from Madame Chiang, N.C.\$63,000, not earmarked, presumably for the general budget; the fourth, N.C.\$48,000 from the Conference of Missionary Societies in London, presumably for the general budget; and the fifth, the amount still unknown, for we have only the information that an anonymous gift of  $\pm 3,000$  has been made to Cheloo, West China, and Hua Chung. We ought to have one-third of this amount, but if only one quarter should come to us, it would be approximately N.C.\$90,000 at the special rate of exchange. These gifts, will total for the year N.C.\$441,000. Our experience, as well as that of people in Szechwan, seems to indicate that prices are doubling every eight months. If they should keep up like this, we would have a very difficult situation to face, and may need all the extra money to meet it. But we will try to make every cent go as far as possible.

In Mr. Coe's financial report all the sources of income and expenditure have been included, and he has mentioned in his covering letter even the government loans for the students, which during the year amounted to about N.C.\$150,000. Some of the gifts may not have been included in his official report, but in my letters I have reported every item of income.

I have already written in detail about our trip to Chungking and Chengtu, and I do not want to repeat here. Dr. Fenn has just sent me Acting President Mei's report on our interview with them.

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August 10, 1943

Ministry of Education. I have had time only to glance it over. There are not a few misleading statements, which I intend to correct when I write to you next time.

I am sorry that you have not received Mr. Coe's letter mentioned in mine of March 4. I have called Mr. Coe's attention to it, and he may either send you a duplicate copy of his letter or give you the substance in another letter. It is strange that my letter, N.Y. 56, did not reach you. I am having a copy made and enclose it herewith so that you may at least have a complete file of my correspondence. It was a long letter of three full pages, single-space, dated June 26. My thought in that letter ran chiefly along the line of future plans for the college after the war. It has taken us many months to think through our future. The Executive Committee Pro-tem has had several meetings during the last eight months to consider our policy for the college in the post war period. There are so many factors to be considered and so many uncertainties that we have not been able to reach any final conclusion. We hope that during the summer we may be able to meet again and put our memorandum in proper shape and send it to you for the Founders.

Mr. Coe and I have both noted carefully the way you reached the total income for the next year of U.S.\$44,238. That has been also our guess, since we received your cablegram giving that amount. Our application to the Harvard-Yenching Board in Cambridge is to increase the Harvard-Yenching grant. A cable has come from Professor Elisséeff, in reply to our application, that the requested grant must wait until the November meeting of the Harvard-Yenching Board. The budget for the Harvard-Yenching project in the college, including the whole department of Chinese Literature and History, has to be greatly increased for the next year due to the increased subsidies for the teaching staff. We hope that the Harvard-Yenching Board will find it possible to increase our grant. If not, we may have to draw upon the reserve in order to meet the increased budget, but this is a matter to be considered later.

We have also considered the advisability of keeping our teaching and administrative staff to the minimum. Our administrative staff has always been very small. It cannot be further reduced. As a matter of fact, for working efficiency the dean's office ought to have at least a Chinese clerk in order to deal with government matters. For the last two years we tried, much to our handicap, to cut the staffs of all the departments to the very bone and found that in several cases it did not work. There is a fallacy in considering the faculty-student ratio which is usually accepted as the criterion in American colleges, because a college in America is free in its offering of courses, but we are under government regulations in China. Regardless of the number of students majoring in a department the same number of courses has to be offered in order to qualify the students for the degree, and the government is becoming more and more strict in this respect. So since we moved to Hsichow we have been carrying on with a smaller enrollment but with a larger number of courses offered and actually taught. You will get the details from the report of the Dean of the General Faculty, which is accompanying my Annual Report to be sent in a few days.

I am very sorry to hear about the condition of Dr. Wood's health. (Information from another quarter seems to indicate that he is at present in a very serious condition.) I hope you will find a chance to convey to him our best wishes. I am writing to him and Mrs. Wood very shortly. Indeed he is one of the veterans of the Episcopal Church, and he has done wonderful service for the missions in foreign fields. Both Boone and Hua Chung owe a great deal to him for his efforts to keep people in America interested and for his constant concern for the Christian spirit of Christian education in China. (We shall miss him both personally and from the point of view of the institution.)

*stop here*  
(Your letter gave the first information that Robert Smith has been drafted for service in the navy. I wonder who is carrying on the work in the New Haven office. Miss Dowd certainly is still there, but she would not be able to go on the road the same as Mr. Smith did.)

(All of us have been distressed by the news of the death of the Millers' younger daughter, Marian. We admire Mrs. Miller's courage and strength. She wrote to us on June 7, giving all the details

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Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer -- 3.

August 10, 1943

about the death, and I have just dictated a letter to her to express our sympathy. I had known the girl from her childhood. I feel as if I had lost a member of my own family.

I hope you will take good care of yourself. We still need you in the treasurer's office of the Board of Founders, and there must be many years yet for you to serve in that capacity. However, you may want to conserve your energy in the work by appointing an associate to look after the routine.

With the best wishes to Mrs. Lyford and to yourself, I am

Yours sincerely,

*Francis C. McWei*

Enc.  
FCM/MRC

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

室 長 校

CO-OPERATING UNITS

- BOONE COLLEGE
- GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
- HUPING COLLEGE
- WESLEY COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA  
 TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW  
 VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 24, 1943  
N.Y. 69

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
 Hua Chung Board of Founders  
 230 Park Avenue  
 New York City, U.S.A.

*Received Oct. 19, 1943*

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I received during last week your letter W-39, dated July 29, 1943. Before that I received your letter W-38, dated May 27, which I acknowledged in my letter, N.Y. 68, dated August 10. I have just sent off my Annual Report to Dr. Sherman, president of the Board of Founders acting concurrently as the Board of Directors. The report is sent all the way by air to New York, and it is addressed to your care at 230 Park Avenue, because Dr. Sherman may be away from New York, so you may open the letter and act according to your discretion on the report.

I received from New York also the Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Board for Christian Colleges in China, held on June 23, 1943, and also the Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards held on May 3 and 4. We have noted all the actions taken by the Associated Boards and its Executive Committee, particularly the allocations to individual institutions from the total amount of U.S.\$963,531 for the year 1943-44. Before I received the Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards I had already had from Dr. William Fenn in Chengtu information about the allotments. I have written to him commenting on some of the figures.

Recently we have heard from Dr. Fenn by telegram and letter, asking for estimates of our askings from the Associated Boards for our budget for the next academic year 1944-45. We understand that it is necessary for us to make such estimates for the campaign of the United China Relief for the year 1944, which will include the budget of the Associated Boards. But as you may understand, it is almost impossible for us to estimate our needs so far ahead as prices continue to rise and with so much uncertainty about Chinese currency.

Dr. Fenn has informed us that the presidents of the Christian colleges in Chengtu have agreed upon the basis for their estimates, which is to take two-thirds of the budget for 1943-44, then add two-thirds of the salary and subsidy items for the same year plus 90%, and then add finally two-thirds of the other expenses for 1943-44 plus 40%, all excluding self-supporting projects which should enter both sides of the budget. No letter has yet come from Dr. Fenn to explain his telegram, which was dated August 11 from Chengtu, but Mr. Coe, Mr. Anderson, and I made quite a study of the message, and we reached the conclusion of making two interpretations of the meaning. I telegraphed to him at once, saying that we would agree to the same basis as that adopted by the colleges in Chengtu, and on August 17 I wrote to him to the following effect:

"The total budget for our college 1943-44 is N.C.\$1,226,990. The salary and subsidy items amount at N.C.\$894,000, and the other expenses for the same year are N.C.\$332,990. We have worked out the two totals as follows:

	Number	One
2/3 Total Budget 1943-44.....		\$ 817,993.33
2/3 Salaries 1943-44.....		596,000.00
90% (2/3 salaries 1943-44).....		536,400.00
2/3 other expenses 1943-44.....		221,993.33
40% (2/3 other expenses 1943-44).....		88,797.34
		\$2,261,184.00

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Two</u>
2/3 Total Budget 1943-44.....		\$ 817,993.33
2/3 Salaries 1943-44.....		596,000.00
90% Salaries 1943-44.....		804,600.00
2/3 Other salaries 1943-44.....		221,993.33
40% Other expenses 1943-44.....		133,196.00
		\$2,573,782.66

Referring to your letter W-39, dated July 9, again, I am glad to know that you have done so much to support our application to the Harvard-Yenching Board for continuing and possibly increasing the grant to the college for the support of our department of Chinese Literature and History.

A week ago I sent my Annual Report to the Harvard-Yenching Board on the work of our department of Chinese Literature and History, together with all the necessary information required by the Board. We also sent to the Board four of our research papers, parts of another two, and information about two more. In sending this report and manuscripts to Professor Elisséeff, I wrote in detail to explain that when we made the application to the Board for an increase of grant, we had no knowledge that the government would subsidize the exchange for money from abroad to support educational and philanthropic projects. With this new government subsidy of exchange, of course, we may not need as much as U.S. \$10,000 from the Harvard-Yenching Board for the next year, but we would need at least U.S. \$6,000 approximately, provided we do not have to increase subsidies during the year or provided we find the money for the increase of subsidies from other sources. Of course, there is always the Harvard-Yenching Board Reserve in the college for any emergency, as far as the department of Chinese Literature and History is concerned. *fall 500*

I quite understand what you mean by your remarks at the top of page three of your letter of May 27, and we have always worked on the basis very similar to your suggestion. A recent letter from Mr. Rattenbury of the Methodist Missionary Society in London says that practically all the theological colleges in Great Britain have been closed down, one after another, on account of the war and that the universities have been practically reduced to medical and scientific courses ~~where~~ <sup>from which</sup> the graduates are immediately drafted into the war services. So it would not be a great surprise to us, distressing as it may be, if we should have to close down one or two departments in our college before the war comes to an end. However, the situation in China is somewhat different from that in Great Britain or in America even, so we shall do our best within our financial limits to maintain all the departments at optimum level to save the effort of rebuilding them after the war when we move back to Wuchang.

As far as our finances for the next year go, I feel much more optimistic at present for the immediate next year, but I have many misgivings concerning the year after next. So whatever we do to increase subsidies and other expenses, we always bear this in mind. I am in constant consultation with Mr. Coe, treasurer, and with Mr. Anderson, secretary of the Executive Committee Pro-tem, and I call as many meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem as necessary in order to plan as wisely as possible.

At the bottom of the first page of your letter, W-39, you raise the question whether the government would continue to provide the subvention of 50% for the exchange of the American dollar from western sources for scholarships and student aids. In reply I can only say that the government has been giving loans to students from occupied areas and from districts near to the fighting lines to an amount almost enough for the students' board. <sup>has been</sup> So far the government has not rejected any of the students applying for loans when the loan was approved by our committee in the college. If there should be any funds for scholarships and student aids from abroad, they would be placed under the same category as funds from western sources for educational and philanthropic projects in China, and so would have the same exchange rate as other college funds. But whether the government will provide educational subsidies for college expenses as inflation increases, it is difficult to tell.

A letter from the Rev. Noel B. Slater, secretary of the United Committee for Christian Universities of China, dated June 24, has just reached my hand, bringing the very happy news that out of an anonymous gift of \$3,000 for Christian universities in China, Dr. William Paton has decided to divide the sum equally between Cheloo University, West China University, and our college. Mr. Slater says that we are to receive \$1,000 from that gift through the Aid-to-China

August 24, 1943

Fund, but not as a gift from the ~~Fund~~ Aid-to-China Fund.

Mr. Slater also writes in the same letter than he has sent out to us another gift of \$125. and expects that more money is to follow in a short time, probably about \$200. of course, you will understand that the \$1,000. from the anonymous donor is not likely to be repeated. I beg to report these gifts to the Board of Founders. When I wrote to Dr. Fenn on August 17, we had no knowledge as yet of these British gifts, and therefore they were not included in my report to him.

So far I have had no encouraging news about any new teachers for the department of Economics, which has to be strengthened in order to carry the program for the next year, neither has there been any news of any teacher whatever for the department of Chemistry for the next semester, although there may be some chance of getting one or two for the second semester of the year. There is no possibility either of securing a well-qualified Physical Director.

In sending off my Annual Report to Dr. Sherman this morning, I forgot to enclose the registrar's statistical report, which please find herewith, and add to the Annual Report as a part of it. I am also enclosing for the information of the Founders my report to the Harvard-Yenching Board, which may be of some interest to you and to the other members of the Board of Founders.  
*Delivered to Mr. Sherman*

The college will reopen on September 15. It is earlier this year because of government regulations, but registration will begin only on September 20, and lectures will commence on September 24. The fall term will be a shorter term this year because of the date of China New Year, but the second term will be longer. Over 300 candidates have participated in our entrance examinations in Kunning, but I have as yet no advice from Kunning how many of them have been qualified nor how many of those qualified are likely to come to us next month. The number of candidates in Heichow was small, only eight of them having passed the examinations, some with conditions. Due to conditions in other parts of the country and to the difficulty of travel, we have not given entrance examinations in other centers, but following the new government regulations we have sent around the information that students who graduated with high grades from the middle schools may come to the college and will be classified according to their academic achievements. It is, therefore, quite impossible for us to forecast how large a freshman class we are going to have until after registration. I believe it will be around seventy-five. If so, we ought to have an enrollment of about 150, the same as a year ago.

With every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

*Francis C. M. Wei*

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FCMW/MRC

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

室 長 校

CO-OPERATING UNITS

BOONE COLLEGE

GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE

HUPING COLLEGE

WESLEY COLLEGE

YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA

TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW

VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

N.Y.-70

September 7, 1943

*Received Nov. 3*

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
Hua Chung Board of Founders  
230 Park Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I acknowledged the receipt of your letter, W-39 dated July 29, 1943 in my letter N.Y.-69 dated August 24; and I acknowledged the receipt of your letter W-38 dated May 27 in my letter N.Y.-68 dated August 10. In my letter N.Y.-69 I reported to you our estimated askings to the Associated Boards through Dr. William Fenn in Chengtu in conformity with his request for such estimates for the different Christian colleges. I hope this letter, as well as the earlier one, reaches you in good time.

Bishop Gilman arrived safely in Kunming on August 20, but we did not hear the news about it until Sunday, August 29. He has written to us from Kunming. In his letter he said that he would have to go to Kweilin for the consecration of a bishop there for Fukien, and therefore he would have to postpone his visit to us until a later date. However, my son John, arriving from Kunming day before yesterday, brought the news that the bishop had changed his plans and would probably come to us for at least a brief visit in a week or so. We are all looking forward to seeing him and hearing from him about all our friends in the United States including the members of our Board.

I am sending you herewith the Minutes of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem. Most of the actions are self-explanatory. I would like to call your attention particularly to action Ex. 233, by which one of the subsidies for the members of the faculty and staff has been increased from 150% to 200% of the basic salary and another subsidy from N.C.\$150 to N.C.\$250 per recognized member of the family. The other increases are not of such importance because the total will amount to comparatively small sums. These increases will be an adding to our budget for the year of twelve months from August the total amount of approximately N.C.\$325,000. We are not able to report the exact total because we have still vacancies to fill, and I do not know what kind of families the new appointees will have. But they will not change the total amount very much.

This action has been necessitated by the rising prices. The subsidies and salaries of the faculty and staff members of the national university in Kunming, according to the latest report, have almost been doubled, so that the full professors get an average of about N.C.\$4200 a month and the junior lecturers get around \$2700 a month. Our scheme has been somewhat different because we emphasize more the size of the family in granting subsidies rather than the rank of the faculty or staff member. Our increases in the budget will be met from the extra incomes from various sources which I have already reported to you. It is the mind of the Executive Committee Pro-tem that we should not exhaust our extra incomes for the year by increasing the subsidies just at this time, for we are aware that possibly by the end of the term we may be forced by rising prices to make another increase. However, we shall never do it by going over the income already in hand unless the whole situation should get out of our control entirely.

I would like to report that our friend, Mr. Li Jui in Chungking, has remitted to us N.C.\$10,000 according to the bank notice received by Mr. Coe. His letter to me has not come.

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September 7, 1943

but we may safely assume that the money is for scholarships and student aids as he has been sending us money for this purpose for many years past in varying amounts. I do not know even whether this \$10,000 is for half a year or a year. His letter will tell.

A letter from the Rev. William Brewster of St. Mark's School, Southborough, Massachusetts, dated July 14, has just been received, saying that the Alumni Association of the Episcopal Theological School has sent me U.S.\$300. I am putting it into the President's Discretionary Fund from which I may draw it to help needy students and sometimes members of the faculty who in spite of all our subsidies are not able to make ends meet. The money is not earmarked, as the letter only says that the gift is due to the interest of my friends in the work here, and so I feel quite justified in putting it into my Discretionary Fund which is kept in the treasurer's office.

August Thirteenth was the anniversary of the breaking out of the hostilities between the Japanese and our troops in Shanghai six years ago. The students staying behind in the college during the summer put on a play in the local town; the gross proceeds amounted to more than N.C.\$20,000. After defraying expenses, largely for kerosene for the lighting, the students were able to send to the government as their contribution towards the war in the country the sum of N.C.\$13,511 as net proceeds. We are very proud of the students' efforts in doing this although the money realized is very insignificant. We are always glad that the students keep in mind the great effort being put out by the government to prosecute the war.

The college will reopen on the 15th of this month, and registration starts on the 20th. It is very difficult to estimate how many new students we shall have, but I am prepared to guess that we shall have about seventy-five new and eighty-five old students, making a total of one hundred sixty. If we should have this enrollment, it would be encouraging. Travel is more expensive again. The bus ticket from Kunming to Hsiakwen is N.C.\$1300; when we first came here, it was only \$25. Travel on the road is being subsidized by the government, otherwise it would be even more expensive.

I shall report details about the opening of college towards the end of the month.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Francis C. M. Wei*

Encs.  
FOMW/MRC

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[No enclosures attached  
to letter of Sept. 9, 1945]

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學 大 中 華 立 私  
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE  
WUCHANG, CHINA  
TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW  
VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

室 長 校  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS  
BOONE COLLEGE  
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE  
HUPING COLLEGE  
WEBLEY COLLEGE  
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

September 9, 1943  
N.Y. 71

*Reed Book*

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
Hua Chung Board of Founders  
230 Park Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I wrote you my letter N.Y. 70 on September 7. I hope you will receive it in good time together with the Minutes of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem mailed under the same cover. I am writing so soon again because I forgot in my last letter to say that I would recommend the reappointment of the Executive Committee Pro-tem for the next year. For a committee like this one it seems advisable to have continuity.

A letter from Mr. Li Jui in Chungking reached me yesterday, saying that he was sending N.C. \$10,000 for the needy students without specifying whether the gift was to be for the whole year or just for the first term. He has always been generous to the college, particularly in helping students, and if there should be extra need for helping the students, I am sure he will increase his gift when we let him know. This, together with U.S. \$200 sent to me for scholarships by Mrs. A. Baker Duncan of Waco, Texas, will cover 80% of our scholarship items for the year.

Mr. Coe has just heard from Mr. J. J. Heady of the Methodist Missionary Society in Kunming that the Methodist Mission has paid in N.C. \$34,000 as bonus from the college from the Methodist Church for the last year, N.C. \$1700 for their first half payment of the Mission's regular appropriation for the first half of this year, and N.C. \$25,500 as the bonus from the mission for the college for the first half of this year, making a total of N.C. \$61,200. I am sure you will be interested to know that the Methodist Mission is able to give us such a splendid bonus for our general budget and one Chinese salary, which used to be only N.C. \$1,000 and N.C. \$2,400 a year.

Yours sincerely,

*Francis C. M. Wei*

Enc.  
FCMW/MRC

N.B. I am enclosing a letter to Mrs. A. Baker Duncan in Waco, acknowledging the receipt of the U.S. \$200 which she has sent to us through the New York. Please mail this to her to save postage.

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CO-OPERATING UNITS  
BOONE COLLEGE  
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE  
HUPING COLLEGE  
WESLEY COLLEGE  
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

學 大 中 華 立 私  
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE  
WUCHANG, CHINA  
TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW  
VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

室 長 校  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 5, 1943  
N. Y. 72

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
Hua Chung Board of Founders  
230 Park Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I have not heard from you since the receipt of your letter W-39, dated July 9, which came about the middle of August. My last letter to you was N.Y. 71, dated September 9. It has been the preparation for the opening of the new academic year and other things which interrupted and delayed my writing to you sooner.

The new term started on September 15 in conformity with the government regulations to open earlier, but registration of students did not start until Monday, September 20, to give time for the faculty and Senate to have their meetings and for the different departments to get things ready.

Our enrollment this year is only 145, seven fewer than that of a year ago, but actually fifteen fewer than I had expected. My estimate before the term began was 85 old students and 75 new ones, making a total of 160; but the number of old students is 100, more than I expected, and there are far fewer new students than I would like to have. I cannot put my finger on the real cause of the fewer new students. The difficulty of transportation is only a partial cause. The colleges in Kunming also have fewer new students as far as I can learn, but again that does not account for our small freshman class. However, it is heartening to have more old students coming back. It shows the persistence of the Yunnan students in sticking to our college and speaks well for our growing reputation in this province.

Naturally we have fewer Christian students. No students have come from our affiliated middle schools. That I know is entirely due to the difficulty of travel on the road, as well as to the expense. The growing number of non-Christian students, however, is a challenge to our Christian work. We are doing everything possible to reach them with our Christian message. The chapel was practically filled when the Chapel Committee had a rallying meeting of the new students on Friday evening, September 24, the day on which classes began. Every Friday evening we are having a religious talk for half an hour at seven o'clock, and then the students are divided up into four small groups to discuss the topic with a faculty leader. I gave the first talk last Friday on the subject of "Christianity and the ~~Christian~~ Religions," and there was a good turnout practically filling the whole chapel. Many ~~old~~ students and faculty members attended as well. This series of meetings will last for eight weeks so as to give an introduction to Christianity for the new students. Next Friday Dr. Tsai, in charge of our department of Religious Studies in the college, is going to talk on "The Place of the Bible in Christianity."

Our faculties, particularly that of Science, are much depleted. The faculty of Education remains intact, but under the faculty of Arts the department of Economic-Commerce has not been able to fill any of its vacancies. Consequently, I have been drafted by the dean of the faculty of Arts to teach a course on "The History of Economic Thought" because the three junior members, who are all part-time as they have administrative duties, are not prepared to give that senior course. This makes my teaching load eleven lectures a week, which however I take as my recreation from the administrative duties. The Chinese department is well staffed. We have suspended sociology.

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October 5, 1943

The department of English Literature is shorthanded. Bishop Hall has recommended the Rev. Mr. Barrett (or Barnett), an Oxford man and an Anglican clergyman, single, and formerly chaplain in North Africa with the British Eighth Army. He has been released by the Chaplain General from the army, and we are expecting him to join us to teach in the department of English Literature as soon as he is able to come to Free China from England where he is trying to settle his family affairs before he leaves the country again. Even with this addition the department will be on a very precarious basis, and therefore must be strengthened if we are going to carry on our work at all. Miss Bleakley, who has been professor and head of the department for the last fourteen years, has been teaching for eight years since her last furlough and will have completed her ninth year next summer. Her furlough is overdue by three years now, and it will be overdue by four years next year, and she is not a young woman. Mrs. L<sup>o</sup>, nee Ruth Earnshaw, wife of Dean John C. F. L<sup>o</sup>, has been talking about taking her baby back to America for medical treatment next year, as the treatment should not be postponed any longer according to medical advice. Miss Bleakley and Mrs. L<sup>o</sup> are the two senior members of the department. The only other English-speaking member of the department is Mr. Walter Allen, who has been teaching for only three years.

The faculty of Science is very much weakened. Professor Richard Bien has succeeded in getting three of his graduates to join his department of Physics, and so that department will be able to carry on. Professor Sidney Hsia<sup>o</sup> has only one assistant in a woman graduate of the class of 1942. Consequently, he has to teach seven courses, five in Biology in his own department, and two in Chemistry as we are left this year without any chemistry teacher whatever. We can manage to take in no major students in the department of Chemistry, but there are the upper class students in that department who must be taken care of. Dr. Bien and one of his assistants have to teach a course each in Chemistry in order to tide over that very embarrassing situation.

Of course, we know it is war and compared with universities in Great Britain we seem to be better off relatively, but we must not allow this depletion to continue, for otherwise before long we will not be able to have a faculty of Science at all, except perhaps the one department of Physics which is fortunate enough to have a staunch stand-by in Richard Bien. He is "working like a Trojan" in order to keep the ship afloat.

Now, may I put this up to you and the Board of Founders, as well as to all the missions, particularly those in America as I am writing separately to the missions in London? It is impossible for us to get any young men or young women but from America to join our faculty either for a long or a short term; but as I understand it, many of the smaller colleges, particularly the denominational colleges in America, have at present very small enrollments due to the draft regulations. Would it be possible for the Boards in America to try and comb the country and find for us some teachers with some missionary spirit above the draft age to come out and teach in the following departments: English, Economics, Western History, Chemistry, Biology, and Mathematics? If those experienced teachers would just come out for the duration of the war and possibly stay a year after the end of the war, we would be able to hold things together for a better day. Of course, there is the problem of getting government permission for even middle aged people to come to China, but it is one type of service for American scholars to help an allied country in the field of Education. I hope that the government will be able to see that point and give special permission upon a special appeal from some member of the Board or from the Board as a corporation in America. I can anticipate another difficulty, and that is that some of the middle aged people may not want to leave their families behind in America these days. There may be other difficulties, but I leave them to you and other members of the Board to face. Please take this as an S.O.S. from Hua Chung.

Yale-in-China had been considering the possibility of sending an American teacher to join us before the war. If you could find the man, would the Yale-in-China Association find his support as well by special appeal? We would want to have a Yale man. The Reformed Church Mission has on our faculty at present no missionary representative. Dr. Casselman has considered the appointment of one or two short-term missionaries for Hua Chung. Dr. Paul Taylor, our

October 5, 1943

Dean of the General Faculty, is now constantly on the road in his present capacity in the States, and he may be able to spot the right people. The Episcopal Church Mission has some colleges under its auspices: The University of the South, Hobart College, and perhaps I may include under this category also Trinity College. Are there people from those faculties who are willing to respond to such an appeal? There is, of course, the financial difficulty, but it is part of the cost we pay for the war. Please remember our needs in English, Economics, Western History, Chemistry, Biology, and Mathematics. It is difficult for me to put these needs in the order of importance or urgency, but if I had to mention three departments which are really in a desperate predicament, I would say English, Economics, and Chemistry.

Turning now to a more pleasant topic, I would like to report that Bishop Gilman paid us a very splendid visit for over ten days and left on September 27 to go back to Kunming, and then on his way eastward to see his own work. He has promised to come back to see us again later in the winter, and we are looking forward to it. The Executive Committee Pro-tem had a confidential meeting with him for three hours, and we were all glad to learn from him the unflinching and generous support of the Board of Founders, as well as all the mission boards in America. We were also happy to learn from him about our mutual friends in the States whom he was able to contact.

As usual, the Bishop is very optimistic. It is largely at his suggestion that I am writing to you about the possibility of getting a middle aged experienced teacher to come to join us as the need of some of the colleges and universities in America at the present time may not be so great as to require their staying home. He has pointed out to us that the Episcopal Church Mission is prepared to pay the salary and travelling expenses of an Economics man if he is able to come to China, so we may at least count on one from the Episcopal Church Mission, as far as support is concerned.

I am anticipating a more serious situation a year from now. I have already referred to Miss Bleakley's furlough being overdue by four years next summer. The Rev. Leonard Constantine, professor of Western History and dean of the General Faculty, is planning to take his furlough back to England next year, as are also Professor David F. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson both of whom have been teaching full-time in the college. There is the possibility of Dr. Logan Roots taking his furlough also next year. If all the furloughs are taken a year from now, the college will be left with only two missionary families, the Coes and the Walter Allens. I simply cannot stand the idea of that. No matter how strong our college faculty may be we must have a sufficient number of missionaries to keep up the missionary spirit, the college standard, and the international status of the work.

Yesterday we had a visit from some of the highest military officials in this part of the country. They are old friends of mine. I was careful not to ask any impertinent questions, but they left me with the impression which was encouraging. I do not suppose I ought to say more about this matter.

With the best wishes and the kindest regards to all members of the Board, as well as to yourself and Mrs. Lyford, I remain

Yours sincerely,

*Francis C. Williams*

FCMW/MRC

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

CO-OPERATING UNITS  
BOONE COLLEGE  
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WESLEY COLLEGE  
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA  
TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW  
VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

室 長 校  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

N. Y. 73  
October 19, 1943

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
Hua Chung Board of Founders  
230 Park Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

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*Received Dec 13*

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last letter to you was N.Y. 72, dated October 5. I received on October 15 W-40, dated July 29, 1943.

It happened that the Executive Committee Pro-tem was having its regular meeting yesterday, and I took the opportunity of reading to them the whole letter, emphasizing particularly the line of policy which you have suggested. We all realize that for the duration of the war and possibly for a few years after the times will get harder and harder, and our only hope is that we shall be able to so formulate our financial policy as to tide over this difficult period.

I am sending you herewith the Minutes of the last two meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem, a great deal of which are just routine matters. Yesterday we had members appointed to the Senate, and the Chapel Committee was selected to serve for the year.

There are certain spare parts for the two old trucks which are now serving to generate power and electric light for the college, and as the trucks are in such poor condition the committee has decided to sell all those parts not used for the power plant, because it seems that this is the best time for selling. We may be able to realize some money for the upkeep of the Power Plant.

A telegram has reached us from Dr. William Fenn in Chengtu that he is sending us U.S.\$2,000 for Faculty Commodity subsidies. Acting on this special gift, the committee has decided to make a special grant of N.C.\$1600 to each member of the faculty and staff, paying during the first week of November when probably many of our people will want to store up more rice for the season when the new crop comes on the market. U.S.\$2,000 will realize approximately N.C.\$60,000 at the new official rate, and this will cover this special subsidy for thirty-seven Chinese members of the faculty and staff.

It is the judgment of the committee that this will be the best way to use this special gift for a lump sum like this may be of greater help to the individual members of the faculty and staff; and if there should be a new increase of the original subsidies, the committee feels that it ought to be decided upon towards the end of this term when we know better how prices will go. Crops in this part of the country seems to be not so good as those of last year, although we would not say that they are bad. But crops alone do not decide prices. We shall not be able to see the situation until possibly about Christmas time.

The committee spent quite a bit of time in thinking through as much as possible the problem of the budget which keeps increasing from year to year.

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Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer -- 2.

October 19, 1943

as a matter of fact from term to term, but we can only take a step at a time, trusting that we shall be able to tide over this period of uncertainty and hardship by pooling all our resources. Our consolation is that we have the Board so wholeheartedly behind us, realizing our difficulties and our desire to cooperate in every way possible.

I am very glad to have the last paragraph in your letter W-40, which gives me a slant as to why Mrs. Miller should have received the impression she did from the Executive Committee meeting of the Board held on April 30. We quite sympathize with the situation confronting the Yale-in-China Association, but I know myself from my experience with the members of the Yale-in-China Association Board that they are solidly behind us, and they will want to increase their support for the college as soon as circumstances permit again.

Our enrollment for this term is 151, 100 being old students and 51 new. The Dean has already decided not to admit any more students as we have been lecturing for almost four weeks since the reopening of the year. This enrollment is only one fewer than we had a year ago. Considering the conditions on the road and the financial situation we are fortunate to have as many as 151. The number of women students and the number of Christian students is smaller, but that is only to be expected.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Francis C. M. Wei*

Enc.  
FCMW/MRC

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Hua Chung College,  
Hsichow, Tali.  
November 8, 1943.

Dr. F. C. M. Wei,  
President,  
Hua Chung College,  
Hsichow, Tali.

*Letter of Harold F. Anderson to Mr. Wei*

*Received Jan 27, 44 with Mr. Wei's  
letters # 75 + 76.*

Dear Dr. Wei,

The London Missionary Society Committee in Hsichow wishes to thank you for making available for our consideration your recent letters to the cooperating missions regarding furloughs and related questions. We beg to make a few comments for consideration by you and other missions.

First, let us make it clear that no final decisions have yet been made about L.M.S. furloughs in 1944. At the same time it should be borne in mind that L.M.S. terms of service are normally longer than those of missionaries of other cooperating units. By July 1944 Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will have completed six years of service in China as against Mr. and Mrs. Constantine's five. Postponing of furloughs is at best only a temporary solution of the difficulties of the college. Simply to depend on the war being finished by 1945 is rather too uncertain as a basis of policy. Some more positive action seems to be necessary.

The various cooperating units, in founding the college, made promises of support, each according to its strength. These promises were enough to provide necessary staff for the college, including furloughs. On this basis the L.M.S. has contributed its full quota for several years, and has in fact exceeded it by contributing the services of three full time teachers. In addition it has increased its financial contribution in the past few years. For the last three years none of the other units has contributed its promised quota, and this, in our view, is the basic cause of the difficulties of the college. This ought to be pointed out in unmistakable terms to all the missions-- not only to the Methodist Mission-- which are responsible for "keeping the ship afloat." It is not a sufficient answer to say that these other missions have contributed money. The present situation proves that money is no effective substitute for personnel, and, even in terms of cash, the missions which maintain their personnel in China at the present time have to face a heavy financial drain due to the increased cost of living, which which missions which keep their people at home do not have to meet. In our opinion, these considerations ought to be strongly presented to the missions concerned and they be asked to make up their quotas of personnel now, to a sufficient extent to meet the present difficulties.

Coming now to the proposals in your letter, it seems to us that they are based on certain questionable assumptions. You say to Mr. Brown, "I understand that it is more difficult for young missionaries to leave America than to leave England to come to the mission field." As far as our information goes there is little basis for this. We doubt whether it will win sympathy for Hua Chung's case in England to say this kind of thing. Actually the most recent number of the N. C. C. bulletin lists a number of American missionaries, both men and women, who have recently arrived in China from U.S. A. A second assumption is that there are likely to be unemployed middle-aged teachers in Britain. Our most recent letters from home specifically mention the extreme shortage of teachers in schools; any teacher (college or otherwise), would, if unemployed, be quickly absorbed into warwork of some sort. Even if such a man could be found, we doubt whether he would be able to settle down and do effective work in Hsichow, having no previous background of China at all. Raising this suggestion may give simply a loophole of excuse to the missions which are responsible for maintaining the college.

What concrete suggestions do we then have to make? We suggest that the difficulties of the college be strongly presented to the responsible authorities of each mission which has not fulfilled its quota, both in China and abroad. We suggest they be pressed to find some member of the mission with experience in China for at least temporary appointment to Hua Chung now. It is not for us to say what persons might be sent to the College, but we think that, if the matter were strongly presented to the mission authorities in the field, they might find some suitable person or persons who could temporarily transferred or brought out from U.S.A. or Britain. It would not doubt be easier to secure passage for one who has already worked in China and now wishes to return for further

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work. Two or three such appointments might make all the difference in tiding the college over the difficulties of the next few years. We would further urge that the authorities of the missions concerned at once begin to look for suitable people to fill, as permanent appointments, the vacancies still remaining, and that, as far as possible, such candidates begin their preparation, so that, as soon as circumstances permit, they may proceed out here.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(David F. Anderson) signed  
( Secretary, L.M.S. Hsichow. L.C.)

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE  
Wuchang, China  
Temporarily in Hsichow,  
Via Tali, Yunnan, China

November 9, 1943  
N. Y. 74

Received Jan. 8, 1944

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer  
Hua Chung Board of Founders  
230 Park Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I sent you my last letter, N.Y. 73, on October 19 with the Minutes of the Special Meeting and of the Forty-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem, and I hope they will reach you in good time.

On November 1 we had our Annual Founders Day and Matriculation Exercises. The ceremony was held at ten o'clock in the morning. Professor Sidney H. Hsiao was the speaker, and he gave a splendid address for the occasion. Fifty new students were matriculated. In the afternoon the students had volley ball games as one of the festivities of the day, and then in the evening the students put on a Stunts Night with light refreshments at the end for all the faculty and staff members and student body, the money being raised by the students themselves. The whole day showed a good spirit, which was very gratifying to me. It seems that we have a very congenial fellowship among the students and faculty this year in spite of our shorthandedness as far as the faculty goes. We remembered of course, on that day all the Founders of the college, the cooperating missions, and all friends and past faculty members who have put so much into the building up of the institution. It is now nineteen years since Hua Chung was first organized with only three units at that time, Boone College, Wesley College, and Griffith John College. It was in the fall of 1929 that Yale-in-China and Huping College of the Reformed Church in the United States joined in to make five units altogether. Next year we ought to be celebrating the Twentieth Anniversary of the college, and I am afraid we shall have to have the celebration here in Hsichow still. Something special ought to be done in order to mark this Twentieth Anniversary, and I shall bring the matter up with the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Board of Directors in the college, as well as with the Senate, as how to plan for this Twentieth Anniversary.

Just the day before our celebration of the Founders Day, Professor Fan of Peking University, now a part of the Southwestern National Associated University, arrived here to recruit students for training for two months in Kuming before going to the Chinese Army and the Armies of our Allies in China as interpreters. On Tuesday Mr. Fan addressed the students, and I was very pleasantly surprised to find that the response was so good. Thirteen students took the examinations, and ten were qualified. Even the three students, all Yunnan students of the first two years in the college, who were rejected by Mr. Fan were, according to him, more proficient in their English than many of the people who were already acting as interpreters. However, as Hua Chung was producing more than its quota, Mr. Fan qualified only ten. Four of the ten went with Mr. Fan on Thursday to Kuming for the training class, one being a senior of the department of Economics-Commerce, two juniors of the department of English Literature, and one freshman also of the department of English Literature. Six have been advised by Mr. Fan to complete the year before joining the service. The faculty had a farewell party for the departing students on Wednesday afternoon, and it was a very touching occasion. As one of the professors who spoke at the meeting pointed out, Hua Chung was a college with genuine family spirit, and we are sending our students forth as our own children for war service. When the students were leaving by horse cart on Thursday morning, a large number of faculty members and of the students turned up at eight o'clock to see them off. Two of the students going away are Christians, and the other two have had the intention of being baptized in the college before Christmas.

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The Rev. Carl Liu is writing to the Anglican clergyman in Kunming, also one of our graduates in charge of the church there, to prepare them for baptism before Christmas. We are so glad that we are sending all Christian students to this work. It is not going to be an easy life for them because they will meet with many temptations, and by keeping in touch with them we shall be able to help them to live up to our expectations. They realize that we have already had a number of our graduates and undergraduates in the interpreters' work, and they have to live up to the good reputation already established by Hus Chung students.

Just now we are having midterm examinations, and both faculty and students are working hard. On Friday we shall have a National Holiday, it being the anniversary of Sun Yat Sen's birthday. It is good to have a day of relaxation after the midterm examinations. Dr. William Fenn has already sent us the U.S. \$2,000 for the Special Faculty Subsidy, and as you will read in the Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem, the money has been equally divided among the Chinese members of the faculty and staff, realizing N.C.\$1600 per faculty and staff member. I have just received a letter from one of our alumni of the class of 1940, who works as an interpreter for allied officers in Kunming, and he has sent me N.C.\$2,000 for my discretionary use as an appreciation of our efforts to carry on the college under these difficult circumstances. It is a small amount of money, but it is quite a big from a young graduate. I am reporting this gift to the Executive Committee Pro-tem meeting day after tomorrow, and I hope it will be the beginning of an Alumni Fund, which I am proposing to raise towards the rehabilitation of the college after the war. I have received also a letter from the Rev. B.B. Chapman, formerly of the Methodist Mission in Wuchang and now in Australia. Mr. Chapman was instrumental in getting for us N.C.\$127,000 from Mr. Nathaniel Holmes III, a Yale graduate of the class of 1908 we believe, who is now in America, according to Mr. Chapman's letter. It is only in his last letter that I have been able to get these details about Mr. Holmes. You will remember that the money has been turned into U.S. currency as a Scholarship Fund in the college. In his last letter Mr. Chapman sent to me another check for N.C.\$11,000 plus. He is not able to give the exact figures because it is to wind up his own account in the Kunming bank. Mr. Coe has written to the bank in Kunming to find out the exact amount there. I am reporting this additional gift also to the Executive Committee Pro-tem at its next meeting day after tomorrow, and probably it will be simply added to the Scholarship Fund, to be known as the Holmes Scholarship Fund.

Notice from the treasurer's office of the American Church Mission in Kunming recently received indicates that another U.S. \$100 has been sent to me from St. Luke's Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota through Mrs. G. R. Sherman, 4445 Aldrich Avenue, South Minneapolis. I will report this also to the Executive Committee Pro-tem to decide whether it should be credited to the President's Discretionary Fund or for college general funds.

Prices are shooting up again in our part of the country, and from what we have heard prices are going up everywhere. At the last local market yesterday rice was N.C.\$85 against \$65 during the summer, and \$30 in April. Imagine, the price of rice has nearly trebled inside of six months. It is really alarming. But we hope that the remaining period of tribulation will not be long, and in the meantime we shall watch the situation and try to keep "the college ship afloat."

Up to date we have not been able to find any chemistry teachers or any Biology teachers to help Dr. Sidney Hsiao with his unusually heavy load of teaching. Neither have we been able to get any Economics teacher to fill the gap left by Mr. P. L. Tang who has been called by Yenching University to teach there. I hope the Board of Founders, as well as the boards of the cooperating missions, will be able to do something in response to my letter to you, asking for more missionaries to join the faculty in order to strengthen some of our shorthanded departments. In spite of all this, however, the students are working as hard as usual and showing a very good spirit.

Bishop Gilman has gone on eastwards, making his way towards Changsha in Hunan. All news from him has been good. Naturally he finds some of his work scattered all over Free China rather weakened, but nothing else could be expected in these times. We are expecting the Rev. J. J. Heady of the Methodist Mission now in Kunming to visit us before

Christmas. Mr. Heady is also an old friend of ours, a veteran missionary in the Central China region, and for several years a member of the Board of Directors in Wuchang.

The weather is fine, and we are going to have sunshine nearly everyday until the rainy season begins again next June. Nothing beats Hsichow for climate and fine weather. We are watching the radio news every day. The situation is good so far.

With best wishes and Greetings of the Season to all members of the Board of Founders and to the cooperating missions both in America and in Great Britain, I remain

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei

FCM/ERC



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Christmas. Mr. Healy is also an old friend of ours, a veteran missionary in the Central China region, and for several years a member of the Board of Directors in Shanghai.

The weather is fine, and we are going to have sunshine nearly everyday until the rainy season begins again next June. Nothing better for climate and fine weather. We are watching the radio news every day. The situation is good so far.

With best wishes and greetings of the Season to all members of the Board of Founders and to the cooperating missions both in America and in Great Britain, I remain

Yours sincerely,

\signed/ Francis G. M. Wolf

FCM/WRC



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President Francis C.M. Wei

*Copy for Mr. Sherman*

November 17, 1943

My dear Sir:

Letter W-41

I was much disturbed by the discovery that my last letter to you was my W-40, written as long ago as July 29. I have no intention of leaving you so long without news from the Hua Chung Trustees and Officers, but since my return from vacation, matters pertaining to the College and the Associated Boards have occurred so fast that a new lot of items accumulate before I can report the older ones. I hope to get caught up in this letter and one to Mr. Coe, and thereafter to keep my reports to you more nearly up to date. Recently steps have been taken which will relieve me considerably. These will be reported later herein.

I have acknowledged receipt of all your letters to and including N.Y. 66. Your N.Y. 67 of July 12 was received Sept. 6th. Your N.Y. 68 of August 10, with copy of N.Y. 56, was received October 7. Mr. Coe's letter L-5 of August 17 with revised financial report was received Oct. 19. Your N.Y. 69 of August 24 was also received on Oct. 19. Your N.Y. 70 of Sept. 7 with its enclosures was received Nov. 3. Your N.Y. 71 with enclosed letter to Mrs. Duncan was received Nov. 6th. Your Annual Report to Dr. Sherman was received by him on October 19. The October meeting of the Trustees occurred on October 2. Therefore the desired information from the College arrived on time and the principal points were available for discussion at that meeting although there had not been time to circulate the reports. These have now been circulated to all members of the Board and we shall have a meeting of the Executive Committee at an early date to discuss them at greater length.

We also have received the minutes of the meeting of the Council of Higher Education at Chungking and Chengtu. I note in your letter of August 10 that you found misleading statements in these minutes and we are awaiting your comments which I shall pass to the Associated Boards. These minutes produced a fine impression and are stimulating the activities of the Trustees of the Colleges and of the Associated Boards. It is gratifying to know that you had a leading part in the meetings.

We are concerned by your personal condition of over-fatigue in the summer. I hope that Bishop Hall's visit in July found you somewhat rested and that he had time to confer with you regarding ways and means of relieving you from some of the strain. The trip to Chengtu and Chungking must have added to your exhaustion, but the reports which we have show that you did a fine job there just the same. We all feel that you must conserve your strength in every possible way and we stand ready to help in any way to this end. I hope that Bishop Gilman's arrival also helped to take off the strain.

I will discuss financial matters in a letter to Mr. Coe. The requirements for 1943-'44 seem to be well covered by present grants and probable additions for subsidies, but, as you say, there is cause for serious misgivings regarding operations in 1944-45. Further subventions by the Chinese Government will be necessary before that time.

I understand that you are receiving the minutes of meetings of the Associated Boards and its Executive Committee. I have not seen the necessity of sending complete minutes of our Hua Chung meetings, but am endeavoring to give you a correct impression of each meeting with quotation of the votes taken.

The meeting on October 22 was not the annual meeting as that is regularly scheduled for February. At the October meeting, we regularly review the annual operating and financial results for the year ending the previous July 31 and review the recent events. At the February meeting we elect officers and committees and we adopt a budget for the year beginning on the following August 1st, after reviewing the recent reports from you and the current circumstances in America. The Executive Committee Pro-tem was elected last February and we shall wish to receive from you before February 1944 your nominations for that committee. In this connection we shall be glad to have information from you regarding any contacts or correspondence which you may have had with members of the regular Board of Directors in China.

Referring to your letter N.Y. 68, we have noted that Commencement went off very well in spite of the small number graduated. As this was the first class to enter the College after moving to Hsichow, it is not surprising that the hardships and unsettlement resulted in such a small number of graduates. The courage which is evidenced in your annual report shows that the officers and faculty are able to stand up under even this kind of a record.

I will refer later to the recommendation for an enlarged Music Department. The recommendation of a Department of Theological Training of university grade and non-denominational in its background appeals very strongly to me personally and evidently to the other Trustees, as evidenced by the vote quoted below. My experience in the Associated Boards in which representatives of over 20 Protestant denominations work and think together with great unity of spirit, leads me to look with great hope to the development of the non-denominational Church of Christ in China.

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I find it a little difficult to accumulate from your various letters a correct list of the special gifts for relief of the College which are for use in 1943-44. I will ask Mr. Coe to give me a summary of all the gifts available for operation in 1943-44 and not included in the budget. I note in your letter N.Y.68 a list totalling N.C.\$441,000 for 1943-44 but there appear to be other gifts also. I also note the Government loans to students totalling N.C.\$150,000 for 1942-43 which Mr. Coe reported but which he does not include in his annual operating statement. I approve of this procedure provided these special gifts are reported as a separate group each year. I understand that this total of N.C.\$150,000 is additional to the Government Grant of N.C.\$72,040 and "Local for Scholarships" amounting to N.C.\$18,954.50 as reported in Mr. Coe's summary of income for that year.

Referring further to your letter N.Y.68, I have noted the report of the condition of the Wuchang property and this will be reported to the next meeting of the Executive Committee. I am hopeful that we shall receive before that meeting the memorandum which is being prepared by the Executive Committee Pro-tem regarding future plans for the College. In this connection, I note the recommendations reported from the Conferences at Chengtu and Chungking that there be "a reconsideration of the present program of Christian Higher Education in China with a view to concentration in a limited number of strong institutions carrying on Christian liberal education, each with such professional training as the Christian movement in China warrants, but with special care to avoid undue duplication." I shall be interested to learn from you whether this recommendation is as you understand it and has your approval. The great difficulty of securing funds for rebuilding a new construction, and the possibly greater difficulty in securing enough high class Christian educators, certainly indicate that such a concentration is imperative. Our corresponding responsibilities in Central China are thus made evident. This general condition is receiving a great deal of attention here. When I take part in such discussions it is always my endeavor to state views which I believe are consistent with yours. So it is important that I understand clearly how you individually are thinking.

One subject which is uppermost in the minds of the members of the Associated Boards is the essential relationship between the Christian Colleges and the Christian Middle Schools. I know this has always been a matter close to your heart. It naturally comes to the front in all planning, illustrated in the report of the Chengtu and Chungking meetings. I am particularly anxious to have your views regarding the best way of creating unity of spirit between the leaders in the two groups of institutions.

This appears to be a good point at which to report the appointment by Yale-in-China of Dr. Brank Fulton to be their official representative in China. You of course know of his very successful work at Yenching and elsewhere in China. Since his return he has been fitting himself for further active service and has received his doctor's degree at Yale. Now he is fully prepared and full of enthusiasm for future service in China. He is conferring with many persons who are close to government, missionary and educational activities in the United States and in China and will come with complete information of what is going on in these circles. He is attending the meetings of Yale-in-China, Hua Chung and the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards. I am sure he will be of great help to you and will have an important part in building up closer relationships between Hua Chung and the Yale Middle School, and also between Hua Chung and Yale University.

Dr. Fulton has been commissioned to take a considerable supply of medicines to China and also will bring a reading machine and some micro-films for Hua Chung.

Dr. Hume has reported that Harvard Yenching Institute voted only U.S.\$5,000 for Hua Chung for the current year. They gave careful consideration to your report, but evidently they are getting restive because of the growing balances which you are carrying forward each year. I think you will do well hereafter, when making reports and requests to them to ask for only a part of the operating income which you desire as new money and show that you propose to gradually reduce the balance to as low a minimum as you consider safe. I realize the risk which you will run that the increasing inflation may cause expenditures to greatly exceed the budget but Harvard-Yenching, Rockefeller Foundation, Yale-in-China, The Associated Boards and United China Relief all object to having one agency accumulate surpluses from their emergency grants whereas other agencies' records show that they do not receive enough. Sheet 6 of my Treasurer's Report of Oct. 21 (of which a copy will be in my report to Mr. Coe) illustrates the condition which is objected to. It is very comfortable to have such a reserve as a protection against a runaway situation, but I think the total is as great as it should be and some of the individual surpluses should be reduced.

Referring again to the meeting of the Founders on October 22, the minutes include the following:

Dr. Taylor welcomed as a member of the Board representing the Reformed Church. Dr. Fulton

present by invitation as the new representative of Yale-in-China, about to depart for China. The President reported that Mr. Smith had been inducted into the Navy and that Mr. J. Earle Fowler had been invited to be assistant secretary during Mr. Smith's absence. It was voted that this action be approved. Mr. Fowler therefore acted as secretary of the meeting. The President presented the Annual Report received with Dr. Wei's letter of August 19. There was preliminary discussion but in order that due consideration may be given, it was voted that the complete report including the Dean's reports, be mimeographed, and circulated to the entire membership of the Board. Also that a digest of the report be prepared for publication. Dr. Wei's request for advice regarding the use of \$500 received through Madame Chiang was referred to the Executive Committee. The future plans for the college were discussed at length, especially the plan for a Department of Theology. It was "Voted - that we express to President Wei our enthusiastic approval of his plan for the development of a Department of Theology in Hua Chung College and shall await with great interest the report of the Executive Committee Pro-tem in respect to details of the causes and the financial support which the Board of Founders is expected to give to it. Dr. Casselman stated the interest of his board in Church Music and it was "Voted that having considered President Wei's project for a Department of Music and having heard of the interest of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in the project we express our approval and commend it to the Board of Missions of that Church and to our related boards." Dr. Taylor expressed the opinion that the cost of the development of the department was underestimated in Dr. Wei's report. The Treasurer's Report was received and placed on file. The Chairman read a letter from Dr. T.K. Brown of London Missionary Society expressing the interest of his Board in Hua Chung and their appreciation of what the American Societies are doing to advance its work.

Copies of sheets 4 to 6 of the Treasurer's Report are included with letter to Mr. Coe.

I have received a pathetic letter from Mrs. Earnshaw, Ruth's mother, asking for assistance in securing passage for Ruth and her baby to the United States. I am endeavoring to find some way to accomplish this but have no idea yet as to how it can be done while transportation is so limited and dangerous as at present. Owing to the nationality of the child it would seem that all arrangements for passage etc. will have to be made in China. In the meantime, I am securing cod-liver oil concentrates which Dr. Fulton will take with him for the baby.

Mrs. Lyford and I were deeply impressed by a strong sermon by Bishop Y.Y. Tsu last Sunday in the great Episcopal Cathedral of St. John. Just behind us sat Dr. and Mrs. Wood. He seems to have recovered completely from his very severe illness and seems to be as vigorous as ever. He attended the October meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Lyford and my two daughters join me in sending warmest expressions of good-will and sincere hopes for Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Very cordially yours,

*Oliver S. Lyford*

November 18, 1943.

Dr. Francis C.M. Wei, President  
Hua Chung College, Hsichow, Yunnan, China

Dear Francis:

Your letter of August 19th and your report of the College for 1942-'43 reached us a few days before the Autumn Meeting of the Board of Founders on October 22nd. We did not have time to copy and distribute it to the Founders but I was able to call attention to some important matters in it and thus quicken the desire of the members to read and circulate it. You will note in the copy of the Minutes enclosed a committee has been appointed to prepare a pamphlet based on your document for general distribution, which will make more widely known the problems and the opportunities of the College.

Your report is analytical and very clear. So are the reports of the deans. Together they give us a good picture of the situation in the College at your time of writing.

You are facing a most difficult situation in the fabulous rise of costs for the necessities of life. We are thankful that through the various channels you enumerated it has been possible to meet some of the most pressing needs of the faculty and their families and to care for the students who have come from occupied China.

One of our greatest concerns has been your reduced faculty and the extra load the loss in personnel has placed upon those who remain. This, we note, is due in large measure to the large number of courses required by government regulations, such as twenty courses in English, etc. We are most desirous of providing the teachers you need from America and are hoping to enlist missionaries, particularly in the Department of English, for this as soon as it is possible. I believe there will be qualified men and women, now in the armed forces and war work, who have had a vision of a better world and the way to help build it. Some of these will be ready for overseas work in the Church. It is encouraging to hear from army chaplains of numbers of soldiers who have expressed their determination to enter the Christian ministry.

I am impressed by your statement - "Our main contribution in maintaining the college during the war is to hold up as far as possible our old standards established before the war, and to keep alive the Christian traditions which have taken years to build up and which we must at all costs conserve, so that on their foundation we may be able to rebuild the college when we move back to our original site in Wuchang." It is a great privilege for the Founders to be associated with you and the College staff in this purpose to which you are giving yourselves with a fine spirit of Christian service and sacrifice.

If I had the space there is much I could comment on in the splendid statement you and the deans have given us. I must, however, express my thanksgiving at the report on the good health of the student body. This is much to the credit of Dr. Roots and those who are responsible for discipline and exercise. I also must express my appreciation of the vision of the place of a Department of Education in the future life of the College Dr. Pu Hwang gives us.

Your proposals for A Department of Theology was received with a great deal of interest and discussed with enthusiasm, as you will see by the Minutes enclosed. We are all ready to do what we can to further this. The suggestion about the Department of Music was also approved and we heard with grateful hope of the interest of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in this project. It seems very fitting that this should be an important part of a college curriculum in China, where music has so long been a highly esteemed part of its culture.

In regard to the religious life of the College, I note the increasing

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... of Non-Christian students to Christian students and of the dif-  
ficulties and other conditions put in the way of accomplishing all the  
... leaders in the College would like. I can only say our interest  
prayers and confidence are with you as you face these problems and try  
to build a strong personal and corporate religious life.  
Ever with my warmest regards, I am

Affectionately yours,

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November 18, 1943.

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford  
230 Park Ave.  
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford,

My last letter to you was N.Y. 74, dated Nov. 9, and I am writing now to report on a letter which I have received as an official communication from Mr. D. F. Anderson, secretary of the London Missionary Society's Legal Committee, a copy of which I enclose herewith.

I wrote you a letter, N.Y. 72 under date of Oct., 5, 1943, appealing to the Board of Founders for more missionaries to come out and join the college faculty in order to tide over the next period of possibly three years, until perhaps a year after the war ends, because the faculty is being weakened every year by the departure of Chinese members and probably by the leaving of missionaries, some of whom will take their furlough a year from this past summer. I believe you are sending copies of my letter to all the missions, as well as to members of the Board of Founders, but I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of that letter to all missions cooperating in the college, calling their attention to the need of more missionary teachers for the college, and suggesting the possibility of getting some experienced teachers from educational institutions in the United States or in Great Britain, in case it might prove difficult for younger missionaries to come out to China for the first time as they may be within the draft age.

Mr. Anderson as a member of the Executive Committee Pro-tem saw my letter, N.Y. 72, as well as the covering letters I wrote to the Rev. H.B. Rattenbury of the English Methodist Mission and to the Rev. T. Cocker Brown of the London Missionary Society. In neither of the two letters to the missions in England did I make any stronger statements as to the need of more missionaries to come out to the college than I did to the cooperating missions in the United States. Mr. Anderson has written his letter under date of Nov., 8, supporting my appeal to the Board of Founders as well as to the different cooperating missions. At the same time he has pointed out a few factors involved in the situation to which I would like to call your attention and which you may judge on their own merits.

However, there are a few things which we must not overlook in considering the whole matter bearing on the share which each of the different cooperating missions ought to bear in sending more missionaries to the college, and in trying its best to contribute its full quota as pledged in the spring of 1929 when the college was preparing to reopen before I returned to China from my research studies in Europe. I have not the records of the first meeting of the Board of Directors as organized in the spring of 1929 because those documents were left in Wuchang, but as far as my recollection goes, the quotas were as follows: The American Church Mission pledged through its Bishop in Hankow the support of seven missionaries and four Chinese for the faculty; The Reformed Church Mission two missionaries and two Chinese; the Yale-in-China Association four Chinese with all that would be necessary for building up and maintaining science equipment and laboratories; the Methodist Missionary Society, two missionaries and one Chinese; and the London Missionary Society two missionaries. Quotas were pledged before the college was reopened on its new basis fourteen and a half years ago when the Board of Directors in Wuchang were contemplating a very small institution just getting started.

It did not take very long before the college needed a faculty of more than twenty-four teachers. Had I been at the meeting at the time I certainly would have liked to point out that besides the teaching staff we must have an administrative staff, which seems not to have been considered at all by the Board at the time, and besides we must have administrative and other expenses. It was only the Yale-in-China Association that pledged to support the School of Science. How about the other departments which certainly could not have been maintained by student fees, especially when the enrollment was expected to be so small and the fees so low? Therefore, if all the cooperating missions had maintained just their quotas originally pledged, the college would not have been able to develop at all even as far as it has during the last fourteen years, or even during the years before the outbreak of the war in 1937. Besides the increasing needs of a growing institution we are now caught in a world war with

the Chinese currency depreciated and prices going up every month. It would be simply impossible to keep "the ship afloat" if we should have to depend only upon the original quotas without any increase.

Reviewing the history of the college for the last fourteen years, there were some years before the war when the American Church Mission did not contribute its full quota. So far it has never supported as many as seven missionaries in the college, but since 1935 with the Johnston gift we have been able to support more Chinese members on the faculty as contributions from the American Church Mission. Even at the present moment when the number of missionaries is at its lowest ebb, that mission is still supporting three missionary married couples and fourteen Chinese members of the teaching and administrative staff and is expecting another missionary to be with the college in February 1944.

We drew up some years ago a five-year plan for the Yale-in-China Association, looking forward to the time when the mission would be able to contribute to the college as much as US \$15,000. annually for the support of the Yale-in-China School of Science. The maximum amount we received as a contribution from the Association was US \$14,000. Then the war came, and the Yale-in-China Association had to meet a very special situation, and for the last two years we have received only US \$5,000. from New Haven.

The China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States for some years maintained only one missionary couple, and two Chinese members of the faculty, but it has been contributing for the past 8 years towards the full support of the Practice School, which was not a part of its original quota. The second missionary from their mission came just at the outbreak of the war, but then with Dr. Taylor going on furlough and with the marriage of Miss Zenk, they now have no missionaries in the college. One of the two Chinese professors supported by the Reformed Church in the United States left last summer, leaving now only Dean P'u Hwang on the support of that mission. Their financial contributions have been coming to the college regularly every year, and these were not in their original quota.

The Methodist Missionary Society was able to maintain two missionaries, as originally pledged, and paid one Chinese salary for only certain years during this period of fourteen years. Most of the time it has found it difficult to find a second missionary, which the college needed from it. The salary for a Chinese faculty member and N.C.\$1,000 for the college general budget came in regularly. Beginning with last year it has given the college a bonus of ten times, and for the first half of 1943-44 a bonus of fifteen times on the two items mentioned above. (This is the same bonus as that mission has been giving to its other work in this part of the country, and for the second half of 1943-44 it will give the same bonus as will be given to its other work.)

The London Missionary Society is the only cooperating mission that has been living up to its original quota ever since 1929 by maintaining one single woman missionary and a married couple, all of them teaching. Its contribution of N.C. \$1,000 has since the last year been increased to £50. As far as the original quota goes, therefore, it is the London Missionary Society alone that has fulfilled all these fourteen years its original pledge.

I am reporting to you all the facts so that you may know how very difficult it is for the college administration to hold the college together and try to keep our work going. I am sorry that there has been no understanding that whenever a cooperating mission is not able to support the number of missionaries promised for the faculty, an equivalent amount of money should be paid over to the college for a substitute. That question was raised before the war but no mission was willing to definitely commit itself to it. One mission has provided a salary for a Chinese substitute for a number of years where the college could find a satisfactory one. The Board of Founders will be able to find out from our treasurer's annual report as to exactly what contributions the different missions have been making from year to year, and it is not necessary for me to go into details.

It is not my intention to go into these details either. It has been the policy of the Board of Founders and of the cooperating missions, as far as I can understand it, for all the missions to do their best to maintain and develop the college according to their relative strength. It is in this spirit that I have written to the Board of Founders and all the cooperating missions appealing for a larger number of missionaries from America and Great

Britain in order to help us to strengthen the faculty, which is at a very low ebb at the present moment and needs reinforcement if we are going to do our work at all. I did not say in my letters to the Board of Founders and to the five cooperating missions as to how much any of the missions should do in order to meet the situation. My appeal was a general one, and I was not treating the cooperating missions or anyone of them as a partner in a business enterprise, but as a cooperator in a Christian venture.

In my letter N.Y. 72 to you I made the statement that it might be easier for the English Missions to send out missionaries to the college under the present circumstances than the missions in the United States. I got the impression that this was the case from Bishop Gilman who was the latest to return from America and who suggested that possibly it would not be easy for the American missions to send out new missionaries with the present government restrictions. The situation in America may be changed, or the American Missions may find some way to obviate that difficulty. As far as my knowledge goes, however, there seems to have been more missionaries coming out from England during the past twelve months than from the United States, but I may have been mistaken or I may have misjudged. If all the missions should simply try to help the college out at the present time, regardless of what other missions are able to do, we shall be able to keep up this congenial and cooperative spirit on which a great deal of the future of the college depends.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Anderson as a reply to his letter of Nov. 8 and I shall take the liberty of sending a copy to each of the five cooperating missions with a covering letter. I remain

Yours sincerely,

Signed FRANCIS C. M. WEI

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CO-OPERATING UNITS  
BOONE COLLEGE  
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE  
HUPING COLLEGE  
WESLEY COLLEGE  
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

學 大 中 華 立 私  
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE  
WUCHANG, CHINA  
TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW  
VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

室 長 校  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 23, 1943  
N. Y. 76

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford  
230 Park Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

*Received Jan. 27, 44*

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I am writing to supplement my letter, N.Y. 75 dated November 18, which was intended to give further information with regard to the way the different cooperating missions have been filling their respective quotas to support the college, which was the main subject of Professor David Anderson's letter of November 8, 1943 to me as president of the college, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

As I am not sure who is in charge of the Yale-in-China service in New Haven, I am writing this letter to you for the Yale-in-China Association, and I hope you will forward this letter of mine, as well as the ~~an~~ extra copy of Mr. Anderson's letter of November 8, 1943 and my letter to you, N.Y. 75 dated November 18.

For some years we have been trying to get the Yale-in-China Association to send us some American missionaries, not necessarily for any of the departments in the Yale-in-China School of Science in the college, but for any department in which we need teachers to strengthen the faculty particularly at this time. I realize it is not easy for the Association with its present financial restrictions to send us American teachers, but ways and means may be found to do so and to find the extra support for such an American teacher or teachers.

With the best wishes to you and to the members of the Board of the Yale-in-China Association, I remain

Yours sincerely,

*Francis A. M. Dei*  
President

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FCMW/MRC

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REPORT OF VARIOUS CONVERSATIONS AT HUA CHUNG

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(The ideas in this report come from a number of people at Huachung with whom Dr. Fenn talked in late November 1943)

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PRESIDENT WEI:

There need be only five Christian universities, or six if there are to be two in the East China field.

There is need for financial pressure, with a China office of the Associated Boards.

Policy comes before programs. There is need for real thinking in regard to basic principles.

There is no need for an engineering college, for there is no such thing as Christian engineering. One college of agriculture (at Nanking) will be enough. Commerce is important, for it deals with men. Medicine is also essential, but it should be of better quality.

Cheeloo might well become part of Yenching; perhaps the Medical and Rural Reconstruction Colleges.

With improvement in transportation, there will be no need for a Christian college in Fukien after the war.

There is no need for a woman's college. Ginling should join Nanking in the Oxford fashion.

Lingnan seems likely to become national.

There are not enough good men in all institutions to staff one first-class Christian university.

.....

DR. HUANG POO ( DEAN OF EDUCATION ):

The field should be divided into five sections. In each, a Christian university should assume responsibility for the Christian middle schools. The Department or School of Education must control and articulate.

All colleges must assume responsibility for providing Christian middle school teachers. These need to be given professional interest and pride, taking education as an honorable life job rather than as a stop gap.

Educational reconstruction will demand people who can solve problems. It is a virgin field, and we must not let national college teachers solve problems of Christian education for us. There is need for departments with education as a content course. Huachung has two divisions: 1) teacher training, 2) education of

(Dr. Huang Poo -- continued)

principles and supervisors.

The Northwest and Southwest can best be cared for by extensions from West China.

Now is a good time to build middle schools, for there is a great demand.

.....

DR. PIEN (PHYSICS):

Loyal to Huachung because Christian colleges are interested in real education and offer a haven of refuge from political pressure for those who wish to think.

Disappointed in Christian institutions because they are not sufficiently cultural. There is room for experiment, as in the metaphysical basis of physics. They have fallen short in building a cultural atmosphere producing gentlemanly behavior and bearing.

There is no need for a four-year engineering college, for a physics major provides a sound basis for good engineering.

.....

DR. SHAO (BIOLOGY, DEAN OF SCIENCE):

At present we are manufacturing sausages, not educating. There are too many requirements, and the curricula are queer conglomerates.

.....

DR. LO (PSYCHOLOGY, DEAN OF ARTS):

Departments of philosophy and religion should be strengthened.

There is need for exchange of professors. Professors are more interested in this exchange than are administrators; so it is necessary first to persuade the presidents. This exchange could be handled through a central office.

.....

PROFESSOR ANDERSON (EDUCATION)

Six strong institutions are all that are needed: North, South, East, West, Center, and at Capital.

There is no place for a Christian college in Yunnan as yet, for the province has only one Christian middle school.

There is no need for a woman's college. How many professional women come out of Ginling as compared with the coeducational institutions? If number not greater, Ginling's chief excuse for being has disappeared.

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PROFESSOR CONSTANTINE (HISTORY, DEAN OF STUDIES):

The Christian movement does not have the financial resources for as many institutions as are now being supported. And the future will see greater demands, particularly for research. They must either find other sources or cut down. Five large centers are enough.

Should Christian higher education consider the point of view of the Church or of the nation as a whole? The Church desires middle school teachers and pastors and would put education first. The nation needs technicians and would put training first. There is need for a Christian college of engineering for the Christian who wants to be an engineer.

We are now swimming with the tide, emphasizing economics and applied science. There is need for a more liberal, cultural education.

December 1943

/s/ W.P.F.

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINE) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow  
Via Tali, Yunnan, China

December 2, 1943  
N. Y. 77

Received Feb. 15th

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford  
250 Park Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last letter to you was N.Y. 76 dated November 23, 1943. I ought to have written earlier a Christmas letter for you, your family, and all members of the Board of Founders and other friends, in order to send from the college in Hsichow on behalf of all the faculty and students our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year. We hope that the war will not last any longer than necessary and that it will soon be possible for us to return to Wuchang and cooperate with all the churches in the Central China region, as well as with the Christian middle schools and other educational agencies for the extension of God's Kingdom in this wartorn world. Will you please take this letter as a Christmas letter, although it may reach you sometime after New Year's Day.

I would like to take this opportunity also to report on Dr. William Fenn's visit to the college. He arrived in Hsichow by military convoy without any notice, but we were just as glad to see him because we had in a way been expecting his coming sometime as a representative of the Associated Boards resident in China.

He arrived here Sunday afternoon, November 28, and he has just gone off to Tali, with Mr. Gee accompanying him as far as that town, to find transportation for Kunming and then back to Chengtu. I have given him letters to business firms in Hsiakwan on the Burma Road in case he should fail to get the transportation he expects or to find any accommodations during his stay in that town. He will be well taken care of there.

His visit was very profitable, but brief, both for us and, we hope, for his mission. On Monday, November 29, he addressed the college assembly with most of the faculty

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members and all the student body present, and he gave a very interesting talk. During the three days I had several conversations with him, giving him all the information he needed about the college and putting him in touch with all the faculty members or students he wanted to see. In the afternoon the Coes invited members of the Executive Committee and of the Senate to tea with him, and he had, therefore, the opportunity of making his first contact with our leading people in the college.

The next day, Tuesday, he took Chapel and spent the rest of the day in interviewing the leading members of the faculty and some of the students, so as to get their reactions to the situation in the college, and to get as much information about the different departments of our work here as possible. He visited all the college buildings, library, laboratories, and the power plant, and he had time also to go through the Hsichow town. It happened that when he first arrived on Sunday, one of the local gentry was entertaining General and Mrs. Soong and several of the American colonels. I was invited to the party, and so I asked Dr. Fenn to go along with me. He had a very pleasant evening there at dinner, and after that the whole party came to the college where the students' Music Lovers' Club put on an extemporaneous recital in honor of our guests. They seemed to be pleased with all the piano and vocal selections.

On Wednesday, yesterday, he had more time to see some of our faculty members and students and then in the afternoon we had a reception in his honor when all the faculty and staff members were able to hear him on the subject of "Sino-American Relations," in which he pointed out the importance of the Christian colleges such as Hua Chung in promoting better understanding between China and the West.

I showed him the first draft of our proposed plan for the development of the college after the war. I did not feel free to give him a copy to carry off to Chengtu because the plan had not been put in final shape by the Executive Committee Pro-tem nor has it been sent to our Board of Founders and the cooperating missions. I

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wanted him to read it just to get his reaction and criticism. In the main he agreed with us as far as the first draft of that plan is concerned, although he has several questions to ask about minor points. As a whole, he is carrying away a very favorable impression of our work here. In talking with me yesterday morning he felt that as far as our budget was concerned, we had already cut to the bone, but the cutting to his mind has been very sensible and wise. He noticed particularly the way we had set up the college here with hardly any additional buildings and with only a minimum amount of furniture. He felt that our library was in better shape than he had expected, but our science equipment was barely enough even for a small enrollment such as we have at the present time. He was concerned, of course, with our difficulty in keeping even the present faculty with our meager salaries and subsidies, but he was deeply impressed by the loyalty and the hard-working spirit of all the professors he had talked with. I have asked him to help us find the qualified teachers to fill several of our vacancies which must be filled even for the duration of the war. He realized the difficulty of that, but he has promised to help.

I was somewhat disturbed by his remarks that very little thinking has been done elsewhere about the future of Christian Higher Education in this country. Before he left, he asked particularly that I should send him a copy of our plan for the future as soon as it is approved by the Executive Committee and the Board of Founders in New York. All of us have been very busy this term, but we hope that shortly after Christmas we may be able to set to work again and give final shape to the proposed plan.

We are very happy to have had such a visit from Dr. Fenn. He is so sympathetic and understanding. Even in this isolated town we have frequent visits from people from the outside world, and this helps us to feel that we are not entirely out of touch. The radio continues to give us encouraging news, but we are impatient for more rapid developments.

With the best wishes for all members of the Board and for friends in America and

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in Great Britain, I am

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei

FCM/MRC

P.S. Mr. Gee brings back the news that Dr. Fenn was able to find military transportation at Tali yesterday to Yunnan-yi and thence probably by American military plane to Kungming. The radio news about the Cairo meeting is encouraging. F.C.M.W.

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

室 長 校

CO-OPERATING UNITS

- BOONE COLLEGE
- GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
- HUPING COLLEGE
- WESLEY COLLEGE
- YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA  
 TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW  
 VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 16, 1943

Dr. Charles H. Corbett  
 Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China  
 150 Fifth Avenue  
 New York City, U.S.A.

CORBETT  
 REC'D 2/14/44  
 ANS'D 2/15/44

Dear Dr. Corbett:

I received your letter of September 28 to the presidents of the Christian colleges in China in duplicate. They both arrived in the same mail.

I am very glad to have all the news about the work of the Associated Boards in America and the activities of the different individuals. It interests me very much that my friend Dr. Y.C. Yang has published his book, "China's Religious Heritage." I only regret that I cannot have a copy of it to read. It is a subject very close to my heart, and I have been contemplating writing something along the same line, possibly not at all a duplicate of Dr. Yang's work. I am glad also to know that Dr. Arthur Hummel has published the first volume of "Eminent Chinese of the Ch'in Period," in 604 pages. It must be a translation of a work already in Chinese for a long time with perhaps more up-to-date notes.

Dr. William Fenn visited us from Chengtu a fortnight ago and spent a week here with us. Before his arrival we had already received requests from him, asking for various kind of information concerning Christian higher education in China in general and our own college in particular. Various committees have been already at work preparing the information for him, and we hope during the winter vacation we shall find time to get the material ready for sending to him.

I hope the United China Relief will succeed in the campaign. The Christian colleges in China will need more-and-more money as the war drags along. The currency is being depreciated more-and-more, and that swells our budget in an alarming manner. However, you may trust that we will cut everything possible so that we may be prepared to meet even harder times than those which have been confronting us for the last few years.

With the best wishes for Christmas and the New Year, I remain

Yours sincerely,  
*Francis W. Wei*  
 President

FORM/MRC

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室長 封  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

中央大學  
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA  
TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW  
VIA TAILI, YUNNAN, CHINA

December 10, 1944

CO-OPERATING UNITS  
BOONE COLLEGE  
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE  
HUPING COLLEGE  
WELLEY COLLEGE  
YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

Dr. Charles H. Corbett  
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

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With the best wishes for Christmas and the New Year, I remain

Yours sincerely,

*Francis G. ...*

President

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FEB 14 1944  
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FEB 18 1944  
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