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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

January 4, 1944
N. Y. 78

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

Received Feb 28

Dictated by H. S. Chen

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I did not realize that I had not written to you since my last letter, N.Y. 77, dated December 2, until I looked the matter up. It was due to the coming of Christmas with all the rush and then the Christmas and New Year vacation from December 25 to January 3 which delayed all my correspondence.

I was very glad to receive your letter, W-41, dated November 17, during the vacation. It has been read by Mr. Coe, and he has written to you in reply to the question you raise in your letter to me concerning financial matters.

In the same mail as your letter I received a letter from Dr. Sherman as president of the Board of Founders, bearing the date of November 18, and I have just dictated a letter in reply to it.

In my last letter, N.Y. 77, I reported to you in full on Dr. William Fenn's visit to the college. He has returned to Chengtu, but he has not written to me yet, giving us reactions to the work in the college, which he has promised to do.

In your letter you refer to my personal condition of over-fatigue in the summer. The word "over-fatigue" is a bit too strong. I was just overwhelmed with work and problems, but I feel that I have been able to recover from it. In spite of the teaching load of twelve hours a week and the office work, I still find time to play and read and write, so it is not necessary for you to feel concerned about my health. Teaching is always a recreation to me, but under the present circumstances of shorthandedness of faculty, I have to carry some extra teaching in order to keep the work going. We have items in the budget to appoint one or two teachers for the department of Economics, but the proper candidates are not to be found anywhere. We hope that the missions and the Board of Founders both in America and Great Britain will be able to find some missionaries to come out and fill the necessary vacancies in several of the departments in the college. China is definitely short of properly-qualified teachers for colleges.

I have been receiving regularly the Minutes of the meetings of the Associated Boards and of the Executive Committee. One thing that has struck me is that Madame Chiang has chosen to give us less than one-half of the amount received by other colleges from monies of the British United Aid to China Fund at her disposal. It is indicated in the Minutes of the Associated Boards that the allotments were according to the size of the colleges, but that was not exactly the case.

I am very much interested in the references you made to the meeting of the Board on October 22. I am sorry that my Annual Report did not reach your hands early enough to be duplicated and circularized among the members of the Board before the October meeting. The actions taken by the Board on our proposed development of a department of Theological Training of university grade in the college and on the enlargement of our Music work into a department with the support of the Evangelical and Reformed Church Mission are particularly encouraging.

With regard to the special gifts for relief of the college received in China and available for use in 1943-44, Mr. Coe has written to you in full. I am afraid my reports have been

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Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer -- 2.

January 4, 1944

somewhat confusing. In one or two cases Mr. Coe cannot be very explicit, due to circumstances.

Enclosed please find a copy of the Minutes of the ^{Forty-seventh and} Forty-eighth Meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Board of Directors of the college held on December 20, 1943. Please note particularly action Ex.243, by which the subsidies for the members of the faculty and staff have been increased to take effect from January 1. It is Mr. Coe's estimate that this action will cost the college approximately a quarter of a million dollars, national currency, which we figure we can very well find from incomes received outside our budget, and I hope this will with the approval of the Board of Founders and Directors.

I have noted that you have received the report on the condition of the college property in Wuchang, and I hope that the Board will take the necessary action to have our losses or probable losses registered with the authorities.

I apologize very deeply that so far I have not been able to send to you the memorandum which has been considered so many times by the Executive Committee Pro-tem concerning the plans for the development of the college in the future after the war. Members of the committee have been very busy during the term, but as soon as we have had some rest after the term examinations we shall have a meeting of the committee again during the winter vacation and put the proposed plans in final shape for submission to the Board.

In your letter of November 17 you raise two questions and ask for my personal opinion. With regard to the first, i.e., the redistribution of Christian colleges in China, it has been my confirmed opinion that we should go back to the recommendations of the Burton Commission of 1921-22. That recommendation was that there should be not more than six Christian colleges in China, one in North China, one in West China, one in South China, one in Central China, and one in East China. As to the sixth, the original recommendation was that it should be in Fukien, but circumstances have changed during the last twenty years, and my present feeling is that the sixth ought to be in Nanking rather than in Foochow. Later possibly I will write again on this, giving all the reasons for my conclusion.

As to the relations between the Christian colleges and the Christian middle schools, the Executive Committee Pro-tem has been considering a scheme prepared by Professor David Anderson. As soon as this is ready, we shall send it to you.

Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei has written to me about the appointment by Yale-in-China of Dr. Brank Fulton to be the representative of the Association in China. As soon as I received Paul's letter, I wrote at once to Dr. Fulton, addressing the letter to the care of the American Consulate in Kunming. I have made the suggestion to him that he should come direct to the college and join our faculty as a part-time member, and then travel from here to Hunan. He has exactly the training and experience to be a very useful member of our faculty, and he could teach possibly some courses in Economics and in some of the Christian subjects. I have had no word yet where he is, whether he is on the way or has not yet left the States. I am awaiting eagerly his arrival and his reaction to my proposal.

I am very much interested to hear that Harvard-Yenching Institute has voted only U.S.\$5,000 for Hua Chung for the current year. No official letter has been received from Professor Elisseeff, director of the Institute, which I am expecting any moment. I am going to write to Professor Elisseeff and ask why the subvention has not been increased. True that we have a balance in the Harvard-Yenching Fund in the college, but that has been accumulated for several years at the suggestion of Professor Elisseeff himself that we should save as much as possible during the war so that we might have more to spend on books and research after the war when we move back to Wuchang. It is queer that our subvention should not be increased because we have been economical, but for the current year we are bound to have a heavy deficit as far as the Harvard-Yenching Institute is concerned, although our work has not been expanded at all.

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I have informed Dr. John C. F. Lo of the remarks you made about the nationality of his baby, and the proposed trip of Mrs. Lo to take the baby back to America for medical treatment. It is noted that the baby is registered in the American Consulate in Kunning as an American citizen.

Enclosed please find a copy of the Minutes of the Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the college held on December 30, 1941, with the best wishes, and I hope this action will be increased to take effect from January 1, 1942. It is Mr. Lee's estimate that this action will cost the college approximately a quarter of a million dollars, national currency, which we figure we can very well afford to pay out of our budget, and I hope this will be approved by the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees.

Yours sincerely,
Francis W. Wei

I have noted that you have received the report on the condition of the college property in Wu-chang, and I hope that the Board will take the necessary action to have our losses or probable losses registered with the authorities.

I apologize very deeply that as far as I have not been able to send to you the memorandum which has been considered so many times by the Executive Committee Pre-war concerning the plan for the development of the college in the future after the war. Members of the committee have been very busy during the year, but as soon as we have had a meeting after the term examinations we shall have a meeting of the committee again during the winter vacation and put the proposed plan in final shape for submission to the Board.

In your letter of November 17 you raised two questions and ask for my personal opinion. With regard to the first, i.e., the redistribution of Christian colleges in China, it has been my considered opinion that we should go back to the recommendations of the Burton Commission of 1921-22. That recommendation was that there should be not more than six Christian colleges in China, one in North China, one in West China, one in South China, one in Central China, and one in East China. As to the second, the original recommendation was that it should be in Fukien, but circumstances have changed during the last twenty years, and my present feeling is that the sixth ought to be in Hanking rather than in Fookien. Later possibly I will write again on this, giving all the reasons for my conclusion.

As to the relations between the Christian colleges and the Christian middle schools, the Executive Committee Pre-war has been considering a scheme prepared by Professor David Anderson. As can be seen in the report, we shall send it to you.

Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei has written to me about the appointment by Yale-in-China of Dr. Frank Fulton to be the representative of the Association in China. As soon as I receive Paul's letter, I wrote at once to Dr. Fulton, addressing the letter to the care of the American Consulate in Kunning. I have made the suggestion to him that he should come direct to the college and join our faculty as a part-time member, and then travel from here to Hunan. He has exactly the training and experience to be a very useful member of our faculty, and he could teach possibly some courses in Economics and in some of the Christian subjects. I have had no word yet where he is, whether he is on the way or has not yet left the States. I am awaiting eagerly his arrival and his reaction to my proposal.

I am very much interested to hear that Harvard-Yenching Institute has voted only U.S.\$25,000 for this year for the current year. No official letter has been received from Professor Eliassoff, Director of the Institute, which I am expecting any moment. I am going to write to Professor Eliassoff and ask why the subscription has not been increased. True that we have a balance in the Harvard-Yenching Fund in the college, but that has been accumulated for several years at the suggestion of Professor Eliassoff himself that we should save as much as possible during the war so that we might have more to spend on books and research after the war when we move back to Whangyang. It is queer that our subscription should not be increased because we have been economical, but for the current year we are bound to have a heavy deficit as far as the Harvard-Yenching Institute is concerned, although our work has not been expanded at all.

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With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely

s/ Francis C.M.Wei

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FCMW/MRC

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CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE
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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA
TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW
VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

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室 長 校
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 20, 1944
N. Y. 79

Received March 3

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

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last letter to you was N.Y. 78, dated January 4, enclosing the Minutes of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem, which I hope will reach you in due time. We have finished the term examinations, and winter vacation started on January 15, to last until February 14.

About one-third of the students have gone home for the vacation, but the rest are remaining in the college on account of the difficult conditions on the road and the expense.

At the beginning of the vacation we had a visit from some very distinguished leaders of the Chinese army. Of course, we were not able to get very much news from them. All seemed to feel very optimistic about the future.

One member of the Chinese department, Mr. Yang P'ei-ming, had to leave the college because of the health of his wife who has come out from Tientsin in the occupied area and is proceeding to Sian in the northwest where he is going to meet her with the child. Fortunately, Mr. Fu Mou-chi, assistant professor in Chinese, returned to us just before Christmas, and so we are able to fill the gap without any difficulty for the next term. Mr. Fu was lecturer in the college for two and a half years. He left to become assistant professor in West China Union University, and just a year ago he started back to us, but had more than half a year in Sikong studying the tribal languages there, about which he is preparing a dictionary. He is our specialist in Chinese Linguistics and has just been appointed head of the Chinese department, with Professor Pao Lu-ping as Director of Research in Chinese Language and Literature and History. Mr. Pao is the senior man of the department of Chinese Language and Literature and has been with us for over twelve years.

Miss Wong Hai-tsen, our only assistant in the department of Biology under Dr. Sidney Hsiao, has also left because she wants to go back to her widowed mother in the occupied area in Hupeh.

Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Hsiao have gone to Likiang with one of his senior students for a scientific expedition to do blood tests and measure the skulls of the tribespeople there near the Tibetan Border. They will be away during the vacation. I am glad that they are able to take this vacation away from Hsichow, as well as for Sidney's scientific interest.

The old Chinese New Year will be on January 25, and now that the term is properly wound up I shall try to take a few days of holiday with only light reading, and then begin to have meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and of the Senate to get plans ready for the consideration of the Board of Directors and Board of Founders, as well as of the different cooperating missions, concerning the future development of the college.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen have gone to visit Walter's parents in Kunming for the vacation. I am happy also that they are able to get away for a change. All the rest of the faculty are remaining in Hsichow.

You may be interested to know that there are two trained dentists in Tali connected with the Chinese army and the American Expeditionary Forces. One is an American and the other a Chi-

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January 20, 1944

nese trained in America. They are training a class of students for dental service in the Chinese army, and some of us are able to take advantage of their services. This is really a godsend, because for over two years now we have had no dentist in our neighborhood. While they are not able to do very much filling or bridge or crown work, at least they can make an examination and do extraction. We are trying to arrange for them to come and examine all our students in the college.

In my last letter I mentioned briefly my opinion on the rigid distribution of Christian colleges in China after the war. I said that there should not be more than six; one in North China, one in West China, one in South China, one in Central China, and two in East China. This is more-or-less in accordance with the recommendation of the Burton Commission as published in Christian Education in 1922. It was in accordance with this report also that the five Christian colleges in the Central China Region were brought together to form Hua Chung College. Similar recommendations for amalgamation of Christian colleges in other regions were also made, but produced no substantial results. There is no reason why Yenching and Cheloo should not join to form one Christian college in either one or two centers. It might be suggested that Yenching should keep its present set-up after the war with the medical college in Tsinan, possibly with some rural work there.

With regard to West China there is no question because it is the only institution there. Fukien Christian University has been kept for the small province of Fukien mainly on the ground of the Fukien special dialect, but with the spread of the national language during the last twenty years the barrier of dialect should no longer exist. Most of the students graduating from middle schools in Fukien before the war were going to colleges outside the province anyway. Fukien Christian University has been able to get more Fukien students since the outbreak of the war largely because of the isolation and the difficulty of travel during war times. Hwa Nan College for Women, together with Fukien Christian University, may cooperate with Lingnan University in Canton or with the Shanghai Christian College in Shanghai. Either place is just two days by boat along the coast. It does not seem justifiable to have two colleges in one small province.

The situation in East China has always been the most difficult to deal with. The University of Nanking and Ginling College ought to cooperate with Ginling as the women's unit of Nanking. This is done in the older universities in Great Britain. It works for efficiency and economy. Women's colleges are really an American invention. We do not find them in Great Britain or in Continental Europe. By becoming the women's unit of the Christian college in Nanking, Ginling could still retain its identity and have all the advantages of the university.

According to the recommendation of the Burton Commission in 1922, St. John's University, the University of Shanghai, Soochow University, and Hangchow College (now known as Hangchow University) should all become units of the East China Christian University with the University of Nanking and Ginling College as the two other units, possibly in two centers -- Shanghai and Nanking. However, considering the large number of Christian middle schools in the East China Region, a good case may be made out for the plan of two colleges in East China instead of one. If one should be located in Nanking, as Nanking is the capital of the country, the other may be located in Shanghai. That would be abandoning the two sites in Soochow and Hangchow, which in the future may be used for two strong Christian middle schools.

The crux of the situation, however, is the fact that all these four colleges in the Shanghai region are supported by strong denominational churches in the United States, and as far as I know, none of them are eager to cooperate with the others in Christian higher education. If, however, there should be a central fund from which Christian colleges might draw their support, in addition to whatever resources they have from their own constituencies, these four denominational colleges may not want to struggle on on their own hook after all. It is impossible to force anybody to cooperate if cooperation is not desired.

I do not think there is any question about the future existence of Hua Chung, which is the amalgamation of five Christian colleges formerly in the two provinces of Hupeh and Hunan. As a matter

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January 20, 1944

of fact, we are the heir of six Christian colleges. The Lutheran College in Iyang was suspended in 1926, and when Hua Chung was reorganized in 1929 the Lutheran Mission definitely closed the college and left Hua Chung its good will. Hua Chung is situated in the very important center of the Wuhan cities, which is going to be more-and-more important in the future with the railways concurring there and with the river leading up to Szechwan and down to Shanghai. It will probably be one of the two or three most important centers in the whole country, if not the most important. At the present time there seems to be a great deal of talk about moving the capital of the country after the war back to Peiping. If that should materialize, Nanking would become less important as a center, but Wuhan would develop as a center of transportation and as a big commercial city.

Of course, many people have been criticizing our small size, but that is partly due to our considered policy of keeping our enrollment small in order to build a stronger foundation before we expand further; but it is partly due also to the fact that we had only eight years after the reorganization in 1929. If it had not been for the war, we would have had a different story to tell by this time. We are proud, however, that we have a good Christian tradition, and we have already made a name for ourselves in Central China, and after the war I expect we shall have some support from the province of Yunnan, which province we may continue to serve. All the churches in the Central China region are back of us, and before the war we had succeeded in building up a good esprit de corps among the Christian middle schools to which we still intend to render service when all the schools, as well as the college, move back to their original sites.

With regard to the question of the relation of Christian middle schools to the Christian colleges, we have given the problem a good deal of thought. Our intention is to continue to have the ten Christian middle schools in the Central China region link up with us, as well as the twelve Christian senior middle schools in the same region. With all these schools we have been working on the best of terms, and they seemed to appreciate whatever service we were able to render them.

It was suggested at a meeting of the Council of Higher Education in Chengtu in May of last year that there should be close cooperation between the Christian colleges and the Christian middle schools, but no Christian college should have any Christian middle school definitely linked up with it. I do not quite understand this proposal. Of course, no Christian college would monopolize the graduates of any of the Christian middle schools. These graduates are always free to go to college wherever they wish, but in order to have the continuity of Christian education, the Christian college in each region ought to take the Christian middle schools more-or-less under its wing and help to keep them to standard, both academically and spiritually. This would require constant contact and some kind of personal relationship between the college administrators and the school staff. This kind of relationship ought to be kept for the benefit of both the college and the middle schools. If there should be any general fund for the development and maintenance of Christian middle schools, it ought to be distributed according to the total number of middle schools and the total number of students in the Christian middle schools in the different centers, and in the administration of the fund the Christian college in each center ought to have at least some voice. To have such a fund administered entirely by a national body may not be wise. Details have to be worked out so that some of the centers which are not well developed in Christian secondary education may not always be permanently handicapped because of their temporary backwardness.

In August I was asked to write an article for publication in Szechwan on the future of Christian education in China. The article was sent to an English friend in West China Theological College, Mr. A. E. Lutley, and it has since been in print. I am enclosing you a copy because in that article I have expressed some of my personal opinions on Christian education in this country. It is with those ideas in the back of my mind that I have been thinking about the future development of Hua Chung College. I would like very much to have your reaction to my proposed policy. You may show the article to some of the other friends interested in the question, and I would like to have their criticisms too.

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Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer, -4

January 20, 1944

Heichow remains quiet. The war situation is just the same as before. There is no reason whatever to fear any adverse development. Prices seem to be stabilized at the new high level. The farmers are optimistic about good crops of beans and wheat. We have had the heaviest snowfall on the mountains for the last ten years, so the local people say. The whole range of mountains is covered with snow, and the winter is cold, but the lowest temperature we have had indoors is about 45 degrees F. Everybody is well.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Miller

Enc.
FCMW/MRC

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow

via Tali, Yunnan, China

SPECIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
to the Founders

January 29, 1944

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

Received March 3rd with a
letter to Dr. Addison of
same date.

Dear Mr. Lyford,

I am writing you this confidential letter to raise with the Founders a very special problem.

You referred in your letter of November 17, 1943, to the problem of Dr. John Lo's wife and baby having to go back to the States this coming summer for special treatment on the baby's hip bone which was born defective. Dr. Logan H. Roots has been taking care of the baby ever since her birth. As a matter of fact he helped her into the world after saving miraculously the mother's life five months before the confinement. The treatment cannot be done anywhere in China and so the baby has to be taken back to America to save her from being permanently deformed.

The plan is for Mrs. Lo to go to America this summer with the baby when the Roots go on furlough. The separation will be hard for John and his wife, and the travelling expenses and the expenses for operation and medication and hospitalisation of the baby and the living of mother and child in America for at least six to eight months will be heavy. The Los with their salaries and subsidies in the College during these war years simply cannot bear them. Mrs. Lo's family in America do not seem to be able to help much.

John came to see me this morning and asked whether he could leave the College after the summer to accept a Government job which would bring him a larger income, partly paid in the national currency and partly in the American currency. This is a great attraction to him. But he is so important a man in

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the College now that he cannot be spared at all.

Will the Board advance him Three Thousand Dollars American Currency (US\$3,000.00) from the College funds when Mrs. Le arrives in America and let this amount be settled with him after the war? Should there be no satisfactory method to settle this amount I am willing to raise it myself privately for him. I am asking for this without even bringing the matter up with the Executive Committee pro tem but writing to you directly, for I see no other way to solve John's problem since he must stay, for people are now very sensitive and critical and even if the Committee members should get to know about it there would certainly be misunderstanding. Will you please cable me just "Le yes" or "Le No", and I hope earnestly that it will be a YES, for John is indispensable.

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei

President

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Hua Chung College
Hsichow, Via Tali
Yunnan, China
February 1, 1944

Miss Rachel A. Dowd
905-A Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Dear Miss Dowd:

I am writing to thank you and the Trustees of the Yale-in-China Association through you for the very thoughtful and kind cablegram the Trustees sent to the college at Christmas. I ought to have written you much earlier than this, but Christmas and the New Year, followed by term examinations and the old China New Year have made me busy at times and lazy afterwards.

The cable was copied and posted on the Bulletin Board for the information of all in the college. We certainly appreciated your greetings very much in times like these.

I trust that you are getting copies of my fortnightly letters to Mr. Lyford for the Board of Founders and the cooperating missions, reporting on conditions in the college from time to time. I have been writing to Mr. Lyford instead of to New Haven because I knew that Robert A. Smith would be in the fighting forces, and I was not sure to whom I would write in the New Haven office, while I was sure that Mr. Lyford would always be in New York as the treasurer of the Board of Founders. He is near to the Episcopal Church Mission office at 281 Fourth Avenue, and therefore he is able to get help there for copying and duplicating.

The Yale-in-China School of Science is at a very low ebb. Many of our science teachers have deserted us, leaving now Richard Bien, John Coe, and Sidney Hsiao, together with a few younger graduates from the school to carry on. I had to assume the concurrent office of the dean of the School of Science so as to hold things together the best I could. My only qualifications of being the dean of the Yale-in-China School of Science are that years ago I used to teach Mathematics, and I am still teaching scientific method in my Logic course for freshmen. Since no one would take the job, I have had to do it. The president of Hua Chung always has to do the dirty work when no one else will have their fingers soiled by it. But we are holding on, hoping that a better day may soon come, and the science work will be built up again. I do not know whether the finances of the Yale-in-China Association will warrant any increase when the war comes to an end, so that we may pick up the loose ends, and have another lease of life for the school.

From my meetings with the Yale-in-China Trustees in New Haven during my two stays in America within the last ten years and my intimate contact with many of the Yale graduates, I feel confident that the Association will not lose its interest in our science work, certainly not in the welfare and future of the college.

I have written to Mr. Lyford and Mr. Smith also, I believe, that it would make very little difference whether the Yale-in-China Association gives its support especially for the work in the Yale-in-China School of Science or to the college as a whole. Whatever support the college may receive from the Association will go to the science work anyway. We do want the Yale supporters to realize that they have a special piece of work in the college for their support. The time may have come, however, when the Association should broaden its interest to feel that they are solidly behind the whole college instead of just one part of it. How I look forward to the time when I may meet with the Trustees again and talk to many of the Yale people interested in China, face-to-face about our future plans and our aspirations.

I am enclosing a letter, which I hope you will forward to New York with an envelope from your office so as to save us postage. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Francis C. M. Wei

FCM/MRC

This was a personal letter for a Mr. Wang c/o K.C. Liu

HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Ksiehow

Via Tali, Yunnan, China

February 15, 1944

N.Y. 80

(Received April 6)

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

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I did not realize until I turned up my records that I had not written you since January 20, except for a special letter. The last regular letter I mailed to you was N.Y. 79, dated January 20, 1944.

We have finished the winter vacation and are registering the students now for the new term. I am not able to report on the enrollment yet until I write again.

The vacation has proved to be entirely too short for most of us, although it was longer than the winter vacation we used to have in Wuchang before the war. During the vacation we had two long sessions of the joint meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and of the college Senate, mainly to consider the plan for the development of the college after the war, to which I have already made many references in my previous letters.

Now the plan is ready, and I am enclosing it to be submitted to the Board of Founders, known as Trustees of Hua Chung College, acting at present concurrently as the Board of Directors, and through them to the cooperating missions to whom I hope you will send copies. (See Exhibit B)

We started to consider the plan more than a year ago, and off and on we have discussed it. Various members of the Executive Committee made suggestions for

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changes in the first draft, which I submitted months ago. During this very winter vacation I had the whole thing re-written, taking into consideration all the points made by the members of the Executive Committee Pre-ten and the Senate in the joint meetings, considered every point carefully with copies of the plan in their hands between the meetings. Many paragraphs have been rewritten and the joint meetings authorized the President and the Secretary of the Executive Committee Pre-ten and the Secretary of the Senate of the College to send the plan on behalf of the two bodies for submission to the Board of Founders, acting concurrently as the Board of Directors and through them to the cooperating missions.

You will see that what we are submitting is a very modest plan, although it calls for additional support from the Board of Founders and the cooperating missions. It is a long-term plan, looking forward to ten years after the war for the complete development of the college according to this proposed plan. The thinking behind the plan includes all our experience since the inception of the college in 1924. What we are trying to present to the Founders and the Directors is a general picture, setting forth what our aspirations are and what ways and means we can think of to realize them. It is almost impossible and unworthy of the name of the Christian churches in China and abroad to have a college with too limited a scope and too small a student body. We must envisage a China after the war with a government putting its resources on the improvement of education. It is our conviction, however, that with this new emphasis on education in the country, the Christian forces must do their share, so that China may get on the right track in her new development. In this effort the Central China region must be properly taken care of with a stronger Christian college operating in it not only to supply churches and the Christian movement as a whole with the properly qualified leaders, but also to try to make a real impact upon the nation in its New Day.

I am sure the Board of Founders and the missions will not spend too much time on the details of the plan, which can only be worked out according to the circumstances after the war. What we would like them to do is to see the picture as a whole and

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approximately what amount of support we must have from abroad in order to carry on our work with confidence.

We have not counted too much on resources in China, because we have no idea what kind of resources there will be. It would be much better for us to plan more modestly than to raise undue expectations.

In carrying out the plan money alone is not the only essential. We must have the men. In January I took the liberty of sending you a copy of my article written for publication in Szechwan on "The Future of Christian Education in China," in which I tried to express some of my ideas from my long experience in Christian education. ^(See Exhibit A) It would be entirely out of place for me to put in many of those ideas in this plan, but the plan ought to be judged in the light of that article, which is for general consumption.

The joint meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Senate of the College has asked me to write to you and ask you to submit the plan as soon as possible. If it should be approved at least in principle, will you please send me a cable to that effect. There are certain matters in the plan which we would like to announce to the faculty before we make the reappointments in May, such as fellowships for the younger members of the faculty and the reintroducing of sabbatical leaves for the professors and assistant professors after the war. If you could send me a cable that the official plan has been approved, the Executive Committee Pro-tem may instruct me to announce the whole thing to our faculty and students at least. That certainly would help the morale of the College. As to the details, they may be thrashed out between the Board and the college administration. Let me repeat again, it is not the details that we are concerned with at present, for after all they can only be worked out after the war.

Enclosed I am sending you also the Minutes of the joint meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Senate of the college, which are self-explanatory.

I am sending a copy of the plan to Bishop Gilman representing the American Church Mission in China, to Dr. Dwight Rugh for the Yale-in-China Association and the Reformed Church Mission in Yunling, Hunan, and to Mr. Heady representing the Methodist Church Mission. Mr. Anderson is the secretary of the local committee of the London Missionary Society, so it is not necessary for me to send him a copy, as he is a member of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and one of the officers in the College to sign the document. I am sure you are getting the plan duplicated and sending copies at your earliest convenience to the cooperating missions, including those in Great Britain.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C.M. Wei

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× Hua Chung College

Plan for Development After the War

submitted by

President Francis C. M. Wei

Introduction by President Wei

Extracts from a letter from Dr. Wei
dated February 15, 1944

During the winter vacation we had two long sessions of the joint meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and of the college Senate, mainly to consider the plan for the development of the college after the war, to which I have already made many references in my previous letters.

Now the plan is ready, and I am enclosing it to be submitted to the Board of Founders, known as Trustees of Hua Chung College, acting at present concurrently as the Board of Directors, and through them to the cooperating missions to whom I hope you will send copies. (See Exhibit B)

We started to consider the plan more than a year ago, and off and on we have discussed it. Various members of the Executive Committee made suggestions for changes in the first draft, which I submitted months ago. During this very winter vacation I had the whole thing re-written, taking into consideration all the points made by the members of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Senate in joint meetings, considered every point carefully with copies of the plan in their hands between the meetings. Many paragraphs have been rewritten and the joint meetings authorized the President and the Secretary of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Secretary of the Senate of the College to send the plan on behalf of the two bodies for submission to the Board of Founders, and through them to the cooperating missions.

You will see that what we are submitting is a very modest plan, although it calls for additional support from the Board of Founders and the cooperating missions. It is a long-term plan, looking forward to ten years after the war for the complete development of the college according to this proposed plan. The thinking behind the plan includes all our experiences since the inception of the college in 1924. What we are trying to present to the Founders and the Directors is a general picture, setting forth what our aspirations are and what ways and means we can think of to realize them. It is almost impossible and unworthy of the name of the Christian churches in China and abroad to have a college with too limited a scope and too small a student body. We must envisage a China after the war with a

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I am sure the Board of Founders and the missions will not spend too much time on the details of the plan, which can only be worked out according to the circumstances after the war. What we would like them to do is to see the picture as a whole and approximately what amount of support we must have from abroad in order to carry on our work with confidence.

We have not counted too much on resources in China, because we have no idea what kind of resources there will be. It would be much better for us to plan more modestly than to raise undue expectations.

In carrying out the plan money alone is not the only essential. We must have the men. In January I took the liberty of sending you a copy of my article written for publication in Szechwan on "The Future of Christian Education in China," in which I tried to express some of my ideas from my long experience in Christian education. (See Exhibit A) It would be entirely out of place for me to put in many of those ideas in this plan, but the plan ought to be judged in the light of that article, which is for general consumption.

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/signed/ FRANCIS C. M. WEI

DEVELOPMENT OF HUACHUNG COLLEGE AFTER THE WAR

PREAMBLE

Exhibit B

While it is uncertain when the war is to come to a close, victory seems to be within sight and it may not be premature for those concerned with the future of the college to start planning now for its development after moving back to Wuchang. For the duration of the war many of the Faculty members have accepted hardships and stood loyally by the College with their eyes fixed upon the future as their only consolation. This alone is the reward they have expected and they must not be disappointed. They realize that a strong Christian College in Central China should be a part of the strategy of the Christian Movement in China. We owe it to our constituencies in China and abroad to plan for the future development of the College. We feel our responsibility in this work to those who have labored in the past in building up so far Huachung College and the former Christian colleges in the Central China region which have been amalgamated into it; we owe to the Missions and Churches which have supported Christian education in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Western Anhwei, and Southern Honan with a population of nearly one hundred million and have been looking to us for Christian intellectual leadership; and we owe it to the whole country which we shall seek to serve in Christian Higher Education and in Christian thinking and planning in the development of the nation. We cannot shirk this responsibility.

F For more than a year the Executive Committee pro tem of the Board of Directors of the College has been considering such plans both in meetings of the Committee and in their private individual thinking. The plans are now being submitted to the Committee and the Senate of the College meeting together. These two bodies, one representing the Board of Directors and, through it, the Cooperating Missions, and the other the highest authorities of the College for internal administration, are, after careful deliberation, jointly presenting the plan to the Board of Founders, known as Trustees, of the College and, through it, to the Cooperating Missions, for their approval. The membership of this joint group consists of Faculty members who have, every one of them spent more than ten years, some twenty, and some over thirty years, in the service of the College and they feel solemnly the responsibility laid upon them in the drawing up, and in the submitting of, this plan.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

Before 1924 there were in the Central China region five Christian colleges. These were Boone University under the American Church Mission (Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A.) in Wuchang; the Lutheran College in Yiyang; Huping College, under the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the U.S.A., in Yokchow; Wesley College, under the Hupeh Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission, in Wuchang; and the College of Yale-in-China, under the Yale-in-China Association, in Changsha. At that time the London Missionary Society was also contemplating the developing of Griffith John College (Middle school for sometime with a normal department) into a college.

Shortly after the Revolution in 1911, a movement was on foot to establish in the Wuhan centre a private Christian university. It was initiated by a group of university men in Great Britain with Lord William Cecil as the prime mover. This was to bring into cooperation with it all the Christian forces interested in higher education in the

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Central China region, and the Wuhan cities were selected for its site not only because of its strategic position as one of the most important political, educational, industrial and commercial centres in the country, but also because it was foreseen even then that with the trunk lines of the railways meeting there from Peiping (then Peking) through Changsha to Canton and from Szechuen through Nanking to Shanghai and with two of the most important navigable rivers connecting with Hankow the most prosperous ports in the country, this metropolis was destined to be the Chicago of China. Hankow is one of the ports first opened to international trade. Its long river front and its broad hinterland allow unlimited development. Across the Han river is the city of Hanyang where Viceroy Chan Tze-tung in the last years of the 19th century chose to build the Government Iron Works and Arsenal. Opposite to Hankow and Hanyang across the Yangtze River is Wuchang, the capital city of the province of Hupeh where Chang Tze-tung in the first decade of the present century built the first system of modern schools and trained the first modern armies. It was in Wuchang that the first shot of the Revolution of 1911 was fired. It was in the capture of Wuchang in 1926 that General Chiang Kai-shek saw the beginning of his final victory in the Northern Expedition against the Tchuens before the establishment of the present National Government. Wuchang holds a key position in politics as well as in education and culture and its importance will be more marked in the future. Wuchang was therefore the chosen site of the British University Movement in China.

This movement was, however, frustrated on account of the last European War, although it had reached the stage of electing Professor Soothill of Oxford as the first President and sending out to China three lecturers two of whom stayed for some years to teach in Boone University and Griffith John College on the American Church Mission and London Mission support respectively.

After the war in 1921 the Mission Boards in America and Great Britain sent out to China a commission to study Christian education in the country. It was under the chairmanship of Professor Burton of Chicago University and its report published in 1922 under the title of "Christian Education in China" made the recommendation among others that Christian higher education in the five regions of North, West, East, South, and Central China ought to be strengthened by consolidation and by the amalgamation of the existing colleges in the respective regions. This carried the conviction of all interested in Christian Higher Education in China, but its only substantial result was the establishment of Central China University in Wuchang in 1924, Central China being the English translation of Huachung.

In 1924 Huachung had only three cooperating units. The American Church Mission placed at the disposal of the new Christian college the whole establishment of Boone University. The Wesleyan Mission closed Wesley College and sent to the union, or federated, institution a lecturer and a small contingent of students and appropriated a sum of money for the erection of a faculty residence on the Boone campus and for the allocation to it by the American Church Mission of a building for a non-episcopal hostel. The London Mission made no contribution in personnel or in money but pledged its support. Thus Huachung was formally organized.

The Northern Expedition was started from the South in the summer of 1926. It swept through the province of Hunan in early autumn and reached Wuchang in September. By Christmas the radical element gained

control of the army and the revolutionary government. All the Christian schools and colleges in Hunan and most of them in Hupeh were closed. In March after the "Nanking incident" the missionary members of the Huachung staff were evacuated, but the College was carried on by a handful of Chinese faculty members. It was not until May of 1927 that Huachung as the solitary Christian educational institution in the whole region of Central China was finally suspended when Christian principles of education were at stake and it remained closed until the autumn of 1929.

In September 1929 the College was re-opened. Besides Boone University, Griffith John College, and Wesley College, it had now two more cooperating units in Huping College and the College of Yale-in-China. The Lutheran College decided not to participate as an active unit, but chose to remain permanently closed, sending all its former students to Huachung. On this new basis Huachung has been operating ever since. Practically all the important missions in the Central China region have been looking to Huachung as their centre of higher education. Efforts had been made to secure the participation of both the Lutheran and the Presbyterian Missions, both very active in the province of Hunan, but owing to the financial policy of those missions such participation has not materialized. Both missions, however, have officially acted to give Huachung their good-will and moral support. We covet the active cooperation of the Presbyterian Mission for its educational zeal as shown by its strong secondary schools in Hunan and elsewhere and we desire the participation in our work of the Lutheran Mission because of the possible contribution to Christian Higher Education in China of the continental tradition from Europe. We were partially compensated, however, during the few years before the war in Wuchang by the semi-official cooperation of the Swedish Mission in the College when one of its most scholarly missionaries taught the courses in French and German. We had hoped that this connection might develop further, and this it certainly would have done if not for the war.

Even after 1929 Huachung had a loose organization. To bring five missions together in a Christian higher Educational institution was no simple task. Representatives of three, nay, more than three nationalities and of several church groups had to learn to work together and to appreciate each other's good points and weaknesses. Only American optimism, British fairplay and Chinese good humor plus Christian charity could make the enterprise a success. We were sure of these and were moreover sure of the worthwhileness of the undertaking. If Christians from the different countries could not work together, who else could? In this spirit we went through successfully the first experimental period of five years.

After 1934 everybody realized that Huachung was a going-concern. The faculty was being strengthened, the student body steadily increased, plans for a new campus adjacent to the old were made and Huachung after its registration with the Ministry of Education of the National Government in 1931 as a university had its future assured. Then the War came. After a year remaining in Wuchang the College moved hurriedly to Kweilin with a full staff, but only ten percent of its books and one third of its scientific equipment. In the summer of 1938 its life as a refugee institution began. The severe bombing of Kweilin in the winter sent the College still further into the isolated Southwest and there it has been for five years, and will probably remain for the duration of the war. We had chosen a quiet spot with two possible back-doors into the wide world, but these back-doors have been closed and we are left only

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with the monotonous quietness. But it is war and we must accept our lot.

THE AIMS OF THE COLLEGE AND HOW FAR THEY HAVE BEEN ATTAINED

This quiet isolated life has given us opportunity to reflect on our past and evaluate our achievements.

Our task as one of the Christian colleges operating in the Central China region is to supply the churches with an educated leadership; to bring together a number of Christian scholars in the various fields for thinking through the problems confronting the country and the world, and for finding their solutions from the Christian standpoint; to train men and women for the great task of interpreting the Christian religion to the Chinese and bringing to the altar of God the genius and culture of the Chinese nation; to bring about a better understanding of the West by the East and of the East by the West, and to hasten the day when the whole of mankind regardless of racial or national differences will live together as God's great family on earth. The Education we give to our students must be scientifically sound but Christian in its emphasis, rooted in the cultural past of the people but abreast with the modern achievements and discoveries of the world, of real service to the country but international in its outlook. We do not deprecate practical results in helping to meet through our graduates the immediate needs of society, but our more important aim is to make a forceful and lasting impact upon the life and thought of the nation as a whole, to make our Christian contribution to the reconstruction of China, this oldest country seeking to become young again. Should we lose sight of these objectives, we would soon be content with a college of inferior standards and of questionable value. But the achievement of our aim will require the rethinking of our policy and the re-formulation of our plans. Our first experiment from 1924 to 1927 has taught us many lessons, our experience after the re-organization of the College and before the War has confirmed them, and our reflection during our sojourn in the Southwest has shown us their real value. These lessons are: (1) that to accomplish what is set before us we ought to see clearly what courses of instruction the College must have, what else it should not attempt, and that what it has to offer must be well balanced and well rounded out; (2) that we must have a well selected and well balanced teaching staff consisting of the best scholars, the great majority of whom should be Chinese Christians and missionaries from abroad, who cherish a genuine pride in the work and are willing to devote their lives to it; (3) that we must increase our enrolment and at the same time endeavour to draw into our student body more men and women from Chinese families with a better social and cultural background; (4) that adequate facilities must be given for both faculty and post-graduate research so as to attract the better scholars and keep them for the teaching staff and to train the younger generation for the work; and (5) that there must be a closer relation and a better articulation with the Christian middle schools so that the College may build its training on theirs, in religious and character discipline as well as in intellectual development.

Let us dwell in detail on these points.

FACULTIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION

By faculty we mean what is ordinarily called a school in American universities and what is called a college in the Chinese system of

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education, and by department we mean a group of courses of instruction in a particular field to prepare the students for a government recognized bachelor's degree:

We have at present the following Faculties and Departments:

Arts: Chinese Literature, Foreign Languages and Literature (mainly English), History-Sociology, Economics-Commerce.
 Science: Biology, Chemistry, Physics.
 Education: Education (with emphasis on training of secondary school teachers).

Besides these eight departments under the three faculties, we have courses in Philosophy, Psychology and Religion under Arts, Mathematics under Science, and Music under Education. These courses are for students who have to meet certain requirements, or they may be chosen as content subjects in preparation for teaching, or taken as pure electives.

The present departments must be kept and developed.

In registering with the Ministry of Education in 1931, it was reported that as soon as possible the College would develop its Economics-Commerce Department into a School of Commerce. Such a school will have an important role to play in higher education in a centre like Wuhan, the economic and commercial importance of which is bound to be greater and greater immediately after the return of peace. We shall seek to train not only practical business men, bankers, accountants, statisticians and personnel directors in factories. These are important and by all means we ought to get them prepared for the new China in her future development. But this must be in its proper proportion. The more solemn task for the School of Commerce will be to send into the various economic activities of the nation an increasingly large number of men imbued with Christian ideals so that such ideals may be upheld in the national and international economic policy. The expectation of more support for the College in the future from alumni engaged in business is only a secondary consideration.

The Government has already required that History and Sociology be treated as two separate sections under History-Sociology. Sociology, for some years at least, ought to be dropped and History be further developed by adding to the Department courses in Political Science. When resources permit and the men with proper qualifications available, a research chair or chairs in Chinese Sociology ought to be established to supply the necessary material for the teaching of Sociology in China.

Philosophy ought to be strengthened and out of it a department, experimental in character, be developed similar to the Modern Greats in Oxford by combining courses in History, Political Science, Economics and Philosophy with emphasis on the Chinese cultural heritage and a world outlook. The need of men and women trained in this way will be more and more felt in the Government and in Chinese society. Government permission can be secured for such an experiment.

Mathematics under the Faculty of Science ought to be developed into a Department to prepare students for the Science degree. This is not only because of the importance of the subject in the country and its present under-development in most of the Christian colleges but

because also there would be a great demand for teachers of mathematics in colleges and in special types of middle schools preparing for technical studies which require a good mathematical grounding.

In the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics the present policy of emphasising the pursuit of the basic principles will be continued. When this is properly done and adequately developed, one of the natural results will be the application to many practical problems arising from the development and needs of the country. We envisage in this respect our cooperation and connection with government and private industrial establishments and with the Christian Missions in their medical and public health work.

Music is to be developed into a full-fledged Department as soon as possible, and later even into a Conservatory. It is the Fine Art which has been least developed in China in spite of the proud tradition of Music which lives now only in memory. The Evangelical and Reformed Church in the U.S.A. has undertaken to find the necessary support for this work and a separate plan for it has already been submitted with all the details regarding courses of instruction, personnel, equipment and budget, calling for the operating expenses of U.S. \$7,000 for the first year which will increase to U.S. \$10,500 for the third year and thereafter.

In the School of Education there should be two departments: a teacher-training department and an education department. The former will have for its task the training of teachers for middle schools, especially for our affiliated Christian middle schools in the Central China region, of which there were twenty-one before the War. The latter should be dedicated to the work of training administrators and research workers in the field of secondary education and Christian education in China. We shall have to train teachers for all the main subjects in the secondary schools such as Chinese, English, Mathematics, Sciences, History and Geography, and Music. Very soon we ought to train teachers also for Home Economics and Fine Arts which are being neglected in the national system of Education. All these will need specialists as lecturers in special methods, although for the content courses we may have the advantage of courses in the School of Arts and the School of Science. Research in education, particularly in Christian education in China, is a comparatively new field in the country, and we ought to seek to make our contribution. By such research we wish to assist the Christian middle schools in their improvement and future development and to bring about a closer integration and coordination of all the Christian educational institutions in the Central China region. China has to cease copying the West in education and build up a system of middle schools against her own cultural background and to meet her own needs. Particularly Christian education in China must be rooted in the Chinese soil, and yet there has been no well-thought-out and consistent policy to implement this. To contribute to the formulation of such a policy should certainly be one of the duties of the Huachung School of Education which is now the only School of Education among the Christian Colleges in China. Of course, the present tempo of the Government may not permit the School to continue after the War, but should not the Christian forces in the whole country labor to save its future? One way to save it is by strengthening its teaching staff so that the value of its contribution cannot be ignored by the authorities. Whatever the future policy of the Government may be, the staff assembled for the School of Education will serve as a nucleus for the Institute for Research in Christian Education recommended by the Burton

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Commission in 1922.

For experiments in secondary education in all its aspects, the School feels the necessity of a complete middle school of six years, possibly with two departments, one for boys and the other for girls, both partially boarding, entirely under its management. This attached school should serve also as a model Christian middle school as well as an experimental and practising school. With the masters of methods and practising students from the School of Education this attached middle school may operate with a comparatively reasonable budget of its own. If the Government should permit the charging of fees as before the War, U.S. \$5,000 may suffice. This should be outside of the College budget.

The Department of Theological Training and Research must be established and developed with vigor and earnestness, if Huachung is to make its best contribution to the churches in China. A well educated ministry, properly trained directors of religious education and other qualified church workers are the greatest and most urgent needs. The College ought to help to train them, and to give them their training in theological and technical studies against the Chinese social and cultural background. Such a department in the College will be helpful also in setting a more distinctively Christian tone to the faculty and in holding before the students the ministry and direct religious work as professions for them to aim at.

The Department will admit two grades of students to be called the "B" grade and the "A" grade. The "B" grade will admit students who will take a combined Arts and Theological course of five years with a year of "internship" during the sixth year. This training is intended for ministers, student pastors, religious directors, translators and writers. The "A" grade will admit to a three-year course students who have had for their preparation a college Arts course mainly pre-theological in character and have obtained their B.A. degree. They are to be trained as teachers of theological subjects, research scholars and writers in the religious and theological fields, and ministers of the more important churches in the great centres.

Five full-time lecturers are necessary to launch this Department. Later when, besides teaching, the work of translation and editing has developed, when refresher courses for ministers in service have become a regular feature, and when there is a greater demand from church workers and ministers for directed systematic reading by correspondence in the theological and relative fields, there must be two full-time lecturers for each of the five theological disciplines, which are Old Testament, New Testament, Church History, Systematic and Moral Theology, and Practical Theology and Religious Education. The non-theological lectures required by this Department may be taken in the School of Arts and the School of Education. Some of the practical theological work such as Church Polity, Parish Administration and Homilectics, will be taught by experienced ministers of the church outside the College, from which the theological students have come. Well-organized and well-staffed churches, schools with good religious programmes, Christian literature societies, and centres of other types of Christian work will be asked to take the students during their interne year.

FACULTY NEEDED

If this policy outlined above should be approved and the plan for development of the College adopted, the following teaching staff will

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be needed.

	Arts	Sci	Ed	Com	Theo	Music	Total
First four years	19	14	5	4	5	6	53
Fifth to ninth years	20	17	7	5	7	7	63
Tenth year and thereafter	22	18	8	7	10	7	72

These figures are tentatively arrived at by allowing during the first period six recognized teachers each for the two Departments of Chinese Literature and Foreign Literature, four each for the four departments of History-Political Science, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics, three for Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion, two for Mathematics, and the other departments according to the table above. In course of time the number is to be increased as indicated to meet the increased number of students and to strengthen certain departments according to development. While the need of the total number is pretty certain, there may be the necessity of readjusting the distribution over the various departments according to their development. By a recognized teacher is meant a faculty member of at least the lecturer's rank. According to government regulations fresh graduates from a university without adequate teaching experience may serve only as assistants and may not teach independent courses.

Then, we must have at least one physical director at the beginning. With a larger enrolment there ought to be two. There has to be an administrative staff. Some of the responsible offices requiring no great amount of time and energy but only planning and supervision may be held concurrently by members of the teaching staff as it is being done at present. But others consuming more time and energy and various types of clerical work require full-time appointees, such as librarians, business manager, registrar, and warden of the women's hostel. It is estimated that an administrative staff of ten full-time officers will be needed during the first period of four years, fourteen during the second period and sixteen thereafter. Hence we have the following for the whole college:

	Teaching	Administration	Total
First four years	53	10	63
Fifth - ninth years	63	14	77
After the ninth year	72	16	88

From 25% to one third of the whole administrative and teaching staff ought to be missionaries and 80% Christians including the missionaries.

As this teaching staff includes only those who can be responsible for independent courses, assistants will have to be added when the enrolment gets beyond a certain point according to the nature and needs of the departments. Their salaries will have to be found from the increased student fees.

Such a staff has been planned for a student body of 300 in the

first four years, 500 for the second five years, and 800 thereafter.

ENROLMENT

But why should we plan for a larger enrolment? It will be recalled that shortly after the reorganization of the college in 1929 the Directors adopted the policy of fixing the maximum enrolment of the college at 240 students and of limiting the scope of its offering to three schools, viz., Arts, Science, and Education, with eight or nine major departments altogether, each offering sufficient courses to qualify the students for the bachelor's degree at the end of four years, according to the regulations of the Ministry of Education of the National Government.

This was a wise policy. The resources of the college were known to be limited. It was felt that whatever we attempted to do ought to be maintained at the highest possible educational standards, emphasizing adequate contact between teachers and students for religious work and character formation, as well as for intellectual development.

The maximum enrolment was later increased by action of the Directors to 300, but this has never been reached. Our highest enrolment was 244, plus 98 refugee students from other colleges in the first year of the war while the college was still in Wuchang. The move to Kweilin and later to the present site in Hsichow has meant practically the entire cutting off of the main supply of students from the affiliated Christian middle schools, and the low standards of the students coming from schools of inferior teaching, seriously affected by the war, have kept the college enrolment low, in spite of all our efforts to raise it.

But experience during the last thirteen years, particularly during the last five years and a half during our sojourn in the southwest, has led us to believe it advisable to aim at a higher maximum after the war.

In the first place, the elimination of students from the first two years has been unexpectedly high. That is partly due to our comparatively strict standards which many of the students are not able to maintain, but chiefly due to the fact that many students, especially in the Central China region before the war, were unable financially to finish the four years of college and yet were eager to have some college education and some experience of college life. For the last thirteen years the two upper classes, i.e., the juniors and seniors, constituted only about 25% of the total enrolment, sometimes even less, whereas we ought to have some 35%. We acknowledge the value of the service rendered by the college in having under its influence students even for a year or two, but from the point of view of Chinese society our contribution as well as our reputation as a college depends largely upon the number of graduates we are able to turn out from year to year.

Secondly, when the upper classes are small and when these are again divided into the various departments, the number of students in each group is naturally even smaller. It is not economical to have small groups. Besides, it does not furnish sufficient stimulus to the teachers or sufficient competition to the students.

In the third place, when our number is small, the chance of having

among them outstanding students is small too. It is debatable whether our contribution would be greater by having a smaller class all attaining to a set standard, but not many above it, or by having a larger class with many of rather commonplace achievements, but with a few of outstanding abilities. There is, of course, no necessary dichotomy between the two. With effort we may be able to maintain a high level for many and yet at the same time turn out more graduates of high achievements. This is certainly to be preferred if at all possible, and we believe it is possible.

In the fourth place, a small enrolment means also a less diversified program for reasons of economic efficiency. It is more difficult to attract good students when the college offering is too limited. It is even more difficult to attract good scholars for the faculty. There is more stimulus for study and thinking when one is in contact with men in allied fields, as well as in one's own field.

Finally, the teaching staff is apt to be on a precarious basis in any department when the limited enrolment necessitates a small number of professors in the department. It is more difficult to get good professors in China than in Great Britain or in America. When there are only three teaching in a department, and probably only one or two who are good teachers and good scholars at the same time, the losing of one may mean a serious handicap to the department for a long time. Good standards cannot be maintained under such circumstances, and academic traditions are slow to build.

For these reasons it is recommended that the enrolment of the college be increased to 500 at first, and then to 800, and the number of faculties and departments be increased as well.

It is not the sense of this proposal to increase the college enrolment to 500 as soon as the College moves back to Wuchang after the war. But plans ought to be made at once for this number and a reasonable schedule adopted to reach the first maximum inside of a period of, say, four years according to the circumstances at the time, taking care at the same time not to impair the established traditions or the reasonably high standards of the college while the number of students is being increased from year to year.

HOSTELS AND TUTORIAL SYSTEM

To take care of such a number of students, indeed to take care of any number above 150, and to give them a good college education, we must house them in separate hostels under well chosen hostel heads.

From the inception of Huachung the hostel system has been intended to be one of the distinctive features. This, however, has not been fully developed, for even before the war in Wuchang it was difficult to find among the faculty sufficient men acquainted with the operation of a hostel. During our sojourn in the southwest the difficulty has been increased. But for work among students, particularly for religious work and for the inculcation of social culture, the hostels must be properly established.

The women students will naturally be in their own hostels grouped together under one management with a Dean of Women and on a separate campus. For this we have a good site in Wuchang. The men will live

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in hostels each with the capacity of fifty students and not more. At each end of the hostel building, oblong in shape, will be a faculty residence, semi-detached with its own doors and garden. It would be ideal to have a Chinese faculty family in one end and a missionary family in the other, charged with the responsibility of the religious and social education of the students in that particular hostel. These two faculty members will be Master and Associate Master of the hostel. Thus, each group of students in a hostel will have their own separate life, but through certain college regulations undue separation will be prevented and life on the whole college campus and joint activities of the students will still preserve the esprit de corps of the College.

From the beginning, too, we have been wanting to install the tutorial system. In many ways it is the best method of university education. It is a method indigenous to the Chinese and is especially suitable to a small institution. But it is costly, as every good thing is. Tutorial work requires also tutors who understand how it is done. Perhaps, our purpose will be answered, if in the two lower classes students have only advisers, and only in the upper two years they are assigned to tutors who have charge of them in their major field of study.

SABBATICAL LEAVE AND FELLOWSHIPS FOR STUDY ABROAD

Before the war sabbatical leaves were granted to professors and assistant professors after six years of service, if the college intended to keep such professors for long terms of service. Such an arrangement was deemed necessary for our men to keep in touch with the advancement of modern learning in the world, and to maintain the international connection with scholars in similar fields abroad. But since the war this privilege has been suspended. It ought to be reintroduced when peace returns. It is one of the ways to keep the best scholars for the faculty by keeping them intellectually alive and alert. When the faculty is in full swing, out of, say, sixty members of the teaching staff probably fifteen will be missionaries for whom furloughs are provided by the missions. Of the remaining forty-five, there will be probably twenty-five professors and assistant professors eligible for sabbatical leaves. Not more than three will be entitled to the sabbatical leaves in any one year. For this the college ought to budget U.S. \$3,600 annually.

Nothing is more important than the training of the younger men on the faculty for advanced teaching and for more responsible positions. Only people imbued with the Huachung spirit and tradition will have the loyalty to stand by for better or for worse. The younger men must be given advanced training abroad, to have the advantages of a larger university for study and for research, to come into contact with the Older Churches and their leaders, to understand how missions are supported and carried on, and to see Western civilization at first-hand with all its merits and weaknesses. Two fellowships of an annual stipend of U.S. \$1,200 each should be provided. We are confident that after the first year abroad our younger men will be able to win fellowships in Western universities to continue their post-graduate studies. The method of selecting candidates for these fellowships is a detail to be worked out by the Directors of the College.

The two items just mentioned will mean an annual expenditure of U.S. \$6,000.

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RELATIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Reference has already been made to the necessity of a closer relation and a better articulation with the Christian middle schools, at least with those in the Central China region operating under the missions cooperating in the college. It is the duty of the college to help them to become the best private schools in their Christian character, in administration and in teaching by supplying them with better trained teachers, by assisting them in technical matters, and by emphasizing with the supporting missions the formulation of a sounder and more consistent policy. Efforts ought to be made to attract more of their graduates to come to Huachung for their college education. This may be done by a wiser administration of scholarships at the disposal of the missions or of the college and by a better distribution of funds secured for the purpose of improving Christian secondary education. New funds will be needed for such purposes as subsidizing the salaries of full-time religious directors in the middle schools, and bringing of scientific equipment and libraries up to the minimum standard for teaching efficiency and the provision of leaves for middle school teachers to secure further training either in the Christian colleges or abroad. Such strengthening of the Christian middle schools is essential to provide a sound foundation for work of real university standards in the Christian colleges.

ESTIMATES OF THE ANNUAL CURRENT BUDGET

To formulate a budget for the college after the war is practically impossible. What will be the currency in this country or in any other country? What will be the standards of living for the salaried professional men? What will be the general level of prices? These questions we cannot answer. But we must have something to go by as we look into the future. As a basis let us assume that exchange between the Chinese dollar and the American dollar resume its pre-war rate and that prices in China and abroad be nearing normality again. This is a big assumption, but we must make it in order to do our figuring.

We ought, then, to allow U.S. \$1,200 as the average annual salary for one full-time recognized teacher. A full professor will need more than this, but a man of the lecturer's rank will need less. For the purposes of reckoning we allow U.S. \$1,200 also for a member of the administrative staff. Most of these men will be given less, some more, and when we reckon a man of U.S. \$1,200 in the office, we may have only two or three men of smaller caliber there for his work and together get less than this amount. We arbitrarily call U.S. \$1,200 the "replacement value" of a missionary on the college staff, merely for the purpose of budgeting.

For the first period, the administrative offices will need ten salaries, for the second period fourteen, and thereafter sixteen. Besides salaries we must reckon under administration such items as wages, lighting, heating, repairs, insurance, medicine, sanitation, etc. U.S. \$12,000-\$15,000 will be needed for these items, and then we need U.S. \$20,000 annually for equipment, books and periodicals.

For the first period we insert the item of U.S. \$2,000 a year for research and thereafter U.S. \$4,000 a year. Our hope is that new resources may be tapped for this worthy purpose. Thus, referring to our last table of faculty and administrative officers, our estimates for

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the whole college are as follows:

	Instruction		Administration		Research & fellowships	Total
	Salaries	Equip-ment	Salaries	Mainten-ance		
First period	\$63,000	\$20,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$ 8,000	\$115,600
Second "	75,000	20,000	16,800	15,000	10,000	137,400
Thereafter	86,000	20,000	19,200	15,000	10,000	150,600

Would our resources warrant this?

The income from the cooperating units, the Harvard-Yenching Board, and the Associated Boards for 1943-1944 is U.S. \$55,000 exclusive of missionary salaries. This total is approximately the same as the income of the college in 1937-1938.

But take this amount of present income from abroad, and add to it twelve missionary salaries which the Cooperating Missions used to allow us before the war, reckoning it now at U.S. \$1,200 each for budgeting all through, we have then U.S. \$69,400. We are expecting from the Evangelical and Reformed Church Mission for the Music Department, included in this plan, U.S. \$10,500 a year. The Harvard-Yenching Board may increase its subvention for our Chinese Department by U.S. \$5,000 annually. The Theological Project would need U.S. \$7,500 for the first period, U.S. \$10,000 for the second period, and U.S. \$14,000 thereafter. This will have to be raised by missions or individuals interested in the new work.

In 1937-1938 before the war we expected 220 students to bring to the college fees amounting to N.C. \$26,280 or U.S. \$9,000 approximately. When the enrolment is increased, this item of income ought to be larger.

At present the National Government is granting the college N.C. \$30,000 a year. Assume this grant to continue and the Chinese dollar to become of normal pre-war value again, it would mean U.S. \$10,000 annually for the income of the college.

For the first period, then, assuming a student body of 220 the expected income for the college may be U.S. \$111,400 which would be only U.S. \$4,200 short of our estimated expenditure.

This of course includes U.S. \$28,000 from the U.C.R. in America through the Associated Boards. But the war has cut the Yale-in-China subvention from U.S. \$12,000 to U.S. \$5,000, which may be expected to go back to its former amount, the highest figure being U.S. \$14,000 annually. The remaining U.S. \$25,000 would have to be raised abroad every year for the first few years after the war. A portion of this, however, may come from Foundations in China and local contributions as before the war.

Such are our rough estimates. It is unnecessary to venture still further into the future. The uncertainties are too great for us to see clearly. With the increase of enrolment of every hundred students, fees ought to be increased, from our former experience, by about U.S. \$3,500 annually. This would add to our income, if our plan should work out.

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The Board of Founders and the Cooperating Missions may be willing to raise the possible deficit of U.S. \$25,000 a year after the war, either through the Associated Board or otherwise. But the time may have come when the Board should think of ways and means of raising an endowment fund so as to put an end to worry involved in the annual raising of money to cover deficits, which the college will always have with its present financial organization.

Old men dream dreams and young men see visions. It is visions that we see in planning for the future of the college. What we see is a Christian institution of higher learning, internationally supported as an expression of international good will for the Christian faith and for a world cause, working in a world not rolling in prosperity perhaps but enjoying the liberties won with costly sacrifices, serving a nation comprising one-quarter the population of the earth - a nation after a real renaissance and now reaching forth for a new destiny, yet its fate still in the balance, and its advancing steps still at the cross-roads! The work will be worth our while. Many of us are investing our lives and our all in this adventure of faith and we desire to inspire more to follow us. Will all who share this vision help us to realize it?

(Signed) Francis C. M. Wei

President of Hua Chung College
and Chairman of Executive Committee
pro tem of the Board of Directors
and of the Senate

Secretary, Executive Committee
pro tem

(Signed) Tichard P. Bien
Secretary, Senate.

Hua Chung College
Hsichow, Yunnan, China

February 15, 1944

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a few copies still available

at "281"

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There is not only the need of a well-trained ministry in the Church in China, but also the need of an intelligent well-informed lay leadership. These needs are already urgent at present, but they will be more strongly felt after the war. The responsibility to help to meet these needs is laid upon the Christian Colleges and Huachung intends to take its proper share.

In the Plan or the Development of the College after the war prepared jointly by the Executive Committee protem of the Board of Directors and the College Senate in the Spring of 1944 and since tentatively approved by the Board of Founders acting at present concurrently as the Board of Directors, the Department of Theological Training and Research is an integral part. It is intended for this department to train two grades of students. The "B" grade will admit students, men and women of matriculation standard, who will take a combined Arts and Theological course of five years with a year of internship during the sixth year after the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Education at the end of the fifth year. This training is intended for ministers, student pastors, religious directors, translators and writers. The "A" grade will admit to a three year course students who have had for their preparation a college arts course mainly pre-theological in character and have obtained their B.A. degree. They are to be trained as teachers of theological subjects, research scholars and writers in the religious and theological fields, and ministers of the more important city churches. While the College is at present not prepared to undertake the training of students of the "A" grade, that for students of the "B" grade ought to be started immediately to meet a crying need in the churches.

At the beginning students even of the "B" grade may not be many. But the Burton Commission Report of 1922, heartily endorsed by the Report on Education for Service in the Christian Church in China, published in 1935 (referred to hereafter as "the Survey") is of the opinion that "a small number of well-trained men would accomplish more than a large number of poorly trained men." We believe that in course of time when our Department of Theological Training is more widely known, more students will seek for admission. A beginning has to be made, however small it may be.

Standard of Admission:

The Burton Commission recommends "that all standard Theological Schools and departments set as a minimum standard of admission the completion of a full junior college course, and that they arrange a course of theological study of various length, in general not less than three years." This had in mind a set of conditions entirely different from those under which the Christian Colleges are now operating. But the idea remains sound that for the elevation of the ministry in China the training of its candidates must be at least of a standard equivalent to that of a university graduate. Hence, the Enlarged Executive Meeting of the National Christian Council held in Chungking in May 1943, recommends "that the minimum educational qualification for ministers and evangelists should be Senior Middle School graduation, or its educational equivalent, followed by theological training," without specifying the length of the theological course.

The Huachung plan for theological training of the "B" grade fully meets the standard recommended by the Burton Commission which is higher

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than that of the N.C.C. for admission and is equivalent to the minimum graduation standard recommended by the Burton Commission, also higher than that had in mind by the N.C.C.

Our students begin their theological study only after the Intermediate Examinations at the end of their second year in the College, although during their second year they are allowed to take three lectures a week in the History of Religion which is preparatory to the study of the Christian Religion.

The Combined Course of Arts and Theology:

The theological course proper is equivalent to approximately one and two-thirds academic years of study, but the lectures are spread over three years so as to enable the students to complete their requirements for the B.A. or B.Ed. degree which ordinarily take an average student two academic years after the intermediate examinations. Considering that a number of subjects, such as philosophy, psychology, social science, history, Chinese and English included in the course for the B.A. degree, are usually included in the four-year curriculum of a theological school in China, that some of the theological subjects during the three years of combined course may be counted as arts subjects for the B.A. degree, and that also there is a sixth year, the year of internship, which requires reading and practical work, the course of theological training in Huachung may compare favorably with the theological course, past or present, in any Christian College or Theological School in China aiming at the same standard.

Such a combined course is offered by Huachung not only because the Government does not permit the inclusion of a theological department in any college or university registered under the Ministry of Education as a course leading to a government degree, but also because it is more advisable for a theological student to have the advanced training in some of the humanities and for the Church minister to have a degree recognized by the Chinese Government and by the Chinese public so as to establish his social status, and yet it will not require as long as seven years as it usually does in the United States of America to train a Church minister.

Curriculum:

As to the contents of the theological course, the Survey emphasizes the "ability to understand, interpret, and teach the Bible," "a comprehension of the sweep and perspective of the Christian movement in history and in contemporary life, understanding of the growth and meaning of the Christian Church," "understanding of the truths of the Christian faith and the principles of the Christian life," "ability to lead people in worship," "to teach the people," "to preach effectively," "to be friend and counsellor of individuals," and doing all these things with an "understanding of China, its culture, heritage, folkways, religious and social conditions." (pp. 111-112) It also says that "the task of the minister in China will be largely one of religious education," and a thorough training in the principles of religious education must therefore have an important place in his own theological education." (p.27) With all this we heartily agree, and we also agree that mastery of Hebrew and Greek is not necessary" at least for our "B" grade students. (p.112) But we consider it essential that our students "be able to use one other modern language (than Chinese), for the sake of the additional

literary resources made available," and our course provides adequate English.

In the combined course 58 credits hours in the theological subjects are required as follows:

History of Religion	6
Philosophy and Psychology of Religion	6
Old Testament	9
New Testament	9
Church History	6
Systematic Theology	6
Christian Ethics and Apologetics	4
Religious Education	8
Homiletics	2
Church Music	2
Total	58

These credits are distributed as follows:

First Year course as required by College.

Second Year, College course as required and

	First Term	Second Term
History of Religion	3	3

Third Year

Arts subjects as required	8	8
Philosophy of Religion	3	-
Old Testament Introduction	-	3
Church History	3	3
Religious Education	2	2
	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>

Church History and History of Religion or Old Testament Introduction may be counted as elective for the B.A. degree in History and English respectively.

Fourth Year

Arts subjects as required	6	6
Old Testament Introduction (cont.)	3	-
Old Testament Book or Books	-	3
Psychology of Religion	3	-
New Testament Introduction	-	3
Religious Education	2	2
Church Music	1	1
	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>

Fifth Year

Arts subjects as required	6	6
New Testament Introduction (cont.)	3	-
New Testament Books	-	3
Systematic Theology	3	3
Christian Ethics	2	-
Apologetics	-	2
Homiletics	1	1
	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>

Homiletics may be counted as Arts elective for the B.A. degree in English.

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The idea underlying this curriculum is that the study of Christian-

ity should be in the setting of the religious development of mankind outlined in the course on the History of Religion with emphasis on the religions in China, and against the background of the Chinese culture provided for in the Arts degree. The study of the Biblical Literature emphasizes the critical and historical approach in the Introductory Courses with the more detailed study of some books both in the Old Testament and the New as specimens of the principles already taught. Church History is only an outline of the expansion of Christianity over the world and through the ages. Christian Apologetics deemed necessary in China follows the courses on Systematics and Christian Ethics and should be taught by the round-table method participated in by all the theological teachers and others from the university faculty. Religious Education, Church Music, and Homiletics constitute the practical training. Other subjects essential to the training of a minister are left for the sixth year after the B.A. degree.

Students taking the theological course will be advised to combine their theological studies either with the B.A. degree in English or History, while those who intend to work as school chaplains will be advised to take the B.Ed. degree taking English or History as the teaching subject. In the case of English 81 credits are required in the first two years of the new curriculum, with 88 in the last two years plus 13 credits of electives. It is hoped that some of the theological courses, e.g., Old Testament Introduction and Homiletics may be recognized as electives for the English major course. In the case of History, Church History and History of Religion might receive recognition as electives by the Ministry of Education. Students of Education already have great freedom in the choice of electives for their content subject, and would have no difficulty in fitting in the theological courses as well as other general courses needed as preparation for theological studies, such as English, Chinese, History, Psychology, and Philosophy. During the last three years of the combined courses there are 52 theological credits and 40 Arts Credits, but some of the Theological Credits may be counted as Arts electives.

At the end of the fifth year when the student will have completed all his requirements according to Government and College regulations for the B.A. or B.Ed. degree, he will be allowed to graduate with the degree of B.A. or B.Ed.

During the sixth year, the year of his internship, he is required for his Theological Certificate issued by the College, to spend one-half of his time on practical work under an experienced minister in a "teaching parish" or in some other center of religious activities, and the other half of his time is devoted to directed reading under the Theological Department on Parish Organization, Church Polity, Liturgics, History of Christian Missions in China, and the World Christian Movement.

No theological degrees should be conferred as long as the Chinese Government would not grant us permission to do so, and degree conferred by a college or university without government authorization is improper. To grant any degree in China by exercising the authority of a government outside of China is, to say the least, unbecoming to an educational institution registered and operating under the sovereignty of the Chinese Government. Only graduation certificates should be given to theological graduates of both the "B" and the "A" grades. This will

work no hardship on them, because working in Church circles they would not need any theological degree, and outside, the theological degree has no significance to the Chinese public. Should they go abroad for advanced theological study, the theological graduation certificate has as much value as the theological degree.

Consideration of the curriculum for the "A" grade course is postponed to a later date. In this curriculum room will be provided for language studies and specialization along one of the theological lines.

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

室 長 校

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

February 22, 1944

N.Y. 81

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

Received April 3

Dear Mr. Lyford:

Last week on February 15 I wrote you N.Y. 80, enclosing a copy of the plan for the future development of the college after the war and the Minutes of the Joint Meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and of the Senate. To make sure that these documents will get to you without any mishap, I am enclosing herewith a duplicate copy of the plan and of the Minutes. In case you should have already received the original copy of the plan and of the Minutes, please send at once the duplicate copies to the Rev. H. B. Rattenbury, 25 Marylebone, Road, London N.W.1, England, asking him to share as soon as possible the same with the Rev. Cocker Brown of the London Missionary Society and the Rev. N. B. Slater of the United Committee of the Christian Universities of China at Edinburgh House. I have not sent any copies of the plan to the missions, because I am expecting you will get it duplicated in New York and have it sent to the missions both in America and in Great Britain.

We have not completed our registration yet for the term because the rule of the college allows late registration as far as one week from the first day of lectures, which will be the coming Thursday. ~~We~~ far we have 128 students with a few still on leave, whom we expect will be back before very long. If the enrollment should get up to 130, it would be according to our expectation because every second term has an enrollment about 15% down from the first term, when we had 148.

We have heard from Dr. Fenn in Chengtu by telegram that we must get our budget for the next academic year 1944-45 ready for him by the first of March and send them same to you not later than the first of April, so that it may get to you in May. We expect to send the proposed budget to you in the first week of March, allowing two months for it to reach your hand.

All the finance committees of the different schools, as well as the Senate, are getting busy to get the budget ready. Mr. Coe and I have been doing the rough figuring. It will be approximately N.C.\$2,800,000, which is only to be expected, alarming as the figure may seem. Everybody is reckoning on the doubling of prices in China every eight months, and so a year after the last budget the figure would naturally be more than 150% over the budget for the current year, which was submitted last April. That last budget was about N.C.\$1,300,000. Mr. Coe has reported that we shall not be able to finish the current year by July 31 with less than N.C.\$2,000,000; and so if we propose a budget of N.C.\$2,800,000 we must expect to have to find more money as we shall probably finish off next year with N.C.\$3,500,000, if things should turn out according to our present reckoning. But that is uncertain.

The budget is being formulated largely according to the basis adopted by the group of Christian colleges in Chengtu last August, about ~~we~~ we had talked with Dr. Fenn when he was here early in December. Income from Chinese sources is very uncertain. Just at the present time we are ~~sure~~ whether the gift from the Tung Family, which up to the end of December was N.C.\$15,000 a month, will be renewed or not. We have written to Mr. Tung in Kunming, asking for an increase, but so far we have not received any reply because Mr. Tung has been sick. If we should have to meet our budget next year with the income for that year, the government exchange rate will have to be considerably increased, or we must have a greater appropriation from the Associated Boards, or we must have more income from local sources. In the last resort we shall have to draw upon our reserve, which ~~is~~ you know is very limited, and we have the future to look forward to and to take care of ~~however~~, when the proposed budget is finally whipped into shape by the Executive

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

February 22, 1944

Committee Pro-tem, I shall cable the total first, and then send the whole budget with a covering letter.

I have just received U.S.\$482. U.S.\$400 is from the Rt. Rev. Herman R. Page in memory of his father, the late Bishop Page of Detroit. Since it is a memorial, I would like to use it for current expenditure, so I am writing to Bishop Herman R. Page, suggesting that it might be increased to U.S.\$2,000 if possible to make it a permanent scholarship fund endowment to yield an annual interest, say, of U.S.\$100 for one scholarship after the war. The remaining U.S.\$82 is for my discretionary fund. It has been given by various friends in America. I am going to report these gifts to the Executive Committee Pro-tem at its next meeting.

In the same mail I am writing to Miss Rachel Dowd of the Yale-in-China Association in New Haven because we have just read in a newspaper that a group of former students of the college of Yale-in-China, meeting in Chungking, started a movement to revive the old college of Yale-in-China, and that has been alarming to many of the Hua Chung Alumni who have written to the college about it. I presume that the Yale-in-China Association in New Haven, or people interested in Yale-in-China, have never had such an idea. Financially it is impossible for any one of the cooperating missions to support a Christian college in China in any way during the war or after. But the mere suggestion is disconcerting, and the Alumni Association with its Executive Committee in the college is sending out a statement to the newspapers to counteract the rumor. I am afraid that some of the former students of the college of Yale-in-China are thinking of getting funds from the Associated Boards or United China Relief by reviving the old college, but we have to handle this matter very cautiously. A statement from the trustees of the Yale-in-China Association will help us in doing it. It is a pity that when we are trying to get the missions to pull together at a crisis like this, there should be any such suggestion at all from a group of irresponsible people. Of course, I may go through my correspondence with the Yale-in-China trustees, and quotations from letters would be sufficient. But under the circumstances it seems wise for me to report this rumor to New Haven.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

Encs.
FCMW/MRC

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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

February 24, 1944

CO-OPERATING UNITS

BOONE COLLEGE

GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE

HUPING COLLEGE

WESLEY COLLEGE

YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

Mr. J. Earl Fowler
281 Fourth Avenue
New York City, U.S.A.

APR 26 1944

J. EARL FOWLER

Dear Earl:

I have known for a long time that you are now at the Missions House as assistant to Thayer Addison. I think it was Thayer who first wrote me about your appointment, and I was very happy about it. You seem to have your niche in the Missions House, but someday you may feel drawn to come back to the college and head up Physical Education work again. You will find the students more manageable now.

I should have written to you much earlier than this, but somehow I simply did not get to it, but now as I have to write to Mrs. Garvey, to thank her for the special gift of U.S.\$50 for my discretionary use, in your care, I want to write you as well.

How is my Godson Jimmy getting along? He has been constantly in my mind. I certainly have neglected my duty as godfather. When will he be able to read the English translation of the four books which I gave him which he was baptized in Wuchang? I hope he will live up to the teachings of Confucius and Mencius even as a Christian. Please send me some news about his present health and about your daughter and Mrs. Fowler. Mrs. Fowler started my daughter in her English in the fall of 1929. After three months Anna entered St. Hilda's, and she was able to beat the third-year girls in English because of Mrs. Fowler's good teaching.

Mrs. Fowler will be interested to know that Anna finished her college course here in 1939, taking her B.Sc. in Chemistry, went back to Hongkong, taught there in a girls' school under Bishop Hall of Hongkong, and then she was caught by the war there in December 1941. She had a very hard time getting out of Hongkong overland to Free China. On the way she was caught by bandits, robbed, stripped, and surrendered. Then she was rescued by the local people near the coast in southern Kwantung. She taught there for half a year, and since the fall of 1942 she has been teaching Chemistry in the Hsiang-yah Medical College, now in Kweiyang. She had the idea of studying medicine at P.U.M.C. after her college course here, but circumstances have made that impossible. P.U.M.C. is closed, and there is no really good medical college for her to attend during wartime. She is now engaged to a graduate of Hsiang-yah Medical College. Before long possibly she will be married, but that is not my problem. My son John is now teaching Physics in the college. The other boy is working in Shanghai; he was going to Hangchow College, but the college was closed after Pearl Harbor, and he has to work for his living because it would be quite impossible for me to support him by sending money to Shanghai. The youngest child, Catherine, is finishing her course here in the department of English Literature and expects to get her degree this coming June. So all my children are growing up, and I begin to feel like an old man.

It is not necessary for me to go into details about the college. You can imagine what a hard time we have had for the last six and a half years, particularly the last five years, during our sojourn in Hsichow. Thayer Addison gets all the news either direct from me or through my reports to the Board of Founders, mailed every fortnight to Mr. Lyford.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

Encs
FCMW/MRC

0246

NO. P. Y.

*copy of this and
budget in Oliver Lyford's
file*

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

*See Copy of Budget - Hua Chung
1944-45*

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

N. Y. 82
March 7, 1944

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last two letters to you were: N.Y. 80, dated February 15, 1944, enclosing a copy of the plan for the future development of the college after the war and the Minutes of the Joint Meetings of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Senate; and N.Y. 81, dated February 22, 1944, enclosing duplicates of the above documents.

I am writing now exclusively on the budget in this letter.

On March 2 I sent you a cablegram, giving you as the total proposed budget for the next academic year of the college 1944-45 Chinese \$3,000,000, without any margin at all for further increase of subsidies and rise of prices, which is sure to come during the next academic year. We tried to make clear to you in the cablegram that our total expected income from all sources would be U.S.\$66,000, including U.S.\$32,000 from the Sustaining Fund, which sum we presume you have already received for this year, and also including U.S.\$7,275 which is Chinese income converted into U.S. currency at the rate of forty-to-one. The total expected income in U.S. currency would be, therefore, U.S.\$58,450. We asked in the cablegram that the Board of Founders try to secure for the college the same proportionate increase from the Sustaining Fund as the other Christian colleges, the principle on which we agreed with Dr. William Fenn last September when we were in communication with him about estimates for the next year's budget. But as a matter of fact, in order to meet our needs for the next year we would require at least U.S.\$20,000 in addition to the present expected income. The proposed budget, a copy of which I am enclosing is N.C.\$3,063,860. This is approximately U.S.\$75,000, but with the rising prices and therefore the necessity of increasing subsidies, as well as increased expenditure for other items, we certainly would need another million dollars Chinese currency. Therefore we have to add to the total of the proposed budget U.S.\$25,000 at the rate of forty-to-one, which is the present special government rate for Christian colleges and other missionary agencies in China.

Thus we estimate the needs for the next year to amount to approximately U.S.\$100,000, and our present anticipated income would total U.S.\$66,000. If the U.S.\$20,000 extra income should be secured and if the rate of exchange should remain unchanged, we would have to dig into the reserve for the amount of U.S.\$14,000, or use this year's surplus. There is the possibility that during the next academic year the special government rate of exchange may be increased, but Dr. Fenn advised us not to count on it. If, however, this rate should be increased and if we should not be able to increase our income at all for the next year from foreign sources, and assume we would have to exchange U.S.\$30,000 before the rate is actually increased and therefore we would be able to get only forty-to-one, the Chinese currency thus realized would be \$1,200,000. If the rate should be increased from forty-to-one to fifty-to-one before we would have to exchange the remaining U.S.\$28,450 from foreign incomes, we would realize in addition N.C.\$1,422,500. Adding to these two amounts from exchange the anticipated incomes from Chinese sources as indicated in Mr. Coe's summary of the proposed budget, N.C.\$286,500, the total income in Chinese currency would be N.C.\$2,909,000 exactly. This would cover only our proposed budget without any further increase in subsidies nor provision for rising prices for the other items. That would probably mean the need of another million dollars Chinese, or U.S.\$25,000 at forty-to-one.

If however, the Founders should be able to secure the extra income from foreign sources of U.S.\$20,000, and if U.S.\$10,000 of this amount should be exchanged before the further increase of the government rate that is at present forty-to-one, and if the remaining U.S.\$10,000 be exchanged at a possibly increased rate of fifty-to-one, then we would be able to meet this ad-

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March 7, 1944 [2]

ditional requirement of N.C.\$1,000,000 with only a deficit of N.C.\$100,000, which would not be serious.

Dr. Fenn's letter of February 21, 1944, however, does not encourage us to expect any further increase from the Sustaining Fund for our college, which for this year is U.S.\$32,000 as far as we can learn from your correspondence. Should that be the case, U.S.\$10,000 would have to be dug up from our various reserve funds in America, and it is likely that we would be able to meet the remaining deficit of U.S.\$10,000 from the surplus of this current year.

But it is our thinking that we ought to be able to increase our foreign income by at least U.S.\$10,000. If you look into Mr. Coe's summary of the proposed budget, you will find that the American Church Mission appropriation of U.S.\$7,000 would leave only a deficit of U.S.\$786 to be taken from the reserve. Similarly, U.S.\$445 may be taken from the Johnston Fund Reserve. Also, U.S.\$1,100 may be taken from the Yale-in-China Reserve in order to cover the expected expenditure paid by those funds with, however, no provision for further increase of subsidies. By the end of this academic year, that is, at the end of July, there would be probably only a reserve of U.S.\$8,000 in the Harvard-Yenching Fund, but the Harvard-Yenching items of expenditure for the academic year in the proposed budget without any provision for further increase of subsidies, etc., would require approximately U.S.\$12,500. If the Harvard-Yenching Board would not increase its subvention, which is for the current year only U.S.\$5,000, we would have to exhaust the Harvard-Yenching Reserve. Further increase in subsidies would get the Harvard-Yenching Fund into the red for the next year. Hence it seems reasonable for us to ask the Harvard-Yenching Board to increase its subvention from U.S.\$5,000 to at least U.S.\$10,000 for the next academic year, so as to put the Harvard-Yenching work in the college on a sound financial basis.

The Reformed Church Mission has no missionaries on the college staff at the present time. For nearly three years Dr. Paul V. Taylor's vacancy has not been filled, and Miss Gertrude Zenk has been married for over a year and the Reformed Church Mission by next year at least ought to take some steps to fill one or both of these vacancies. Failing that, they ought to give us at least the expenses of one missionary to help meet the college budget for the next year. Besides two missionaries, the Reformed Church is supposed to be supporting two Chinese professors in the college, who used to be Dr. P'u Huang and Dr. David Hsiung. I have already had permission from Dr. Casselman that since Dr. David Hsiung has left the college, the Reformed Church Mission would be willing to transfer the appropriation for his salary and subsidies to the support of another Chinese member of the teaching staff. The two professors on Reformed Church support, however, would cost the college N.C.\$158,000 without provision for further increase of subsidies, but for the support of these two men the Reformed Church has been giving us during the current year only approximately N.C.\$20,000, the equivalent of U.S.\$500. During the current year the Methodist Missionary Society has multiplied its Chinese appropriation to the college by fifteen times the pre-war amount, and for the next year twenty-five times, whereas the London Missionary Society is going to multiply its Chinese appropriation for the college to sixteen times its pre-war amount. Is it not reasonable for the Founders to approach the Reformed Church Mission for a similar increase in its Chinese appropriation for the next academic year? This Reformed Church Mission Chinese appropriation was approximately N.C.\$9,000 before the war; if the mission should multiply it by sixteen times, as the London Mission is going to do, we ought to have N.C.\$144,000 from the Reformed Church Mission. Figuring this way, it may not be unreasonable for us to expect U.S.\$3,000 increase from the Reformed Church Mission in order to cover their Chinese salary and subsidy items.

In the items of Chinese income, the N.C.\$19,500 for scholarships we expect to raise from private gifts in China or abroad. There is very little chance of the national government increasing its grant of Chinese \$27,000, a small amount, but the government has always excuses not to increase it. The item for rice subsidy is a private gift from Mr. Tung Ts'en-nung, a friend of ours in Kunming whose home is in Hsichow. From May to December of last year Mr. Tung gave us every month N.C.\$15,000, but in response to my letter, he has now increased it, beginning with January 1, to N.C.\$20,000 a month, making N.C.\$240,000 a year, which is a one-third increase over his gift for the previous eight months.

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March 7, 1944

I may also add that four of our students in the freshman class this year have failed to get a government loan, because they are in the School of Arts or in the School of Education, which loan would practically cover the students' board amounting to \$500 a month each. By appealing to a Chinese Christian friend in Chungking, I have just been able to get N.C.\$20,000, but this will go to pay the board for only about four students during term time. This does not appear in the budget as it is a special gift. It just comes in and goes out.

As to the expenditure in Mr. Coe's summary, you will see from the detailed budget that the operation items have been increased only by about 50%, which is surely inadequate for the further rise of prices, but we shall attempt to keep these items as much as possible within bounds. There will be hardly any increase in salaries except according to our scale, and such increases will be very insignificant. Subsidies at the present time are about ten times the salaries after the increases effected since September 1943. But considering that prices have gone up to two hundred times the pre-war level, all the subsidies plus salaries would mean only about eleven times the pre-war scale. Everyone in the college has to reduce his style of living to about 5% of the pre-war scale. I am only taking an average of the administrative and teaching staff.

You will also notice on the expenditure side many vacancies, which we would like to fill. Dr. Fenn in his letter of February 21, 1944, is urging for retrenchment and reducing of the staff of each college to a survival skeleton, but we have already done this. The set-up of the college is such that unless most of the vacancies are filled, we would not be able to survive very long. Many of the important members of the faculty are already overloaded. Those who are not do not have extra courses which they can teach, and yet their services are still essential to the maintenance of the college as it is. For instance, Dr. Sidney Hsiao has been carrying a load equivalent to twenty-one credit hours; Miss Bleakley to about twenty credit hours; and Dr. Bien about sixteen and a half credit hours. I do not like to mention that the Senate figures that I am carrying a teaching load of eleven hours, plus administrative and other duties. It is not because I like to do extra work, but the college has to exist. To figure the size of the teaching staff is not just dividing "X" by "Y"; there are ever so many complications which have to be taken into consideration.

Let me conclude this letter by reporting that our estimated expenditure for the next academic year of N.C.\$4,000,000 is based upon our experience during the last three years: 1940-41 the total expenditure was approximately N.C.\$280,000; 1941-42, N.C.\$470,000; 1942-43, N.C.\$1,030,000 and our present estimate for 1943-44 is approximately N.C.\$2,000,000. That is how things go.

I hope you will be able to present this proposed budget at the earliest possible date to the Board of Founders and the missions. As soon as you have any indication that we may proceed to operate on this budget, please cable me to that effect.

With the best wishes to you and to all the other members of the Board of Founders and friends on the different mission boards, as well as to the Harvard-Yenching Board, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Francis C. M. Wei

Enc.
FCMW/MRC

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Hua Chung College, summary proposed budget for 1944-45.

A. Western Sources.	Income	C\$	For. Sal.
American Church Mission		311,460.	3
" " " Miss Johnston (US\$300.)		217,800.	
London Mission		16,000.	2
Methodist Mission		81,600.	2
Reformed Church Mission (US\$250.)		80,480.	
Yale-in-China (US\$3250.)		245,820.	
Harvard-Yenching		495,260.	
Sustaining Fund		1,328,140.	
Total western sources		<u>2,777,860.</u>	<u>7</u>
B. Local Sources.			
For Scholarships		19,500.	
From national government		27,000.	
For rice subsidy		240,000.	
Total Local Sources		<u>286,000.</u>	
Grand Total Income		3,063,860.	
Expenditure			
Administration		537,050.	1 1/4
Operation		389,000.	
Physical Ed. & Military training		64,000.	
Scholarships		19,500.	
School of Arts (US\$300.)		933,150.	3 1/4
School of Education (US\$250)		234,040.	2
School of Science (US\$3250.)		762,920.	1/2
Travel for New appointees		100,000.	
Fellowship Reserve (US\$600.)		24,000.	
		<u>3,063,860.</u>	

Note: In the detailed budgets certain items are carried in US\$ but in the summary these sums have all been converted to C\$ at the rate of 40/1 and the amount so converted has been noted in () after the proper place.
This budget makes no provision for a probable necessary increase of subsidies during the year 1944-45.

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Hua Chung College, proposed administrative budget for 1944-45.

	Income.	US\$	Foreign Sal.
	C\$		
American Church Mission	189,870.		1/2
London Mission	16,000.		1/4
Methodist Mission	55,600.		1/2
Local for Scholarships	19,500.		
National Government	7,200.		
Local for rice subsidy	68,400.		
Sustaining Fund	753,180.		
	<u>1,109,750.</u>	600.	<u>1 1/4</u>
	Expenditure.	600.	
	Reg. Sal.		Subsidy
1. Administration			
Admissions and promotion	20,000.		
Alumni Office	8,000.		
College Functions	1,500.		
Entertainment	2,000.		
Publications	1,000.		
Postage & Telegrams	11,000.		
Offices - President	7,500.		
Dean & Registrar	4,500.		
Treasurer	1,500.		
Business Office	1,000.		
Travel	2,000.		
Administrative officers and staff			
President (2/3)	4,800.	36,750.	
Dean (1/2)			1/2
Registrar (1/4)			1/4
Treasurer (1/2)			1/2
Assistant Treasurer (1/3)	1,300.	14,400.	
Assistant Librarian	3,000.	32,040.	
Assistant Library	1,980.	71,970.	
Warden in Women's hostel	2,160.	21,800.	
Warden in Men's hostels, (by ACM)			
Chinese secretary	3,420.	77,280.	
Clerk-	1,440.	28,420.	
English Secretary (1/4)	630.	7,620.	
Assistant Registrar	2,700.	30,840.	
Business Manager (1/3)	840.	10,160.	
Dean's clerk	1,440.	28,420.	
Physician	4,500.	40,800.	
Nurse	2,700.	30,840.	
Medicine and Infirmary	15,000.		
	<u>105,910.</u>	<u>431,340.</u>	<u>1 1/4</u>
2. Operation.			
Grounds	15,000.		
Light and Power	200,000.		
Library	25,000.		
Repairs	10,000.		
Wages	40,000.		
Hostel wages	65,000.		
Sundries	4,000.		
Furniture	10,000.		
Rentals	20,000.		
3. Physical Education and Mil. Training	<u>389,000.</u>		
Physical education equip.	10,000.		
Military instructor	2,640.		
	<u>12,640.</u>	51,360.	
		<u>51,360.</u>	
4. Scholarships & Student aid	19,500.		
5. Travel for new appointees	100,000.		
6. Reserve For Fellowship		600.	
	<u>627,050.</u>	<u>482,700</u>	<u>1 1/4</u>
TOTAL C\$	<u>1,109,750.</u>		

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Rea Chung College, proposed budget for the School of Arts for 1944-45. [6]

	Income.	C\$	US\$	Foreign Sal.
American Church Mission		121,590.		
" " " Miss Johnston		205,800.	300.	1
London Mission				3/4
Methodist Mission		26,000.		1 1/2
Harvard-Yenching		495,160.		
National government		13,200.		
Local for rice subsidy		59,400.		
		<u>921,150.</u>	<u>300.</u>	<u>3 1/4</u>
		Expenditure.		
Chinese Dept.	Reg. sal.		subsidy	
Professor	5,400.		64,520.	
Assistant Prof.	4,500.		39,800.	
" "	4,500.		46,000.	
" "	4,200.		40,600.	
" "	3,900.		39,600.	
Lecturer	2,700.		30,840.	
	<u>25,200.</u>		<u>261,360.</u>	
Foreign Languages.				
Professor (3/4)				3/4
Assistant Prof.				1
Lecturer				1
Assistant Prof.	3,900.		39,600.	
Lecturer	2,700.		30,840.	
Lecturer	2,520.		30,486.	
Lecturer (3/4)	1,980.		23,860.	
	<u>11,100.</u>		<u>124,780.</u>	<u>2 3/4</u>
History-Sociology				
Professor (1/2)				1/2
Assistant Professor	4,800.		44,000.	
" "	3,900.		39,600.	
	<u>8,700.</u>		<u>83,600.</u>	<u>1/2</u>
Economics-Commerce				
Professor	4,800.		44,000.	
Assistant Professor	3,900.		39,600.	
" " (2/3)	2,600.		28,800.	
Lecturer (2/3)	1,680.		20,320.	
" "	2,160.		21,800.	
	<u>15,140.</u>		<u>154,520.</u>	
Philosophy-Religion				
Professor (1/3)	2,400.		12,150.	
Professor	5,700.		43,200.	
Assistant Professor	4,500.		39,800.	
	<u>12,600.</u>		<u>95,150.</u>	
Chinese Dept.				
Research Assistant	27,000.			
Clerical Secretary	18,000.			
Student clerical work	10,000.			
Printing	35,000.			
Stationary	10,000.			
Books	10,000.			
Research	5,000.			
Postage	1,500.			
Scholarships	3,000.			
	<u>119,500.</u>			
Books for other Depts.			300.	
Rentals	9,000.			
Dean's office	500.			
	<u>9,500.</u>		<u>300.</u>	
Total		<u>201,740.</u>	<u>300.</u>	
Total C\$		921,150.	719,410.	300.
				<u>3 1/4</u>

Hua Chung College, proposed budget for School of Education for 1944-45.

07

Income			
	C\$	US\$	For. Sal.
Reformed Church Mission	70,480.	250.	1
London Mission			1
American Church Mission			1
Local for Rice subsidy	21,600.		
Sustaining Fund	<u>151,960.</u>		
	224,040.		
Expenditures.			
	Reg. Sal.	Subsidy	
Personnel.			
Professor-Education	7,200.	84,840.	
" "	5,400.	42,800.	
" "			1
Music			1
" 1 volunteer			
Lecturer-Education	2,880.	41,520.	
Books and Magazines			
Office expenses & clerk	3,000.		
Investigation	3,000.		
Rentals	3,600.		
Primary School	30,000.		
Music dept. use old balance			
	<u>55,080.</u>	<u>168,960.</u>	<u>2</u>
Total C\$	224,040.	250.	

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Hua Chung College, Yale-in-China School of Science, proposed budget for 1944-45. [8]

	Income	C\$	US\$	For. Sal.
Yale-in-China		116,720.	3,250.	
American Church Mission				1/2
National Government		6,600.		
Local for rice subsidy		90,600.		
Sustaining Fund		419,000.		
		<u>632,920.</u>	<u>3,250.</u>	<u>1/2</u>

		Expenditure.		US\$	For. Sal.
	Reg. sal.		Subsidy		
Personnel					
Biology					
Professor	5,400.		42,600.		
"	4,800.		41,400.		
Lecturer	2,700.		30,840.		
	<u>12,900.</u>		<u>114,840.</u>		
Chemistry					
Professor	5,400.		42,600.		
"	4,800.		41,400.		
Lecturer	2,700.		30,840.		
"	2,700.		30,840.		
	<u>15,600.</u>		<u>145,680.</u>		
Physics.					
Professor	6,600.		45,000.		
Lecturer	2,700.		30,840.		
"	2,700.		30,840.		
"	2,520.		30,480.		
Machinist (sub. only)			55,640.		
	<u>14,520.</u>		<u>192,800.</u>		
Mathematics.					
Professors (1/2)					1/2
Assistant Professor	4,500.		56,280.		
					<u>1/2</u>
Total personnel	47,520.		509,600.		
Rentals	9,000.				
Medical	300.				
Research	6,000.				
Dean's office	500.				
Equipment & Maintenance					
Biology				1,000.	
Chemistry				1,000.	
Physics				1,000.	
Books for all Depts.				250.	
Extra afternoon power chiefly Physics.	60,000.				
	<u>123,320.</u>		<u>509,600.</u>	<u>3,250.</u>	<u>1/2</u>
Total C\$	632,920.				

Note: The second lecturer budgeted for Chemistry may be for either Chemistry or Biology according to the need.

March 9, 1944

Professor Serge Elisseeff, Director
Harvard-Yenching Institute
17 Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Copy to Mr. Lyford

Dear Professor Elisseeff:

I am writing you on our proposed budget for the next academic year 1944-45 concerning that part of it which is on the support of the grant of the Harvard-Yenching Board.

The budget has been made up according to our usual procedure. The Harvard-Yenching part of the budget was first proposed by the department of Chinese Literature and History and carefully considered by the Committee on the Administration of the Harvard-Yenching grant as appointed by the Executive Committee Pro-tem in the college of our Board of Directors, which is now concurrently the Board of Founders in New York with Mr. Oliver S. Lyford as treasurer. We deal with the Board of Founders entirely through him, with his office at 230 Park Avenue, New York City.

This part of the budget was then submitted to the Executive Committee Pro-tem of our Board of Directors, and after a session of three hours the whole college budget for the next year was approved for recommendation to the Directors, including the Harvard-Yenching part of it.

I am sending you on a separate sheet this part of the budget, consisting of the salaries and subsidies for the whole year of one professor, six assistant professors, one lecturer, and one research assistant. Then there are items for operation, which are secretarial and clerical work, printing, stationery, books, research expenses, postage, and scholarships. The scholarships are intended to encourage students to take their major in Chinese Literature or Chinese History. As such students are very few in all the colleges of the country, we feel that some encouragement ought to be given to promote the study of Chinese Literature and History. Professor Pao, Asst. Professor Fu, and Asst. Professor Yin are all devoting one-half of their time to research work, Mr. Pao in Ancient Classics and the history of the tribespeople in Yunnan, Mr. Fu in the languages of the tribespeople, and Mr. Yin in Chinese poetry. Student clerical work is considered necessary for copying the results and getting them in publishable form; and a secretary for the department is necessary to take charge of the department library, which is mainly for research and student reference, as well as to get teaching materials mimeographed because of the shortage of reference books under war conditions. Stationery and postage are soaring in price, but we have increased proportionately only to meet minimum expenses. We have had an item for books and we have put it as N.C.\$10,000, which is the equivalent of U.S.\$250 at the present rate of exchange especially fixed by the government. It is very difficult to get books now, and books are very expensive, but a few of them have to be purchased in order to bring our collection of Chinese books up to date as far as possible. The item for printing has been considerably increased because of the soaring prices for labor and paper. N.C.\$35,000 will get only about three hundred copies of our journal, which is to get our research articles into print, so as to stimulate thinking not only among our own people, but also all over the country as they are being sent to the colleges and the libraries in China.

You will see from our proposed budget that the subsidies constitute the main item. Our subsidies for the members of the teaching staff are more-or-less based upon the rising prices, and they are given according to academic rank and the size of the family. We have not made any provision in our budget for the further increase of subsidies, which is sure to be necessary during the next academic year. It has been our experience that prices doubled during the last

March 9, 1944

three years every eight months, which means that in each year they will be three times as much as the previous year. If that should keep up, our increase during the next academic year will be considerable. But so far we have increased our subsidies each year by only about 100%, and actually this means that every member of our teaching and administrative staff has his real income reduced by one-third. When you reckon that this has been going on for three or four years and will continue for the next academic year, the real income of our faculty here in Hsichow will be less than 10% of its pre-war level.

We have also considered whether it would be possible to cut our staff. Two assistant professors for Chinese History are really the minimum, because the field is so large and there are so many courses which we have to offer according to government regulation. Of the six members in the department of Chinese Literature, which includes the branches as required for the department by the government curriculum, three of them are devoting one-half of their time to research work. Research is, of course, of only secondary importance as far as our college is concerned, because during wartime we want to maintain first of all the efficiency of our teaching, but a limited amount of research is necessary to keep the intellectual interest alive and to hold before the students some ideals of Chinese scholarship. Our normal teaching load for each member of the faculty is ten credit hours a week. Those who are doing research work have to teach six hours. When three are teaching ten hours, and three others average six hours, the total number of teaching hours for the department of Chinese Literature is only forty-eight, which is the minimum total to keep the department going as required by the government curriculum. This is how the budget has been formulated. If necessary, we may increase the teaching load of all the members of the staff, but that would mean decreasing the efficiency. Our nearest center of higher education is Kunming, and in the government colleges there people are teaching only four to six hours as full-time; therefore we do not dare to increase our load too much on that account, although some members of our faculty are already carrying much heavier loads than that. But in formulating a budget we have to take the normal as the basis.

Professor John L. Coe reports that with the increase of subsidies for the members of our teaching staff paid from the Harvard-Yenching Fund, as for all the other members of the teaching staff, your grant of U.S.\$5,000 for the present year will leave at the end of the year a very heavy deficit of approximately U.S.\$5,500. This has to be taken from the Harvard-Yenching Reserve Fund in the college, which at the present time is approximately U.S.\$11,500. Thus by the end of this year the balance will be U.S.\$8,000 in the Harvard-Yenching Reserve. But the proposed budget for the next academic year will call for nearly U.S.\$12,500 from the Harvard-Yenching Fund. Unless your grant is to be increased for the next year we would be exhausting all the Harvard-Yenching Reserve without any increase in subsidies, which we are anticipating and which is sure to come. This increase in subsidies would make a further deficit on the Harvard-Yenching funds. You may think that U.S.\$8,000 in the Reserve seems too much, but one of your letters suggested that we ought to keep as much as possible for the future purchase of books and research material after the return of peace. This is a wise suggestion, and for the last two to three years we have been following it. This is why the reserve has been accumulating. If it should become necessary for us to spend all the reserve, it would leave nothing for contingencies which we cannot reckon at the present time, not to mention nothing for the future purchases. It would be a sounder policy for the department to have some reserve, and therefore I appeal to the Board through you to have our grant for the year 1944-45 increased to the amount of our needs for the next academic year, and that will be approximately U.S.\$15,000.

From our reports from year to year you will know how carefully we have been administering the Harvard-Yenching Fund. Every cent from that fund goes to pay salaries and subsidies for the teaching staff in Chinese Literature and History or to the maintenance of the department. Nothing has been taken all these years for administration or for any other purposes, and you may agree that this is a sound policy.

As I have reported to our Board of Founders, we need at least U.S.\$20,000 over and above our expected income from all sources in order to meet our budget for the next academic year. If

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Professor, Arge Elissceff, Director -- 3.

March 9, 1944

the Harvard-Yenching Board should find ways and means to increase its grant from U.S.\$5,000 to U.S.\$15,000, it would be of considerable help. Of course, we are appealing also to our cooperating missions, but they have many other problems to face in their work in China, particularly as the expenses of their missionaries become greater and greater. So we do not ~~must~~ expect much increase in their appropriations for the college. Word has already been received from the Associated Boards, which is a part of the United China Relief, through their representative in Szechwan that we should not expect any increased subvention from them. Hence we are facing a very serious financial crisis for the next year.

I suppose you will not be able to get any action on our application for increasing our grant for the next year until your November meeting; but if there should be any way for you to give me some indication, if possible by cable, it would help us very much in our planning, which at the present time is really not easy.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Williams

President

Enc.
FCM/MRC

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學 大 中 華 立 私

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

March 14, 1944

Copy for Mr. Lyford

Dr. William Fenn
House 106
Huasipa
Chongtu, Szechwan

Dear Dr. Fenn:

I have received your letters of January 29 and February 21 and your telegram of February 21, and I wish to thank you for them.

It was a great help to us to know that the heavy blue denim distributed the first time and the cheap white cloth distributed the second time came from the American Red Cross with Mr. John Nichols as the representative in Chungking. I have asked John come to write to him to see whether there will be some chance of our getting cloth so much needed here among our faculty and their families.

Your second letter dealt exclusively with the matter of college finance. We were interested to have the extract from Mr. Corbett's letter, dated December 9, 1943, which does not sound very encouraging for any of the colleges to get very much increase from the United China Relief through the Associated Boards towards our budgets for the next academic year, 1944-45. You are certainly very realistic in stating that the 1943-44 total from the Associated Boards ought to be considered as the maximum we should expect for 1944-45, but at the same time the average costs for 1944-45 will be at least 200% or three times what they were in 1943-44. Your letter came just at the time when the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the College and the Senate here were trying to form a budget to be proposed to our Board of Founders and the cooperating missions for the next academic year 1944-45, and all the points you made in your letter of February 21 were carefully taken into consideration. It is certainly true that the income from Chinese sources, whatever that may be, will be only a small percentage of the total required. You advised that the colleges should trim their activities to a bare survival level and keep only a minimum staff in order to have the institution still alive as a foundation upon which to build again after the war. This has been our policy for the last three years at least, and as you observed quite rightly when you were here, our retrenchment has been such ever since shortly after our move to Hsichow that if we should cut down still further, it would be hardly possible for us to have any survival ^{staff} whatever. However, we know the problems that we are confronting, and we have therefore presented our budget to our Founders amounting for the next academic year 1944-45 to N.C. \$3,063,860, without any provision for further increase of subsidies or for rising prices which are sure to come during the next academic year. I am enclosing you a copy of the summary of our proposed budget, exhibiting the expected incomes from various sources both in China and abroad and the items of expenditure as prepared by Mr. Coe.

You will see that such a budget will be entirely inadequate if it should be approved by our Board. Our books show that for 1940-41 the total expenditure was approximately N.C. \$280,000; for 1941-42, N.C. \$470,000; for 1942-43, N.C. \$1,050,000; and our present estimated total for 1943-44 is approximately N.C. \$2,000,000. Comparing these figures and the rate at which we have been forced to increase our subsidies during the present academic year since September 1943, we will probably need in addition N.C. \$1,000,000 in order to carry through the next academic year 1944-45. Therefore, our total needs for the next academic year would be approximately N.C. \$4,000,000. Our present anticipated income, however, from all the sources is U.S. \$58,450 and N.C. \$286,000. If the special government rate should remain at approximately forty, our to-

= 2,338,000
286,000
2,624,000

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total expected income would be only N.C.\$2,624,000, leaving still N.C.\$339,860 to be found. If we should add the N.C.\$1,000,000 for further increases of subsidy and rising prices, we would have to find N.C.\$1,339,860, about U.S.\$33,500 at the approximate rate of forty. But in spite of your advice we still entertain the hope that the government exchange rate may be increased during the next academic year or before, and so we have cabled to our Board in New York, saying that in order to meet our needs during the next year we ought to have at least U.S.\$20,000 over and above our anticipated income from all sources.

You will remember that last August you wrote me about the basis on which the presidents of the Christian colleges in Chengtu had agreed to make their estimates for the next academic year. We presented you with an estimate for HuaChung of N.C.\$2,261,184. Now apparently prices have been going up so much and are expected to rise so much more than we had expected in August of last year that our needs will be 60% higher than our August estimate. This certainly is alarming, but we must remember that while we have been about doubling our expenditure every year in the college since 1940-41, prices have been trebling every twelve months. Therefore, our people in the college are getting their incomes cut every year by one-third, and that is what we shall have to do next year even though we should operate on a budget of N.C.\$4,000,000. If we remember that this rate of cutting the pay of the faculty and staff members is a geometrical ratio, after four or five years the cut will be seriously felt. Many people may not find it possible to carry on, but our only hope is that there may be a drastic change in the situation very soon. We have reached almost the limit of our retrenchment, and we do not dare give less subsidy to our faculty and staff members. Hence, we are "caught between the devil and the deep blue sea."

It is very heartening on the other hand that we have just received a cable from Mr. Lyford, treasurer of our Board of Founders in New York, in reply to my cablegram, and his wording is

"Budget Message Received. Not Seriously Disturbing."

I know that our proposed budget must be disturbing, but I am glad Mr. Lyford does not feel it too serious. We have no way of telling how he gets that feeling. He must have more information in New York than we have here. If you can throw any light on this situation, or rather on the future prospects, please let me know.

You will see that we are proposing to increase operation items in our budget by only about 50%, which will surely be inadequate with the rising prices during the next year. There are certain vacancies that we must fill in order that we may have a chance to survive at all after the war. Many people are being overworked during the present year. The Dean of the General Faculty has reported to the Senate that one member of the faculty has been carrying a load of 27 credit hours a week, another 20, a third, 19, a fourth 17½, a fifth 16½, a sixth 15½, etc. It is true that some few of our men are not carrying loads sufficiently heavy, but you understand as well as I do that there are always people in every college whose courses are elective and who cannot be switched over to teach in other departments very easily. Our enrollment is small, but the students are distributed over all the eight departments with some minor departments to meet government requirements. If, should have had such a situation before the government laid down all the rules about requirements for degrees in all the departments, it would be a much simpler matter, but with the present government requirements our hands are simply tied.

We have not included in our budget an item for starting a new center nearer home, as you have suggested. That would mean a heavy expenditure because our faculty is already so small that it would be difficult to send very many of our men from Hsichow to a new center, if it should be established. Therefore, such a new center would mean the appointment of additional men, and besides there would certainly be the expenses of setting up. I have appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of such a scheme, but until the committee has prepared its report, I have no way of telling what the expenditure of such a plan would be.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Enc.
FCMW/MRC

0260

Yua Chung College, summary of proposed budget for 1944-45.

Duplicate

A. Western Sources.		Income.	US \$	Per. sal.
American Church Mission		311,460.	7,820	3
" " " " "Miss Johnston (US\$300.)		217,800.	5,400	
London Mission		16,000.	400	2
Methodist Mission		81,600.	2,090	2
Reformed Church Mission (US\$250.)		80,480.	2,010	
Yale-in-China (US\$3250.)	246,720	245,820.	6,100	
Harvard-Yenching	495,160	495,260.	12,400	
Sustaining Fund		1528,140.	33,000	
total western sources		2,777,860.	69,140	7
B. Local sources.				
for scholarships		19,500.		
from national government		27,000.		
for rice subsidy		240,000.		
total local sources		286,000.		
grand total income		3,063,860.		

Expenditure.		
Administration	537,000.	1 1/4
Operation	389,000.	
Physical Ed. and Military training	64,000.	
scholarships	19,500.	
School of Arts. (US\$300.)	933,150.	3 1/4
School of Education (US\$250)	234,040.	2
School of Science (US\$3250.)	762,920.	1/2
Travel for new appointees	100,000.	
fellowship reserve (US\$600.)	24,000.	
	3,063,860.	

Note: in the detailed budgets certain items are carried in US\$ but in the summary these sums have all been converted to C\$ at the rate of 40/1 and the amount so converted has been noted in () after the proper place.
 This budget makes no provision for a probable necessary increase of subsidies during the year 1944-45.

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Hua Chung College, proposed administrative budget for 1944-45.

[4]

Income.		US\$	Foreign sal.
	C\$		
American Church Mission	189,870.		1/2
London Mission	16,000.		1/4
Methodist Mission	55,600.		1/2
Local for Scholarships	19,500.		
National government	7,200.		
local for rice subsidy	68,400.		
sustaining fund	753,180.	600.	
	<u>1,109,750.</u>	<u>600.</u>	<u>1 1/4</u>
Expenditure.			
	Reg. Sal.	subsidy.	
1. Administration			
Admissions and promotion	20,000.		
Alumni office	8,000.		
College functions	1,500.		
Entertainment	2,000.		
Postage and telegrams	11,000.		
Publications	7,500.		
Offices- President	4,500.		
Dean and Registrar	1,500.		
Treasurer	1,000.		
Business office	2,000.		
<i>Travel</i> Administrative officers and staff			
President (2/3)	4,800.	36,750.	
Dean (1/2)			1/2
Registrar (1/4)			1/4
Treasurer (1/2)			1/2
Assistant Treasurer (1/3)	1,300.	14,400.	
Assistant Librarian	3,000.	32,040.	
Assistant in Library	1,980.	71,970.	
Warden in Women's hostel	2,160.	21,800.	
Warden in Men's hostels, (by ACM)			
Chinese secretary	3,420.	77,280.	
clerk-	1,440.	28,420.	
English Secretary (1/4)	630.	7,620.	
Assistant Registrar	2,700.	30,840.	
Business manager (1/3)	840.	10,160.	
Dean's clerk	1,440.	28,420.	
Physician	4,500.	40,800.	
Nurse	2,700.	30,840.	
Medicine and Infirmary	15,000.		
	<u>105,910.</u>	<u>431,340.</u>	<u>1 1/4</u>
2. Operation.			
Grounds	15,000.		
Light and Power	200,000.		
Library	25,000.		
Repairs	10,000.		
Wages	40,000.		
Hostel wages	65,000.		
Sundries	4,000.		
Furniture	10,000.		
Rentals	20,000.		
3. Physical Education and Mil. Training			
Physical education equip.	10,000.		
military instructor	2,640.	51,360.	
	<u>12,640.</u>	<u>51,360.</u>	
4. Scholarships and student aid	19,500.		
5. Travel for new appointees	100,000.		
6. Reserve for Fellowship			
	<u>627,050.</u>	<u>482,700.</u>	<u>600.</u>
		<u>600.</u>	<u>1 1/4</u>
Total C\$ 1,109,750.			

0262

Rua Chang College, proposed budget for the school of Arts for 1944-45.

	Income.	US\$	Foreign Sal.
American Church Mission	121,590.		1
" " " Miss Johnston	205,800.	300.	1 [5]
London Mission			3/4
Methodist Mission	26,000.		1 1/2
Harvard-Yenching	495,160.		
National government	13,200.		
local for rice subsidy	59,400.		
	<u>921,150.</u>	<u>300.</u>	<u>3 1/4</u>
	Expenditure.		
Chinese Dept.	Reg. sal.	subsidy	
Professor	3,400.	64,320.	
Assistant Prof.	4,500.	39,800.	
" "	4,500.	46,000.	
" "	4,200.	40,600.	
" "	3,900.	39,600.	
Lecturer	2,700.	30,840.	
	<u>25,200.</u>	<u>261,360.</u>	
Foreign Languages.			
Professor (3/4)			3/4
Assistant Prof.			1
Lecturer			1
Assistant Prof.	3,900.	39,600.	
Lecturer	2,700.	30,840.	
Lecturer	2,520.	30,840.	
Lecturer (3/4)	1,980.	25,860.	
	<u>11,100.</u>	<u>124,780.</u>	<u>2 3/4</u>
History-Sociology			
Professor (1/2)			1/2
Assistant Professor	4,800.	44,000.	
" "	3,900.	39,600.	
	<u>8,700.</u>	<u>83,600.</u>	<u>1/2</u>
Economics-Commerce			
Professor	4,800.	44,000.	
Assistant Professor	3,900.	39,600.	
" " (2/3)	2,600.	28,800.	
Lecturer (2/3)	1,680.	20,320.	
" "	2,160.	21,800.	
	<u>15,140.</u>	<u>154,520.</u>	
Philosophy-Religion			
Professor (1/3)	2,400.	12,150.	
Professor	5,700.	45,200.	
Assistant Professor	4,500.	39,800.	
	<u>12,600.</u>	<u>95,150.</u>	
Chinese Dept.			
Research assistant	27,000.		
clerical, secretary	18,000.		
student clerical work	10,000.		
printing	35,000.		
stationary	10,000.		
books	10,000.		
research	3,000.		
postage	1,500.		
scholarships	3,000.		
	<u>119,500.</u>		
Books for other Depts.			300.
rentals	9,000.		
dean's office	300.		
	<u>9,300.</u>		<u>300.</u>
total	<u>201,740.</u>	<u>719,410.</u>	<u>300.</u>
total C\$	921,150.		3 1/4

0263

Hua Chang College, proposed budget for school of Education for 1944-45.

Income.		US\$	Por.sal.
Reformed Church Mission	0\$ 70,480.	250.	1
London Mission			1
American Church Mission			1
Local for Rice subsidy	21,600.		
Sustaining Fund	131,960.		
	<u>224,040.</u>	<u>250.</u>	<u>2</u>
Expenditure.			
Personnel.	Reg.sal.	Subsidy	
Professor -Education	7,200.	84,840.	
" "	5,400.	42,600.	1
" "			1
Music			1
" 1 volunteer			
Lecturer-Education	2,880.	41,520.	
Books and magazines			
Office expenses and clerk	3,000.		
investigation	3,000.		
Rentals	3,600.		
Primary school	30,000.		
Music dept. use old balance			
	<u>55,080.</u>	<u>168,960.</u>	<u>250.</u>
total 0\$	224,040.		

0264

Hua Chung College, Yale-in-China school of science, proposed budget for 1944-45.

	Income.	US\$	For. Sal.
Yale-in-China	116,720.	3,250.	
American Church Mission			1/2 [7]
National government	6,600.		
local for rice subsidy	90,600.		
sustaining fund	419,000.		
	<u>632,920.</u>	<u>3,250.</u>	<u>1/2</u>

		Expenditure.		US\$	For. Sal.
	Reg. sal.	subsidy			
Personnel.					
Biology					
Professor	5,400.	42,600.			
"	4,800.	41,400.			
Lecturer	2,700.	30,840.			
	<u>12,900.</u>	<u>114,840.</u>			
Chemistry					
Professor	5,400.	42,600.			
"	4,800.	41,400.			
Lecturer	2,700.	30,840.			
"	2,700.	30,840.			
	<u>15,600.</u>	<u>145,680.</u>			
Physics.					
Professor	6,600.	45,000.			
Lecturer	2,700.	30,840.			
"	2,700.	30,840.			
"	2,520.	30,480.			
machinist (sub. only)		55,640.			
	<u>14,520.</u>	<u>192,960.</u>			
Mathematics.					
Professor (1/2)					1/2
Assistant Professor	4,500.	56,280.			
		<u>56,280.</u>			
total personnel	47,520.	509,600.			1/2
Rentals	9,000.				
Medical	300.				
Research	6,000.				
Dean's office	500.				
Equipment and Maintenance					
Biology			1,000.		
Chemistry			1,000.		
Physics			1,000.		
Books for all depts.			250.		
extra afternoon power					
chiefly Physics.	60,000.				
	<u>123,320.</u>	<u>509,600.</u>	<u>3,250.</u>		<u>1/2</u>
total C\$	632,920.				

Note: the second lecturer budgeted for Chemistry may be for either Chemistry or Biology according to the need.

0265

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

April 4, 1944

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting
23 E. 72 St.
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Cutting:

I am very happy to learn from our Church Treasurer's office in Kuming that you have sent to our college U.S.\$100 as a special gift, and I hasten to write and thank you for this splendid gift and kind remembrance.

China is finishing her seventh year of bloody war, and for six years our college has been sojourning in the southwest of the country. Times are getting harder and harder for our faculty and staff members, especially for those who have large families. In spite of our efforts to increase their living subsidies from time to time to match the rising prices, many are still unable to make ends meet, but for the college it is just impossible to prepare any budget for the next year. Our expenditure is doubling every year, but prices are trebling in the same period, so the consequence is that everyone of us is getting one-third of his income reduced every year. When that goes on in a geometric ratio for five or six years, the result is really deplorable. We know on the other hand how difficult it is for the supporters to raise the funds in order to meet every year our budget. The global war makes it hard for almost everybody in the world to meet the situation. Therefore, you can imagine how happy we are to have the gift from you and to be remembered by you from such a distance.

I am reporting conditions in the college every fortnight to our Board of Founders in New York with Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, as treasurer of the Board. Dr. Thayer Addison is kept informed of our developments here from time to time, and he gets copies of my fortnightly report from Mr. Lyford also.

News from all fronts is very encouraging, and we hope that the world conflict will soon come to an end, so that permanent peace may be established. Then we may go back to our original site in Wuchang and rebuild the college, which represents the good will of Christian friends both in America and in Great Britain.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI

0266

C O P Y

HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow
via Tali, Yunnan, China

April 4, 1944

Miss Bessie H. Guerry
c/o Mr. J. E. Whitney
281 Fourth Avenue
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Miss Guerry:

I am very happy to learn from our Mission Treasurer's office in Kunming that you have sent me U.S. \$5. through the Missions House at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and I hasten to write and thank you for it.

It is v ery difficult for any college president to keep the institution going in times like these. Our expenditure is doubling every year, but prices are trebling in the same period of time. The result is every year hardship for those who are working to keep the "ship of the college afloat." We have just prepared our budget for the next year, and we wonder how our supporters in America and Great Britain will be able to find sufficient funds to meet it. Your gift will go to help our work. I hope you will make our needs known to all your friends and remember us in your prayers.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI

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C O P Y

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

April 4, 1944

Mrs. E. G. N. Holmes
826 Delaware Avenue
Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Holmes:

I am very happy to learn from the Hankow Diocesan Treasurer's office in Kunming that you have sent us through the Missions House in New York the sum of U.S.\$5 as a gift from the Women's Auxiliary of Bethlehem. Please thank the officers and members of the Women's Auxiliary for this gift, which is intended for our college library fund. It is very good of you to remember us in this way.

Before the war we had a good library in the college in Wuchang, which had been built up through the continuous efforts of Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood for many years. When the war broke out we staid in Wuchang for a whole year, in spite of the serious menace from the Japanese forces which soon reached Nanking, the capital city of the country, only five hundred miles down the river. Then when the war became more threatening we were ordered to move into the interior by the government and with the permission of our Board of Directors. At that time we thought the war would last only a few months, and so in my absence in America less than ten percent of the library books were moved out. Then our city was occupied by the Japanese, and practically everything in the college buildings as well as in the faculty residences was looted. When the war comes to an end we expect to go back to our original site where possibly only empty buildings will be standing, and those buildings may have nothing but the walls left. Our splendid library will be entirely gone, except for a few books which we have with us now. Friends in the Episcopal Church in the United States helped us for many years to build up the library, and it is a great pity that it should be gone when peace returns. Your gift of U.S.\$5 will go into the library fund, which is intended to replace the library books in the future. Please make our needs known to all the members of your Women's Auxiliary and if there should be any further gifts, please have them sent to Dr. Thayer Addison, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, marking them as Hua Chung College Library Fund. "Hua Chung" is the Chinese name for Central China. Any help of this kind will be deeply appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI

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C O P Y

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

April 4, 1944

Rev. Edmund J. Lee
Chatham Hall
Chatham, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

It has been a long time since I last wrote to you or since I heard from you. I often think of you and Mrs. Lee in Chatham Hall where you seem to have found your niche. It was in 1935 that I visited you and had such a good time at your school. The last time we met was at the General Convention in Cincinnati. How quickly time has passed, and how things have changed since then both in China and in the world.

I have just heard from the Sheng Kung Hwei Hankow Diocesan Treasurer's office in Kunming that the Missions House had received U.S. \$25 from St. Mary's Chapel, through you, to be used at my discretion. I want to write and thank you for this gift. All my discretionary funds go to help members of the faculty and staff who, in spite of increased subsidies from time to time, find it impossible to make ends meet with the wartime prices. Sometimes there are students who need help, and they get assistance also from my discretionary funds. We have regulations governing medical care, but once in awhile there are special cases which no college regulations can cover. So you may tell your people in St. Mary's Chapel that every cent will go to meet special needs, which are very frequent in times like these after China has been in this terrible war for seven long years. We thank them one and all for their remembrance of our work in the college.

I do not want to write you a long letter about conditions in the college. We are still struggling along, only hoping that the end of the war will soon come and that we may be able to move back to our original site in Wuchang. Please remember us in your prayers.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI

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

April 4, 1944

Mrs. Catherine W. Ward
c/o Mr. J. E. Whitney
281 Fourth Avenue
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Catherine:

I am very happy to hear from 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, through our Mission Treasurer in Kunming that you have sent me U.S.\$10, and I hasten to write and thank you for this gift.

It is more than six years since I saw you last in your parents' home in Massachusetts, and how many things have happened in China and in the world since then. Among these is your father's death, about which we heard only many months after it happened. I wrote to your mother and had a very splendid letter from her. With all our medical problems in interior China I often think of your father. What a great help it would be if he were alive and would find it possible to come out to join us again! He would be not only a good doctor, but a friend and a staunch supporter in all my problems. I am so glad to have this gift from you, which is being put into my discretionary fund, from which I draw money from time to time to help faculty members and students who are in financial difficulties. I have many cases of this kind all the time. The high exchange rate will give me something like N.C. \$400, but prices are high. When we were in Wuchang, we got seventy eggs for one dollar, and now the price is five dollars an egg. So much so that I have had to give up eating eggs.

Please write to me whenever you find the time, and tell me how the world is treating you. Remember me to your mother when you write to her. It takes an awfully long time to get a letter to her when mails are so slow nowadays.

It is amazing how quickly you children have grown up; you are married, and so is Vachel your brother. What has happened to the younger sister Martha? You will be surprised to know that my youngest child is finishing college this June, and all my children are grown up.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI

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C O P Y

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

April 4, 1944

Mrs. Ida Williams
Pottsville, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I am very happy to learn from the Mission Treasurer's office in Kunming that you have sent to our Library Fund U. S. \$10., and I want to write and thank you for this gift.

Before the war we had a very good library for the college in Wuchang, which had been built up by the continuous efforts of Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood for many years, but when the war came, after staying a whole year in Wuchang, in the summer of 1938 we moved into the interior by government order and with the permission of the Board of Directors. We thought that at that time the war would not last very long, and so only a very small portion of our library books was moved out. When the war started on the Pacific after Pearl Harbor all our college buildings were occupied by the Japanese, and the latest news is that everything has been looted, so that our splendid library will be entirely gone when we get back after the war is over. It is necessary, therefore, for us to build up a library fund in order to replace the books lost. It is very good of you to remember our need and to send to our library fund U. S. \$10., which will be used with the greatest care. Please make our needs known to all friends interested in our work, which is an expression of good will of Christian friends in America and Great Britain towards the Church in China and the Chinese.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI

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My dear Sir:

Some weeks ago you sent to me a copy of your paper entitled "The Future of Christian Education in China." The Associated Boards also received a copy of this paper. In your letter to me you asked for our reactions.

There was some uncertainty here regarding the wisdom of circulating this paper at that particular time and therefore I have delayed doing so until now. This is fortunate, for now we have your letter of February 15 and the "Plan" for the future of Hua Chung. The presentation of the Plan would not be complete without the article and now a full presentation is being prepared, consisting of the main body of your letter N.Y. 80 as an introduction, followed by the article as "Exhibit A" and the Plan as "Exhibit B." This group of documents is being sent this week to each of the trustees of Hua Chung and of Yale-in-China. I am sure the first reaction of all who read these documents will be one of appreciation and gratitude to you and your associates for the effective use which you have made of the opportunity of quietness and remoteness, to which you all have been subjected. You have paid dearly in hardships, both physical and mental, but I believe you have become 'Heralds of a New Day.' Not only Hua Chung, but the other Christian colleges in China, and possibly even in the United States, will profit by your vision of a program for Christian education after the war.

These documents have arrived at a time when the trustees of the respective colleges and of the Associated Boards are being flooded with information and appeals of all kinds and from many sources, regarding the state of the world and ways to improve it. Much of the thinking is confused. It would be a great relief if we could get away from everything else and concentrate our thought on the problem which you present to us with such thoroughness and clarity.

Individual reactions to your proposals will vary greatly. Your broad point of view regarding the Christian motive and the right way to present the new evangel will probably stir up some opposition among the trustees of the Associated Boards. However, the unity of spirit in the group is such that I have no fear that cross purposes will develop. A strong presentation of one point of view will help to clarify the views of all and will help forward the work of the Planning Committee.

The job which you present to the American and British friends of Hua Chung is somewhat appalling, both as to finance and as to personnel. The call comes when American and British resources in money and men are strained almost to the breaking point and nobody has a clear idea as to how long the contributions of both can be maintained even at the present level. However, this simply means the necessity for greater faith and earnest prayer that we may see straight and be strong, but with true humility before God.

You have asked for a cable message if the Plan is approved in principle. I will move as fast as possible in securing this opinion and undoubtedly you will have a message long before this reaches you. I will confine this letter to my personal views, which I hope will be of some use to you. You will realize, I am sure, that the thoughts are strictly my own and do not commit anybody else. They are based on the experience of 54 years in engineering and business, together with a business man's contact with education. You may find them helpful because of the similarity of American progress in that period compared with the period in which China will probably find herself when the Japanese have been expelled.

I graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1890. At that time electrical engineering was so new that Yale did not have a definite course in the practical uses of electricity. There was simply a course in physics.. The commercial use of electricity was in its early beginnings. The telephone had been invented only 14 years before; electric lighting was just coming into general use in a small way; the largest electric generator had a capacity of about 200 horsepower (as compared with 20,000 horsepower now); the poly-phase system of alternating currents for the transmission of power was invented in 1891; radio transmission had not been heard of and "electronics" was a word unknown. Under these conditions, what happened to a young man just out of college?

Within five years he had become chief engineer and manager of a small electrical manufacturing company. At the age of 27 he had been appointed manager of the engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric Co. At the age of 31 he was consulting engineer in charge of the engineering organization which planned and directed the electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels and terminal in New York City, this being an operation which involved electrical and mechanical features, which for the first time were adapted to heavy transportation. Similar responsibilities were being carried successfully by other young

men of about the same age. Many others "climbed part way up the ladder."

Now, how do these individual experiences apply to the problem of education in China? Well, mostly in the newness of the two procedures, and the similarity of the creative responsibilities which young men then had to take in America, and now must soon be taking in China soon after graduation. These experiences may seem to apply more particularly to the preparation for young men for engineering and business occupations, but I believe you will see that they apply broadly to all college education.

All the affairs of the modern world must be carried on by people in teams. They quickly must learn to cooperate effectively. The men and women who shall be capable of leadership in any public or private service must have an unusual integrity of character and a sense of right relationships between man and man. To direct others, or even cooperate with others successfully, there must be mutual understanding. To a person's natural abilities must be added the Christian qualities of personal interest in and sympathy with his associates so that he can comprehend their strong and weak points, (and we all have both) and will know how to bring out the best in them. A technical training is essential, but the qualities of Christian leadership are of far greater importance. In those early days in America many young men who had little or no collegiate engineering education became leaders in electrical and mechanical pursuits because they had these qualities. On the other hand, one very important fact must be kept in mind, - there will be in China, as there were and still are in the United States, many impetuous and unscrupulous men whose motives are primarily selfish and who may succeed for a time, but who will actually hold back the national progress. The graduates of our Christian college must be strong enough in character and ability to succeed in spite of such associates and competitors.

I owe to my father the ideas and convictions which enabled me to start right in the rapid experience which I have mentioned. He was a pioneer in the early days of railroading. In those days, (1845 to 1880) many of the railroad men were rough and unscrupulous. He, however, became a Christian at the age of 27 and by adopting the principles which I have mentioned, he lived so consistently as to be accepted as leader and he commanded the affection as well as loyalty of his associates. Eventually he became the general manager of one of the leading railroads which operate westward from Chicago. Neither he nor I amassed a fortune but we were well rewarded in other ways.

In your paper on The Future of Christian Education in China you discuss the evangelistic character of such education and remark that "we need a broader view of evangelism and must explore its implications." I concur with enthusiasm in this statement. The evangelism which brought my father and me into the Christian faith and practice had its day and increased the spiritual stature of a great many men and women; but the expanding knowledge of the universe, and of the inner workings of men's minds and spirits, has given us a far broader conception of the power that holds the universe in balance, and also holds men and women together in a family or a corporation, when such persons give this power a chance.

When you were in this country the last time, I heard you, more than once, explain how natural it is for Christianity to be built on Confucianism. I believe in your reasoning and my whole experience leads me to the conviction that the men and women who absorb this idea, and live it, will be sure of an active part in the industrial revolution in China, which will follow the war. Furthermore, there is bound to be much suffering during the revolution and this can be minimized only by leadership in the kindly ways which Christ taught, and which are eminently practical.

I agree with you that you must formulate a policy for Hua Chung and devise a reasonable plan for its execution which will "influence the destiny of the changing nation." Also, "given such a band of Chinese scholars, all other problems of Christian higher education will solve themselves." Referring to the "Plan," I am not an educator and therefore am not competent to discuss the relative merits of different courses of study, - especially the courses in theological education, - but I have had considerable experience with the human products of college courses. In the years since graduation I have employed many college men in a great variety of occupations, both technical and administrative, and have had much to do with the development of these men. I speak with much conviction regarding the influence which faculty men have on their students, either upward or downward, depending on the personality and the philosophy of the teacher. The dean of the Sheffield Scientific School once explained the influence of some of his best teachers by the tendency in a boy towards hero worship. If his teacher has a radiant infectious personality, the boy will be attracted to him and will learn a lot from him irrespective of the subject taught.

Dr. Francis C. M. Wei.

Letter W-45 - April 19, 1944 - page 3

We hear a good deal about the great importance given in China to technical training of students and the tendency to sacrifice all other teaching, to that end. I, as an engineer and an employer of engineers, am convinced that this is a mistake, except in the abnormal circumstances of war. If, as I believe, my personal experience fairly indicates what will happen in the development of industry in China, success in leadership will depend mostly on the ability of the leader to coordinate the activities of his team of workmen, engineers, department heads, and foremen, far more than on the training in theory and technical science which he may have had. I believe that a young man who has been brought into contact with the right kind of teachers, and who has had a well balanced course of studies in college departments, such as you have outlined, will be pretty well prepared for entrance into business or government. If his probable job requires technical experience or if he prepares to teach, he should take a post graduate course either in a Chinese Government University or in a university in the United States or Great Britain.

As to the larger college which you propose, I think you are right, but I am wondering whether the new campus at Wuchang on which a start was made before the Invasion will be large enough for an eventual college of 800 students with a full compliment of hostels, etc., such as you visualize? Possibly you will propose to use the Boone Campus also.

I have the full set of blueprints for the new campus, ready for reference when the time to return approaches. I hope I shall be of further use to you as your plans develop.

Here's to an early departure of the Japanese from the Yangtse Valley and the trek back to Wuchang, with flags flying.

Yours very cordially,

Oliver S. Jayford

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APR 8 1944
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Dr. Francis C. M. Wei.
 We hear a good deal about the great importance given in China to technical training of students and the tendency to sacrifice all other teaching, to that end. I, as an engineer and an employer of engineers, am convinced that this is a mistake, except in the abnormal circumstances of war. If, as I believe, my personal experience fairly indicates what will happen in the development of industry in China, success in leadership will depend mostly on the ability of the leader to coordinate the activities of his team of workmen, engineers, department heads, and foremen, far more than on the training in theory and technical science which he may have had. I believe that a young man who has been brought into contact with the right kind of teachers, and who has had a well balanced course of studies in college departments, such as you have outlined, will be pretty well prepared for entrance into business or government. If his probable job requires technical experience or if he prepares to teach, he should take a post graduate course either in a Chinese Government University or in a university in the United States or Great Britain.

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Yours very cordially,

Oliver L. Jeffers

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April 21, 1944

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TO: Mr. Evans

FROM: Mr. Lyford

I think it is about time that you and Mr. Corbett be advised of something which has been going on behind your back, so I am handing you herewith a group of three documents received from Francis Wei and which are being circulated this week to the members of the Board of Trustees of Hua Chung College and Yale-in-China. One of these documents is a copy of the pamphlet which Dr. Wei prepared last August and about which there is some question in your mind as to the advisability of circulating it. As Dr. Wei's presentation would be incomplete without this, we thought it best to include it for the information of the people of our two boards.

I am also enclosing copy of my letter of April 19th to Dr. Wei in which I have discussed his plan from my point of view as an engineer.

The three documents from Dr. Wei have been mimeographed and the stencils are available so that further copies may be available if they should be desired. In fact, we have about forty copies complete at the present time.

O. S. L.

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow
via Tali, Yunnan, China

April 25, 1944
N. Y. 84

Rec'd. by Dr. Sherman June 3
" " O.S.L. " 6

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

Mr. Farber

Dear Mr. Lyford:

Until I looked in my book, I had not realized that I had not written you for more than a month. My last letter to you was written on March 25, 1944, enclosing duplicate copies of my letter, N.Y. 82, on the budget and copies of the budget with a Summary. I hope those budget letters are going to reach you in due time, as well as the earlier letters in February in which I enclosed copies of the plan for The Future Development of the College after the War. I have just received your letter, #43, dated March 25, 1944, together with Dr. Sherman's letter of March 27. For a long time we have been waiting to hear from you and Dr. Sherman.

Mr. Coe was in my office this morning when I was opening your letter, and I read it aloud to him. The letter you mention for Mr. Coe, C-5, was not found enclosed in your letter #43. We wonder whether you forgot to enclose it or if you are sending it under separate cover.

I have already reported that we received from the British Relief Fund £800., changed into N.C. \$126,680. By action of the Executive Committee Pro-tem this amount was distributed among the members of the faculty and staff who receive their salaries and subsidies direct from the college treasurer. I am sorry Mr. Anderson has not given me the Minutes including this action for me to send to you in this letter. If he should get them to me before I mail the letter tomorrow, I shall enclose them. The action on the distribution of this amount was ^{to} give N.C. \$3,500 to each of the faculty members of the rank of professor or assistant professor, and N.C. \$2,500 to the others of lecturer or junior lecturer or assistant rank. Those who have served in the college before this current year will receive N.C. \$100 a year for every year

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of service up to the maximum of N.C.\$1,000. Each of the professors and assistant professors received a maximum of N.C.\$4500 from this special grant, and the lower rank people the maximum of N.C.\$3500. This was certainly a help with prices rising so rapidly these days.

To give you an indication of how prices are going, I may just say that rice was N.C.\$90 to N.C. \$95 a sen last September. It steadily increased to \$110 a sen until about two months ago and then it suddenly began to jump, and now it is N.C. \$190 a sen, just double the price of seven months ago. Everything will go up with rice, of course. Fortunately, we were farsighted enough to buy enough rice towards the end of last September for the whole college community to last till the end of August at the price of about \$93 a sen, so that our people do not have to pay for this high-priced rice at the present time, which is a great saving. Then during the last few months we have bought up enough oil at about N.C. \$72 a catty to last for sometime, whereas the present market price is now \$85 a catty. This is only a little saving, of course, for our people.

I have the pleasure to report that yesterday I received a letter from our friend Mr. Li Jui in Chungking, sending me N.C. \$50,000 for distribution among the faculty and staff members. Until the Executive Committee Pro-tem meets three weeks from yesterday I am not in a position to report how the money is going to be distributed -- probably equally among the Chinese faculty and staff members. Should that be the case, each will receive about N.C.\$1600 for a special grant, which they will certainly need to meet the situation.

Before I received your letter #43, of March 25, I had been speculating that your cablegram informing us that our budget was not seriously disturbing indicated something about the change of the official rate of exchange of the American dollar. We have also had some hints about this from different quarters. We do not know, however, what the change will be. It may be anything from sixty-to-one to one-hundred or one-hundred-fifty to one. My personal guess is that it is the middle figure, but it may be the last. But I cannot imagine that it would be less than sixty to one, as far as we are concerned. Should that be the case, our budget would be met, including the extra amount for expected

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increase of prices, but increase of prices may be unexpected. At any rate we hope that we shall be able to pull through the next year without serious difficulties, as you have also been contemplating.

In case the exchange should be very favorable, we shall have to do something drastic in order to increase the income of our faculty and staff members here. A letter has just come from Kunming for Dr. Bien, saying that the faculty and staff members in the National University in Kunming have just got their salaries and subsidies almost doubled. A professor is now getting in Kunming N.C. \$8500 to \$9000 a month. Prices there are higher than ours, but before long we shall catch up. Further, we have to offer salaries and subsidies comparable to Kunming's before we can hope at all to get any qualified men to fill some of our vacancies here, which we must fill in order to keep the college going. I have been consulting with Mr. Coe about proposed increases of salaries and subsidies, beginning with August, so as to give about N.C. \$6500 for our high-salaried professor, and about \$6100 for professors with initial salaries. The assistant professors will receive a few hundred dollars less per month, lecturers possibly N.C. \$4200 a month, junior lecturers about \$3600 a month, and assistants still a few hundred dollars less. Should the Executive Committee Pro-tem approve this scheme, we would have to budget two-thirds of our extra million dollars for this increase alone, leaving one-third of the million to cover other items with increased prices, as well as to cover possible necessary increases during the second half of the year. If, however, we should have definite word from you or from other sources that the exchange rate is to be considerably increased, we may have to make our increase of subsidies even more liberal.

I am very much interested to read what Dr. Fenn has reported to the Board of Founders about conditions in the college. As a whole, his comments were very favorable, were they not? I am not at all surprised that I should be criticized for being "too tight." I do not think I am extremely "tight", but I must admit I have been trying to be as careful and cautious as possible, because I realize that harder times are still to come, and our resources are limited. But if our resources should permit, my conscience would

not feel hurt at all if we should double the income of our faculty and staff members at once. After all, taking all things into consideration, we are getting only about 8% of our pre-war income, and if we should doubt it, we would be getting only about 15%. There are, of course, other people in the country who are suffering more, and as time goes on, our hardship will be more severe. In view of this, however, we ought to do as much as we can for those who have stood by the college so loyally. Our only hope is that we shall be able to get definite information about the exchange rate before we come to any decision in the Executive Committee Pre-tem about the middle of next month as to increase of subsidies. We may come to the conclusion that we are contemplating at the present time, and then make further increases when circumstances permit.

I have also noted the actions taken by the Board of Founders, or rather the Central China Foundation on the investment of the Holmes Scholarship Fund. Thank you for calling my attention to the fact that Mr. Holmes is II, and not III. We got the III from the Rev. B. B. Chapman's letter, and Mr. Chapman does not always have a very legible handwriting.

So far we have not had any definite word from the Methodist Missionary Society about personnel for the faculty except that they may be able to send a man by the name of Chamberlayne, a young clergyman waiting for passage to come out to China from England, who may be assigned by the mission in China to fill Mr. Constantine's vacancy when he goes on furlough. If Mr. Chamberlayne should come, he would come for only one year, which is not an ideal arrangement, but in times like this we have to take what comes. Dr. Roots is definitely leaving the college for furlough with his family sometime in June. We realize how difficult it is for any of the missions to send a college physician to take Dr. Roots' place, but Dr. Roots has given us the understanding that he will not take any vacation in America, but as soon as he arrives in the States, he will turn right back. He is very optimistic about his return, believing that he may get back to the college one or two months after the fall term, but that certainly seems overly-optimistic.

Mrs. Ruth Earnshaw Lo left here with her baby last Friday, with accommodations furnished by the American Red Cross. The Red Cross will probably take care of them up to Calcutta, and

then by boat to America. It is fortunate that Dr. John C. F. Lo has a brother in Calcutta, Mr. Gersham C. H. Lowe, who will also give them help if necessary.

I have already received your cablegram, agreeing to my proposition of advancing to Mrs. Lo in America the amount of U.S. \$3,000. I am going to send to Mrs. Lo a letter, which she will be able to bring to you for the payment of the amount.

Mrs. Lo is on leave of absence from the college faculty. I have reported to the Senate that in my reply to her letter asking for release from her contract with the college, I said that we would want her to come back as soon as possible to rejoin our teaching staff. She has not sold anything because she is in full expectation of rejoining her husband here with the baby before we are able to move back to Wuchang.

I am very much interested to get your feeling, as well as that of Dr. Sherman, that the world war situation, particularly that in the Far East, may take a more encouraging turn and that we may start moving the college eastward earlier than we have been expecting.

You are perfectly right in reporting to the Board of Founders that most of our Reserve Funds are earmarked. As far as the grants from the Associated Boards and the special grant of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States are concerned, we are leaving practically no balance. Whatever there is in the Reserve Funds we may have to use up very quickly, if the prices continue to increase like this unless the official rate of exchange keeps up with the inflation of the Chinese dollar. With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

FCMW/MRC

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei

P.S. Dr. Fenn was right that we had lost some of our faculty members, but the loss in student enrolment has been slight. While we have not been able to increase it, owing to our isolated situation, the number of students has not decreased since we moved to Hsichow in the Spring of 1939. If anything it has increased.

F.C.M.W.

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EXCERPT FROM DR. WEI'S LETTER TO MR. LYFORD RECEIVED ON MAY 1ST.

"Since I wrote you last on March 7, I have received a letter from Professor Serge Elisseef, Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, in which he informed me that the Harvard-Yenching Trustees, meeting in November, were not able to accede to our request in my letter of April 15, 1943, to have the grant from the Harvard-Yenching Board increased over and above U.S. \$5,000. The action taken by the Harvard-Yenching Board was as follows:

"VOTED that U.S.\$5,000 a year be included in the Institute's budgets for 1943-44, 1944-45, and 1945-46 for Hua Chung College for its department of Chinese Literature and History, subject to the conditions that the money is to be spent in accordance with the advice of the Director of the Institute; and that a report on the expenditure of the yearly grant and of the program of the Department shall be made annually, to reach Cambridge by October 1 of each year."

This action indicates quite clearly that there is very little chance of having the Harvard-Yenching grant to the college increased for this next academic year, but before I received Professor Elisseef's letter of November 29, 1943, from which I have just quoted, I had written to Professor Elisseef, under date of March 9, asking that the grant from the Harvard-Yenching Board be considerably increased. For your information I am sending a copy of my letter to him.

We have no way of telling how you are figuring to get our budget for the next year adequately met with our present anticipated income for that year. Your letter following your cablegram will surely throw light on the situation. It is our hope that we may still pull through the next year without digging too deeply into our reserve funds, for which there will be many uses in the near future before the end of the war and after.

As you will see from the Minutes of the Executive Committee Pro-tem already sent to you and enclosed again in this letter, we are thinking seriously of starting a freshmen class in another center nearer to our original site. A committee has been appointed to investigate this matter and to present to the Executive Committee as soon as possible their findings on the matter. I was asked to be present at the committee meeting yesterday, and the general trend of the thinking was that while it is simple to start a freshman class in some place, say, Yuanling, unless it would be possible for us to move right back to Wuchang within one year after the freshman class is admitted into the new center, in cooperation with some of our Christian affiliated middle schools, it will be a very serious problem to have to carry on that freshman class into the sophomore year, because that would mean practically-speaking a serious division of the faculty to take care of the students in two centers, which we do not figure we would be able to do properly. In our proposed budget for the next year we have not put in any item for such a new center because the whole matter is still in its exploratory stage. As soon as definite plans are made, we shall report to the Founders at once. It is very essential for us to remember in connection with such a scheme that even for a freshmen class in a new center we would need still three or four men from the faculty here so as to carry on the tradition of the college and to support partly at least two or three teachers who at the same time may

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be teaching in the middle schools, and we would have to meet the expenses of equipment in the way of furniture and a few necessary books. I am not able to quote any figures at the present stage of the development of the scheme.

You will be interested to know that the Ministry of Education has just increased its grant to the college from N.C. \$30,000 to N.C. \$50,000, 60% of which is earmarked for the support of three chairs although quite inadequate, and 40% for science equipment which is also a very small amount but we are happy that the Ministry of Education has recognized the difficult conditions under which the college has been carrying on by increasing its grant.

We have also received through Chungking £800 from the British Relief Fund, and this amount has been changed in Chungking to N.C. \$126,680, which John Coe has already received through the bank.

The American Church Mission treasurer's office in Kunming has received for the college N.C. \$10,000 from the Rev. Paul Seng with the knowledge of Bishop Gilman. Paul Seng is one of our alumni. He has been for many years a clergyman in the Diocese of Hankow under Bishop Roots and then Bp. Gilman. For two to three years until the outbreak of the war he was assigned by Bishop Gilman to do hostel work in the college. Recently he has been in business in Wuchang, and we have heard that he has been able to make considerable profits, from which he is sending N.C. \$10,000 to the college, and he is also sending a certain amount to his fellow clergymen and church workers in Free China. I have not reported this gift yet to the Executive Committee Pro-tem, but while some people may question the nature of the money, I do not feel that it is necessary for us to refuse this gift, so I have asked Mr. Coe to have it kept in American currency for the time being, as well as the other small amounts received from various alumni, which are being put into an Alumni Fund which may be increased from time to time. When the Executive Committee, has taken action on this last gift, as it has already on the former small gifts, I shall report again.

I have not reported to you the enrollment for the present term, but shall do it now.

FALL TERM 1943-44					
	Men	Women	Total	Christian students	42
Seniors	7	6	13	Non-Christian "	108
Juniors	10	9	19	Total	<u>150</u>
Sophomores	42	6	48		
Freshmen	61	9	70		
	<u>120</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>150</u>		

SPRING TERM 1943-44					
	Men	Women	Total	Christian students	36
Seniors	5	6	11	Non-Christian "	98
Juniors	8	9	17	Total	<u>134</u>
Sophomores	37	6	43		
Freshmen	55	6	61		
Special	-	2	2		
	<u>105</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>134</u>		

You will see then that our enrollment is down by sixteen, which is less than we had expected.

We are now in the Lenten Season. The Chapel Committee has been carrying on a series of religious talks and discussions every Friday from seven to eight in the evening, conducted by various members of the faculty, and these discussion meetings have been so far very well attended. The series will be carried on until just before Holy Week. The Chapel Committee is already making plans for a Three-Hour Meditation Service on Good Friday and the religious services for Easter.

Then the government has been encouraging people all over the country to study and discuss the Draft Constitution, which is to be promulgated when adopted within a year after the return of peace. The National Christian Council has been writing to us, asking that the draft constitution be studied by Christians in the college, as in other places, with particular reference to religious liberties and the future of Christian education and private schools and colleges in China. On Wednesday evening the whole college is meeting to hear lectures on the Draft Constitution followed by discussion in an open forum. Tomorrow will be the second lecture, and then there will be a third a week from tomorrow. The Christians have already had two meetings on the Constitution, and a committee has been appointed to put the findings in shape for submission to the National Christian Council in Chungking.

Very soon we shall have to think about reappointments for the next year. We shall try to wait until at least the first part of May before we make these reappointments, for by that time we may have more definite news from you with regard to our proposed budget for the next year. In the meantime we have been working hard to secure properly-qualified candidates to fill some of the serious vacancies in the college faculty. We have no one to teach Chemistry at the present time. Biology is short-handed with only Sidney Hsiao carrying on. Economics is very weak. Sociology has been suspended. History has to be strengthened, and so also English.

I am very happy to report to you that Professor David F. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson are making plans not to take their furlough until next year, and Miss Bleakley has definitely decided to stay on for another year. It will be Miss Bleakley's tenth year in the college since her last furlough in England. She has been more-or-less forced by circumstances to make this decision, because as you know, Mrs. Ruth Earnshaw has to take her baby back to America for medical treatment and Mr. Walter Allen has decided to join the American War Service in China not later than this summer. This means that Miss Bleakley will be the only English speaking teacher in the department of English Literature. We have been hoping for months for the Rev. Mr. Barrett to come to the college from England, as he has been relieved by the British Army from his post as chaplain, and he expected to go back to England to attend to some family affairs before he came out to China, but so far we have had no word direct from him. Mrs. Walter Allen (nee Gertrude Zenk), formerly of the Reformed Church Mission is definitely planning to return to America, as she has been out in China seven years by this summer. She has been our only piano teacher, and with her departure all our piano work may have to be suspended although some of it could possibly be carried on by Mrs. Anderson. I am writing to the London Missionary Society in London reporting the decisions of the Andersons and Miss Bleakley, as well as to show our appreciation for the willingness of them to carry on, even though only for another year.

This indicates to you how very serious the missionary situation in the college is. Everything points to the leaving of Dean Leonard Constantine and his wife in the summer; and as far as I know, Dr. Logan Roots is planning to leave also at the end of the term in order to take his family back to the States for the education of his two daughters. With him gone at least for eight months we may be left without any physician in the college. The situation in the local hospital is very precarious. They have only one woman doctor, the only doctor in the whole hospital, and all reports go that she is leaving in July. I have been trying to find some physician for the college or for the hospital, but medical men are very few in China these days and none of them would want to come to an isolated town like ours. Furthermore, it is not easy for us to deal with the people responsible for the support of the local hospital. Hence, things have not been developing as rapidly as I would wish along that line.

Let me reiterate again the importance of the Founders and the cooperating missions trying to find available missionaries for all the different departments in the college and getting them out to China at the earliest possible date, so as to help us tide over the next period of even greater difficulties.

Prices have been soaring. Rice and charcoal are about the same as at Christmas. Vegetables are trebling. So also government salt, which we have been getting at the official rate. Meat has doubled since Christmas. It is simply impossible for any of us to renew our clothing. The price of cloth is sky high. If you remember that we are completing the seventh year of war and that we are already six years out from Wuchang, the question of clothing becomes very serious. I have been talking to Coe about another grant to the faculty and staff members sometime around Easter as a special relief, but we have to remember our financial limitations. Whatever we may be able to do will not be a great relief to our people here, but we must do whatever we can.

Recently the government has sent us N.C. \$15,000, ordering that N.C. \$1500 be awarded as a special gift from General China Kai-shek as president of the Executive Yuan, under which is the Ministry of Education, for every member of the faculty of professorial rank who has served continuously for over ten years; and similarly N.C. \$3,000 for every professor who has served in the college continuously for over twenty years. According to these terms, the following of our faculty have been awarded N.C. \$1500:

Professor Bleakley of the London Mission
Professor David F. Anderson of the London Mission
Mrs. Helen Anderson of the London Mission
Dean Leonard Constantine of the Methodist Missionary Society
Professor John L. Coe of the American Church Mission
Dean P'u Huang of the School of Education on Reformed
Church support
Professor Richard P. Bien of the School of Science on Yale-
in-China Association support
Professor L. P. Pao of the Department of Chinese Literature
in the School of Arts on Harvard-
Yenching support.

I am the only one in the college to receive N.C. \$3,000 for over twenty years of service. This information may be of interest to the cooperating missions.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Francis C. Wei

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China
Temporarily in Hsichow
via Tali, Yunnan, China

Copy for Mr. Fowler

May 9, 1944
N. Y. 85

Received June 15.

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 under date of April 25 my letter, N.Y. 84, in which I reported to you the distribution of the \$800 from the British Relief Fund among the faculty and staff members as a special grant, which grant was covered by action Ex. 260 of the Executive Committee Pro-tem as found in the Minutes of the Fifty-first Meeting enclosed herein.

I reported also a special gift from our friend Mr. Li Jui in Chungking, amounting to N.C. \$50,000. The Executive Committee Pro-tem met yesterday and acted that the money be evenly distributed among members of the faculty and staff in the college who receive their salaries and subsidies direct from the college. By this action the members of the faculty and staff will receive at the middle of the month the amount of N.C. \$1492 each, as a gift from Mr. Li Jui. It was my miscalculation when I wrote in my last letter that the sum would be N.C.\$1600 each.

Still there is no word as to what the new exchange rate will be or whether the rate will be backed again by some kind of agreement between the American and British governments and the Chinese government. The latter possibility is to us very slight because word has come through to us that some mission people in Chungking are anticipating a rate of one hundred and fifty and that a trial exchange in New York sometime ago had realized one hundred and twenty. All indications are that the new rate will surely be over one hundred. We are waiting eagerly for definite word from you by cable after your meeting about the middle of May as how our whole financial situation is for the next year. A meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem has been scheduled on May 25, at which we expect to take some action as how to increase the subsidies from June on, if not from May.

In my last letter I already reported the departure of Mrs. Lo with the baby. She is now in Calcutta, presumably waiting for her boat to go to America.

I received during the week-end your letter #44, dated March 25. The enclosed letter for Mr. Coe, C-5, was immediately handed to him, and he has noted all your points about the finances of the college. I was particularly pleased to learn from Mr. Coe's letter that Mrs. Procter had paid to the Founders through the National Council of the Episcopal Church in the United States the sum of U.S.\$25,000 for the erection of the main entrance to the new college buildings, generally known in Mr. Bergamini's plan as "The Yellow Stork Tower."

I was able to secure this gift from Mrs. Procter in the winter of 1937-38, and it had been reported to the Founders in New York and to the Directors in Wuchang, but for all these six years I had not been able to get any written statement from Mrs. Procter about this pledge. It was so good of her to remember it and pay so promptly into the college funds. I am writing soon to thank her for the payment. If we would have more donors like Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston, it would not be very long before we would be able to get all the necessary funds for all the new buildings as planned by Mr. Bergamini, and possibly for an Endowment Fund to support the college in part at least.

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I recall with a great deal of gratification that one of the last things I did in America in the spring of 1939 before I left for England for a three-months' lecture tour there among the churches was to have a meeting in the Missions House with Dr. Sherman, Dr. Casselman, and Mr. Richard Weigle, representing the three cooperating missions in the United States. It was more-or-less an unofficial meeting, but I wanted particularly to have it so that I might have something definite to say to the missions in Great Britain when I visited them there. I raised the question of funds from the other missions for the new campus of the college. By that time I had known that the Episcopal Church Missions (A.C.M.) would be making its contribution towards the new buildings through Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston by their contributing to the amount, including the U.S. \$25,000 for the Yellow Stork Tower, the total of U.S. \$165,000. At the time Dr. Casselman said that if all the other units were doing their bit, the Reformed Church certainly would do its best to raise U.S. \$30,000 for the Educational and Psychology Building and U.S. \$25,000 for the Music Building. Mr. Weigle reported that the Yale-in-China trustees in New Haven would try to raise U.S. \$75,000 for the three units of the Science building and U.S. \$20,000 for the towers connecting them, making a total of U.S. \$95,000. I trust that the gentlemen present will be able to recall these assurances, though they are not pledges or promises. When I was in England I tried to get the two British missions to raise as much as U.S. \$40,000 or \$8,000 at the rate obtained at that moment for the college library, but nothing definite came of the effort except possibly \$200-300 contributed by individuals and from the balance of my travel fund in Great Britain. The money I believe is still being kept in the Methodist Missionary Society treasurer's office. The Rev. H. B. Rattenbury will know about it.

It seems a bit overly optimistic to begin to talk about building funds for the college. We have no way of telling when we shall be able to start the buildings again, but the report that Mrs. Procter has already paid over to the Founders the U.S. \$25,000 arouses so many ideas in my mind that I would like to take the opportunity of reporting to the Founders all that I tried to do during my visit to America and Great Britain in the year 1937-38. I stand to be corrected if any of my recollections are not exact.

Your letter #44 dealt largely with the trip of Mrs. Ruth Lo back to America with her baby. Dr. John Lo has read the letter and he told me that he had also received a letter from Dr. Hume before Mrs. Lo left Hsichow.

Dr. Sidney Hsiao has shown me a copy of his letter to you, dated May 9, about Dr. H. L. Li, a botanist, who took his degree at Harvard two or three years ago. Dr. Hsiao knew him very well in Cambridge. From Dr. Hsiao's description of Dr. Li's training and character we feel that Dr. Li is just the kind of man that we want to have for our faculty to build up and develop our Biology department. The question now is how to get him back to China before the end of the war. You may be able to make arrangements for his travel to China, but the problem is how we are going to pay for his travel. Unless he is willing to pledge himself for service in the college for a long term, it would not be justifiable for us to pay his travel from college funds, as travel from America to China nowadays must be very costly. As to how much we should pay, I would leave it to the Founders to make the final decision, but I would suggest that it should not be more than U.S. \$1,000. There will probably be fewer men available for teaching after the war, and therefore when there is a well-qualified man available, we should not miss the opportunity.

As to the fitness of Dr. Li for teaching in our college here, I am quite prepared to accept Dr. Sidney Hsiao's judgment, but I am sure that you or some other member of the Board in New York will be able to get further information from Harvard about him. All

I know is that he had his undergraduate training in Seochow University, some postgraduate work in Yenching, and took his Ph.D at Harvard under Professor Merrill.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/signed./ Francis C. M. Wei

P.S. After dictating this letter yesterday morning I received your cablegram dated May 2 saying that the Trustees had approved the plan and the budget for 1944-45.

F.C.M.W. May 10, 1944

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Minutes of the Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee pro tem of the Board of Directors of Hua Chung College held on March 26th, 1944, at the home of Mr. Constantine.

Present: Dr. Wei (Chairman), Mr. Coe, Dr. Hwang, Mr. Constantine, Dr. Bien, Dr. Hsiao, Mr. Anderson.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Constantine.
The Minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended and approved.

The President reported that a gift of N.C.\$10,000 had been received from the Rev. Paul Seng, former warden of Ingle Hall.

Ex.254 Voted that this gift be added to the Alumni Fund.

The President reported that a grant of £800 (equal to N.C.\$126,680) had been received from the British China Relief Fund. The gift was received. The plan for the post-war development of the College had been sent to Mr. Lyford for circulation among members of the Board of Founders. The cable to Mr. Lyford re the budget and Mr. Lyford's cable in reply were reported. A letter from Professor Elisseeff reporting the action of the Harvard-Yenching Board was reported. The President's report was received.

Ex.255 Voted that in view of the decision of the Harvard-Yenching Board to continue their appropriation of U.S.\$5,000 for the next three years (1943-46), the budget for the Chinese department for 1944-45 be referred back to the Harvard-Yenching Fund Administration Committee for reconsideration.

The report of the sub-committee on prospects of opening a freshman class in some other centre than Hsichow was presented and received.(Ex.247)

Ex.256 Voted that in view of the uncertainty of the present military situation, no action be taken at the present time to start a freshman class elsewhere and that meanwhile the sub-committee continue exploration of the possibilities of co-operation with the affiliated middle schools in Hunan.

The report of the sub-committee on transporting the College back to Wuchang was presented and received.

Ex.257 Voted that the report be referred to the Treasurer for study and for calculation of the total costs, including college equipment and personal possessions at three possible levels of 80, 110 and 140 kilograms per person respectively.

Ex.258 Voted that it be recommended to the Board of Founders that N.C.\$10,000 be paid to Dr. Sidney Hsiao as recognition of his special service in carrying an extra teaching load last term, and that this amount be charged to the School of Science salary account.

Ex.259 Voted that a special grant of \$200 be made from subsidy funds to every member of the faculty and staff to meet the contributions required for membership in the government co-operative buying scheme.

Ex.260 Voted that in view of rising prices a special grant for faculty and staff members be made from the British China Relief Fund grant of £800 to members of the faculty and staff who receive their income directly from the College Treasurer; that the initial grant for members of professorial ranks be \$3,500 each, and for members of other ranks \$2,500 each; that for every full year of service previous to the present year an additional grant of \$100 be made, up to a maximum of \$1,000 in each case; that payment of this special grant be made before Easter.

/signed/ David F. Anderson
Secretary.

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei
Chairman.

Hua Chung College
Hsichow, China
May 16, 1944

Dear Dr. Lobenstine:

I was very glad to receive on Sunday, May 14, your kind letter of April 18, 1944. It was one of the quickest letters I have received for many months from America. The postal service seems to have been much better recently.

We are all very glad to know that the talk about reviving the old college of Yale-in-China is nothing more than a rumor. At least the New Haven Board knows nothing about it and takes the stand that as far as the Board is concerned this would not be possible or encouraged. I have taken the first two paragraphs of your letter for release to the Alumni Association, so that they may publish them in the Alumni Bulletin for the information of all who have been feeling concerned about this movement.

As far as a small group of Yale-in-China graduates in Chungking are concerned, the movement is still going on, but nobody believes that it will amount to anything. We are so glad that Bishop Gilman has been to Chungking and that he was able to meet with a large group of Hua Chung Alumni, including graduates of the cooperating colleges, and that he was able to report to them "the past, present, and future of the college." His faith in the college and his enthusiasm for its development must have had great weight with those who heard him.

I have just reported to Mr. Lyford another gift in the form of grain that is coming to us from the Yen Family, through whose influence the college has been able to move to Hsichow and stay so happily for all these years. The old Mr. Yen died three years ago. His eldest son, who is now the head of the family, is back for a short visit. I know him very well, and he has given us this handsome gift, which at the present market price amounts to more than N.C.\$110,000. We have been very fortunate in having the good will of the leading people not only in our local district, but also those in Kuming, and from them we have been able to get some considerable financial support for the college. All such gifts have been reported from time to time to the Hua Chung Board of Founders. During the last twelve months we have received almost N.C.\$500,000 besides government grants to the college and loans to the students. N.C.\$500,000 is about one-quarter our total budget for the current year. Of course, part of the money was spent before the beginning of the present academic year, but more is coming for the rest of the present year and after.

We are in touch with a number of people both missionaries and Chinese scholars for appointment to the college faculty. If they should all join us in the autumn, our teaching force would be greatly strengthened. At the present time the faculty is so depleted that while we are able to meet all the demands of the government curriculum, all of us have to carry extra loads to keep the ship of the college afloat.

I have been asked by the committee, appointed by the Senate of the college, for preparation of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the college next November to prepare a pamphlet in English for publication abroad; as soon as it is done it will be sent to Miss Dowd or Mr. Lyford for publication in America and distribution among friends of the college in both the United States and Great Britain.

I hope by this time you have already read our memorandum on the future development of the college after the war, and any criticism or comments from you will be most welcome. In that memorandum we tried to be as realistic as possible without forgetting some of the idealism which brought the college into existence.

With the warmest personal regards, I remain

Yours sincerely,
(signed) Francis C. M. Wei

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

May 16, 1944
N. Y. 86

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*Rec'd July 12
Stamped at Miami - July 5
" " N.Y. Conn " " 44*

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

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last letter to you was N.Y. 85, dated May 9, 1944, enclosing the Minutes of the Fifty-first meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem.

In that letter I reported how the N.C.\$50,000 gift from Mr. Li Jui of Chungking for the faculty as a special subsidy was divided, by action of the Executive Committee Pro-tem, evenly among the members of the faculty and staff who receive their income direct from the college, realizing N.C. \$1492 for each member.

I am glad to report to you that we have received another gift from the Yen family here in the form of grain, which will give us 6,400lb. of rice, which is costing at the present time more than N.C.\$15 per lb. in the market. The price of rice is going up all the time, and so this is quite a substantial gift. I have not had a chance to report the gift to the Executive Committee Pro-tem, but I have already talked it over with several members, and probably the rice will be sold at a lower price, almost one-half of the market price, and then the proceeds will go to further increase of subsidies, which may have to be effected in June. In that way the Yens' gift will benefit the whole faculty and staff, including missionaries in the form of cheaper rice, and then many others will receive subsidies in money.

We have already received a projector for the reading of microfilms from Chungking, but so far we have not been able to get any films to use. Enclosed I am sending you a list of magazines, just one for each of the departments in the college, and one or two for general reading. I know how busy you are, but perhaps you may ask Earl Fowler at "281," or somebody else in the Missions House, to attend to the purchasing of the necessary films and have them sent in by airmail, one at a time, so that we may have at least some reading material to keep abreast with the world. I suppose purchasing and mailing could be more easily done from New York than from New Haven. The cost may be charged to the college. Mr. Coe will have the cost distributed among the different departments. I do hope that this will not cause you too much trouble.

The Yen Family is good enough to set aside two sections of six rooms each for our faculty and staff families. I am reserving those two sections either for new missionary families or new appointees to the faculty who do not have large families.

Dr. Roots is definitely leaving sometime in June, and we are making arrangements with the Hsi-chow Hospital for our medical care during Dr. Roots' absence. I am afraid this arrangement will mean a much heavier cost to the college in drugs, because we shall have to use the hospital drugs which are being bought in Kunming at exorbitant war prices. Dr. Roots plans to return as soon as possible from America, and we hope that his absence will not be too long.

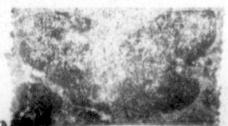
From Dr. Lobenstine's letter of April 18, received on Sunday, May 14, I am glad to learn that Dr. Brank Fulton arrived safely in India before the middle of April, but no word has come through that he has reached Kunming.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Miller

Enc:
FCMW/M



學 大 中 華 立 私
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

室 長 校
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

May 18, 1944
N. Y. 87

Recd July 12

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

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I am sorry to have forgotten to put in the list of magazines for microfilm, which I said I would enclose in my last letter, N.Y. 86, dated May 16, 1944. The list was not quite ready, and even now it is not completed. I hope I shall be able to send it tomorrow with this letter.

(X2) In preparing the list of magazines for microfilms, we are more-or-less shooting into the dark. While there is a list available in our library for microfilms, we are not very sure that this list is complete. So please tell whoever may be attending to this business that if none of the magazines for any one department is available in microfilm form, please have some other magazine which is available sent to us. What we want is at least one microfilm for each of the departments.

If the cost of the film and the cost of sending is not very high, please use your judgment in sending us any of the most recent books for our library.

I do not have much news to report except that the radio has been very encouraging about the counterattack into Burma. We hope that it will keep improving.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

FCMW/MRC

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