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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow

Via Tali, Yunnan, China

Francis C. M. Wei

zill

June 1, 1944

N.Y. 88

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

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I received Sunday morning, May 28, your letter W-45, dated April 19.

I am glad to know that you have already circulated our plan for "The Future Development of Hua Chung College, as Exhibit B, and my article on "The Future of Christian Education in China" as Exhibit A, with part of my letter N.Y. 80 as introduction.

I want to thank you for your kind comments. It is good to know that you agree with us from your own personal experience after fifty-four years as an engineer and as head of an engineering firm on the point that it is more necessary for us to train students who will be able to coordinate the activities of others than to have training in theory and technical science. While the latter kind of training is very important, we surely want to give our students the other kind of training, which may be neglected in the general plan of education in this country during the next ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Gee and I have been worrying tremendously about the rate of exchange. We sent you our cablegram last month in order to find out what our total income will be from western sources. I was so happy to have your cabled reply to the effect that our total western income would amount to U.S. \$57,000 for the year 1944-45 and that you would expect the rate of exchange at 120. Just before we received your cablegram we had a telegraphic reply from Mr. Arthur Allen in Kunning to our enquiring telegram, saying that we might expect exchange at 100 and that the Intermission Committee would offer blocked dollars, unblockable by special license, at the minimum of 150.

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After we had received Mr. Allen's telegram the Executive Committee met and decided to increase the subsidies for faculty and staff, beginning with the month of June. The plan had been carefully worked out beforehand by Mr. Coe and me, and it was carefully considered by the Executive Committee and finally adopted. This has been done because it is our feeling that while we proposed a budget calling for N.C. \$3,000,000, with a margin of N.C. \$1,000,000, to meet increased subsidies and prices for the year 1944-45, the price situation in our district for the last two months in particular, and the price situation in the country as a whole, have led us to think that under the circumstances it would be simply impossible for us to operate any college budget on the basis of Chinese currency. Hence, our revised scheme for subsidies for the faculty and staff will call for N.C. \$6,000,000 for the next academic year, including both the salaries and non-salary items. The subsidy scheme is very much simplified by this last action of the Executive Committee Pre-ten, the Minutes of which will be sent to you when Mr. Anderson has got them ready. In substance we have only three main items of subsidy:

1. Everybody on the faculty and staff will get nine times their basic salary as the first subsidy.

2. The professors and assistant professors will get a second subsidy of N.C. \$5,000 a month, and the lecturers, junior lecturers, and assistants will get N.C. \$4,000 a month. Members of the administrative staff will receive the second subsidy according to the amount of the basic salary.

3. The large families which are in Hsichow will get an extra N.C. \$1,000 a month for every member above the fifty.

Besides these three subsidies we have also to continue our educational subsidy for faculty children. The primary school children will come to our own primary school under our School of Education, which charges no fees for our own faculty. The secondary school children will get just about enough to pay their tuition in the local middle school.

According to this scheme, full professors are getting N.C. \$9,000 to N.C. \$10,500. The assistant professors are getting N.C. \$8,250 to N.C. \$9,000. The lecturers from N.C. \$6,100 up, and the junior lecturers around N.C. \$5,800. These figures

are only for those families who do not have extra mouths to feed. The larger families, that for instance of Dr. Huang P'u, who receives his subsidies as a full professor, will receive N.C.\$15,000 a month. N.C.\$15,000, of course, is a large amount in figures, but when you consider that there are nine mouths to feed in that family and that the women students are paying over N.C.\$800 for their board per month, and that only with low-priced rice from the college, Dr. Huang P'u's family does not have a very large margin.

This scheme goes into effect today, and I trust that all our people may heave a sigh of relief for a while, but I am afraid that it will not take more than two or three months when prices will rise again so much that all our increase in subsidies will be swallowed up by the high prices. But by taking this step, the Executive Committee Pre-ten has accepted a very heavy responsibility, and I hope that the Board of Founders acting concurrently as Board of Directors will approve this.

Since our western income is U.S.\$57,000 and since we reckon about N.C.\$400,000 income in China, an average rate of exchange of 100-to-one would meet our budget. Of course we are aware that prices may continue to rise and that further increases may be called for. We have adopted the principle that the only increase we would be able to make after this scheme is adopted is to give the benefit of any rate over 100-to-one to the members of the faculty and staff proportionate to their total monthly income.

After the action has been adopted and announced, we feel a bit of uncertainty about the whole situation. Dr. Robert Frank Fulton arrived in Ksiehew on Sunday, May 28, and he brought from Mr. Arthur Allen in Kuming the disconcerting news that at the present moment the new plan of working exchange through the Inter-mission Committee in Chungking has not been entirely put through, and so he would be able to give only the provisional exchange rate of fifty-to-one, leaving the balance to be adjusted from time to time if he should be able to get a rate higher than that. Should the rate remain at fifty-to-one, we would be seriously caught for the next year, but our confidence is that the rate must be higher than that inside of a month or two. Mr. Gee has reported that he will not have to do any exchange until at least a month from now, and we earnestly hope by that time we may see the situation more clearly.

Anytime you should have more assuring news to give us, please cable, as far as the exchange rate is concerned.

We are very glad to have Dr. Fulton with us. He has promised to stay for three weeks before going to Huanan. Three weeks will give him time enough to look around, to talk to different members of the faculty, and to get really to know something about the college first-hand. The first day of his arrival I spent three hours with him, listening to what he had to say about the trend of thinking in New Haven. He had not seen our plan for the future development of the college before he left America, and so I showed him my article on the future of Christian education in China, as well as our plan. He seems to agree entirely with our general policy, and if the Yale-in-China Association should really put its main emphasis upon the college level of education and seek to expand its work in Hsu Chung, which surely will stimulate the other cooperating units, particularly the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission, we feel sure that our plan for the future development of the college will work out very well.

Dr. Fulton told me in detail about the desire of the New Haven Board to bring about a closer cooperation, if not an affiliation, between Yale University and Hsu Chung College. This is entirely in line with what Dick Weigle and I were proposing to President Seymour and Dean Furniss in 1937-38. We had gone as far as to get the plan drawn up, considered by Dean Furniss first, and then presented to President Seymour. I had two interviews with President Seymour about this proposal, and he had gone so far as to say that he would submit it to the Yale Corporation. The plan would call for an endowment fund of U.S.\$100,000. Dick and I tried to raise that money but the war had taken such a turn we could not get very many people vigorously interested in contributing to the endowment. Nor did we feel it the opportune moment at the time to press the matter with President Seymour, and so the proposal has been shelved. I hope you will be able to write to Miss Dowd in New Haven and ask her to dig out a copy of this plan, which may be of some interest to the New Haven Board.

I am going to have further talks with Dr. Fulton before he leaves here. He will address the college assembly a week from next Monday, and we are

letter from Dr. Wei - June 1, 1944 - 3 -

arranging for him to have a session with the Executive Committee Pre-ten. Mr. and Mrs. Coo are entertaining him, but he wants to have lunch with the faculty Bachelors' Mess everyday, beginning with tomorrow. He is very delightful and seems to be keen to know as much as he can about the college during his stay here. I have already approached him with the proposition that he make his headquarters in the college, and travel to the other units of the Yali work from Hsichow. Before he knows what his work in China is to be during the next year or so, naturally he cannot commit himself at once. I would like him to help in teaching a course or two and to take a full share in the religious and student work.

Logan Roots left here with his family on Tuesday, May 30. He was able to arrange for the American Army to come with a truck and Jeep to take his family and baggage. He is still hopeful that he may be able to get back to the college before the end of the calendar year. I do hope that he may succeed. He has left earlier than he expected because recent cablegrams from America indicate that Bishop Roots has not been at his best, and his family would want to get back to see him as soon as they can manage it.

We are getting near to the end of the term. Term examinations will begin in about two weeks for the sophomores who have to take their intermediate examinations and for the seniors who have to face the ordeal of the final comprehensive examinations for their degree. The other students will have their term examinations beginning about June 22 with Commencement on June 30.

I have no special plan for my summer work, but it looks as if I shall have to go to Kuning in order to start the campaign for the Yunnan students to raise an endowment fund for the college. There is no telling how much we shall be able to get. It may be H.C.\$3,000,000, or only H.C.\$50,000. Other groups of students are trying to raise money for the college in other districts, as we are going to celebrate the Twentieth Anniversary of the college next November First. It seems a good idea for all the students to get busy and get interested in the future development of the college. All that will go to build up a better morale.

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letter from Dr. Wei - June 1, 1944

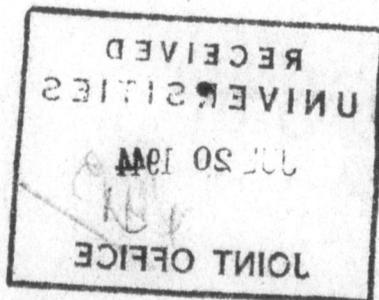
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As to any appointments I have nothing to report except that Dr. George Bion, Ph.D. Brown, is definitely coming with his family to become the head of our Chemistry department. He is Dr. Richard Bion's brother, and Richard has been mainly instrumental in getting him to come. I knew him and his wife when we were in Kwailin. His wife served as our college physician, voluntary, for several months before we moved from Kwailin to the present site. Early next week we shall have to make our reappointments, and we hope that most of them will be accepted.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei



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Letter from Dr. Weil - June 1, 1944

As to my appointments I have nothing to report except that
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 head of our Chemistry department. He is Dr. Richard Bies's brother, and Richard
 has been mainly instrumental in getting him to come. I knew him and his wife when
 we were in Kewlin. His wife served as our college physician, voluntarily, for
 several months before we moved from Kewlin to the present site. Early next week
 we shall have to make our appointments, and we hope that most of them will be
 accepted.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Francis O. M. Weil

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Copy of letter from President Francis Wei to Mr. Lovett; received August 9 in New Haven

Hua Chung College
Hsichow, Yunnan, China
June 6, 1944

Dear Dr. Lovett:

I feel very much ashamed that I have never written you since my return from America in the summer of 1938. I recall with gratitude my very pleasant association with you in New Haven.

Dr. Frank Fulton arrived in Hsichow on Sunday, May 28, and we were all so glad to see him as we had been waiting for many weeks for his coming to the college as the representative in China of the American Trustees of Yale-in-China.

I want to thank you and the trustees of the Yale-in-China Association through you for the greetings that Dr. Fulton has brought to us. All that he has been able to tell me about the thinking of the New Haven Trustees in connection with Hua Chung College and the share of the Yale-in-China Association in it is most encouraging. As I have told Dr. Fulton, that has always been my impression of the attitude of the New Haven Trustees, which I gathered from my two visits in America during the last ten years when I had the opportunity of meeting with the Trustees and in talking with them individually. As to further details with regard to the part that the Yale-in-China Association is going to play in the future development of Hua Chung College and the plan that we would like to have for the expansion of the work of Yale-in-China in the college, Dr. Fulton will probably report to you later after he has had all the necessary interviews with the people concerned in China and after we have had him meet with the Executive Committee Pro-tem of our Board of Directors resident in the college, which meeting we are planning for this week Thursday.

I wish, however, to report to you that after careful consultation with Dr. Fulton, I have appointed him as an assistant professor of Economics and Social Ethics. Enclosed please find a copy of my letter to him, which explains the terms of his appointment. I hope this will meet with the approval of the Trustees of the Yale-in-China Association.

At the suggestion of Dr. Fulton I am going to send you hereafter all the important letters that I send to Mr. Lyford reporting to him and through him to the Hua Chung Board of Founders all important developments in the college from time to time. I am going to inform Mr. Lyford of this arrangement.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Francis C. M. Wei

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Hua Chung College
Hsichow
Yunnan, China
June 8, 1944

Dear Dr. Lobenstine:

I wrote on May 16 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 18. I am writing now to report the safe arrival of Dr. Fulton in Hsichow on May 28. He came by Jeep from Kunming after only three days there. We were all so glad to see him, and I am happy to report that he is making a stay of three weeks in the college before he moves eastward to see the other educational institutions in which the Yale-in-China Association has a share.

Since his arrival I have had several conversations with him, and he has had opportunity to meet with various members of the faculty, to look around the college to see the different aspects of its work, and to talk with some of the students as well. He is having lunch with the Faculty Bachelors' Mess, so that he has an opportunity also to see some of the younger men.

It is very encouraging for us to know from Dr. Fulton the reaffirmation of the original policy of the Yale-in-China Association to make the college level of ~~the~~ educational work the keystone in the arch of the plan. That has been my impression all along, especially after my two visits to New Haven and my contacts with the New Haven Board during the last ten years. However, I was very glad to hear it from Dr. Fulton who has had all the opportunity to discuss matters with the New Haven Board and with its individual members.

You probably have received a copy of our plan for the future development of Hua Chung after the war. That plan was drawn up without benefit of a full knowledge of what has been going on in the meetings of the New Haven Board and in the minds of its individual members. You will realize, of course, that it may take several years for the plan to get into full swing after the war, and whatever increased contribution the Yale-in-China Association will be able to make and what ever greater part it may be able to play in the working-out of the plan for the development of the college will be entirely in keeping with the general policy as implemented in our plan. Dr. Fulton is going to have a meeting with the Executive Committee Pre-tem of the Board of Directors in the college and the Senate. We hope that he will be able to inspire with his message from New Haven the members of these two bodies as he has inspired me in our conversations.

It is particularly interesting to me personally to know from Dr. Fulton that the New Haven Board is thinking so seriously of possible cooperation between Yale University and Hua Chung College as a sister institution in China. Most of the points that you have been thinking about are incorporated in a plan drawn up by Richard Weigle and me during my last stay in New Haven. We called it "A Plan for the Educational Cooperation between Yale University and Hua Chung College." I am sure Miss Dowd in the Yale-in-China office will be able to get a copy of that plan sent yo you. Richard Weigle and I had gone as far as to get the support of Dean Furniss of the Graduate School to propose the plan to President Seymour. I saw the President twice in New Haven. He seemed to be quite favorably inclined to propose the plan to the Yale Corporation after we had discussed some of the details in his office. But by the spring of 1938 the war had gone so far that it did not seem wise to push the plan too hard. So the matter was shelved, and I am glad to have it raised again in meetings of the Yale-in-China Association Board. It seems to me quite feasible for some parts of such a scheme to be worked out, even before peace returns, leaving some other aspects to be worked out in greater detail when the college moves back to its original site.

My dear Sir:

Copies to Sherman, Bremer, Mrs. Reed *O.S.L. Copy*

My last letter to you was W-45 dated April 19, which related only to the Plan for the Development of Hua Chung College, etc. I expected to write again, long before this, to bring you up to date regarding developments here, but the annual meetings of the Associated Boards on May 8 and 9, and the meetings which preceded and followed these annual meetings have taken all the time that I had which could be devoted to the China College. I believe I have told you that I have to rest a great deal. I can assure you that a great deal of attention is being given to the problems of the Colleges, and Hua Chung is getting its share of this attention. Books and articles on China are appearing frequently and the people of the United States are becoming increasingly interested in your country. Some of the information is disturbing but it only means that there must be more faith and enthusiasm than ever on the part of all of us who know and believe in the Chinese people, and who believe in the power of God to overcome all evil if man will cooperate.

Your letter N.Y. 84 was ^{received} viewed by Dr. Sherman on June 3 with your letter to him of the same date, and was forwarded to me. He has also sent your letter to him to me to read. I note that on April 25 you had just received my W-43 of March. You must have received my W-44 at the same time. I also note that Mr. Coe had not received my letter C-5. I am quite sure that letter was enclosed with my W-43 and I conclude that it was removed by the censor. Previously, in my letters, I had carefully avoided any discussion of the rates of exchange for Chinese currency, but by March 25 we had been receiving direct from Chungking reports published in that city which set forth the cost of living in Szechwan very clearly; also negotiations were going on actively for improved rates of exchange, so I supposed I could write freely about the matter. This I did, but evidently the censor did not like my statements and did not let the letter pass. I am sorry you have not been certain about my cablegram concerning the budget, but you say that you have "had some hints" and I can see from your letter that the result of these hints are about the same as you would have received in my C-5. I hope my cable of May 18 in answer to yours of May 13 was received by you. It will not be possible for us to provide more U.S. Currency for 1944-45 than for the current year but we believe you can depend upon the same total, viz. U.S. \$58,000. The Associated Boards and the United China Relief both feel that the 1943-44 contributions are at the maximum. I am enclosing a copy of my C-5, with the discussion regarding exchange omitted. I am also enclosing another letter to Mr. Coe regarding finances. *(C-5 not enclosed. Coe's L-11 just rec'd.)*

Regarding the suggestions that you might cut down the number of courses, this was on the theory that the Government required more courses than your small student body could use, and that a special concession might be obtained from the Government, but your answer seems to prove that we did not understand. We are depending on the judgment of yourself and your associates, as always.

The information regarding George Bien and Mrs. Bien gives us much satisfaction; also the other information regarding additional teachers. I hope we shall, sooner or later, secure other teachers to go from America. This will be easier when the Burma Road is opened up and exchange gets stabilized, which surely will happen. Information that you are getting more students, and that they are first class material also will help.

The Board of Founders held a meeting on May 12 for the special purpose of considering the plan which you submitted for the "Development of Hua Chung College after the War." Each member of the Board had had a copy of the plan for some time and the discussions showed that it was cordially approved as a basis for further planning and always with a realization that neither we nor you can commit the Directors and Trustees in advance for steps to be taken beyond the current college year and the following year for which the budget has been approved. Dr. Sherman and I reported your request for tentative action by June 1st and our action in conferring personally with the Trustees who were immediately available and then cabling you the approval of the Plan in principle pending favorable financial developments. This action and the message were formally approved by vote. It was also voted that the President appoint a committee of three to assimilate all suggestions regarding this plan and report at a later meeting.

The proposal which you are considering for setting up a freshman year at a distance from Hsichow was discussed at length and was not received favorably. Dr. Sherman was directed to write to you about this, which he will do soon.

There now are three plans under consideration for the future of the Christian Colleges in China. Together they cover about 60 typewritten pages and as they had been reported separately, considerable confusion was developing. Therefore I have prepared a summary memorandum, giving as briefly as I could the substance of each plan and the effect of all three on Hua Chung College and its Board of Trustees, as I see it. A copy of this report has just been mailed to each member of the Hua Chung Board and of the Yale-in-China Board. It is expected that action will be taken by the Hua Chung Board and each of the American supporting boards in October.

0304

We should have the benefit of your opinions before that time and I am therefore enclosing herewith, under a separate cover, a copy of the memorandum. I wish I could make clear to you what a wonderful Christian spirit pervades all the discussions in our various meetings as we have worked on this great problem of the future of Education in China. There is never a suggestion that we should dictate to the directors in China, but every step discussed is related to our responsibility to give the best judgment and advice of which we are capable and to provide the best teachers and advisers that are to be had. It has been a great joy to me personally to be associated with such a consecrated group of men and women.

Your letters #82, 83 and 84 have been received and the budget is being analyzed by Mr. Greiner and myself. We find that it has been prepared with the usual care and we found no formal action necessary by the Board at the special meeting other than the approval of the budget total. The details will be summarized and compared at the October meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnshaw received word last week that Mrs. Lo and the baby had received at Calcutta the money which we sent and that they were then on the ocean on the way home. This indeed was good news.

We are all deeply stirred by the hourly news regarding the progress of the Allied Invasion in France. We are gratified with the comparatively low casualties thus far but anticipate far more serious fighting in the near future. We hope and pray that the campaign may be short and the casualties on both sides minimized. This of course relates to all the battlefields where our boys are cooperating with the boys of our Allies to bring about a better world and a lasting peace.

My most sincere regards to you all. Mrs. Lyford and my daughters send their warmest greeting.

Yours very cordially,

P.S. I hope you understood my cablegram of May 26. The Dean of Columbia notified me that you had asked him to notify me about the action taken on Mr. Tsien's application for a scholarship and that I would cable you, which I did without further notice from you. I assume that the cost of the cablegram should be charged to the Reserve Account. Sorry they could not accept Tsien.

Since dictating the above Mr. Gee's L-11 has arrived. I am glad you know the basis of my mysterious cablegram. I enclose herewith my C-6 to Mr. Gee.

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COPY

HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

June 15, 1944
N.Y. 89

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer
Hua Chung Board of Founders
54 Dana Place
Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I am following Mr. Coe's good example and addressing this letter to you at Englewood, because Dr. Fulton assures us that you spend most of your time at home these days.

My last letter to you was N.Y.88, dated June 1, reporting to you our recent increase in subsidies for faculty and staff, which scheme would call for N.C.\$6,000,000 for the whole academic year, just double the budget submitted to the Founders in March.

It had taken us a long time to come to this conclusion which was really forced on us by the rising prices, which rise has been really terrific during the last two months.

We made bold to adopt this new scheme for recommendation to the Board because when we met we had the information from Mr. Allen that we might be able to get N.C.\$100 for every American dollar (blocked), and almost on the same day your cable came that the rate would be one hundred twenty.

Then Dr. Fulton came on May 28 and brought the very disconcerting news from Mr. Allen in Kunming that we should not count on more than fifty-to-one for the time being. No details have come from Mr. Allen to explain the situation. We do not know how long this rate of fifty-to-one will continue, and while our cash may last until the end of July without further exchange, we do not like to get too near the end of our rope. So after careful consideration and discussion with Mr. Coe I sent you a telegram asking you to remit to us in Chinese currency U.S.\$5,000. if the rate should be over eighty. I have just written to inform Mr. Allen of this. If we could get a better rate in New York than in China, we may continue on that line as one of the alternatives as far as exchange goes.

In the same cable I asked you to inform Dr. Thayer Addison that Chaplain Barnett has definitely abandoned his coming to China. Dr. Addison will remember that Chaplain Barnett was the man recommended by Bishop Hall to come to our college to teach in the department of English Literature on the Episcopal Church support, for which we have already had authorization from Dr. Addison. I have also written to Dr. Addison that Barnett is not coming.

For more than a month I have been trying through Mr. Allen to see whether the Rev. Gilbert Baker, originally of Bishop Hall's diocese and recently working under Bishop Y.Y. Tsu in Kunming, would not be willing to be transferred from Kunming to our college for teaching. Mrs. Baker is also an experienced English teacher. She taught for some years in St. Hilda's School in Wuchang as Miss Martha Sherman. I had

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I heard also that there was a refugee Christian German Jew by the name of Liebenthal in Kunming, and in one of his letters to me Mr. Allen said that he might consider joining our faculty. I wrote to Mr. Allen and asked him to explore that possibility. A recent telegram from Mr. Allen was just received, saying that both the Bakers and the Liebenthals were not hopeful. This makes the situation of our English department really desperate. So in sending you the cablegram yesterday I put in the second part, asking you to give Dr. Thayer Addison the information that Barrett was not coming and to urge him to secure for teaching in the college, if possible for the next fall, some theological graduates or others. I said theological graduates because my understanding was that it would be easier for theological graduates to leave America to come to China.

Word has reached us that Dr. Roots and family flew to India on June 5. I hope he will be able to get to America in good time and find Bishop Roots in good health.

Dr. Fulton has been visiting us since May 28, and he has had a very full time here. The Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Senate have met with him twice already, each session lasting for over two hours, and he is going to meet with the same body again tomorrow afternoon in order to finish our discussion with him on the questions he has raised with regard to the greater contribution of Yale-in-China to Hua Chung College and the possible cooperation of Yale University with our college. He must have reported to the New Haven Board all he is doing here.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Francis C. M. Wei.

P.S.: According to Dr. Fulton, Yale Library has facilities to produce microfilms. I sent you a list of magazines to get microfilms for the college. Will you please get in touch with Dr. Lovett about this.

(Signed) F.C.M.W.

C. O. Evans

Oliver Smith Lyford
54 Dana Place
Englewood, New Jersey

June 16, 1944

Dear Mr. Evans,

I enclose, herewith, the Hua Chung Budget for 1944-45 with covering letter, dated March 7, 1944. Please copy such parts of these documents as you desire and return the originals to me at the above address.

Please note that the dollars are all in Chinese currency and do not include the Western salaries which are indicated in numbers of persons.

Based on probable results for 1943-44 we estimate the total income (again exclusive of western salaries) as follows, from western sources:-

London Miss. Society - Equivalent	US\$200.
Methodist Missionary Soc. "	200.
American Church Mission - Episcopal	7,000.
" " " - Miss Johnston	5,000.
Reformed Church Mission	4,000.
Yale-in-China	5,000.
Total from Supporting Missions	\$21,400.
Harvard-Yenching	5,000.
Associated Boards Sust. Fund	32,000.
	<u>\$58,400. U.S.</u>

Based on these figures we answered a cable from Dr. Wei, on May 18 as follows:-

"Associated Boards \$32,000. Total Western \$58,000. Exchange 120. Reserves intact. Consult Allen also Cressy Chungking."

We think Dr. Wei's estimate of \$4,000,000 in Chinese currency for 1944-45 is entirely too low, but with exchange of only 100 to 1 he should have money enough. Developments since May 18 indicate - pretty conclusively that my estimate of average exchange of 120 for the year will be realized.

Yours very truly,

(signed) Oliver S. Lyford

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Haichow
Yunnan, China

Dr. Robert Brank Fulton
Hua Chung College
Hsichow, via Tali
Yunnan, China

Dear Dr. Fulton:

I am writing on behalf of Hua Chung College to welcome you back to China as the representative in China of the American trustees of the Yale-in-China Association, and to thank you for the message of greetings that you have brought to us from the Hua Chung Trustees, as well as from the New Haven Trustees and other friends in the United States.

I have the pleasure to inform you that in pursuance of our conversation in regard to your status in Hua Chung College, I have asked the Senate of the College to confirm your appointment as Assistant Professor of Arts in the College.

We quite understand that your duties as representative in China of the American Trustees of Yale-in-China may necessitate your immediate return to the States for a visit, and therefore you may not be able to do any teaching in the college until your return after that visit; but in case that should not be necessary we hope that you may find it possible to spend at least one term every year for the duration of the war in the college to teach one or two courses in the department of Economics along the line of Economic Theory and Social Ethics, as well as to take some part in our religious and student activities, and to spend the rest of your time in your administrative duties in connection with the Yale-in-China Association.

When the war is over and when all the educational institutions in which Yale-in-China has a share have moved back to Central China, we hope you will establish permanently your office in the College, visiting the other Yale-in-China institutions from Hua Chung. This has been our desire for many years in connection with our thinking about our relationship to the Yale-in-China trustees' representative in China.

While we agree that your teaching under the faculty of Arts in the department of Economics may be only a temporary arrangement, because we would like to have you in the Theological Department whenever that is established in the College, still our thinking is that there ought to be a more intimate connection between Christian and Social Ethics on the one hand and Economic Theory and Economic Policy on the other. From our conversation during your short stay here I feel that that is in accordance with your idea as well.

Yours cordially,
Francis C. M. Wei
President

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Hua Chung College
Hsichow, Yunnan, China
June 20, 1944

Dear Dr. Latourette:

I was very happy to receive during the week-end your good letter of May 9.

Brank Fulton has been here for three weeks, and he is leaving to go eastward tomorrow. He has spent enough time here to get acquainted with conditions in the college and to talk with almost everybody that he wants to talk with. He has been working hard and shows sympathy and appreciation for everything he sees. As I have written to Dr. Lobenstine and Dr. Lovett, it is very desirable that he should make the college his headquarters and travel to the other units of the Yale-in-China work from here. When we all move back to Central China, this would not be difficult, but even now he will have to come here from Yuanling or go to Yuanling from Hsichow, and either way implies the same amount of travel. At least Hsichow is nearer to Kunming where one can fly to almost any part of the world. So after careful consultation with Brank Fulton he has been appointed assistant professor of Economics and Social Ethics in the college, which appointment he has accepted pending the approval of the Yale-in-China Trustees. I am fully aware that he may have to return to America in the fall and come back possibly a year from this spring, but even then we may still count on him for a term's teaching every year, beginning with the autumn of 1945.

I have suggested to him that he should teach in the field of Economics, because it is definitely our policy that Economics should not be divorced from Social Ethics. It is with this intention in mind that we try to develop our department of Economics-Commerce into a School of Commerce. The courses that we have been suggesting for Fulton to teach are "History of Economic Thought," "Economic Policies and their Moral Implications," and "Social Ethics."

While here Dr. Fulton has had three long conferences with the Executive Committee Pre-ten of the Directors of the college and the college Senate. We have managed to put on record all the answers to his questions brought from the Yale-in-China Trustees in New Haven. In general we agree with the line of thought that has occupied so very much the minds of the New Haven friends, but we are not sending our proceedings even to our Founders because we do not want to create any misunderstanding. Dr. Fulton has been asked to present the proceedings himself either in person when he returns to America or in writing with his own recommendations and explanations.

I have seen him a number of times and gone into almost every question with him. I shall write out before very long our scheme for theological education in the college, which I hope will receive your consideration and will have your comments. When it is ready, I shall send you and Dean Weigle a copy. The general principles are included in our plan for the development of the college after the war, a copy of which must have already reached you by this time from the office of the Board of Founders.

Dr. Fulton has read a number of my manuscripts. There are several which he wants me to send to you for publication in America. When the summer vacation comes, I may get some of them copied and let Dr. Fulton have them to take to America when he goes back, or I may send them to you one by one, and hope that the censor will be more cordial to them than to my manuscript on "The Alleged Pacifism in Ancient Chinese Philosophy."

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Francis C. M. Wei

HUA CHUNG COLLEGE

June 20, 1944

Dear Dr. Sherman,

I received day before yesterday your good letter of May 17. It is very encouraging to know from you as president of the Board of Trustees that our plan for the future development of the college after the war has been well received, and that in spite of all the uncertainties about the future your feeling is that we would be able to find the money for the support of such a college as outlined in the plan.

With regard to the proposal made by Dr. Fenn and others to start a freshmen class in some place nearer to the Central China Region, the result of the investigation, made by the committee appointed by the Executive Committee Pro-tem to study the proposition, is that we would not be able to take such a step until we are nearer to the time when the college can move back to its original site. It is impossible to split our teaching staff at the present time, and if we should have to carry a freshman class into the second year before we could move the whole college to the new site, it would involve much more expenditure than we could afford under present circumstances.

As to a better exchange rate, we have been watching the situation, and so far nothing very encouraging has turned up. We sent to Mr. Lyford a cable last week, asking whether he could remit us some money in Chinese currency if the rate should be eighty or more. We are waiting eagerly for a reply from him.

I am sorry that the man secured by Yale-in-China to join us for teaching in the department of English Literature has been turned down by the doctor on health grounds. I have been trying to get your son-in-law Gilbert Baker to join us here, but the latest word is that it is not very hopeful that he can come. You may have known by this time that Mr. Barnett is definitely not coming to England. All the other people we have thought about have turned us down, so I asked Mr. Lyford in my last cable to inform Dr. Addison that the English department in the college is desperately short-handed. If our mission could get some theological graduates to come out before the next fall to strengthen our teaching staff here, it would be a great help. It is too bad that the American government has clamped down on all China-bound traffic, but it is our hope that friends may help to get passage for at least one or two people. Sometime ago I wrote to Dr. Addison to ask whether Mr. Starratt, slated for the faculty of the college here to teach New Testament, might not be able to come out and help teach English for the time being. We are aware, however, of the problem of taking care of his family in America. It is quite out of the question for him to bring his wife and child at a time like this.

News from Northern Burma through the radio has been very encouraging, but we are now very anxious about the situation in Changsha and along the railway.

As ever with warmest and affectionate regards,

Signed: Francis C.M. Wei

FCMW/MRC

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE
WUCHANG, CHINA
TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW
VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

室 長 校
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

June 22, 1944

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

CORBETT
REC'D 8/1/44
AKS'D 8/8/44

Dear Dr. Corbett:

I was so glad to receive the Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China held on April 5, 1944. They are most illuminating.

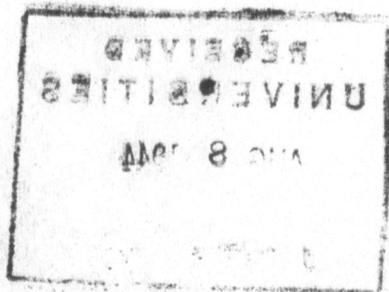
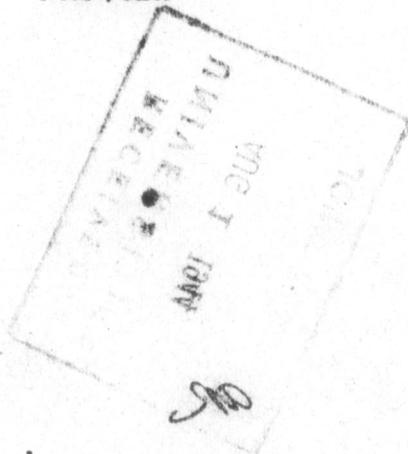
I am particularly interested to note what Dr. Forkner has reported on the financial situation in China. It was certainly a very realistic report. I have noted with interest also the actions taken on the report of the Finance Committee based on the assurance given by the U.C.R. that amount allocated to the Associated Boards for 1944-45 would not be less than those allocated for 1943-44. It would certainly be a help if the denominations could increase the income for the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China by U.S.\$200,000.

The matter of postwar rehabilitation of the colleges is a very important one. U.S.\$3,500,000 is a large sum, but if we should attempt to set up the colleges again for efficient operation after the war, the amount needed may be greater than that. I would like to point out to you that Hua Chung College will have the longest overland route to cover in order to get back to our original home, and transportation by land is always most costly than transportation by water or rail. As to how much our homeward trip will cost we have no idea at the present time as prices are rising everyday, and there is no assurance whatever as to what the rate of exchange will be when peace returns.

Yours sincerely,

Francis Corbett
President

FCM/MRC



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中央華立大 學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

CO-OPERATING UNITS
BOONE COLLEGE
GRIFRITH JOHN COLLEGE
HUPING COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE
YALE-CHINA COLLEGE

June 22, 1944

8/1/44
8/1/44

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

Dear Dr. Corbett:

I was so glad to receive the Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China held on April 3, 1944. They are most illuminating.

I am particularly interested to note that Dr. Forner has reported on the financial situation in China. It was certainly a very realistic report. I have noted with interest also the sections taken on the report of the Finance Committee based on the assurance given by the U.S.A. that amount allocated to the Associated Boards for 1944-45 would not be less than those allocated for 1943-44. It would certainly be a help if the denominations could increase the income for the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China by U.S.\$200,000.

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Yours sincerely,

Forner
President

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June 22, 1944

DEAN'S REPORT

Dr. Frances C. M. Wei, President
Hua Chung College

Dear President Wei,

I have the honor to present the following report for the academic year 1943-44.

We have been able to offer during the year all the courses required by the Ministry of Education, but owing to the shortage of teachers, it has involved almost superhuman efforts by some members of the Faculty. Particularly are those teachers to be thanked who took courses out of their own departments in order to meet the emergency, namely, Dr. Wei who in addition to his other courses and heavy administrative duties, taught a course in the Economics Department, and Drs. Hsiao and Bien who taught courses in Chemistry. The Senate took action to commend these and other teachers as follows:

That the Board of Founders be asked to give special recognition to Dr. Hsiao for his extra-ordinary load of 27 credit hours during the first term.

That the names of the following teachers, who combined heavy teaching and administrative duties, should be recorded:

Miss Bleakley	20 credit hours	Dr. Wei	19 credit hours
Dr. Lo	16 credit hours	Dr. Bien	17 credit hours
Mr. Coe	15½ credit hours	Mr. Constantine	16 credit hours.

The table below by no means gives a complete picture of the work of teachers for many activities do not come under the heading of administrative duties; for example, Mr. Carl Liu carried on duties as Warden of the Men's Hostel and as Sheng Kung Hui chaplain; Mr. Anderson has heavy duties as secretary of the Chapel Committee, Secretary of the Executive Committee pro-tem, and choir leader; and many other teachers have similar duties.

The hours, even of those with heavy loads, may not seem excessive compared with the extra burdens shouldered by teachers in American Universities under the pressure of war, but I wish strongly to emphasize the adverse conditions under which they are working: lack of domestic help, primitive conditions of life and total lack of any modern conveniences; poor food, financial problems caused by inflation, and intellectual starvation due to the isolation of China. These things do not keep a man at his most efficient level, and in view of such circumstances, the extra work given is very meritorious.

Teaching Load of Faculty. First term 1943-44.

(This list includes official administrative duties, but does not include research work or general duties.)

Chinese Dept.	Credit hours	Department of Foreign Languages	Credit hours
Mr. Pao	6	Miss Bleakley	20
Mr. C. T. Ling	6	Mrs. C. F. Lo	11
Mr. F. L. Ying	7	Mr. H. F. Liu	10½
Mr. Deng	9	Mr. W. P. Allen	14
Mr. P. M. Yang	6	Mr. M. Y. Kao	14½
Mr. C. C. Che	3	Mr. D. Wang	13
		Mrs. Constantine	6
History Department		Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion	
- Mr. Constantine	16	Dr. F. C. M. Wei	19
Mr. F. S. Ma	10	- Dr. C. F. Lo	16
Mr. Y. C. Wang	8	Dr. W. K. Taai	6

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Economics-Commerce Department

Mr. J. I. T'an	14
Mr. T. M. Ngan	12
Mr. O. H. Wu	3
Mrs. Coe	3

Mathematics Department

Mr. Coe	15½
Mr. O. H. Shen	12

Education Department

Dr. P. Hwang	11
Mr. Anderson	8
Mr. Paul Wu	2
Mrs. Allen	8
Mrs. Anderson	11

Courses Given in each department

Chinese	15	English (including divisions of courses)	25
History and Pol. Science	10	Economics-Commerce	10
Philosophy, Psy. and Rel.	8	Biology (lab. work listed separately)	11
Chemistry (Lab. work sep.)	8	Physics (" " " ")	13
Mathematics	7	Education(" " " ")	6
Music	9		

In some departments, such as Chemistry and Economics-Commerce, it has been a year of emergency, and while such make-shifts may do for a year, students will leave unless new teachers are found.

Students. At the beginning of the year a number of students were admitted on their middle school records only, according to the regulations of the Ministry of Education. This proved to be very unwise as their middle school records were completely unreliable as guides to their academic standing. Apart from these students, most of the others have found it impossible to keep up with the standards required of the freshman class. The college is striving to maintain a high academic standard in face of many difficulties. The five year course continues to prove useful to students who are of a lower standard.

It is still necessary to pay attention to discipline, and to keep a strict watch over examinations and over the general behavior of students.

During the year we lost some of our best students because they volunteered for service as interpreters with the United States Army. Many of our graduates are also serving in this way, and we are well qualified to prepare students for this necessary piece of service.

Conclusion. The college has successfully survived another year of progressively hard conditions. This has only been possible by the loyal cooperation of all the members of the Faculty and Administrative Staff.

Respectfully submitted,

L. Constantine

Dean of Faculty.

-COPY-

Copy of letter from President Wei to Mr. Lovett; received Aug. 8, 1944 in New Haven

Hua Chung College
Hsichow, Yunnan, China
June 27, 1944

Dear Dr. Lovett:

I was able to get from Dr. Fulton before he left the college here a week ago the information that the Yale-in-China Association was able to send us microfilms for twenty-one books largely through the courtesy of the department of Microfilming in the Yale University Library and that the lamp for the microfilm reading had been sent to us as a gift from the Graduate School of Yale University through the kindness of Dean Furniss. I am, therefore, writing two letters to acknowledge the gifts, and I hope you will pass them on to Dean Furniss and the Librarian of Yale University.

While I am writing I would like to report that we had three satisfactory sessions of the joint meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Hua Chung Directors and the Hua Chung Senate with Dr. Fulton. The meetings dealt with questions raised by the New Haven Trustees with regard to the possible cooperation between Yale University and Hua Chung College, as well as the expected and enlarged cooperation of Yale-in-China in Hua Chung. Proceedings were drawn up and approved by the joint meeting and accepted by Dr. Fulton, but in order to avoid any misunderstanding anywhere there has been agreed that we shall not send out those proceedings ourselves, but they will be presented by Dr. Fulton himself when he is able to write fully on the work of Yale-in-China as a whole. I only wish to say that there is very little difference between friends in New Haven, as far as cooperation of Yale-in-China in the college is concerned, and our people in the college. All that Dr. Fulton had to tell us about the present feelings of the Yale-in-China Board has been most encouraging. We hope that all the plans will work out satisfactorily.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Francis C. M. Wei

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow
Via Tali, Yunnan, China

AUG 15 1944
J. EARL FOWLER

June 27, 1944
N. Y. 20

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer
Hua Chung Board of Founders
54 Dana Place
Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last letter to you was N.Y. 20, dated June 15. I am writing before Commencement, which will be on June 30, to report on Dr. Fulton's visit to the college.

We were very happy indeed that Dr. Fulton was able to stay for over three weeks in the college. He saw everything he wanted to see, took many pictures, had interviews with many of the faculty members, and had three long sessions with the Executive Committee Pre-ten and the Senate to discuss proposals he had to make from New Haven with regard to possible cooperation between Yale and Hua Chung, as well as the future relationship of the Yale-in-China Association to the college. Proceedings were drawn up by the secretary of the Executive Committee Pre-ten and the secretary of the Senate, approved by the joint meetings, and accepted by Dr. Fulton. In order not to create any misunderstanding anywhere we have agreed to Dr. Fulton's suggestion that the proceedings should not be sent to America until he has had a chance to discuss similar questions with the other Yale-in-China units in Kweiyang and in Hunan, and then he will make a complete report to the Yale-in-China Association and to the Hua Chung Board of Founders.

In view of this agreement I am not sending the proceedings to you. The only thing I wish to say is that there has been very little difference of opinion between the New Haven trustees as represented by Dr. Fulton and the Executive Committee Pre-ten and the Senate meeting with him here. I have had several conversations with Dr. Fulton myself and discussed every point as thoroughly as we could. I am particularly glad to know the viewpoint about financial matters.

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as regarded by some people in America. Both Mr. Coo and I have got now a very good slant on the matter, and when the financial report is made this year, I hope it will be more satisfactory, as far as friends in America are concerned.

Dr. Fulton left on June 21 to go to Kuming, and then to proceed at the earliest possible date to Hweiyang. Before he left we did not have the news confirmed that Changsha had fallen into the hands of the Japanese, but I had told him myself that it would be imminent. When he gets to Kuming and Hweiyang he will know more about the situation in Hunan. I do not believe that there will be any difficulty for him to get to Yuanling, but not any further eastward.

It is not necessary for me to report on the war situation in our part of the country or in China as a whole. You have all the details in America, perhaps more than we do here. As far as Western Yunnan is concerned, we feel that we are perfectly safe here. Some people still think that we are too isolated, but this isolation at least assures us quiet and uninterrupted work.

I have been trying to write my report for the year 1943-44, but towards the end of the term there are ever so many problems, and so I may have to wait until after Commencement, and before I leave for Kuming where I shall try to help the Yunnan students launch the financial campaign for an endowment fund for the college. I shall probably be in Kuming from about July 10 until the end of the month. During my absence Dr. P'u Hwang will probably be acting president, as he has done before many times. I shall bring the question up at the Senate meeting this afternoon.

I have reported to Dr. Lebenstine and to Dr. Lovett and Dr. Fulton has agreed to accept appointment as assistant professor of Economics and Social Ethics in Hua Chung College to teach probably only one-half a year, if that should not interfere with his duties as the representative in China of the Yale-in-China trustees. We have already appointed a Professor Tun Hsueung, returned student from the London School of Economics now in West China Union

University and before the current year in the National Southwestern Associated University, to teach Economics in the college, beginning with the next year. Dr. George Bien, Ph.D. from Brown, and brother of Professor Richard Bien, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry to begin duties here as soon as he is able to get to Hsichow with his family from Lanchow, Kansu. We know him while we were in Kweilin where his wife, a P.U.M.C. graduate, served us voluntarily as our college physician. It is our hope that she may give part of her time to the college when she gets here with her husband.

Mr. Daniel Chen, B.S. in Biology, Hua Chung 1935, has also accepted our appointment as lecturer in Biology. He is to come with his family from Yuanling in the summer, and we are hoping also to get a graduate from the National Southwestern Associated University of the class of 1943 as a junior lecturer in Botany.

Dr. George Bien is very hopeful that he will be able to persuade one of his friends who took his doctorate in Chemistry from the University of Nancy, France, and who has had a great deal of experience in government factories to come to us as a Professor of Organic Chemistry. So it looks as if we would be able to prep up most of our weakened departments in the college except English Literature. Dr. Sherman has written that the U.S. government has clamped down more than ever before on China-bound passages, even for important government people, so it may not be feasible for the Board of Founders or any of the missions in America to send us any man for the English department next year, but we hope miracles may happen.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei

FCM/MS

July 6, 1944

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, HUA CHUNG COLLEGE, HSICHOW, YUNNAN
FOR THE YEAR 1943-44

Received Sept 6

Circulated to entire Board Sept 12

The President takes pleasure in submitting the following report to the Board of Directors of the college. Accompanying this report are copies of the annual reports to the President of Dean Leonard Constantine for the General Faculty, Dean John C. F. Lo for the School of Arts, Dean P'u Hwang for the School of Education, and Professor David F. Anderson secretary of the Chapel Committee. The statistical report from the Registrar for the year is attached herewith. As the fiscal year is not yet closed at the time of writing this report, the treasurer's financial report will not be ready until the end of July, and it will be sent separately to the Directors and the Founders by the treasurer, Professor John L. Coe. As the President has been for the past year again concurrently acting as Dean of the School of Science, there is no separate report for that school.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The General Situation. With the close of the present academic year we have finished the seventh year of war in China, and it is the sixth year of our moving out from Wuchang, five and a half years of which have been spent in this rural town of Hsichow in Western Yunnan.

This year, as was the last, has been a comparatively uneventful year, as far as the college is concerned. The war on the Pacific has taken a more encouraging turn, and the attack into Burma has been in progress. But so far we are still blockaded and completely isolated from the wider world. Communications between Hsichow and the other parts of the country have not improved, but it is still possible for people to move about if they are willing to pay the expense. Our monotony has been more or less broken by the coming and going of some of our allied officers and men, who find our international community, and particularly our missionary members of the staff, a relief and a comfort. It has taxed the hospitality of our British and American families to the utmost, but it is taken as a privilege and a part of our war effort. Our radio has been working all the year, so that we are able to get news before newspapers and publications reach us from the bigger centers. We are watching impatiently every day for the return of peace, but we have to mark time, realizing how our allies as well as our own troops are doing their best with sacrifices beyond imagination to bring the war to an end.

College Finance. While the treasurer is not able to close his accounts until the end of the month, we know enough to say that we may expect to balance our budget again this year. For the last twelve months we have been fortunate in receiving unexpected gifts from organizations and individual friends to add to our regular income from the cooperating missions, the Associated Boards, the Harvard-Yenching Board, the United Committee for Christian Universities in Great Britain, and the Chinese government. We have been benefited by gifts from the British United Relief through Madame Chiang, by an anonymous gift from Great Britain earmarked for the college, and by the Committee on Professorial Relief in Chungking with money coming from the United China Relief in the United States. We have received six special gifts from such private friends as Mr. Li Jui in Chungking; Mr. Li Tse-hu, Commissioner of Civil Affairs of the Provincial Government of Yunnan in Kunming; Mr. Tung Chen-ning; and Mr. Yen Hsieh-chen of Hsichow; and groups of the college alumni. All these gifts will appear in the treasurer's report. Such gifts have gone to the current support of the college. Mr. Nathaniel Holmes II has made a gift to the college, which has been sent to the Board of Founders for a Scholarship Endowment and is being held in American currency in New York. A number of friends in America have continued to send the President money either for his discretionary use in the college or for scholarship grants. We wish to recognize all these gifts with gratitude.

It has been necessary to increase the faculty subsidies three times during the year. In early September subsidies were increased by approximately one-third. In December it was necessary to make another increase to take effect in January, and this increase was approximately one-third of the salaries and subsidies in effect at that time. At the beginning of June a review of the subsidy scheme was made, and a very substantial increase was put into effect, which on the average practically doubled the income of the faculty and staff members. As a result of these increases members of the faculty and staff are receiving on the average four times the amount they were receiving a year ago. This is about in pace with the rising prices.

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President's Report to the Board of Directors, Hua Chung College, Hsichow, Yunnan for the Year 1943-44 -- 2.

In addition to this, three special gifts were received and divided among the faculty and staff members. In November a gift of U.S.\$2,000 from the Associated Boards for a commodity grant was divided among the faculty and staff, so that each received N.C.\$1600. In April a gift of \$800. from the British Aid to China Fund, equivalent to N.C.\$126,000 was distributed among the faculty and staff in varying amounts, according to rank and length of service, the minimum payment being N.C.\$2500 and the maximum N.C.\$4500. In May a special gift of N.C.\$50,000 from Mr. Li Jui was divided equally among the faculty and staff, so that each received N.C.\$1492. The grant from the Chungking Committee on Professorial Subsidies is N.C.\$40,000, but only N.C.\$14,000 has been received so far, and this amount will go to a large number of faculty and staff members according to applications for relief, as approved by a committee appointed by the Senate. Any other undesignated special gifts have gone to help meet the increase of subsidies.

The Faculty. The faculty during this year has been at its lowest ebb. Just a year ago six members of the faculty of Science and one member of the faculty of Arts declined reappointment, and most of the vacancies have not been filled during the year. The department of Chemistry is completely depleted, and the department of Economics-Commerce greatly weakened. The department of Physics has been fortunate enough through the efforts of its head, Professor Richard Bien, to secure the services of three of our own graduates who have helped Dr. Bien not only to carry on in full swing the work in the department, but also to help give courses in Chemistry so as to keep that department going in a way. Professor Sidney Hsiao has been most courageous in teaching two extra courses in Chemistry, in addition to his own load already heavy. As it will appear in Dean Constantine's report, most of the senior members of the faculty, including the chief administrative officers, carry extra loads in order to keep the work going, and the President would want to ask for special recognition for these people. It just happens that whenever there is extra work to do, it is always the senior people who are more capable of doing it, and this explains why some of the junior people have lighter loads. There are also specialists on the faculty who are not so ready to venture into any field and do the extra work that has to be done there. We must not give the impression, however, that by lecturing in fields outside of their own, some of our faculty members are lowering academic standards. No one has taken on a course unless he or she is competent to do so. Thus with extra efforts the emergency has been met, and the college is able to finish the academic year without any great mishap. Even with reduced strength and extra work the faculty has shown splendid spirit.

Student Body. Comparing the Registrar's statistical report for this year with that of last year, it will be seen that our enrollment for the present year is 150 against 152 in the previous year. The enrollment would have been much greater if the administrative officers had not clamped down on the late admissions. Some of the students came late, and the dean of the General Faculty refused to admit them. At least a dozen of them had to go home without getting into the college because of their late coming. While it was hard to do such a thing in times like these, yet discipline of the college must be maintained.

The number of students from Christian middle schools has dropped, as well as the number of Christian students. Our Christian students in the college in 1942-43 was approximately 40%, whereas in the present year it has been 32%. This is to be expected in view of our isolated position and our remoteness from most of the Christian middle schools. The President would wish to point out again that by staying in Western Yunnan the college is really making a contribution to education in this part of the country. It will surely be a source of gratification after the war for us to look back upon the number of students whom we have left in Western Yunnan with the kind of education and training we have been able to give them. This is the first year that we graduated a student who is a local product, and he is by far one of the best students we have ever had.

The number of Yunnan students is on the increase, 91 in the present year, as against 73 in the previous year. We regret particularly that the number of students from Central China has decreased. So also has the number of students from the province of Kwantung, from which we would expect to draw more students after our return to Central China. The distribution of students among the different major departments remained about the same except that there is a one-third drop in the School of Education. As a whole, the student body has behaved well and worked hard to keep up with the college standards. The whole senior class received their degrees, and of the 32 students who took the intermediate examinations, no one absolutely failed, although there are five who received a condition in one subject and will have to take their supplementary examinations in September before they can go up to the junior class.

The students are getting very much worked up over the expected celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the college. Yunnan students particularly have gotten themselves organized to launch a financial campaign for the raising of an endowment for the college so as to link up Hua Chung permanently with the students of Western Yunnan, even when we move back to our original site. One group of these students is going to Kuming, and another is remaining in the Tali district for the purpose of money-raising. Students from other provinces are doing their best also to help.

SCHOOLS

The School of Arts. This school has again the largest enrollment because, chiefly, of the popularity of Economics-Commerce and English Literature. The Chinese department has regained its normalcy with the return of Asst. Professor Fu Mou-chi from Sikong where he had been doing research in the tribal languages, and he assumed the duties of the head of the department at the beginning of the second term. The research in that department goes on as before with Professor Pao-Lu-ping as director of research in Chinese studies. The department of History has been strengthened by the appointment of Asst. Professor Wong-Yu-che, M.A. to teach Ancient and Medieval Chinese History, thus bringing the teaching staff of the department up to our normal size of three full-time faculty members.

The department of English Literature continues to feel its shorthandedness. Mrs. Coe and Mrs. Constantine have been impressed into the teaching of English. At the end of the year Mr. Walter Allen joined the American Army in China, and Mrs. Lo had to leave even before Commencement to go back to America for medical treatment of her baby. But the work has been carried on with extra effort on the part of all the members of the teaching staff in the department. We have been hoping against hope during the year to have at least one new teacher for the department from England or America, but so far our hope has not been realized. However, Miss Leona Lloyd Burr, M.A. was evacuated from Fukien, and she has now been appointed assistant professor of English Literature beginning with July 1.

The department of Economics-Commerce could not find any qualified teacher to fill the vacancy left by Asst. Professor P. L. Tang, M. Sc. (Econ.) who declined reappointment at the end of last year. Two part-time teachers and an assistant managed to carry on the courses necessary with assistance from the President and Dean of the General Faculty, who each gave a course in the department to meet the government requirements.

The School of Science. This school was greatly weakened by the departure of six members who declined reappointment at the end of last year. Three of them were in the department of Chemistry, two in the department of Physics, and one in the department of Biology, all alumni of the college. The vacancies in the department of Physics have been filled with comparatively junior men, but the work goes on with efficiency under Professor Richard Bien. Professor Sidney Hsiao worked like a Trojan to carry on his department with only one assistant during the first term, and she left during the winter vacation, leaving Dr. Hsiao therefore entirely alone. In spite of such conditions Dr. Hsiao was willing to teach extra courses in the Chemistry department, which department also received assistance from Dr. Bien and Mr. Ling Chin-yu of the Physics department. Dr. Bien and Mr. Ling each gave one course in Chemistry in order to keep the work in the department of Chemistry going.

For the second year the School of Science, known as the Yale-in-China School of Science, had no dean, and the President has had to act concurrently as dean of the School. It is fortunate that before Commencement Professor Richard Bien of the department of Physics, who served for several years as dean of Science before 1939, was persuaded to accept the appointment as dean of Science again, and he has gone into that very difficult work with a shout and with a determination to bring it up again.

Mathematics, which is a minor department, has been taken care of by Professor John L. Coe, who has to give the greater part of his attention to his work as treasurer of the college. A treasurer in times like these finds his work most taxing, and Mr. Coe has the assistance of Asst. Professor Shen only to carry on all the necessary courses required by the college and particularly by the science departments.

The School of Education. The School of Education maintains its efficiency as in the previous year. The vacancies of neither Professor P. V. Taylor nor of Professor Hu I have been filled, however, for the last two years. The minor department of music, which supplies content courses for some of the Education students and cultural courses for students in the other schools in the college, labors vigorously with Mrs. Walter Allen teaching piano and Mrs. David F. Anderson teaching vocal music. With the departure of Mrs. Walter Allen at the end of the year there is only Mrs. Anderson to carry on both vocal music and piano lessons to keep the work in the department going. All efforts have been made to secure a good piano teacher to strengthen the department and to fill the vacancy left now by Mrs. Allen, but we have had no success.

In spite of all these difficulties research work is still going on among the faculty. Dr. Hsiao had two of his research reports sent to the Ministry of Education, and for these he has received an award from the government of N.C. \$8,000. Dr. Richard Bien has been carrying on his research work with the assistance of Mr. John P. N. Wei. Dr. P'u Hwang continues his investigation of Secondary Education in China, and Mr. Anderson has been continuing his experiment in English teaching in middle schools. Research work in Chinese studies goes on as before in the department of Chinese Literature under the direction of Professor Pao. A separate report for this will be sent to the Harvard-Yenching Board under whose support both our Chinese department and research in Chinese studies have been going on for the last seven years.

It is regrettable that due to the weakness of our Economics-Commerce department very little research or scientific study of the economic and financial situation in China during these years of war has been done. It is a great opportunity missed. We hope that next year we may have a stronger teaching staff in the department and get some of the work done, which surely would be of great interest in the future.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

To save space very little will be said here. Professor David F. Anderson, secretary of the Chapel Committee, has sent in a splendid report on the religious activities in the college during the year, a copy of which is accompanying this report. The President would like to endorse Professor Anderson's opinion that with the increasing number of non-Christian students in the college, there is a greater challenge to direct evangelism among the students, many of whom will stay in this province and should serve as a foundation upon which the churches in this part of the country will build. As a whole the non-Christian students in the college during these years of war have been taking a greater interest in Christianity than they did before the war in Wuchang. We would not have chosen to have a small percentage of Christian students in the college, but that being the situation we ought to make the best of it.

The fact pointed out by Professor Anderson in his report that the junior and senior students are not taking advantage of the courses offered to them as electives in the English Bible and in Christian Teaching is to be regretted. The cause, however, of this is not simple. Students are overloaded because the government requirements for the degree are heavy. In our courses we insist on high standards. It is natural that department heads think first of all of their own departmental work. Especially during the last two years the students ^{are} ~~have been~~ very cautious in electing their courses, favoring only those which are required for the degree. They are afraid

to fail in their courses, since that might mean their staying in the college for an extra year, a thing students cannot very well afford in times like these.

With the smaller number of Christian students the chapel attendance has naturally been not so good as in former years, but the number of non-Christian students in chapel services is encouraging. The President is particularly gratified to see so many of the faculty members taking such an interest in the personal religious work among the students.

HOSTELS

During the year the college has maintained the same women's hostel and four hostels for men. Living conditions for students are not so comfortable as they were in Wuchang, but this is not to be expected in wartime. The students continue to manage their own board, which is simple, but as far as food value is concerned, it is as good as it is in any other college in Free China at the present time. For students who come from occupied areas the government loan is just about sufficient to cover the expenses of the food. With the college helping by storing in rice at the beginning of the year the men students, who require simpler food than the girls, have been able to have a small balance on their board money returned to them at the end of the year. Beginning with this current year the government has stopped loans to students in the School of Arts and in the School of Education, giving full scholarships to science students only to cover their complete board and lodging. This works hardship on the non-Science students, but it is government policy against which our protest is entirely ineffective. At the beginning of the year four such students were caught by the new government regulation. Mr. Li Jui was generous enough to send N.C. \$20,000 as financial aid for them.

MEDICAL CARE

Dr. Logan H. Roots, M. D. of the American Church Mission carried on the medical care as in previous years until the end of May when he had to take his family back to America, mainly for the schooling of his two daughters. He expects to return to the college as soon as possible when he gets his family settled in the United States, but with the present difficult conditions of passage from America we cannot possibly count on his return to Hsichow until at least next spring. In the meantime we have arranged with the local Hsichow Hospital to take care of our community with reduced rates for out-patients only. Their charge for drugs is simply exorbitant. Fortunately we have some of our own which may last for sometime.

On the recommendation of the Medical Committee, appointed by the Senate, a trained nurse has been appointed beginning with July 1, in order to see patients before they go to the hospital so as to insure better and quicker medical care for both faculty and students.

VISITORS

We have been fortunate in having distinguished visitors during the year. The Rt. Rev. R. C. Hall, Bishop of Victoria in South China, came and spent a whole week here last July. The Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, S.T.D., Bishop of Hankow, visited us in September. Dr. William Fenn, representative in China of the Associated Boards, was able to come and make a short stay in the college early in December. Dr. Robert Brank Fulton, representative in China of the Yale-in-China trustees, arrived in China late in May and came at once to the college, making a stay here of three weeks. We were all so glad that Dr. Fulton was able to stay so long in order to get a really first-hand knowledge of our work here and to get acquainted with our faculty. He has agreed to accept appointment as assistant professor in Economics and Social Ethics to teach whenever circumstances permit for one term in the college every year until we are able to go back to our original site, when we expect he will take up his residence in the college.

All these guests have given us valuable suggestions and put us in touch with movements in the wider world. For their visits we are most grateful.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

During the year we have been busy planning for the future in spite of the uncertainties. A proposed plan for a major department in Music has been sent to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in the United States, asking that that mission sponsor the development of this work. A complete plan for the future development of the college after the war has been drawn up and submitted to the Board of Founders acting concurrently as Board of Directors and through it to the cooperating missions. We are happy to report that the Reformed Church Mission has shown great interest in our plan for the development of Music in the college and that the Board of Founders has approved in principle our plan for the future development, pending financial developments.

Suggestion has come to us from time to time as to the advisability of moving the college to a greater center and possibly nearer to our original site. Careful study has been made of this problem, and our conclusion is that under the circumstances such a move would neither be wise nor possible. Transportation is not the most serious consideration, although it would certainly be very expensive. But more so would be the expense of setting up the college again in a new site when any town of considerable size with good communications is already overcrowded in Free China.

The question has also been raised and studied by a committee appointed by the Executive Committee Pro-tem to start a freshman class in another center, preferably in the Central China Region, not too remote from some of our affiliated Christian middle schools. The report brought back by this committee is unfavorable. It seems impossible to start a freshman class in another place and carry it on unless the college is able to move back to Central China inside of a year after such a class is started, or else it would mean either having another branch of the college in a second site, which is out of the question, or splitting the faculty and equipment which is again impractical. It is, therefore, the considered policy of the college to stay in Hsichow until it is time for us to move back to Central China with the return of peace.

We are looking forward to the new academic year with greater optimism, as far as the college is concerned, than we felt at this time a year ago. Dean and Mrs. Constantine are going only on furlough back to England. Mr. Constantine expects to return to the college after a year in Great Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen are leaving the college, Mr. Allen to join the American army in China, and Mrs. Allen to return to America on health grounds. Professor Bleakley and Professor and Mrs. Anderson have decided to stay on one more year in the college before they take their furloughs, and the decision has added to the morale of both the faculty and students. All the other members of the faculty and staff have accepted reappointment.

Dr. George Bien, Ph.D., Brown, for many years a professor of Chemistry in government universities and now a chemist in government service, has accepted our call to become professor of Chemistry and head of the Chemistry department. Professor Teng Mo-tung, who did his postgraduate work in the London School of Economics, has accepted appointment as professor and head of the department of Economics-Commerce. Mr. Daniel Chen, B.S. HuaChung 1936, who has been teaching in middle schools for the last eight years is returning to be lecturer in Biology, and Mr. Sun Chang-si, B. B.A. Peking University, has accepted appointment as lecturer in Chinese Literature. Miss Leona Lloyd Burr, M.A. Wisconsin, who has been evacuated by the American government from Fukien, has come to join us as assistant professor of English Literature. She has accepted two-years' appointment, leaving the question open at the end of that period. We are in negotiation with three or four other prospective teachers, as we are still badly in need of strengthening the departments of Biology, Chemistry, English, Economics, and Music. It is an ill wind that blows no good to anyone, and we hope that the disturbed conditions in the southeastern provinces of China may make it easier for us to get teachers to fill more of our vacancies.

*Hsichow, Tali, Yunnan,
July 7, 1944.*

*Respectfully submitted
Francis C. M. Wei
President.*

Dr. Francis C. M. Wei

New York, July 31, 1944

Dear Dr. Wei:

This is a short letter to acquaint you with the result of our negotiations with Dr. Li.

He appeared to be much interested in the discussion which Dr. Sherman and I had with him on July 14, of which I have already advised you. Now I have his letter of July 26th, reading as follows:

"It was certainly a great pleasure to have the chance of meeting you and Dr. Sherman. I enjoyed very much the talk about Hwa Chung College and your experiences in association with it.

"As to the possibility of joining the staff of Hwa Chung College, I am, at the present, not in a position to make any definite decision. My present of research extends to June 1945. Uncertainties as to war conditions in general make planning for a longer period almost impossible. I will let you know, however, as soon as I have a more definite idea about my plan of returning to China.

"In the mean time, I shall try to correspond with Dr. Sidney Hsiao and learn more about their need in regard to my service and the conditions of their offering.

"With best regards to you and Dr. Sherman,

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Hui-Lin Li"

I have replied that you and Dr. Hsiao will be greatly disappointed to learn that he is not in a position to make a definite decision now. I have also advised him that he desires any information in shorter time than is possible with an exchange of letters with Dr. Hsiao, I will be glad to confer with him further and secure this information. I have an idea that a change for the better in the campaign in Burma and Central China will have a definite bearing on his decision. If such a change shall develop in the near future, I will keep in touch with him.

Regarding microfilms, I hand you the following extracts from a letter from Dr. Lebenstine. If you have not done so already, I am sure you will be able to get some magazine copies through the American Embassy in Chungking. I am writing to the Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department today in accordance with Dr. Lebenstine's suggestion.

"Thanks for sending me excerpts from Francis Wei's letter dealing with the subject of magazines he would like to receive in microfilm form. I have shown this letter to Dr. Claude Forkner and he suggests that the best thing for Dr. Wei to do is to get in touch with the person in the American Embassy in Chungking who is handling microfilms received from the Cultural Division of the State Department and see if Dr. Wei cannot make arrangements so as to receive copies of the 70 odd magazines sent monthly by the State Department to Chungking. As I understand it, these are handled through a Chinese committee in Chungking.

"You might also write to Mrs. Wilma Fairbank in the Division of Cultural Relations, State Department, and ask her if she has any definite information as to whether or not Hwa Chung College is receiving copies of the microfilms which the State Department is sending out month by month. You might also ask her to look over the list of magazines asked for by Dr. Wei to see which of these are now being microfilmed regularly by the State Department.

"The microfilming is done in Washington through arrangements made by the Division of Cultural Relations. Yale University Library did, some time ago, microfilm a limited number of magazines or books for Dr. Frank Fulton. I don't know, however, if that was a service that would be continued or if they merely supplied Dr. Fulton with certain information, in microfilm form, which he wished to take with him to China. If you wish any further information, I suggest that you write the University Library, - perhaps after hearing from Washington."

The war news from all fronts is now very encouraging and I certainly hope that before long our China Christian colleges will all benefit therefrom.

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- page 2 -

July 31, 1944

Dr. Kung is in New York and is to confer with our people in the Associated
Boards tomorrow.

Very sincerely yours,

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow

Via Tali, Yunnan, China

SEP 12 1944

U. EARL FOWLER

July 31, 1944

N.F. 91

Received Sept. 6

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer,
Hua Chung Board of Founders,
54 Dana Place,
Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I had just finished my annual report for the Board of Founders, acting concurrently as the Board of Directors, when I had to jump on to the postal truck to go from Hsichow to Hsiakwan, and proceeding thence to Kunning. I forgot to take a copy of the report with me in order to mail it from Kunning. It was posted by mail to me, but the mails are so slow that when I received it it was about time for me to return to Hsichow after a fortnight's stay in Kunning. I am, therefore, enclosing the report herewith for you to hand over to Dr. Sherman, the president of the Board of Founders. The accompanying documents were copied later by Mrs. Coe, and these have already been sent to you from Hsichow with a covering letter by Mr. Coe. I am sorry for this delay.

Upon my return from Kunning on Saturday, July 29, I had waiting for me in the office your letter #W-46, dated June 12. The enclosed letter O-6 was at once handed over to Mr. Coe. He has also read your letter to me. Your summary memorandum on the alternative plans for the future of the Christian Colleges in China arrived here in the same mail as your letter W-46, and has been read with great interest. I would like to read it over again before I make any comments.

All the information given in your letter W-46 has been noted with great interest.

I left Hsichow on July 8 and arrived in Kunning with an American convoy on July 11.

After exactly a fortnight's stay there I came back with another American convoy

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leaving Kunming on July 26. I arrived back in Hsichow after three days, with one-day's stay in Hsiakwan to see friends and to help some of the Yunnan students in their financial campaign on behalf of the college.

One of my main problems in going to Kunming this time was to find out in talking face-to-face with Mr. Arthur J. Allen about exchange business. Shortly before my arrival he had already started selling American blocked dollars as an authorized agent of the Clearing Board at the quoted rate of 115. Somehow Mr. Allen could not assure us that he would be able to realize more than 80, due to the necessity of selling in Chungking by the Clearing Board at a much lower rate and some were sold at the government rate of forty-to-one. I do not quite understand that, but Mr. Allen was not able to make me any wiser on this point. Apparently of the three selling centers, viz., Chungking, Chengtu, and Kunming, Kunming is doing well; next comes Chengtu; and Chungking is lagging behind. Mr. Coe is now studying the selling conditions, but I think he will not get more information out of that document than I have been able to bring back from Kunming. Later on we may have a proposition to make to you about selling the blocked dollars in Kunming, but I must have another consultation with Mr. Coe and other financeers in the college before I do that.

While in Kunming I sent you a cablegram just to inform you about the conditions of selling blocked dollars in Kunming, because I had sent you about the middle of June a cablegram asking you to remit to us U.S. \$10,000 in Chinese currency if the rate should be 80 or more. Now that the Clearing Board is selling the blocked dollar in three different centers, you may have found any remittance from New York to the college unnecessary.

The proposal of setting up a freshman class at a distance from Hsichow is definitely off. Dr. Sherman wrote to me about it and your opinion in New York concurs entirely with that of our committee in the college. With the fighting now along the railway in Hunan it would be entirely impossible for us to consider that any further until the situation clears up again.

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People in Kunming are very optimistic about the general situation, but prices are terrific. They are at least double those in Hsichow. It is impossible for any college professor in Kunming to support a family with less than three jobs, all called "full time," and those people have to run around from one place to another from morning till night.

Another purpose of my going to Kunming this time was to help the Yunnan students launch a financial campaign on behalf of the college. The campaign is to raise an endowment which will bring students from Western Yunnan to the college after we move back to Wuchang, so as to make the link between HuaChung and Yunnan Province permanent. After a fortnight in the city I found it very difficult to advise the students as how to start the campaign. Different plans we had considered fell through, and the only way was for the students to go to their friends and to some of mine to get contributions. Up till the time I left Kunming it was entirely uncertain how much the students would be able to raise; I believe not more than half a million dollars Chinese currency. Arriving in Hsiakwan Thursday of last week, I found a group of Yunnan students waiting for me there because a long-distance telephone message had already come from my friends in Kunming to their firm in Hsiakwan announcing my arrival. I saw the students several times and introduced them to all the important people in town. There was greater enthusiasm in Hsiakwan for the students' project than there was in Kunming. I believe that the campaign in Hsiakwan may materialize over a third of a million dollars Chinese, if not more.

While in Kunming, however, I had the opportunity of meeting many old friends and making many more new ones. I did not, however, try to raise any money because that might interfere with the students' campaign. I succeeded, however, in getting the National Student Relief Committee in Kunming to agree to give us twenty scholarships for students from occupied areas, each scholarship amounting to N.C. \$8,000 a year. If the total should come to the college, it would mean N.C. \$160,000 for the help of poor students who may choose to take their major under

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Arts or Education. Science students will continue to receive the loan for their Board. As I reported previously, this new regulation came into effect at the beginning of the last academic year.

I was asked to address the Rotary Club in Kunming, and after the meeting one Chinese friend came up and whispered into my ear that he would give me N.C. \$200,000 for the college, and the check was sent to me two days after, and Mr. Gee has received the amount. Another Chinese friend has promised to send me N.C. \$100,000 in August. As soon as the money is received, it will be reported to the Founders. There is a possibility that Mr. Tung will increase his contribution to the college, which has been since January N.C. \$20,000 a month. Mr. Yen, also of Hsichow, with business in Kunming, will probably repeat his gift of rice, which is worth this year over N.C. \$100,000. So my trip to Kunming has not been entirely unfruitful.

Besides I had the opportunity of giving more publicity to the college, and as a result we hope that more Christian students will come to join our freshman class this year. A telegram from Mr. Richardson of the Methodist Missionary Society announced that he is bringing from Wanh sien and Chungking sixteen students, presumably all from Christian middle schools. Two students are coming from Yali, and with the possibility of financial aids for Arts and Education students and also with our intention of starting a theological class this coming term I expect there may be some students from the Hankow Diocesan Union Middle School now in Tsingchen. While in Kunming, I wrote to Bishop Gilman and the Rev. Mark Li, principal of the Diocesan Union Middle School, about the new scholarships and the new theological course. So there will probably be at least twenty students from Christian middle schools, and sixty to seventy students by examination in Kunming and Hsichow which will be held about the middle of August. If the freshman class should be around eighty, our enrollment for the next term will probably be one hundred and eighty. If so, it will be the highest record since our moving out from Wuchang, but this is entirely speculation.

We have prospects of a few more teachers, but they are only prospects. When things are more certain, I shall report later.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei

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August 7, 1944

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

Dear Dr. Wei:

Within the last twenty-four hours I have heard of two new calculating machines which solve difficult mathematical problems by mechanical means and reduce to a minimum the time and effort required. Yet I fear that even these new machines cannot solve the problem of the immediate future of the Christian Colleges in China because there are too many unknown quantities at the present moment. However in reply to the reference in your letter of June 22, to the rehabilitation fund we are trying to secure I shall attempt, in an entirely unofficial way, to indicate how the problem looks to us at the present time.

We fully recognize that any figure we may set is largely a guess, which may prove wrong by a very large margin. But we have set the figure at US \$3,500,000 as something tangible to work for, realizing that it may have to be modified later. Yet we cannot delay fixing some goal, because the various denominations are already setting up their budgets for post-war rehabilitation, and we do not want to be left out. Our goal must bear some relation to the budgets set for other phases of Christian work in China, or it will not be approved by the Churches.

One great uncertainty is whether the Japanese will destroy all the college buildings now in their possession, before they give them up. This is a question we are continually asking recent arrivals from China. But we are left in the same state of uncertainty as before, because the answers given us do not agree. Some say that undoubtedly all the buildings will be destroyed. Others think that many buildings may escape. One American friend points to the example of Nanning which the Japanese evacuated without destroying. Similarly a Chinese friend points out that even the damage which was done to the Hsiang-Ya hospital in Changsha in 1942 was due to Chinese artillery fire directed at the hospital because it was used as the Japanese headquarters, and not the result of waton destruction by the invaders. Not being a clairvoyant I do not pretend to foretell the exact condition in which the various college buildings will be left, but striking an average, I would guess that about half of them will be still standing, and the other half destroyed. We shall have to wait and see. Hua Chung College is fortunate in that it did not complete its buildings before the war, and still has a fund on deposit here in New York. This may not prove adequate, but it is a substantial "nest egg."

Another uncertainty is the scale of prices which will prevail in China when the war is over, and the rate of exchange between US currency and Chinese currency. This makes it difficult to estimate the cost of repairing buildings or erecting new ones. But it is reasonable to assume that when the sea ports are reopened, the cost of building materials will have to come down to compete with materials which otherwise might be imported from abroad. Those materials which hitherto have usually been imported from America -- like lumber

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August 7, 1944

and steel -- will still be purchasable here without the necessity of worrying about exchange. The question of the cost of labor in China is a difficult one to gauge especially as there will be such a demand for carpenters and masons to repair the damages of the war. It may be that it will be necessary to spread building operations over a period of several years, rather than trying to do everything at once.

We have frequently asked visiting Chinese whether there is any likelihood that the Government will assist the private universities, as well as its own institutions, in their rehabilitation expenses. The answer we always get is that the Japanese will be compelled to pay for the damages they have caused. This answer surprises us Americans, for two reasons. In the first place it looks to us as if Japan's industries, coal mines and other sources of wealth will be so badly battered from the air before the war is over, that it will be impossible for Japan to make good any substantial part of the vast damage she has wrought in China. In the second place we have recollections of what happened after the first world war, when Germany nominally paid vast sums in reparations, but what actually happened was that Germany borrowed from the United States an amount equivalent to what she paid on reparations so that it was the American people who were left "holding the bag," when reparations ceased. Therefore the hope that Japan will be able to repair the damage she has caused, seems to us to be a broken reed. However if some of the books which have been taken from the Yenching library, should be found intact in Fengtien or some other city in Manchuria, then of course they will probably come back. But we are not counting on such good fortune though we shall rejoice if something like this should happen.

Having read accounts of the Kunkle's trip from Hsichow to Chuchiang I realize something of what is involved in the long and difficult journey required for Hua Chung College to return to Wuchang. When we think of the return trek of our Colleges, we remember that at the time the American army evacuated France after the first World War, it sold to the French vast quantities of stores of all kinds at very low prices. We are wondering whether something similar may not happen in China when the American army evacuates, and whether it may be possible to secure by purchase or through UNRRA (the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration), some of these supplies, especially trucks, jeeps and hospital supplies. If this happens it will greatly facilitate the rehabilitation of our colleges and medical schools. We must be on the alert to take advantage of any opportunity of this sort that develops.

In the matter of books, the American Library Association is working on a project to link up Colleges in China each with one or more colleges in this country, the latter making gifts of books from their duplicates, hoping in due time to receive Chinese books in return. It remains to be seen how this will work out. If Hua Chung becomes more closely affiliated with Yale, it is to be hoped that your library will benefit from the arrangement. We are working also along other lines as far as books are concerned.

We realize, though perhaps not as much as we should, that the great enterprise in which we are all engaged does not depend mainly on tangible things like brick and mortar, timber and steel, trucks and jeeps, but rather on spiritual realities without which all the other resources will be of little avail. We ask ourselves, from time to time, how we can better fulfil the conditions for greater spiritual fruitfulness.

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August 7, 1944

One suggestion that I have made to Dr. Fenn is that there should be prepared a yearly prayer cycle for all the Christian colleges -- somewhat similar to what the Christian hospitals have had for some time, but listing more names than that cycle does. With thirteen colleges now in the Associated Boards, we would not be able to give each college a month, but perhaps two of the smaller Colleges like Ginling and Hwa Nan could be combined in the same month or some other scheme could be worked out. Not only would I like to see the teaching and administrative staffs listed by name but also the personnel of the Boards of Managers. We should also have at least one day for the alumni, another for the children of the faculty, another for the gate-keepers, laboratory technicians, cooks, etc. I appreciate the fact that many people would never use a prayer cycle, but even for them such a list would serve as a useful directory, and help them to think of the Christian Colleges as a team, and not as rivals competing against each other. We may have to wait till the war is over because of the paper shortage. Perhaps we should have an English edition for use among the Trustees and other friends in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, and another edition in China. It might be well to include a few choice prayers from the legacy of the centuries, and some readings from the Bible and the Chinese classics. I shall be interested to know how the suggestion appeals to you.

In this country we are coming more and more to realize the strategic importance of the deans in the college life. Consequently anything that can be done to help young deans to understand their task and to develop a sense of vocation will bear fruit many fold. One of the best deans whom I have known was the late Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia University, who died in May 1943. He was deeply interested in his students, especially in their religious life and had developed many fruitful methods in his work. He was a cousin of Professor M. Searle Bates of Nanking University, and I have been consulting with him to see if some of the writings which Dean Hawkes left behind will be published, along with a biography. There is some delay in this matter, and I do not know what will eventually appeal. But it seems to me that the biographic approach is a useful one, and no doubt there have been deans in China whose lives if written would be a source of inspiration to their successors. If we could together pick out a few choice books of this sort and see that copies were put into the hands of all our deans, would it not be a valuable thing to do?

This letter is already too long. I shall appreciate any comments or criticisms you care to make, for it is only as we mutually understand the situation in China and America that we can work together effectively.

With very kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

CHC
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Charles H. Corbett

Via: China Clipper
CC-Via: Next Clipper

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

Wuchang, China

Temporarily in Hsichow
Via Tali, Yunnan, China

August 15, 1944
N. Y. 92

Received at Faust, N.Y.
Sept. 22, 1944

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer
Hua Chung Board of Founders
54 Dana Place
Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I wrote you N.Y. 91, under date of July 31, reporting on my trip to Kunning and enclosing a copy of my Annual Report for the year 1943-44, with the accompanying administrative reports sent before that by Mrs. Coe from Hsichow while I was in Kunning. I have received your cablegram, saying that no money is being sent to us, in reply to my cablegram of June 15. With regard to our requisitions we are in touch with Mr. Arthur J. Allen in Kunning, and Mr. Coe is getting all the cash necessary for our present purposes. In my last letter I commented on the arrangement of the Clearing Board in Chungking, of which Mr. Allen is agent in Kunning. Mr. Coe has written to Chungking to enquire about details, but we have had no reply yet.

I am enclosing herewith Minutes of the Fifty-second meeting of the Executive Committee Pre-tem held on May 25, as well as the Minutes of two special meetings of the committee held on May 8 and June 8.

Since I wrote you last, we have suffered a great loss in the death of Professor P. L. Pao, who was for many years the head of the department of Chinese Literature and recently the senior professor in the department and the Director of the Harvard-Yenching Research in Chinese studies.

Mr. Pao suffered only from malaria for a few days, but all of a sudden he took a turn for the worse and became very ill about two o'clock Monday afternoon, August 7. Our college nurse was there at once and found his pulse very low, and Dr. Fan of the Hsichow Hospital was sent for at once. She came at three o'clock and gave the patient an injection of heart stimulant. I reached the patient's home about quarter past three

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and found Mr. Pao struggling in bed, apparently suffering from great pain, but he was already unable to recognize me. Both the nurse and the doctor were in attendance until Mr. Pao passed away at half past eight that evening, leaving a widow, a boy of sixteen, and a girl of twelve in Hsichow, and three daughters in his old home in Kiangsi.

I called early the next morning a joint meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Senate, and it was decided that the college grant N.C. \$75,000 for the funeral expenses. Prices are so high that with the great economy we considered that that would be necessary. It was further decided by the Joint Meeting that Mr. Pao's salary and subsidies should be continued for the balance of the present academic year, and then some scheme should be devised for approval of the Board of Founders and Directors as to further support of the family after the current year. Some very important principles are involved, and therefore we must go slowly about the matter. Since Mr. Pao's salary and subsidies will be continued for the support of the family for the current year, his vacancy will not be filled in the department of Chinese Literature. The funeral took place on August 10, and all the faculty members, families, and students who were in Hsichow attended it. Great sympathy is shown by everybody for the Pao family.

We have also had a Joint Meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Senate to consider your Summary on the Plan for a United Board for Christian Colleges in China and the application of this plan to the trusteeship for Hua Chung College. Before the meeting every member of the Executive Committee Pro-tem and of the Senate had an opportunity of reading your Summary, and then we had a session of two hours just to hear comments and opinions from the different members. Mr. Anderson, secretary of the Executive Committee Pro-tem, and I were appointed to draw up a statement summing up all the discussion at that session. As soon as we are able to get this ready, we shall send it to you. As a whole we are in favor of the plan, but we have certain questions to raise for your consideration and certain provisions which we would like to see made for the interest of our college.

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Entrance examinations for the new term are being held both here in Hsichow and in Kunning. The number of candidates for admission in Hsichow is always small, but it is larger this year. The number in Kunning is over 450, making a total of about 500 for the two places.

It is still early to estimate how many new students we shall have for the coming year. Wesley Middle School has sent seventeen students from Wanh sien in Eastern Szechwan where the school is at present. It is the largest contingent of students in any one year from any one of our Christian middle schools, or any other school. It is most encouraging. Of the seventeen students, six were recommended and therefore admitted without examination. The remaining eleven are taking the examinations just now. We shall admit them all since they have come from such a long distance with Mr. Thomas Richardson, who has been master of Physics for over ten years in Wesley Middle School and therefore an old friend of ours. It is good that Mr. Richardson has come. He will be able to get first-hand knowledge of our work and environment here and to report back to all of our friends in Eastern Szechwan, particularly to those in the Wesley Middle School, which you will remember used to be in Wuchang under the English Methodist Mission, formerly known as the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, one of our cooperating units in the college.

Of those taking the examinations in Hsichow, we will probably qualify about half a dozen of the candidates for admission, besides the eleven Wesleyan students. It is possible that 100 of the 400 odd candidates taking the examinations in Kunning will be qualified, and of these some 60 will probably turn up for registration in the college in September. In that case we may have about 85 new students for the freshman class; and if 95 of the old students of last year should return, we may expect a total enrollment of about 180 for the new term. This, of course, is a very rough estimate.

As to faculty, we have been able to get only Miss Burr for the English department so far. I have written letters to Dr. Paul V. Taylor to meet him both in Raipur, India,

and in Kunning, asking him to return to the college and act as Dean of the Faculty during the absence of Mr. Constantine. It is not likely that Dr. Liebenthal will accept our offer to join our faculty here on the support of the American Church Mission, for which Dr. Addison has already cabled his approval. I had a talk with Dr. Liebenthal while I was in Kunning. I have tried to get Mr. Arthur March, formerly of Hangchow College, to teach Biology here, but he has wired to decline the offer. The Methodist Missionary Society is hoping that the Rev. P. Jones of the Canton District may come out ~~after~~ from Lienhsien and join our faculty for the duration of the war. Mr. Jones is still in Lienhsien after his evacuation from Kukang with Dr. and Mrs. Kunkle of the Canton Union Theological College, and there is absolutely no telling whether he will be able to get out to Kunning under the present circumstances. So far the Methodist Missionary Society has not been able to get us any missionaries for the faculty.

We are hoping, however, that one of our old graduates will return from Yuanling, Hunan, with his family to assist Dr. Sidney Hsiao in the department of Biology, and Dr. Hsiao is negotiating for the appointment of another junior biologist for the coming year. Professor Tun is to come from Chengtu to head up our department of Economics, and he has written that he might be able to get one or two economists to come with him. Although I have written and wired him to ask him to appoint two men teachers for Economics-Commerce, I am afraid it is too late for him to get them to come for the coming year. Dr. George Bien is definitely coming from Lanchow to head up the department of Chemistry, and probably by the middle of the year he may be able to get another chemist to join him. These are all our faculty prospects.

You will note in the Minutes of the Special Meeting of June 8th that the treasurer has been authorized to advance N.C.\$165,000 towards the launching of a campaign by the Yunnan student group for raising an endowment in the Kunning and Tali districts. The group of students working in Kunning have met with considerable difficulty, and it is not at all certain that they will be able to succeed very much in raising money there. But the group working in Tali and Hsiakwan has met with encouraging success.

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So far they have got pledges amounting to almost half a million dollars Chinese, but their expenses will be something like \$150,000, realizing therefore about a third of a million dollars for the endowment, which is intended for scholarships to enable Yunnan students to go to Wuchang for college after the war. The campaign, of course, will continue although it is intended to make an offering to the college on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the college on November 1 this coming autumn. We hope that we shall be able, therefore, to have an endowment for Yunnan student fellowships of at least N.C.\$1,000,000. When it is turned into American currency, it will be a very small amount of money for a permanent endowment, but at least it will be a gesture of good will from the people in this province, and shows also a desire of the students in Yunnan to continue to come to Hua Chung for their higher education.

So far we have had no news from either the Reots family or the Constantines since they left India (in fact we do not know for sure that they have left), but we are very much pleased to know that Mrs. Ruth Earnshaw Le is now safe in America with her baby.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis G. M. Wei

FCM/MRC

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

August 29, 1944
N. Y. 95

Received October 4.

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer
Hua Chung Board of Founders
54 Dana Place
Englewood, N.J., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I received during the week-end your letter W-47, dated July 21.

Your previous letter W-46, dated June 12, had been received and acknowledged in my last letter N.Y. 92 of August 15. I reported that we had already had a meeting of the Executive Committee to consider your summary of three plans now under consideration. Enclosed I am sending you a memorandum on the views of the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Board of Directors concerning the plans for the United Board for Christian Colleges in China and the application of that plan to the trusteeship of Hua Chung College, as explained in your memorandum on the subject.

This memorandum of ours was drawn up before we had received the Minutes of the meeting of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China of May 5, 6, and 7, 1944. All the Minutes of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards of Christian Colleges in China came during the last week and have been read only by members of the Executive Committee recently. This explains why we have raised in our memorandum some of the questions which we might not have raised if we had seen those Minutes earlier, as they have thrown more light on the problem. I am going to prepare a memorandum either in the form of a letter or in the form of an article to be sent to Professor Van Dusen, chairman of the Planning Committee, and when it is prepared, I shall send a copy to you for our Board of Founders. In the general principle we agree heartily with the proposal of the Planning Committee in regard to the future of the Christian

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colleges in China after the war, but there seems to be certain considerations which we would like to emphasize, as they have not been sufficiently stressed upon by the Planning Committee or the Associated Boards in their meetings.

I have noted in your letter of June 21 that you do not have in your file the Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee Pro-tem between the Joint Meeting of February 8 and 10, and the Fifty-first Meeting. There was only one meeting, that is the fiftieth, during that period, and I am afraid that I may have failed in sending you these Minutes, which contain Votes 251, 252 and 253. A copy of this is being enclosed herewith.

We have had still no further information with regard to the conditions under which our Board has entered into the Clearing Board in Chungking. Neither have we had any more information from Mr. Arthur J. Allen in Kunming, who is handling our exchange in that city. It is uncertain whether we can count on 80-one or 100-one. Either figure is possible from such money Mr. Coe has been able to receive by exchange from Kunming.

I have already read to Dr. Sidney Hsiao your paragraph in W-47, regarding Dr. H. L. Li. Both Dr. Hsiao and I are perfectly willing to trust the whole matter to you and Dr. Sherman as to whether Dr. Li should be appointed for our faculty or not. Dr. Hsiao has great confidence in his ability and good collegueship. He is particularly needed for Botany, which is essential for our department of Biology.

I have further noted, that Professor Harley Howe of Cornell, a friend of Dr. Paul Kwei, is sending to you 200 copies of a Physics textbook for our college. It is right for you to send these books to the General Theological Seminary in New York for storage until they may be shipped to China.

I hope to be able to prepare for Professor Elisseoff of the Harvard-Yenching Board our Annual Report on the use of the Harvard-Yenching grant during the last year.

In previous years we sent our report about the middle of August, but owing to the

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death of Professor Pao early in August, the report has been delayed. However, I hope it will be ready by the end of this week. A copy of it will be sent to you with the original going to Professor Elisseeff.

Our publication in Chinese for the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the college is also being held up due to the sudden passing away of Mr. Pao. The manuscript in English for publication abroad will be sent to you as soon as it is ready.

The time is getting very near for the college to reopen on September 11. I have just received word from Kunming that 153 freshmen students and seven transfer students have been qualified by our examinations in Kunming. If 60% of these actually come for registration, we would have 100 new students from the Kunming area, and there are 30 qualified in Hsichow and recommended by the affiliated Christian middle schools. That will be then 130 new students altogether. We reckon that about 100 old students will come back from last year, so we may count on an enrollment this year of over 200, probably 225. Steps are being taken to set up a new hostel for men, because the present four hostels do not have sufficient accommodation. This means additional expenditure, but it is worthwhile.

Since I wrote you last on August 15, we have also received word from Dr. Walter Liebenthal in Kunming that he is coming to join our teaching staff in the English department under the faculty of Arts. While I was in Kunming, I received a cablegram from Dr. Addison approving the appointment of Dr. Liebenthal on Episcopal Church support. This will be in addition to the Episcopal Church representation. Miss Burr, appointed early in July, is also on the support of the American Church Mission. Her appointment has been reported to Bishop Gilman, and I am reporting now the appointment of Dr. Liebenthal.

Dr. Liebenthal took his doctorate from the University of Berlin in 1929. He is a man about fifty-five, a German Christian Jew, with a wife and child of about twelve in Kunming. For more than ten years he had been doing research in Chinese.

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Religion and Culture in Peiping, and recently he has been teaching Sanskrit in the National University in Kunning and German in a Police School in the same city. There is, therefore, no difficulty in his coming to the college to teach. While I was in Kunning I put straight to him the matter that he must be a Christian and sympathetic with the Christian movement in China before I could recommend his appointment to the faculty in the college. To both of these points he thoroughly agreed, and on that basis I have made the appointment. Besides teaching courses in English, he is able to teach also such modern European languages as German and French, which are needed from time to time in the college.

Dr. George Bien, who you will remember is Dr. Richard Bien's brother and has been appointed to head up the Chemistry department in the college, has written that Dr. Chang Shao-ling, a doctor of Science from the University of Nancy in France and in the government chemical industrial work for a number of years, is willing to accept our appointment as professor of Chemistry and to come to the college during the winter vacation, as he is not able to get away from his work at once. There is on our budget a salary for such an appointment, and so I have asked Dr. Richard Bien to write to his brother that Dr. Chang is appointed.

Before registration on September 14 I shall probably write you again to report on conditions as they develop from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei

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Memorandum on the views of the Executive Committee pro tem. of the Board of Directors of Hua Chung College concerning the "Plan for a United Board for Christian Colleges in China and the Application of this Plan to the Trusteeship of Hua Chung College" as explained in the Memorandum on the subject drawn up by Mr. Oliver S. Lyford.

The Executive Committee pro tem. approves of the Plan in principle, and agrees that the Board of Founders of Hua Chung College ought to participate in the United Board. We are grateful for the clear way in which Mr. Lyford has expounded the salient features of the new organization and has shown their practical application to our own College interests. Such a scheme, however, is necessarily quite complicated, and we have a number of questions to raise in connection with its working out. It may be that some of these questions could be answered if we had all the details of the new Plan, while others may be answered only when the new Board has actually been functioning for some time. Our questions will indicate the interests which we think ought to be conserved by the Board of Founders in entering into the new organization.

I. Finance. What will be the relationship of the co-operating units to the United Board financially? Will regular appropriations from the units which participate in Hua Chung pass through the United Board in future and be counted as part of its contribution to Hua Chung, or will they come directly to the College as formerly? If Hua Chung participates in the United Board will the College still have liberty to raise its own money, and how will such money be reckoned by the United Board? In other words, will the United Board act as a supplementary source of finance (as the Associated Board does at present) or as a controlling source of finance? Would the Hua Chung current budget be approved by the United Board, and what control would be exercised over its administration? This question is also related to policy. Would all new developments of the work of the College require first to receive the approval of the United Board? If support for such developments could be found outside the budget of the United Board, would the College be free to solicit and receive gifts for such purposes?

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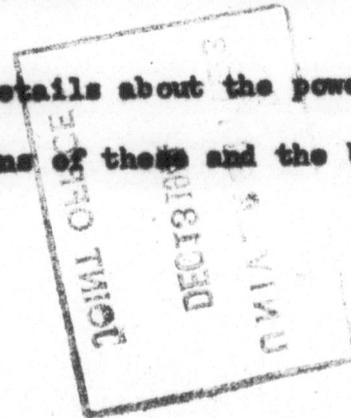
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A further question on policy is "What will be the basis of distribution of resources to be followed by the United Board? Will it be based on past achievements or on future needs? Will it be on the institutions as at present organized, or on the basis of regional development?" This leads to the further question, "Will the United Board be primarily a financial board, or a group for re-thinking the whole policy for the Christian College in China?"

2. Representation. Members of the Corporation are to be elected on the basis of each mission's contribution to the Colleges in the years 1938-41. What will be the future basis for representation? Will the proportions be revised and how often, e.g. every three, five or ten years? The choice of these particular years seems to work a certain amount of hardship on Yale-in-China which gave much greater support to Hua Chung in the years before 1939. Usually there are considered to be thirteen Christian colleges; why are Shanghai, Hangchow and St. John's omitted from the list on p. 51? Why should "Yenching Women" be listed separately from Yenching?

3. Staff appointments. We see advantages in having some combined recruiting of new faculty members, but we are doubtful whether this should be the only method followed. Are all staff appointments (we assume meaning to the Colleges) to be made through the United Board, and will it be solely responsible for finding candidates? The appointment of some missionaries through the co-operating units has certain values which might be lost if this procedure were to be followed.

4. The College Committees. We should like some more details about the powers and functions of the College Committees and the relations of these and the United Board to the Boards of Directors in China.



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Francis Wei

A MEMORANDUM ON THE PLANNING OF THE
CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA AFTER THE WAR

The Minutes of the meeting of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China on May 5, 6 and 7, 1944 and those of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards on May 8 and 9, 1944, together with the Preliminary Report of the Planning Committee to the Associated Boards on May 8, 1944, are significant documents. No one can read them without being deeply impressed by the genuine concern of the members of the Associated Boards and of all its committees about the present situation of the Christian colleges in China and their future development after the war. There was clearly manifest in the meetings much consecrated thinking. All the recommendations made and the actions taken showed wisdom, statesmanship, and a balanced outlook. Even if one may not wholeheartedly agree with all the decisions, one must admire the foresight and the courage embodied in those decisions, which it must be remembered are only preliminary.

Those of us in Hua Chung College who have considered carefully the Preliminary Report of the Planning Committee to the Associated Boards on May 8, 1944, as recorded in the Minutes of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards, feel impelled to agree in general with the Ten Principles to guide the future development of the Christian colleges in China after the war. The report recommends that there should be only six centers of Christian Higher Education -- in North China, West China, South China, Central China, East China, and the National Capital -- to meet the needs of the Christian movement in China and those of the nation as far as the personnel and the financial resources available for Christian Higher Education will permit, taking fully into consideration the educational policy of the Chinese National Government. This is entirely in accord with the recommendation of the Council of Higher Education of the China Christian Educational Association meeting in Chengtu and Chungking in May 1943, advocating "concentration in a limited number of strong institutions carrying on Christian liberal education, each with such professional training as the Christian movement in China warrants, but with special care to avoid duplication."

The recommendation of the Council of Higher Education is fundamentally sound, although its wording requires explanation and amplification. We agree also with the Preliminary Report of the Planning Committee that for the postwar planning of the Christian Colleges in China the programme for Christian Higher Education in North China, East China, Nanking, and Foochow must be thoroughly re-examined. Such re-examination should be objective, realistic, and take into consideration the experience of university education in Europe as well as that in America. The Planning Committee enumerates five different ways which the colleges in the four locations mentioned above may follow in order to achieve cooperation in each of the areas. It takes the cautious position of not urging organic amalgamation, but declares that "cooperation based merely on friendly consultation will not suffice to meet postwar needs," and recommends "academic consolidation," "federation," or "coordination" as defined in its Preliminary Report, believing that at least "coordination" should be effected in each of the areas mentioned, although the past has clearly shown that "amalgamations have resulted in great gains and significant losses." The Committee could not have chosen a milder language in expressing its convictions. But is there not a very marked distinction between the situation in North China and East China on the one hand and Nanking and Foochow on the other? In the former two areas there used to be strong colleges with government recognized "university" standing, whereas in the latter two areas the question has always been coeducation or a separate and entirely independent college for women. In the

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discussion recorded in the Minutes of the Planning Committee, as well as in those of the Associated Boards, reference is made more than once to the "Oxford and Cambridge Plan." What better suggestion could be made than that the college for women in Nanking or Foochow become an Oxford or Cambridge college in its own area? We have yet to find an argument for independent women colleges that is a compliment to womanhood, but that may be only a confession of ignorance on our part. This is, however, a detail which will be solved in due course of time. For the present let us keep our attention to the main issues.

First, six centers for Christian Higher Education in China is the very maximum.

It is readily admitted, as it has been eloquently argued, that reduction in the number of colleges does not guarantee improvement in quality and that money should not be the only consideration. But adequate funds constitute one of the essentials for the proper conducting of Christian Higher Education in China. Whether we like it or not, experience has shown that adequate financial support is necessary to educational efficiency in this modern world of ours. What would six Christian universities "of highest standards, firm Christian purpose, and vigorous and growing effectiveness" cost in personnel and finance?

We envisage six strong institutions "carrying on Christian liberal education." But "liberal education" must not be given an American interpretation. According to the present educational policy of the government, it can not be done by "the breaking down of departmental walls;" it has to be done, and we believe it can be done, by keeping within the framework of the government educational programme, but with internal modifications, provided the scope of offering in each institution is wide enough to make such modifications possible. Into these details we do not propose to go in this connection. A "strong" institution ought to be qualified to be a "university" (ta hsueh) with the Ministry of Education. At least three colleges are called for in each institution. These three "colleges" should be Arts including Theology, Science, and Education. Theology at present is not recognized by the government as a separate faculty, but in our own budgeting it should be so reckoned. There will be six times four or twenty-four "colleges." If it is deemed wise to have not one single strong medical college, but five of the B, or at least of the C grade in the Christian Higher Education programme, and only one college of commerce, one of agriculture, one of political science and law, and one of engineering, the last being entirely doubtful to the mind of the present writer, this adds nine colleges to our whole scheme, making a total of thirty-three "colleges" (Hsueh Yuen) in the six institutions altogether.

According to the latest report of the Ministry of Education, published in 1943, giving the most up-to-date statistics which are for the year 1940, there were in that year 192 "colleges" in the whole country. This number is not likely to increase rapidly, but the policy of the government, as far as we can ascertain, is to strengthen the existing institutions of higher education, not to increase their number. With 33 "colleges" Christian Higher Education would have more than one-sixth of the "colleges" in the entire country.

We would be doing well, if we could maintain all these thirty-three "colleges" in "highest standards, firm Christian purpose, and vigorous and growing effectiveness." Of course, "highest standards" is a relative term. Naturally, we have in mind and we ought to keep in mind, the international standards of the highest kind. Nothing else would be worthy of China or of the Christian name. At least we must keep our institutions of Christian Higher Education at par with the national

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universities or else we may not attract the students of the highest calibre as we would want to do. In 1935 one of our Japanese colleagues in Christian Higher Education in Tokyo told the present writer that the Christian "university" in which he was dean could get only the Japanese students of the third or fourth grade, because the better ones chose to go to the imperial universities or government professional schools. It was a pitiable predicament. May we in China keep ourselves out of it! Let us assure ourselves and rejoice that the national universities and professional schools will improve in personnel, equipment, and general financial support, yes, also, in instruction and research, in discipline, and character-formation of the students as well, in other words, in all round educational efficiency. This must be the case or else China has no hope in higher education. The Christian colleges can never meet all the educational needs of this vast country with its increasing demands for trained men and women. We must not be under the illusion that we shall lead in higher education, particularly in its more technical branches. But we should never rest content to be too far behind in whatever line of university education we may attempt. Our duty is not to do all that may be needed, but to do that which our resources will want that we can do the best.

What then, would be the cost of thirty-three "colleges" in our programme?

According to the prewar regulations of the Ministry of Education governing universities, a college of Arts, Law, Commerce, or Education should have the minimum annual current budget of N.C.\$80,000 and a college of Science, Medicine, or Agriculture should have the minimum annual current budget of N.C.\$150,000. While this minimum budget, was not in every case maintained before the war, although some colleges had more, it will not be adequate after the war, even assuming prices will after a period return to the prewar normality. We must budget N.C.\$150,000 for each of the colleges of Arts, Education, Law or Commerce, and N.C.\$200,000 for a college of Science or a College of Agriculture. In the estimate of the government, Engineering is the most expensive, N.C.\$200,000 a year before the war. We may have to allow at least N.C.\$300,000 after the war. Certainly, N.C.\$150,000 will not be enough for a college of Medicine. Even before the war the minimum annual current budget for a medical college of the "B" grade, as rated by the China Medical Association, ought to be in the estimate of the Association at least N.C.\$400,000. Theology in the Christian programme has to be reckoned to cost as much as Arts or Commerce.

Six colleges of the Arts, six of Theology, six of Education, one of Commerce, and one of Law would call for the minimum annual current budget of N.C.\$3,000,000; six colleges of Science N.C.\$1,200,000; and one college of Agriculture and one of Engineering, N.C.\$500,000; and five colleges of Medicine, N.C.\$2,000,000. The thirty-three colleges, at this reckoning, would cost Christian Higher Education in China after the war at least N.C.\$6,700,000. But imagine an annual budget of N.C.\$200,000 for a college of Agriculture, or N.C.\$150,000 for a college of Law. Such a budget would certainly not insure "highest standards" and "vigorous and growing effectiveness." And all along we have been thinking of only six centres of Christian Higher Education. Can we eventually count on N.C.\$6,700,000 for the support of six "strong institutions" of Christian Higher Education in the postwar China? A study of the total prewar financial resources of the Christian colleges in China will throw some light on this problem.

In several of the Christian colleges before the war income from tuition and other student charges was a considerable item. With flourishing national univer-

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sities in all of the six centres of Christian Higher Education, charging no tuition fees, with the greater prestige of those national universities, and with government restrictions to the amount of tuition and other fees which private colleges will be allowed to charge, how much could the Christian universities still count on as income from student fees in postwar China? Undoubtedly the Chinese government will continue its grants to the Christian universities and probably increase them. Would these grants counterbalance the reduced income from fees? What would be the maximum grant that a private college may receive in terms of percentage of the whole college budget without jeopardizing its private character? Appropriations by the Missions abroad for Christian colleges in prewar China, not to mention these last seven years of war, have never been adequate. If not for the extra support derived from the United China Relief through the Associated Boards and the British Aid to China, how many of the Christian colleges would have been able to maintain themselves since 1937? The good will of the American and British peoples for China for the last five or six years has been overwhelming, and the Christian colleges have profited by it. But we must not remain under the illusion that good will will always manifest itself in money gifts. In the postwar world money may not be over-abundant everywhere. There will be for years many calls for whatever money there is for relief, for rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Besides, good will is a sentiment, and sentiments are evanescent.

In Christian Higher Education finance is, of course, not the sole consideration. Personnel is equally important, if not more so. Our experience in the Christian colleges in China has taught us that the faculty-student ratio is at least 1:10, not counting assistants, technicians, and clerks. If there should be 1000 students in each of the six centres, when the Christian universities are in full swing in a few years after the return of peace, there would be a total enrollment of 6,000 students. There must be 600 faculty and staff members. The Christian character of a college depends largely upon the men and women who make up the faculty and staff of the college. For a Christian college we believe that at least 75% of these men and women should be practicing Christians. Let us assume that 25% of these are missionaries and that every missionary is a practicing Christian, we have still to find three hundred Chinese Christian scholars qualified to be university teachers with international outlook and dedicated to Christian Higher Education, before the six Christian universities can be strong institutions of "highest standards, firm Christian purpose, and vigorous and growing effectiveness." Are these three hundred Chinese Christian scholars to be easily found? The president of every Christian college in China will say it is not easy, and it will not be easy after the war. Unless the Christian scholars are found, the Christian universities will suffer in standards or in Christian purpose.

In 1922 after the National Christian Conference in Shanghai one of the leading missionaries of the widest experience in China remarked that there were at that time in the whole country not more than fifty Chinese Christians who were able to think in terms of the whole Christian movement. But in each of our proposed six Christian universities we must have a number of such Chinese Christian leaders. It must be extravagant to imagine that their number has been increased six times during the last two decades. Suppose that has been the case. There are 300 of them then. Not all of them have the peculiar stuff of which university professors are made. Neither should all of them be roped into university teaching and administration. The Christian movement in China has other activities, and some of our most highly educated Christians ought to be engaged in the various departments of national and social life. Assume, then, that only one-third of the 300 Chinese Christian leaders of the highest intellectual qualifications, a number entirely conjectural and problem-

atic, only one hundred of them are devoting themselves to Christian Higher Education. We could on an average count on only sixteen of them in each of the six Christian universities. When the butter is spread too thin, it naturally becomes too thin! We dare not make it thinner.

Then we have the number of Christian students to consider. Without a sufficient number of Christian students the universities still lack a Christian atmosphere. But how many of such students should there be in each college? Generally and arbitrarily speaking we say there should be 60% of Christian students in a university before it can effectively maintain its Christian atmosphere. The percentage of Christian students in the Christian middle schools has been, to be sure, only about 30%. We do not propose to discuss here whether 30% is good enough for a Christian middle school. Let it be pointed out, however, that university students are as a whole more independent in their thinking and not so easily led as a class by their teachers. Unless we have a good majority of the student body Christians, the tendency is for the student activities to be dominated by the non-Christian element. And 60% of 6,000 students gives us the number of 3,600 Christian students in the six Christian universities. Are we sure to have that many? Before 1925 the percentage of Christian students in all the Christian colleges in China was high, but since then it has been dropping in many of the colleges. This may have serious effects, and we ought to take steps to check the tendency.

The Christian population in China now is approximately 500,000, outside the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Christians are not considered in this connection because we are thinking only of the non-Roman Christian Higher Education, and so far very few of our students in the Christian universities are Roman Catholic. Assume, and it is a big assumption, that in thirty years the non-Roman Christian population in China grows to one million. 9% of this population or 90,000 children would be in the primary schools. That would mean universal education for all Christian children of primary school age of 6 to 12, whereas at present only between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Chinese children of primary school age are in the primary schools. Assume, further, that 20% of the Christian primary children will go on to the secondary schools. (For the whole of China at present the secondary school population is less than 5% of the primary school population.) Assume also that 20% of the secondary school children will, after graduation, come to the Christian Universities. (At present the college population is only approximately 10% of the secondary school population.) On such liberal assumptions, our calculation gives us only 3,600 Christian university students. Some of these are bound to go to the national and other non-Christian institutions of higher education. We would not have, then 3,600 Christian students in our six Christian universities. We should count the number of converts in the Christian middle schools and colleges, but they will not counterbalance the loss to non-Christian schools and colleges. Therefore, on every count, six Christian universities of 1000 students each is the very maximum for which we may do our postwar planning.

Would it be wise, then, to reduce the enrollment in the Christian universities? Hardly, because in the first place, it is not economical. To have strong institutions to attract the best students the range of offering must be reasonably wide. A large offering requires a large faculty, and this is expensive. Secondly, when the faculty is not sufficiently large to assure an adequate number of professors in each department, the teaching staff in the departments will be easily upset, as experience in the smaller colleges during the war years has taught us. Thirdly, when the enrollment is too limited, the classes in the upper years when divided into departments for specialization, as required by the government, will be too small to

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be stimulating. Fourthly, the students in China have the tendency to flock to universities where there is a large number. There is the mistake in the student's mind and in the unenlightened public mind to judge a university by its size. This mistake may take years to correct. Fifthly, when the number of students is too small, the chance of having those of the highest calibre is proportionately small, until the small universities have proved their quality after a long period of years and have built up their prestige. Now the Christian universities are fighting against time while the national universities are forging ahead full steam. An enrollment of 1000 students may be too large, but we are planning for future decades. If the maximum of 1000 or 800 is reached by a gradual growth of twenty years, we may not be overwhelmed by numbers, and then the principle of more strict selection may be applied. What must be borne in mind from the beginning is not to build Rome in a day. Our calculation above of the maximum enrollment of 6,000 for the six centres of Christian Higher Education is based on a period of gradual development. This implies that the present enrollment of some of the Christian colleges is too large for effective Christian Higher Education. What it should be in any Christian college is a question to be answered by the authorities of the college concerned.

The above considerations lead us to agree with the thinking of the Planning Committee in its Preliminary Report to the Associated Boards on May 8, 1944, that there should be "six major centers of Christian Higher Education," except that we would like to suggest the deletion of the word "major" which must have been inserted by a cautious member of the committee to avoid over-lengthy discussion on a controversial, delicate subject.

Secondly, what are the courses to be included in our programme of Christian Higher Education?

We are impelled also to agree in general with the Preliminary report of the Planning Committee on the question of the courses to be included in the programme of Christian Higher Education in the postwar China. The Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on May 5, 1944 report "a wide range of views." Undoubtedly, "in view of the population and needs of China, no limit can be set to the opportunity for Christian Higher Education in the future," but we seek to develop "the type of education which Christian institutions at their best can most effectively provide within the limitations of resources in personnel and finance which can be made available in China and the West." The range of views on the courses to be included in the Christian Higher Educational programme can be narrowed only by a "far-visioned, statesmanlike, and united action" in emphasizing above everything else "the fulfillment by the colleges of the high mission to which God is clearly calling them in the years ahead." Obviously we are called not to meet all the needs of China in higher education. This we cannot do and therefore it is not our duty to do it. It is clearly not our paramount duty to seek to improve tea culture or the porcelain industry by diverting to the task a portion of our limited resources, although China may increase its tea exports and revive one of its famous practical arts by our efforts, because we have other calls in higher education more pressing and because industrialists will take care of them without our cooperation. Surely we will not be allowed by the present government policy, not likely to change, to have a hand as private institutions in military education and aeronautics. Outside these and other similar fields, our resources in personnel and finance will confine our endeavor to even a smaller area which is determined by the needs of the Christian movement in China and by our desire to help shape by our Christian influence the cultural development of the Chinese people and the social, economic, and political trends of the Chinese nation in the generations to come. This is already a huge order. We are compelled

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to make a further distinction, the distinction between our influence in contact with the physical element and our influence in contact with the human element. Without any idea of divorcing the two too sharply and without any intention of minimizing unduly the physical element, we want to emphasize the importance of touching the human element. Whether a Christian or not, an engineer has to build a good bridge or else a better engineer will take his job from him. But from our point of view a good teacher ought to have the right outlook on life, besides being well trained in pedagogy. The scientist helps to shape the weltanschauung, and we want to see to it that he seeks not only "knowledge for knowledge's sake," but knowledge for revealing the unity and majesty of truth underlying the universe. In between we have shades of difference. But such a principle guides us in placing our emphasis where it should be greater and where to stop at the end of our rope. Hence, we propose to classify the courses under four categories in the order of their relative importance from the Christian point of view in developing our private Christian institutions.

- A. Theology, Arts, Education, Science
- B. Medicine, Commerce (including Economics)
- C. Political Science and Law, Agriculture
- D. Engineering

Arguments for Class "A" need no further labouring. We consider Theology, Arts, Education, and Science to be essential to the Christian universities in all the six centres with proper coordination between East China and the national capital (assuming it to remain in Nanking) in Theology, Education, and whatever "colleges" to be developed in that region.

We desire to register our dissent from the argument advanced for a single medical college of the top-notch grade in the whole Christian Higher Education programme. Such an attempt would consume our entire financial resources, if this one medical college is to be really top-notch. It is wisely and eloquently pointed out in the meeting of the Twelfth Annual meeting of the Associated Boards on May 8, 1944, as recorded in the Minutes, that "medicine has been traditionally one of the three great enterprises of the Christian Mission and today there are hundreds of Christian hospitals scattered all over China," which must "maintain their Christian character," not necessarily by specialists of "the highest standards of the Rockefeller Foundation and Harvard University," but mostly by general practitioners of sound training as may be graduated by medical colleges of the high C or B grades at the prewar rating of the China Medical Association. But we must see to it that these doctors "should be Christians approaching their task with the insights of their faith." It would be wise and within the resources of the Christian movement in China to have one medical college of the type we have in mind in each of the five centres, counting East China and the national capital as one.

It may seem strange if we should attach greater importance to economics and commerce than to political science and law. We are inclined to do so not only because "China can get along without 10,000 lawyers," (we may need 10,000 lawyers, but we may leave their training safely to other institutions), but because we believe that the economists will have much to do in shaping the national economic policy which is of vital importance for the welfare of the people and for the permanent peace of the world, and also because of the penetrating influence of the 10,000 business men, big and small, scattered all over China and coming into daily contact with Chinese society and with other nations. Besides, we know that while good

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officials may not have any training in political science or law, a knowledge of economics helps all people engaged in modern business.

It is not essential for all the Christian universities to have a college of commerce or a college of political science and law. North China may by tradition find the latter advisable, but can get along without the former. South China and Central China will need a college of commerce, because of their location, and East China in the Shanghai area may deem both political science and law and commerce necessary. But nothing should prevent all the six centres from teaching some economics and political science in one of the departments, although when the Christian university is in a big commercial centre a college of commerce will be necessary.

We agree with the Planning Committee that there should be only one college of Agriculture under Christian auspices, but we wish to add our own reasons for this conclusion. China is an agricultural country, and therefore the science and art of agriculture are of paramount importance to its development. But for the Christian movement it will be of vastly greater value for the Christian forces to devote their energy to the training of agriculturists to help the farmers than to devote it to scientific research in agriculture which is expensive and will be taken care of by government institutions. The agricultural training required for our purpose can all be done in vocational schools at the secondary level. In the Christian Higher Education programme only one front rank college of agriculture needs to be included. This will train teachers for some ten or twelve vocational schools of agriculture of senior middle standards under Christian auspices and distributed over the five main regions of Christian education. Besides this, it may carry on scientific research in agriculture to only a limited extent according to the resources available.

Indeed, the relation of the Christian universities to the Christian middle schools is one of the problems to which the Planning Committee has not given adequate attention. Without taking carefully into consideration Christian education at the secondary level in all its aspects, our picture of Christian Higher Education is confused. China, according to the Generalissimo's estimation, will need within the first ten years of reconstruction, approximately two million four hundred and forty thousand trained people in all the branches of science and technology. Only less than one half of a million, or less than 1/5 of the number required, are to be graduates from universities and technical schools of junior college grade. Over 4/5 will need education of the secondary grade. The agriculturists we propose to train in vocational schools come under this category. Vocational training along other lines in many of our Christian middle schools should also be attempted. Business schools, and schools of mechanics or other technicians, may come within our purview.

This leads us to the question of engineering. A college of engineering will be a most expensive undertaking for Christian Higher Education. We would not say that "nothing less than the absolute best can be tolerated" in our Christian Higher Education programme. Certainly the absolutely best college of engineering would be beyond our reach. But a course of civil engineering or one of mechanics or electricity does not make an engineering school worthy of the Christian name. What resources will be available for the college of engineering in any of the centers of Christian Higher Education to keep up with the rapid development of the modern science of engineering, the latest inventions and the most up-to-date processes? Shall we teach our students in engineering with engines and by the engineering firms from their showrooms in Shanghai or Hongkong? Will the manufacturers of machines and tools send their models for advertisement to our mediocre college of

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engineering or to the more flourishing and better supported government universities? Many students in China will wish to study engineering, but they may go to the government institutions. We do not pretend to meet all the educational needs of China, and we might just as well admit our limitations. If our resources are ample, we may attempt everything. But if our resources are limited, let us do those things we must do and can do best. We recommend that we take the courses of faculties classified under the four headings above, and according to the best policy for the mobilization of our total resources eliminate, if need be, from the bottom up. To our mind engineering would have to be the first to be eliminated.

One word more must be added before we are through with the subject of special courses to be included in the Christian Higher Education programme. The Ministry of Education has proclaimed the policy of concentrating all the training of both primary and secondary school teachers in the government normal schools and national teachers colleges. Only one of our colleges is at present allowed to keep its school of Education, and that permission may be withdrawn after the war. What about the faculty of education proposed for all the centres in our scheme? In the eventuality of the government persisting in its policy of eliminating all privately-supported schools or even departments of education, the Christian universities ought to endeavor at least to secure permission to maintain the so-called Second Part of teachers training. This would enable the Christian universities to give a one-year course of pedagogy to qualify as secondary school teachers graduates from the colleges of Arts or the colleges of Science. In that eventuality, however, one research institute of Education with emphasis on research in Christian education ought to be maintained in our nation-wide programme of Christian Higher Education.

Before we conclude this memorandum a word must be said about the distribution of the total resources available, both personnel and finances. Certainly we should not return to the prewar status. But what should be the guiding principle for the distribution of our resources? It is a wise, broad principle that there should be "no single pattern, as respects size or program, which is applicable to all Christian institutions of higher education." However, "each institution should regard itself as part of an organized cooperative enterprise." The character and the needs for higher education vary from region to region. This should not be determined by the courses already established and the number of students enrolled in the past, but gauged according to the potential possibilities in the future to the best of our knowledge. Consideration ought to be given to the geographical and cultural conditions in each of the five main regions, the government policy for its economic development, the number and character of the tax-supported and other institutions of higher education that have been or are likely to be established in that region, and the needs of the Christian movement to be met there by the Christian university. Each region, as a region, not the Christian institutions of higher education in it, ought to be taken as a unit so as to ensure the even and proper development of the whole country for the future. This is mainly a financial matter, but it concerns also the problem of planning.

/s/ Francis C. M. Wei

Hsichow, Yunnan, China
September 9, 1944

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Francis C. M. Wei

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

September 14, 1944

Professor H. P. Van Dusen, Ph.D.,
Union Theological Seminary
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Van Dusen:

I have received and read with great interest the Minutes of the meeting of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China on May 5, 6 and 7, 1944 and those of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards on May 8 and 9, 1944, together with the preliminary report of the Planning Committee to the Associated Boards on May 8, 1944. These very interesting documents have been circulated to members of the Executive Committee Pro-tem of our Board of Directors in the college and to the members of the Senate, and we have had a Joint Meeting of the two bodies in the college to consider the recommendations made by the Planning Committee to the Associated Boards with regard to the future development of the Christian colleges in China, and the meeting has instructed me to prepare a memorandum setting forth our reactions to these recommendations. I have since then drawn up a memorandum and submitted it to the consideration of the members of our Executive Committee Pro-tem and of the Senate. They have approved this memorandum, and I am sending it herewith to you for the Planning Committee for whatever it may be worth for your consideration. A copy of the same memorandum is being sent in the same mail to Mr. Oliver S. Lyford for our Board of Founders, which is during these war years acting concurrently as our Board of Directors.

A copy of the same memorandum is being also sent to Mr. Slater, secretary of the United Committee for Christian Universities in China in Great Britain. You will see from the memorandum I am submitting that we agree with the preliminary report of your committee to the Associated Boards with regard to the future of the Christian colleges in China, but we have made a few observations which are being embodied in my memorandum.

You will note that we use the term "colleges" as equivalent to the Chinese term "hsueh yuen," which may be a faculty of a university or an independent college. In mentioning the fact that there were in 1940 one hundred ninety-two "colleges" in China I have not taken the trouble to put in the number of universities or "ta hsueh" in China nor the number of independent colleges or professional schools. These statistics I presume are available in the office of the Associated Boards in New York.

With regard to the estimated necessary funds for six centers of Christian Higher Education in China after the war, amounting to C.N.\$6,700,000, you will see only a very rough estimate. I am sorry that in my office here in Hsichow with the college refugeeing from our original site in Wuchang, I am not able to lay my hand on the pre-war total expenditure of all the Christian colleges in China. I am sure you will have those figures in New York and the itemized total income. My argument on the financial basis is not, however, sufficiently buttressed with necessary data. For this I am very sorry indeed.

If my argument for the elimination of the college of engineering from the post-war program of Christian Higher Education in China should be sustained, it would then be possible for more than one of the centers in Christian Higher Education to have a college of commerce or a college of political science and law, which in our judgment would be of greater importance to the Christian movement in China than the maintenance of an expensive college of engineering, as argued in my memorandum.

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In my memorandum I have not attempted to go into other aspects of the planning for the future of Christian universities in China because I understand that those aspects are still to be considered by your Planning Committee, and we shall be following your proceedings and reports with great interest.

In the concluding paragraph in my memorandum I touch only slightly on the question of distribution of the total resources available, both in personnel and in finance, for the future development of the six centers of Christian Higher Education in China. We would like to stress the importance of developing the six centers as evenly as circumstances permit. There is always the danger as in the past of the Christian movement in China developing one region at the expense of the others. It is only natural that when a certain center is well developed, the opinions of the representatives carry more weight. We ought to guard ourselves against this in planning for the future.

We shall be very much interested to hear from you what reactions you have to my memorandum, and I shall be very glad to answer any question you may raise with regard to our thinking here.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Francis C. M. Wei

President

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In my memorandum I have not attempted to go into other aspects of the planning for the future of Christian education in China because I understand that these aspects are still to be considered by your Planning Committee, and we shall be following your proceedings and reports with great interest.

In the concluding paragraph in my memorandum I could only allude to the question of distribution of the total resources available, both in personnel and in funds, for the future development of the six centers of Christian Higher Education in China. We would like to stress the importance of developing the six centers as evenly as circumstances permit. It is also a matter of the expense of the centers. It is only natural that when a budget is set up, the question of the expenditure of the resources will be a very important one. We ought to guard ourselves against this in planning for the future.

We shall be very glad to help you in any way we can. We shall be very glad to hear from you and to answer any questions you may have with regard to our thinking here.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

W. Thomas C. M. Wei

President

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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

September 14, 1944

N. Y. 94.

Received Oct 20.

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford
Dana Place
Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

*Letter to Mr. Van Dusen
with copy of memorandum
being duplicated at Ass. Boards
25 extra copies ordered for us
O.S.*

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I have just received your letter, without number, dated July 31, 1944, New York. You deal with two matters in that letter. The first is your negotiations with Dr. H. Li at Harvard and his joining our faculty to teach Botany in Dr. Sidney Hsiao's department. I am very happy that you are taking such an interest in getting him for us as soon as possible. I am passing the information on to Dr. Hsiao.

The other matter that you discuss in your letter of July 31 is the business of getting magazines in microfilm form for the college. Since I wrote on this question Dr. Fulton has brought us further information, and we are trying to get the microfilms from the University Library in New Haven, which seems to be a better channel than through the State Department in Washington.

In the same mail a letter has come from Mr. Greiner to Mr. Coe, and I am interested to know that the Associated Boards has given us for the last year 5% more than our quota of the Sustaining Fund of U.S.\$32,000. That certainly is a help, and I am also interested to know that there is still about U.S.\$882 for my Travel Fund, left over from my last two trips to America.

Enclosed I am sending a copy of my memorandum, which I am sending in the same mail to Dr. Van Dusen, which contains our reactions to the preliminary report of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards with regard to the future of Christian Higher Education in China. I am sending herewith also a copy of my letter to Dr. VanDusen.

I do not know how you are going to use this, or how Dr. VanDusen is going to use it. If you should choose to duplicate it for wider circulation than our Board of Founders and the cooperating missions, you may want to consult Dr. VanDusen about it.

We are registering the old students today, and beginning with Monday, September 18, there will be a week for the freshmen, while the old students will be going to their classes. Transportation from Kunming to the college for the last two weeks has been very difficult. We hope, however, that the students will be able to find their way to the college under the circumstances. We are extending the time for late students to register by one week in order to accommodate them. As soon as we have any definite idea as to what the enrollment will be in the college for this term, I shall report at once.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

Encs.
FCMW/MRC

Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom right.

0361

Copy of Letter from President Francis Wei to Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes

Hua Chung College
Hsiehchow
via Tali, Yunnan, China
September 19, 1944

Dear Dr. Stokes:

I was very happy to receive the other day your good letter of May 29, which had taken a long time to come because it was not sent by air, but I was so glad it reached me finally.

I am particularly happy that you are pleased with our memorandum on the future development of Hua Chung College after the war. It is a plan that took us a great deal of time to think through and to put in final shape. Dr. Brank Fulton visited us in late May and June with all his fine reports about the new policy of the Yale-in-China Association to take a greater share in the development of Hua Chung after the war; he gave us the impression that our proposed plan if anything seemed a bit too modest. While we were planning for the future, we tried to keep within the limits of our expected resources. If we should be able to launch the new scheme, there would be no difficulty in pushing it ahead, as far as any opportunities offered themselves. Since we sent the plan to our Board of Founders, we received the Minutes of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards meeting in May and those of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards following immediately the Planning Committee. We have prepared also a memorandum on those Minutes, which set forth the proposal of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards for the future development of the Christian colleges in China. Hua Chung is to be one of the six main centers of Christian Higher Education. Our plan on the future development of the college seems to fall in line with the one of the Associated Boards and the Planning Committee, and if the proposals of the Planning Committee should be properly worked out, we may be able to have an institution with a bigger scope and a greater usefulness than what we had been planning ourselves. The main thing, of course, is to find the necessary financial support and adequate personnel, both missionary and Chinese.

You have had a great deal of experience in connection with Yale University and with other universities and colleges in America. Any advice and help you may be able to give to us in developing Hua Chung for the future will be most appreciated.

With best wishes,

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

室 長 校

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CO-OPERATING UNITS

BOONE COLLEGE

GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE

HUPING COLLEGE

WESLEY COLLEGE

YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

September 28, 1944

ack
11/1/44

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am sending you on a separate sheet the information with regard to the number of teachers in each department in our college and the total salaries in each department, including administration. This has been requested by Dr. William P. Fenn in Chengtu. He said that it should be sent to your office in New York. A copy of it has gone to Dr. Fenn.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

Enc.
FCMW/MRC

RECEIVED
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校長室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

私立中華大學
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

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

September 28, 1944

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

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Evans:

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With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. ...

FORWARDED
Enc.

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA

TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW

VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

October 3, 1944

CO-OPERATING UNITS

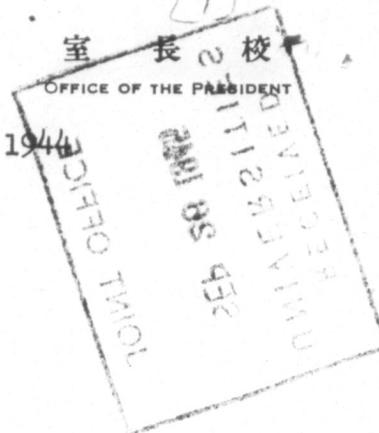
BOONE COLLEGE

GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE

HUPING COLLEGE

WESLEY COLLEGE

YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE



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

Dear Dr. Corbett:

I received early in September your letter of July 12, enclosing the Minutes of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards held on May 8 and 9, 1944. Mr. C. A. Evans sent me under date of July 14 a supplementary letter enclosing pages 5, 6, and 7 of the preliminary report of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards on May 8, 1944, the Minutes of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards on May 5, 6, and 7, 1944 having been received earlier.

I have neglected to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 15, sending the Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards on May 2, 1944.

We took a great deal of interest in the actions of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards, and particularly in the preliminary report of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards. The two ~~sets~~ ^{sets} of Minutes were circulated to the members of the Executive Committee Pro-tem of our Board of Directors in the college and of the Senate of the college. A joint meeting of the two bodies was held, and I was instructed to prepare a memorandum embodying our reactions to the scheme for the future postwar development of the Christian colleges in China, as proposed by the Planning Committee. The memorandum has been prepared and approved by the Executive Committee Pro-tem and the Senate, and the original has been sent to Dr. VanDusen, chairman of the Planning Committee with a covering letter. A second copy has been sent to Mr. Oliver S. Lyford of our Board of Founders, and a third copy to Dr. Lobenstine of the Yale-in-China Association. I trust that Dr. Lobenstine will report our memorandum to the Associated Boards, and so it may not be necessary for me to send you a separate copy for the Associated Boards. In case you should feel it helpful to have a copy of our memorandum, please refer to Mr. Lyford, and he may be able to get a copy made for you.

Our college reopened in September, the registration for old students starting on September 14. Ordinarily we would have closed our registration for the new students before the end of September, but conditions on the road from Kunming to our part of the country have been very difficult, and so we have decided to extend our period of registration for new students until about a week from today, if the new arrivals should be able to prove that they had left Kunming before the end of September. Sometimes now travel from Kunming by truck takes over a week.

Up to the present 180 students have already completed their registration in the college, and as far as we know some 25 or 30 students are still on their way. As far as we can estimate, our enrollment will be over 200, and it may get to over 210, which will be the highest enrollment we have had since moving out from Wuchang in the summer of 1938.

We have not been able to get all our faculty vacancies filled, but the prospects are good for having a much larger faculty this year than what we had last year. A report on our faculty with information concerning all the departments has been sent to Mr. Evans, upon the request of Dr. William Fenn in Chengtu. With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. Williams

FCMW/MRC

0365

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

CO-OPERATING UNITS
 BOONE COLLEGE
 GRIFITH JOHN COLLEGE
 HURING COLLEGE
 WESTLEY COLLEGE
 YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

RECEIVED
 UNIVERSITY
 SEP 26 1945
 JOINT OFFICE
 OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 校長室

October 3, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Corbett:

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We have not been able to get all our faculty vacancies filled, but the prospects are good for having a much larger faculty this year than what we had last year. A report on our faculty with information concerning all the departments has been sent to Mr. Evans, upon the request of Dr. William Fenn in Chengtu. With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
 Francis G. ...

WFM/PRO

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Hua Chung College

Teaching and Administrative Staff Summary for Fall Term 1944-45.

<u>Dept.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Salary & Subsidy</u>	<u>Foreign Salaries.</u>
Administration	11-1/4	C\$666,400.	1-1/4
Chinese Dept.	7	742,600.	
Western Languages	4-3/4	146,400.	2-3/4
History-Sociology	4	304,000.	1
Economics-Commerce	2-2/3	255,000.	
Philosophy-Religion	2-1/3	269,000.	
Music	1 (Volunteer)		
Education	3-1/2	346,400.	1/2
Biology	3	268,200	
Chemistry	5	463,200	
Physics	5	417,300	
Mathematics	1-1/2	108,000	1/2
	50 plus 1 Volunteer	C\$3,986,500.	6

The totals for salaries and subsidies are based upon the salaries and subsidies actually in effect for the months of August and September 1944. With the increase of prices the subsidies will have to be materially increased.

Sept. 27, 1944

John L. Coe

Treasurer.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1280

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

LC	Deferred Cablegram
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

Received at

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NBB101 CABLE VIA RCA F TALİYUN 26 NFD=

NLT OLIVER LYFORD= X

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FRANCIS WEI=

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*Extra copy
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THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

COPY FROM

MR. OLIVER S.

LYFORD'S OFFICE.

Wushang, China
Temporarily in Hsichow
Via Tali, Yunnan, CHINA

October 12, 1944
N.Y. 96

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer
Hua Chung Board of Founders
54 Dana Place
Englewood, N. J., U.S.A.

NOV 27 1944
J. E. ...

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last letter to you was N.Y. 95 dated October 3, enclosing the Minutes of the Executive Committee Special Meeting of August 30, as well as those of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth meetings of the committee. I hope they will reach you in due time.

I am writing to report, still tentatively, the enrollment for the term. So far we have registered 102 old students (83 men and 19 women), and 110 new students including transfers (86 men and 24 women). The total to date 212: 126 freshmen, 40 sophomores, 28 juniors, and 18 seniors. As far as we know, at least five more old students and one new one are still on the way. Probably these are the only extras we shall be able to take in. This large enrollment has made it necessary for us to open a new hostel for men, making a total of six hostels for men and one for women. All the hostels are well crowded.

As far as the faculty is concerned, for the English departments we have got only Miss Burr. Dr. Liebenthal is still an unknown element because we are not sure whether he will be able to leave Kunningto come here before the end of this term, or at all. There is a possibility of the Methodist Mission sending a Mr. Jeffries to teach English here. Mr. Jeffries has been evacuated from Hunan as a missionary. We have added Mr. Shen Chang-hsi to the Department of Chinese Literature, and he has arrived. We have got a new teacher for History, but he is still on the way from Chengtu. There are no new appointees

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for the department of Economics-Commerce because Mr. Teng Mou-tung has finally failed us at the last moment, and Mr. Ngan Tsz-min left during the summer although he had accepted reappointment as lecturer. This is all I can report on the faculty in the School of Arts, which has all the departments pretty well lined up for this year except the department of Economics-Commerce.

In the School of Science we have added two new teachers to the department of Biology. One is a lecturer, Mr. Daniel Chen, a member of the episcopal church, and a graduate of Boone Middle School and of Hua Chung College, with a B.S. in Biology in the class of 1935. Since his graduation he has been teaching in middle schools. He has come all the way from Yuanling with his family. The other Biology teacher is Mr. Shen Shan-chuin, a graduate of Tsing Hwa University, with two years as assistant research worker in the Tsing Hwa Research Bureau in Kunming; Botany is his special field. He is not a Christian, but he is related to the Acting President of Secchew University, Mr. Shen Ti-lan.

Of the five Chemistry teachers we have appointed, only Chu Fu-hua has arrived. Mr. Chu has been appointed a lecturer. He is also an episcopalian, a graduate of Boone Middle School, and Hua Chung College, B.S. Chemistry 1938. For the last six years he has been engaged in government industrial work. The last position he held was head of an oil-refining factory in Henyang, which has been lost to the Japanese. We are expecting Professor George Bien, Ph.D. Brown, and two of his assistants who are both university graduates, to arrive from Lanchow, Kansu. Presumably he has already reached Chungking. He may be here before the end of this month. Dr. Chang Shaelin may not be able to get here until After Christmas. In Chemistry we shall have two professors, one lecturer, and two junior lecturers. The teaching staff in the Physics department remains the same as last year. So does also the department of Mathematics.

The School of Education has the same faculty as last year except that Mrs. Allen's

vacancy has not been filled. Mrs. David Anderson is taking care of the piano students, as well as her own local students.

We have already started a series of discussion meetings on Religion for sophomores and freshman students, the first being on last Friday and it was very well attended. Among some of the new students a very good number are Christians, and there are over ten new students who are preparing for baptism.

We are making preparations for the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the college from November 1 through November 5. On November 1 we shall have the Founders Day and Matriculation Ceremonies in the morning, inspection of the hostels in the afternoon, and celebration by the different student and faculty organizations in the evening. On Thursday, November 2, there will be special lectures in the morning, athletic matches in the afternoon, Music and a Chinese play in the evening. On Friday, November 3, the programs in the morning and afternoon are the same as Thursday, but there will be a Chinese classical play in the evening. Saturday, November 4, there will be no activities in the morning or afternoon, but in the evening there will be a college dinner when all the faculty and their wives, and the students, will have a Chinese dinner in the college. Students, faculty, staff members, and their families will have to pay for the dinner, but the college will have to subsidize N.C. \$20,000 for this gathering alone. There will be other expenses for the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the college, such as decorations, printing of invitation cards, postage, etc., but the main item of expense will be memorial publications consisting chiefly of research papers; with the high price of paper and printing this alone may cost N.C.\$100,000. The Committee on Preparations has submitted a total budget of N.C.\$150,000 for the whole affair. This will be presented to the Executive Committee Pro-tem for approval. We are preparing to meet this expense with the money I happened to be able to raise quite unexpectedly in Kunming in July. I hope this will meet with the approval of the Founders and Directors.

0371

We are very sorry indeed that Bishop Gilman is not able to come to Hsichow for the celebration. We have written to the Rev. J. J. Heady, representative of the Methodist Mission in Free China, asking him to come and attend the celebration, but so far no word has been received from him. We had hoped that at least Dr. Paul V. Taylor would be able to join us on that occasion, but I have just received a postal card from him, still in Calcutta, which says that he has had no assurance at all of being permitted to enter China. This is the first time I knew he had any difficulty whatever in coming to China. We had assumed that everything had been arranged for him because he was coming to do relief work, but as soon as I received his card yesterday, I sent a petition to the Ministry of Education asking for assistance to expedite his coming since he is one of our staff, and possibly after a year's relief work he will rejoin the faculty in Hsichew. When a reply has been received from the Ministry of Education and if it is favorable, which I presume it will be, I shall at once write to the American Embassy in Chungking. That will take a long time, at least six weeks. It is too bad that Dr. Taylor got stranded in Calcutta. When Dr. Taylor gets into China, we shall report again to the Founders, as well as to his own mission.

We are beginning to have fine weather in our part of the country now, and everything seems to be quiet. News from Hunan-Kwangsi front seems to be more encouraging during the last two or three days. If it were not for this situation and for the difficulty on the road, our enrollment would have been still larger. But in a way we are glad that no more students are coming because we are already too crowded. More benches and more desks and more beds and tables have had to be made, and all that costs money. Everybody keeps busy, and we hope that we shall have a good academic year, and then move back to Wuchang before the Christmas of 1945.

Mr. Coo will be reporting to you the exchange that Mr. Arthur Allen has been able to get for us since summer time. We are figuring on an average of 120, but the possibility is that it may be more later.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/signed/ FRANCIS C. M. WBI

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[No Enclosure attached]
As per letter of Oct 24, 1944

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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

October 24, 1944

N.Y. 97

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer
Hua Chung Board of Founders
54 Dana Place
Englewood, New Jersey, U. S. A.

*Original referred to
Mr. Sherman to note
& return.
Letter not copied
or circulated*

Received Nov. 25

Dear Mr. Lyford:

My last letter to you was N.Y.96, dated October 12, reporting on the enrollment of the college for this term.

I am enclosing you a copy herewith of my letter to Dr. William P. Fenn, dated October 19, with a report to him giving all the information requested in his letter to me. A copy of this letter was sent to Dr. Fenn in New York, C/o The Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, and another to his office in Chengtu. I am sending this copy to you for the Founders, as well as for your own information, in case some of the items may be asked for by the Associated Boards or other organizations in the States.

I hope you have had a good meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders and of the Directors on October 5 and that the attendance was encouraging. I do not suppose that any important action was taken for otherwise we would have received a cablegram from you.

All of us are getting busy preparing for the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary. All the students' organizations are very active just at the present moment, but it is good to have all these activities for the sake of the morale, which certainly is very much better than we have ever had it before.

I am sorry that I have not written to you earlier to remind the Board of Founders and Directors of the reappointment of the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Directors in the college. I would recommend the reappointment of the same committee, except that Mr. Constantine is now on furlough and the Board may wish to appoint Dr. John C. F. Lo, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, to take his place. Dr. Paul V. Taylor is still in Calcutta, waiting for permission to enter China. I have written to the Ministry of Education on his behalf, and when a reply has come from the Ministry, I shall write to the American Embassy in Chungking, asking that he may be allowed to come in. When he comes, the Board may want to appoint him to the Executive Committee Pro-tem as well, in order to have a representative of the Reformed Church. "

It is very strange that I have not heard from the Evangelical and Reformed Church Mission in Philadelphia for a long time. I learned from a card from Dr. Taylor only the other day that Dr. Casselman had retired and that Dr. F. A. Goetsch is the new secretary of the mission. I shall write to Dr. Goetsch very shortly.

With the best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

Enc.
FCMW/MRC

0374

November 1, 1944

file

Dr. Francis C. M. Wei
Hua Chung College
Hsichow
Via Tali, Yunnan, CHINA

Dear Dr. Wei:

We are grateful for your letter of September 28th enclosing memorandum from the Treasurer, Mr. John L. Coe, dated September 27th covering data regarding administrative staff. This is very valuable material to us and I wish you would thank Mr. Coe for his assistance and also wish to express our gratitude to you for your cooperation.

If I remember correctly, it is seven years since we last saw you and we hope the time is not far distant when you will make another trip to the United States.

We are all distressed over the developments in China at the present time and as a matter of fact there is a group of people interested in the Christian movement in China ~~and this group is meeting~~ Friday of this week to give thought to this consideration. It needs most prayerful discussion.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

Via China Clipper
c.c. via Regular Mail

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[no Enclosures attached
As per letter of NOV 9, 1944

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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

November 9, 1944

N. Y. - 98

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, Treasurer
Hua Chung Board of Founders
54 Dana Place
Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

*21 copies of the marked
paragraphs under the heading
"Paragraphs from Mr. Weis's letter N.Y. 98
of November 9, 1944. The other paragraphs
were not of general interest"*

Dear Mr. Lyford:

I received during the week-end your good letter, W-48, dated September 15, 1944, from Faust, New York. My last letter to you was N.Y. 97, dated October 24, before the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary.

Your letter W-48 mentioned that Dr. Li would write to Dr. Hsiao, but so far neither Dr. Hsiao nor I have heard from him. As to the microfilms we have not been able to get our share of the films from Chungking. Chungking has sent word that we must get them from Kunming, and it is very difficult to arrange with the library in Kunming to have them sent to us. We have, however, some films brought by Dr. Fulton, and some more sent by the American Embassy in Chungking at Dr. Fulton's request, and so in the meantime we are able to get along until we can make arrangements with the Yale University Library to have more printed for us, according to our needs, and have them sent out.

Mr. Coe has read your letter W-48, and he says that his Annual Financial Report was sent early in August to Mr. Greiner at your request, and it ought to reach New York presumably before the end of September. Therefore, you should have it on hand at your October meeting. Mr. Coe has also written to you in detail about the prices in our part of the country. It is very comforting to us that you think it in order for us to increase our subsidies for the faculty and staff according to the cost of living and according to the increase of exchange. While prices in Hsichow may be lower than last year in terms of the gold dollar as we exchange it in Kunming through the Clearing Board, the value of the American currency has not gone up fast enough to catch up with the rising prices. As we have reported, an increase was made in October by 20% of the total salary and subsidies, but before very long we have to make further increases as prices ^{have been} rising terrifically during the last two months.

As to the war situation in China, you may have news in New York as early as we can get it here over the radio. It looks as if the enemy is not trying to break through the Hankow-Canton Road because there is a section there that could easily be ripped up, making it impossible for the enemy to use it. Recent developments indicate that the enemy is trying to open an overland route through Kwangsi. Last night the radio reported that they were fighting fiercely near Kweilin, and I am afraid it may be very difficult for us to hold that city, but let us hope that we may be able to hold them up at Liuchow or between Liuchow and Nanning in the province Kwangsi. War news from the Pacific and Europe, as well as from Burma, has been, however, very encouraging.

You enquire about the contents of the cable messages which we sent you in June. They were all about exchange. The situation, however, is over, and it is not necessary for me to repeat the messages here.

Both Mr. Coe and I have noted that letters should go to your Englewood address as before, but that cablegrams should be addressed to 71 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

We have not been hearing very frequently from Dr. Frank Fulton in Yuanling. He must have had

0377

November 9, 1944

an anxious time there due to the Hunan situation, but we have received one letter from him reporting in detail the preparation he and our friends in Yuanling have been making for the college to start a freshman class in Yuanling when circumstances warrant. The Executive Committee Pro-tem is going to meet next week to consider their proposition. My personal opinion is that we should go slowly because it would not do to start a freshman class in another center unless we had sufficient guarantee that the college would be able to move back to Wuchang before the freshmen finished their first year. Your suggestion that we should remain in Hsichow without further ado is well worth considering, and I shall report it to the Executive Committee when it meets next week.

As to additions to the faculty, we are still waiting for the chemists to come from Kansu. All we know is that Dr. George Bien has already left Lanchow and is on his way with his family. We hope he is bringing with him two of his assistants. We have at the present time only Mr. Chu Fu-hwa to carry on the department. I have already reported on Mr. Chu's qualifications and experience. He is one of our alumni, B.S. Chemistry, 1938.

I have not had any word from Dr. Sherman or any others since August 1. It must be due to the summer vacation when people are not writing much. I am at least glad to know that you received my Annual Report before the October meeting. Since I sent my report, I have also sent two more documents: one is a memorandum on the proposal of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China; and another a memorandum on the Preliminary Report of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards to the Board itself. I hope these documents have reached you in good time.

On separate sheets I am sending you a report on the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the College, November 1-5. Miss Bleakley has written a short account of about 750 words on the celebration, which I shall send to you under separate cover. It may meet with your wishes to have this account duplicated and send a copy to each of the five missions both in America and Great Britain. It may be not too long for some of the mission magazines to publish it for Christmas. One or two other members of the faculty are also writing their own accounts of the celebration, and when they are ready I shall have them sent to you for the same purpose. It may help the publicity for the college.

It is good to know that both you and Mrs. Lyford had a restful vacation and that you are getting your strength back again for another season of activity.

With the best wishes to yourself and Mrs. Lyford, as well as to friends on the Board of Founders and on the different mission boards, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

Enc.
FCMW/MRC

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Hua Chung College
Hsichow Yunnan China
November 14, 1944.

Dear Miss Dowd:

I am writing this Christmas letter on behalf of Hua Chung College to the Yale-in-China Association as one of the cooperating units in the college. It was only a week ago that we finished the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the college. For that celebration the Senate of the College adopted the following resolution to be transmitted to all the cooperating units:

"At this celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the college we humbly lift up our hearts with praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the vision He gave to the Founders of the college and to all the Co-operating Missions twenty years ago to bring together the five constituent college for a greater educational enterprise of Christian higher learning in the Central China region; for the guidance to the members of the Board of Trustees, known as the Board of Founders, and of the Board of Directors during these years in planning for the college and in directing its operation; for the inspiration that has led all the donors and others who have contributed to the support of the college in service or in money; for the loyalty and devotion of the missionary and other members of the Faculty and Administrative staff who have served all these years, counting no cost and expecting no worldly reward; for the mercy and protection we have received during these years of war, as during the years of peace before, and for all the opportunities to serve and to help in the building of a better world for the generations to come through this college which we pray may ever stand as a witness of Christian truth and as an expression of international good will. And we wish to put on record our gratitude and transmit the same to the Board of Trustees and through it to the Cooperating Missions."

This resolution will also serve as Christmas greetings from the college to Yale-in-China. While Christmas is approaching this year, we think particularly of the Life which was laid down for the sin of mankind two thousand years ago, and it has been only by looking at this Life on the Cross that we are able to take heart and carry on our work, as you do in other parts of the world, with the hope that whatever we may be able to accomplish will go to help in the building of a better world for generations to come. We do not consider that whatever hardship we have been suffering during these years of war is any sacrifice at all compared with the great sacrifice of Calvary.

May this letter convey to you and all the friends in the Yale-in-China Association Christmas Greetings from me and all my colleagues in Hua Chung College, and let the New Year bring us nearer to the end of this world conflict and to the beginning of a really permanent peace for the whole of mankind.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Francis C. M. Wei

FCMW/MRC

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My last letter to you was W-49 of Nov. 6th in which I acknowledged receipt of your N.Y. 95. Since then I have received your N.Y. 96. In your N.Y. 96 you reported receipt of request from Dr. Fenn for a report to be sent to Mr. Evans giving the number of members of faculty and staff. I have ascertained from Mr. Evans that he has received this report.

During most of last week I was highly disturbed by information which indicated that you would receive far less from the Associated Boards for 1944-45 than the \$32,000 of which I had assured you. Now the situation is cleared up, but I will report the matter in some detail, as it may explain to you some things which you have not understood, and because it indicates possible future difficulties and misunderstandings which may develop in the future under the plan for "United Boards" instead of "Associated Boards". I am hopeful that out of this experience and other things which may develop during war conditions, ways will be found to preserve in the United Boards all the advantages of the present close relationships which now exist between Hua Chung College and its Trustees in the United States.

I refer to a change which has taken place without my previous knowledge in the manner of transmitting to the colleges the sustaining funds provided by the United China Relief. Probably you learned about this some time ago, but I have known about it only in the last few days although it is my business to know all that is going on here which has any bearing on the welfare of Hua Chung, and to see that it goes on smoothly. While I was away on vacation last summer the new procedure in the transmission of sustaining funds was put into effect. Instead of sending these funds to China through the trustees of the respective colleges as heretofore, monthly payments in U.S. currency are now being sent to the United Clearing Board in Chungking and are being forwarded by that Board to the respective colleges in Chinese currency. I assume that such payments for Hua Chung will come to you through Arthur Allen, being held by him for your account until you call for them. This simplifies the procedure slightly for Mr. Greiner and me, but must add considerably to the burdens of Arthur Allen and his office. There seems to be good reason for this new plan which I will touch upon later.

Under this plan the following payments in U.S. funds have been made by the Treasurer of the Associated Boards to the United Clearing Board for your account:- July \$2,944.59, August \$2,690.00, September \$2,690., October \$607.84, November \$868.04. Total to date \$9,800.27. Probably not more than the first two or three payments have been received thus far by Mr. Allen for your account, but all are on the way.

The basis for these recent payments from the United China Relief through the Associated Boards and the United Clearing Board to the colleges for 1944-45 is a consolidated budget produced by combining the budgets of the respective colleges as prepared in the Spring of 1944. The total income in Chinese currency required for operations by all the colleges (except salaries and expenses of Western personnel) according to these early budgets was converted into U.S. currency at 120 to 1 and from the expected budgeted income of each college was deducted the income received direct from Chinese and Western sources other than the Associated Boards. The balance after these deductions was the amount to be furnished by U.C.R. It was recognized that with the rising cost of living in China, these early budgets would probably be insufficient, but the necessary increases would be provided later on the basis of the facts as they should develop. The initial U.C.R. sustaining fund for Hua Chung for 1944-45 was derived from the figures in your budget letter of last March as follows:

	Hua Chung College Budget in Chinese Currency	Equivalent U.S. at 120 to 1
Total Expense Budget	\$ 4,455,000.	\$37,126.
Less Income from Chinese Sources	264,000.	2,200.
	\$ 4,191,000.	34,926.
Less Income from Regular U.S. Sources	2,940,000.	24,500.
Sustaining Fund from U.C.R.	\$ 1,251,000.	\$10,426.

In other words the U.C.R. on this basis would provide only about one-third of the U.S. payment which I had assured you of in my cable of May 18 and all of which now appears to be necessary to meet your revised subsidies as reported in your N.Y. 88 of June 1. I do not recognize the exact figures quoted above, but they do not differ materially from those which I used in my reports to the Associated Boards. In transmitting your budget figures, I stated that the estimated total of N.C. \$4,000,000 was entirely too low, and I expressed the opinion that the entire operating income of U.S. \$58,000 from Western Sources, as received by the College in 1943-44, exchanged at an average of 120 to 1 might be necessary to cover the actual expense. That a

sustaining fund of at least \$32,000 for Hua Chung was first assumed by the Treasurer's Office of the Associated Boards as evidenced by the first two payments quoted above. You can imagine the state of mind of Mr. Greiner and myself when we learned of this reduction to one-third with no further explanation. I did a lot of worrying for a few hours, but it seems to be all cleared up now.

As I have reported before, the U.C.R. have determined that in justice to all agencies in China which they are attempting to sustain during the war, the amount provided for each agency must be limited to the deficits which would otherwise develop annually as a result of the war; also that their contributions should not increase the surpluses or reserves carried forward into subsequent years. To this end they want us to be conservative in our budget provisions for covering the increases in the cost of living. Furthermore they want it clearly understood that from now on no college is to expand its operations by increasing the number of students or members of its staff beyond the figures for the previous year. The latter requirement is news to me, but I do not think that in our case it would act to prevent the small increase in the number of students registered for 1944-45 or to building up our faculty which has been so inadequate in the last two or three years. This however will have to be determined in China by a full statement of the facts which you will be expected to make to the United Clearing Board through Dr. Fenn.

It is expected by U.C.R. that the great increase in the cost of living since last Spring will run the operating costs of the colleges far beyond the figures in the first budgets and they expect to cover whatever shortage may develop in the annual operating expense of a college which conforms to the above requirements. Therefore, each college is expected to present to the United Clearing Board evidence of such shortages as they develop and if the explanation is adequate, the shortage for the year will be covered. This means in our case that the items in Section A of Mr. Coe's U.S. Balance Sheet as of August 1, 1944 shall not increase any further unless the contributions which are restricted to certain schools shall be excepted by the United Clearing Board. (The classification used by Mr. Coe for the first time suggests to me the possibility that he knows all that I have been reporting above and has made this classification to meet Dr. Fenn's requests). Unless exceptions are made, all contributions received direct by Hua Chung College or its Trustees for operating expenses are to be deducted from expenses before arriving at the amount to be covered by the sustaining fund.

To establish this practice, it has been decided by the U.C.R. to pay in 1944 fifty-six percent of the sustaining fund calculated from the first budgets and to make additions thereto as the further needs shall be presented to and accepted by the United Clearing Board. In the case of Hua Chung, the Associated Boards has already paid \$9,800.27 out of a total of \$10,426. This is because they began to make payments on the monthly basis equivalent to \$32,000 per annum. Therefore, after you receive the five payments listed above there will not be much more for you until after January 1, 1945. This may make it necessary for you to withdraw funds temporarily from reserves accumulated some years ago. I suspect that this new plan will work out so that the last payment of sustaining funds will not be received until some time after the close of the college year, and therefore appear as a receivable in your annual report.

At a meeting in New York last Friday Dwight Edwards who recently arrived from China explained the reasons for this new procedure. I was not present at this meeting but Mr. Evans has reported it to me. I must say that the reasons for a close check up appeal to me very strongly, although obviously the reasons did not apply to Hua Chung whose control of expenditures has been highly commended by Dr. Fenn.

There was a reception at the headquarters of the U.C.R. last week at which all the members of all the associated agencies were invited and addresses were made by Mr. Edison, National Chairman, Dr. McConaughy, President, Dwight Edwards, Vice Pres. and Field Director, and others. A main point in these speeches was the firm policy of the Board to restrict its operations to even-handed assistance to established work of relief and maintenance and not to starting any new enterprises, nor to expanding existing activities, nor to building up reserves for transportation or rebuilding of the properties used before the war. These latter costs will have to be met from funds secured for the purpose when the time comes. Fortunately Hua Chung is fairly well provided for these latter purposes which have been contributed for the purpose.

This new procedure will be easier for the colleges at Chungking and Chengtu than for you in your remote location, but I hope transportation conditions will improve greatly before long. It will be necessary for you or Mr. Coe to provide Dr. Fenn with all the evidence he needs to prove how much you must have to complete the year 1944-45. Please provide me with the same information.

I assume that the payments for operating purposes provided annually by Yale-

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President Francis C.M. Weil

- page 5 -

New York, N.Y. Letter W-50 - 11/20/44

in-~~Ohio~~, the National Council, Miss Johnston and Harvard Yenchong will be passed to you through our ~~Trustees in New York~~ in the same manner as at present and will all be used in the year when they are received unless they are restricted by the donors.

I hope I have made this situation clear to you. I have no personal complaint, or my being behind in obtaining information is nobody's fault and certainly is without anybody's intention to hold it back. It is simply one of those things which is likely to happen in any complex organization, unless a clear procedure is fully established. As stated before, I hope you have already been acquainted with the new plan. I will simply suggest that if any change of procedure is brought to you through another channel than our Board of Trustees, or Mr. Coe, you hereafter will report it in your next letter.

Yours very sincerely,

Oliver S. Lyford

P.S. I suppose you have learned that Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected President of the U.S. Perhaps you have not heard how quickly the nation has adjusted itself to the results and thus the strength of a real democracy has been demonstrated. There is considerable evidence that the bitterness of the campaign has been set aside and the constructive points of the discussion will be given more careful consideration by the President and Congress than if the campaign had not taken place.

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President Francis C.M.Wei

- page 3 -

New York, N.Y. Letter W-50 - 11/20/44

in-Chief, the National Council, Miss Johnston and Harvard Yencheng will be passed to you through our ~~Surrogate in New York~~ in the same manner as at present and will all be used in the year when they are received unless they are restricted by the donors.

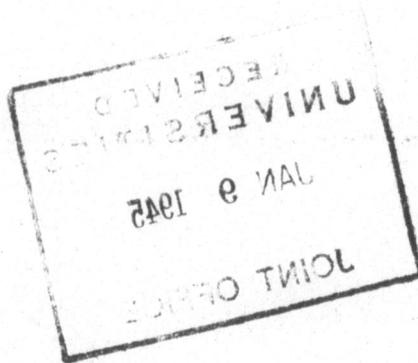
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O.S.L.



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President Franklin D. Roosevelt
 The White House, Washington, D.C.

- page 2 -

New York, N.Y. letter W-50 - 11/20/44
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Yours very sincerely,
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Mr. Fowler

HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA

November 28, 1944

John Greiner, Esq.
Church Missions House
281 Fourth Avenue
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Greiner:

I want to write and thank you for sending to the college "Specials" from time to time. Enclosed are two letters which I would be greatly obliged if you would forward from New York in order to save postage from this end.

I have written an account of the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the college, but it has been sent to Mr. Lyford. I wonder if it is too long for "Forth" to publish it. Later I am going to send you a shorter article written by Miss Margaret Bleakley, which may be more of the right length. I think Hua Chung ought to get into the church papers to remind members of the church of our existence. If you think that I ought to write to somebody else in the Missions House for this kind of business, please let me know.

With Christmas and New Year Greetings, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Francis C. M. Wei

Earl:

I sent Dr. Sherman a copy of this letter asking him to write Dr. Wei in connection with the publication of his account of the College in Forth and other Church papers.

John

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CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL - Day Letter
NL - Night Letter
LC - Deferred Cable
NLT - Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

December 13, 1944

Mr. Arthur Rinden
Yale in China Association
905-X Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

Cable just received Francis Wei typhus critical.

J. Earl Fowler

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

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CABLE

Hua Chung

December 15, 1944

John Goe
Hua Chung College
Hsichow

Trustees greatly rejoicing Wei's recovery. Warmest
Christmas greetings to all.

Sherman

Chg. Hua Chung College

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

0387

December 15, 1944

The Rev. A. V. Casselman, D.D.
1505 Race Street
Philadelphia, 2, Pennsylvania

My dear Dr. Casselman:

We have just had a cable from Mr. Arthur Allen, our mission treasurer, saying that Dr. Francis C. M. Wei has typhus and is on the critical list. This is the worst news we have had from China since the war started. We all hope and pray that he will recover and be able to carry on his work.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Earl Fowler

JEF:O
Signed for
Mr. Fowler

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CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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December 15, 1944

Mr. Arthur Rinden
Yale-in-China Association
905A Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

China cable: Francis Wei recovering.

J. Earl Fowler

Chg. Overseas

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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December 27th, 1944.

Dear Francis:

The news of your illness brought deep sorrow and anxiety to your friends in America and especially to the Trustees of Hua Chung College. Fortunately the second cablegram announcing that you had passed the crisis came within three days of the first one. Our hearts were filled with rejoicing and thankfulness to God. Soon after that Mr. Lyford sent a cable for us to the College saying "Trustees consider extremely important Wei recuperate in India. Associated Boards asking Fenn to help accomplish this. Contact him at Changtu." We hope very much that arrangements can be made to get you to India in some healthful spot where you will be relieved of the immediate pressing duties and anxieties of the college.

I know Mr. Lyford has written you since our last meeting but I have not yet seen a copy of the letter so I am not quite sure what is included in it. I, therefore, may be repeating information you already have. The meeting was held on December 8th and was a special meeting which I called that we might further consider the question of participation in the proposed United Board for Christian Colleges in China. I am glad to say that there was pretty much an unanimous opinion in this matter and that the Trustees passed the following resolution: 1st. "that the Board of Founders of Hua Chung Colleges gives general approval of the formation of a United Board for Christian Colleges in China and requests the Preparation Committee, when formed, submit for its consideration, terms of agreement adapted to the special conditions which ^{to} Hua Chung College."

There were one or two changes we would like to make in the proposed plans thinking thereby the better interests of the college might be served and, therefore, the following motion was passed: 2nd. "that the representative of the Board of Founders of Hua Chung College on the Preparation Committee of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, recommend a change in the constitution of the United Board so as to provide that two-thirds of the committee of Hua Chung Board to be appointed, be chosen from among the elected representatives on the corporation of the missionary societies cooperating in Hua Chung College."

In addition it was voted that the President of the Board of Founders of Hua Chung represent the Board on the Preparation Committee of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China. In this way we expect to have a voice in the development of plans and not have to act upon them simply after they have been agreed upon by others and presented to us for acceptance.

The next item will be no surprise to you I am sure. You were re-elected as President of the College for a term of five years. The secretary is to write a letter to you expressing our appreciation for the wonderful service you have rendered and the full confidence every member of the board has in you. I will not anticipate that letter but I cannot refrain from expressing my own deep personal appreciation of all that you have done both for the College and for the cause of Christian higher education in China. Since I began this letter I have had a call from Mr. Lyford and he told me that he had not written you since the meeting, as he knew I was going to do so. He has, however, arranged with Dr. Hume to write to a friend in Calcutta, a Col. Oldham, whom Dr. Hume is confident can be of assistance to you in finding the right place in India for you to go for recuperation.

Col. Oldham should get this letter within a few days and we are sending you a cable telling you about him and suggesting that you get in touch with him. We hope this may help you get a satisfactory spot in which to find full restoration to health.

December 28th, 1944.

Yesterday I delayed concluding my letter above on receipt of word from Mr. Lyford that he was sending me extracts from your letter #98, dated Nov. 9th, and the account of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the college. These were waiting for me this morning at my office. The report of the anniversary will be of great interest to the members of the Board. There are two things on which I wish to comment immediately. One is mentioned in your letter and the other in the report. Both of these will be brought to the attention of the Board at our Annual Meeting in February.

The first has to do with Dr. Fulton's suggestion about starting a freshman class in Yuanling. I am surprised at this as I thought both the Senate and the Founders, acting as a Board of Directors, had reached a decision that it would not be wise to do this if it might include more than one year of separate college work in Yuanling. The second is the proposal to change the name from Hua Chung (Central China) College to Huachung University. It seems to me the reasons given for this are sound and I see no reason why the Founders should not approve of this.

I wish to express my personal appreciation of the resolution prepared by the Senate at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary in regard to the Board of Founders. I know all the members of the Board will be gratified to receive this expression. We all realize our great privilege in being associated with the faculty and officers of the College in the work of Christian higher education in China. I am sure we feel we do very little compared to the sacrificial service given by so many members of the staff during these past twenty years.

A more careful reading of the report of the celebration and of the copy of the letter from Mrs. Coe, dated Nov. 17th, may lead to further comment but this letter has been so long delayed that I will not hold it up for that now.

Before I close, however, I must tell you that the Board of Founders re-elected the existing Executive Committee protem of the Directors of the College and that Dr. John C. F. Lo, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, was elected to take the place of Mr. Constantine who is now on furlough.

At the same meeting the Treasurer was authorized to cable you such amounts of money as you requested from the reserve account in the National City Bank to be used for the evacuation of the College.

With my most affectionate regard and prayer for your complete recovery, I am,

Ever yours,

Arthur M. Sherman.

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

0392