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EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER DATED 22 NOVEMBER 1949

FROM PRESIDENT WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

"Things have been very quiet in our part of the world. For sometime exchange lagged behind prices, but it is catching up a bit. On Saturday the exchange was 7,500, and yesterday it went up to 9,400, which is still behind the price level, but I am sure it will catch up slowly.

"We have never been short of the necessary articles for everyday living. The pre-war Honan anthracite has returned, and it is cheaper than the Hunan hard coal, which we got more than a month ago, which is inferior to the Honan anthracite. Rice has gone up very much, but the supply is still plentiful, as also are meats, vegetables, eggs, and other things. It is remarkable how we can get all these things in days like these when people are suffering much more in other parts of the world. For this we are most thankful.

"So far we have not paid any land tax or tax on buildings. We are supposed to be exempted. A man came to look over our land during the last week. He felt that we ought certainly to pay taxes on the land that has been brought under cultivation. If we should receive such a notice from the tax bureau, we would take the matter up with the Ministry of Education, because part of our cultivated land has been used only by the farmers in the neighborhood without rent paid to us, and part has been used by our Biology department as an experimental farm for the study of plant diseases, in which Professor Cheng of our Biology department is an expert.

"We are running a dairy on a cooperative basis, and it is producing good milk, as good as 'Grade A' in the States although it is in very limited quantity. Slowly the supply will increase.

"We are busy in improving our methods of teaching and in trying to make use of all the new material in many of our courses. The students are showing a very keen interest in all their studies. There are all sorts of clubs for the study of the New Law, New Philosophy, the New History, the New Economics, etc. I am not surprised that I have been asked to be one of the promoters for organizing the New Philosophy Club, but it is too much that I should have been on the committee for the organization of the Interschool Club for the Study of the New Law. Of the social sciences, law is one of things I have never touched. We have at least four or five clubs of this kind for our faculty, and this afternoon I am going to attend a lecture on the basic principles of Dialectic Materialism, to be given by the Secretary-in-Chief of Wuhan University, who is a very learned Communist.

"On Sunday, November 20, I went to Wuhan University to preach at the Lo Chia Fellowship, run by the 'Y' in a small building, which is just on the outskirts of the University campus. There were about twenty people there in the congregation. Only four or five of them were students, and practically all were freshmen. According to the faculty members present, with whom I talked, the upper class students do not dare to get near to the Student Center any more. However, even before Liberation the number of students attending services was not large. I had lunch with Dr. and Mrs. Paul C. T. Lwei, formerly of our faculty. They are very strong Christians. I have been urging them for the last few months to return to Huachung, from which they have had only leave-of-absence for the last nine years. They are giving this matter careful consideration, but they have many hesitations, of which one is whether there is really a good chance for Christian colleges and universities to develop. They are still very much interested in our work, and the only argument I could advance was

that Christians should pull together in order to keep alive the Christian colleges. Of course, Huachung does not have the scope or the strength of such a national university as Wuhan, but the quality of our work is by no means inferior, and the services we render to the people and the nation are still very valuable.

"There is one more problem. Missionaries on our faculty are beginning to go home on furlough next summer and thereafter. It is still difficult for us to tell whether it will be easy for them to return after furlough. We have to find ways and means to fill their vacancies by the appointment of qualified Chinese, in case they should not be able to return promptly. This is an especially serious problem for us in Huachung because our percentage of missionary teachers is larger than in most of the other Christian colleges. If the missions should not be able to send their missionaries to a place like Huachung, would it be possible for the missions to appropriate at least the salary for a Chinese, if we could find the Chinese with the proper qualifications? I wish you would take up with the missions cooperating in Huachung. Again, I must reiterate my conviction that there is a future for the Christian colleges under the new regime, provided we are able to do good work, and good work means the strengthening of most of our departments by securing better and more teachers, and adding to our Library and laboratory equipment. When I review the happenings in Huachung of the last six months since Liberation, we have many things to be thankful for and to feel proud of. It would be just too bad if we should not be able to carry on with the splendid spirit prevailing on the whole campus, simply because we do not have the financial support in order to carry on.

"The circumstances are much better than we had expected, and our future is really in our own hands under the Grace of God."

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CONFIDENTIAL

13 JANUARY 1950

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EXCERPTS FROM RECENT LETTERS
FROM PRESIDENT WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

"I have not been able to write you during the last ten days because during the last week my time was practically all occupied in attending a meeting of the Municipal Assembly, of which I had been designated a representative. The meetings took fully six days with other meetings for the Presidentium, of which I was chosen a member. I took the chair in the first meeting when the Mayor of the Wuhan cities made his report to the Assembly. I enjoyed all these meetings, although they took far too much of my time away from my office and classes. An Interim Committee of Fifty-one has been appointed, and I have been elected one of them to represent the Christians in this city. I really do not have time to attend all the meetings of this committee, which may be frequent, but for the sake of the Christian churches I ought to serve.

"On top of all these meetings a deputation from Shanghai came to visit us, consisting of the Rev. George Wu, General Secretary of the National Christian Council, Dr. Y. C. Tu, formerly President of St. John's University and now General Secretary of the National "Y", Mr. Y. T. Wu, and Mr. Liu Liang-mu of the National "Y", and the Rev. Ai Nien-sen of the Lutheran Church in Shanghai. They have been very helpful in making connections of the churches in this center with the government. They addressed different churches. During the last two days they were on this side of the river, spending a great deal of time with our students, fellowships, and faculty groups. Yesterday I had a lunch for all five of them with the four deans and three faculty representatives, and they had every good thing to say about our work here, which was really very complimentary. They are leaving for Honan tomorrow, and then take the train to Hsuechow and Nanking on their way back to Shanghai. All of them are my old friends, except Mr. Liu who is younger, and therefore it was a real joy for me personally to have had this chance to talk over so many problems with them. I am afraid they found the Huachung people a pretty difficult group to handle; both the faculty and students put to them so many questions, some of which I fear were beyond their depth.

"After I had dictated my letter to you on December 10, I went over to Hankow to attend a reception given in a restaurant by the Buddhist Association and the Mohammedan Union in the Wuhan centers to the Christian deputation from Shanghai, led by Mr. Y. T. Wu and the Rev. Wu kao-tsz. After the luncheon, speeches were made, and the last one was by the Deputy Mayor of Hankow, who is also liaison officer for the Government. His address is worth repeating here.

"At first he made it quite clear that Communists have no religion and can not believe in any religion. If they should have any religious belief, they would have either to withdraw from the party or be expelled from it, but he said that this does not mean that the Communists cannot cooperate with the other people who have religious convictions. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the basic principle on which the New Government has been organized.

"He called our attention also to the fact that while in Soviet Russia there is liberty for people to have anti-religious propaganda, as well as to believe in religions, there is no such anti-religious liberty in China, (and that is) for two reasons: (1) Chinese society has not reached the democratic stage of development to have anti-religious propaganda, as well as religious propaganda in the same community, for fear it might lead to disturbances; (2) Communists were oppressed by the Nationalists before this time, and now that they have come into political power, they do not want to oppress other people on account of their convictions. Therefore, religious liberty

is absolutely guaranteed by the Government, and the Government means it.

"He concluded his address by saying that the Communists believe the time will come when there will be no religion in the world, and they believe also that by that time there will be no Communism either, but with a smile he said, 'That day will be quite remote, not a few scores of years, but perhaps in many hundreds of years, and therefore people who have religious beliefs do not have to worry about them.'

"I have repeated this address by Deputy Mayor Chang Chi-yi on several occasions, and I am going to do the same at Wesley Middle School this afternoon in order to assure both the faculty and the students of the school that their religious liberty is absolutely guaranteed by the Government, and therefore they may go ahead with all their religious activities, so long as they conform to the school regulations of the Government. When I finished the week of meetings before December 11, called by the municipal Government of Hankow, I had to attend another series of meetings called by the Hupeh Provincial Government. The meetings are those of the Provincial People's Assembly of the Province of Hupeh, and I have been invited by the Government as a special delegate.

"It is very heartening that Dr. Li Chung-sz, head of our Biology department, is preparing for Baptism. At the same time three of the college students are preparing to be baptized next Easter, and the Rev. Francis Gray is preparing them. The number of people seeking for Baptism this Christmas season is not so large as before, but the times are difficult. To have a professor of Biology and three college students in times like these seeking Baptism is really unusual.

"Yesterday evening when I was going out to Wesley I met on the road a member of our Class of 1949 arriving from Changsha. He stopped me to report that he had come from Yali Union Middle School to get help from us in connection with the payment of the land tax and house tax in Changsha. This morning I spent a whole hour with him, telling him how to proceed, and now he is busy copying all our documents and talking to my secretaries in the office in connection with that matter. In the meantime a letter has come from the churches in Changsha, asking for information on the same matter, and I have called up Bishop Tsang's office in Hankow to get the necessary documents ready, so as to get the church property in Changsha exempted from taxes. It is very interesting to see how Huachung is rapidly becoming the center of so many religious activities, and all sorts of church people and people connected with Christian middle schools are coming to us for all kinds of assistance, which we are more than glad to give as far as we can.

"First of all, I must say that we had more Christmas activities on the college campus this year than perhaps ever before, much to our pleasant surprise. The students took the initiative and planned everything themselves under the direction of the Chapel Committee and various advisors of the four fellowships. The Choir, which sang Handel's 'Messiah' so well, had been preparing for this worship Service for several months under the very able leadership of Professor David Anderson, who has been Choirmaster in the University ever since he joined us in 1931.

"The Christmas celebration actually began on Friday, the 23rd. In the afternoon some of our students got the students of the Central China Union Theological Seminary, some from Boone Middle School, and a good group from St. Hilda's, and went out to Wesley and sang Christmas hymns in their church.

"At half past six the four fellowships in Huachung had a joint celebration of Christmas. They asked me beforehand to say a few words at that meeting in Stokes Hall, which is above the Library, but when I got there and read the program, I found it was a full-

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fledged service with only a social meeting to follow it. Everything had been planned by the students, with three Lessons read and three special musical items, besides a number of Christmas hymns. My name was put down for a sermon. I had to get up a sermon on the spot, but it was not a sermon--only a Christmas message to the students. The gathering did not break up until about half past nine.

"At 3 P. M. in the afternoon Handel's 'Messiah' was sung in Stokes Hall with the hall practically full. There were fifty voices, mostly our own students and faculty members but there were two American teachers from Boone Middle School as well. The solos were sung by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Constantine, and Dr. Tregear of our faculty, and by Peter Fang and Miss Tsang Ts'ai-hsin, two of our Voice students. David Anderson conducted; his wife, Mrs. Anderson, presided over the organ; and Mrs. Paul V. Taylor over the piano. The singing was certainly splendid. According to those people who know more about Music than I do, it was done better than it had ever been sung before by the University Choir. My humble part was only to take the chair and read the words from the Bible that are in the Music, and to start and close the service with Prayer.

"Saturday evening from six o'clock on I had the St. Thomas Society into my house for supper. The members of the Society number over 20, and a few other students interested in religious activities and theological studies also came in, making a group of over 30. We had a sort of buffet dinner with very simple food; then we sang Christmas hymns. After that the students asked me to tell ghost stories.

"This meant that I did not have much sleep that night, and I had to get up early for the Communion Service at 7:30 A. M. on Sunday, Christmas Day. After Communion and breakfast I went to Hankow to preach at St. Paul's Cathedral, at Bishop Tsang's request. There was a good congregation--more than 170 made their Communion that morning in the Cathedral, which is at present only the Assembly Room of St. Lois School, as the Cathedral itself has not yet been rebuilt.

"We are going to have three-days' holiday, January 1 - 3, which will mean only 2 days for the students as New Year's comes on Sunday. Students are simply indefatigable. Two representatives came to me this morning and asked for permission to stage a play during the New Year holidays. Of course, I gave them permission, but told them to report to the police first, and then to the Government offices if permission from those offices should be necessary.

"The Senate has decided to close this term on January 31 when the winter vacation will begin, after the term examinations, and the next term will start on March 1. The winter vacation is so late this year because of the date of Chinese New Year, which the Chinese people as well as the Government will have to observe. It is quite likely that we are going to have a smaller enrollment next term because as usual some of the students will drop out for various reasons. In particular, this year fifteen of our students have passed the entrance examinations to the special language school to study the Russian language. They believe that a knowledge of the Russian language will equip them better for their future careers.

"There has been some talk in Government circles that while they want to cut down the number of hours of English in the junior middle school, as well as in the senior middle school, beginning with the next term, circumstances are such that they may not be able to do it. There are not enough teachers trained to teach Russian in all the schools, and there are not the books for them to read after they have learned the language. Whether one likes it or not, English is getting to be a universal language in this world of ours. A knowledge of English will be useful for almost anybody in China. As far as Hsichung is concerned, we are going to carry on our department of English Literature. Perhaps for a year or so the number of students majoring in English may be smaller, but it will come up again.

"For this reason we have to strengthen our department of English Literature after the

next summer when Miss Bleakley will have retired and Miss Sheets and Mrs. Constantine will be on furlough.

"Quite a number of our western members of the faculty will be on furlough next year. They are Miss Sheets (Episcopal); Rev. and Mrs. Constantine (Methodist Missionary Society); Dr. and Mrs. Paul V. Taylor (Reformed and Evangelical Church Mission); Miss Venetia Cox (Episcopal); and Dr. Lillian Weidenhammer (Episcopal). Miss Jean East, Methodist Missionary Society, Assistant Professor of Geography, has just announced her engagement to Mr. Yeomans of her own mission, but they are not going to get married very soon, and so Dr. Jean East will continue teaching here for another year and a half. Unless Mr. Yeomans should remain in our vicinity, so that his wife could continue her teaching in Huachung, we shall find her vacancy difficult to fill. She is a very well trained teacher of Geography, with a doctor's degree from London University, although she is still very young.

"Up to the present we have found it not easy to get permission even for Dr. Paul Ward and his family to return here from Hongkong. As I have written before, they may have to wait until after the Peking Government has been recognized by Washington. We are hoping that recognition, both by Washington and London, will come soon, but we can see that there are complications. Perhaps Britain will take the lead, and I do not see what else America can do except to accept realities.

"During the last month I have been in various meetings with Government people. Quite objectively, I must say they are very openminded and are working hard to rebuild this wartorn China. They show a great deal of executive ability and are eager to know the facts from first-hand experience. Religious liberty is guaranteed, as I have reported before, and private enterprises, not only in education, but in industry and business, will be encouraged. One student representative came to see me in my office this morning and reported his experience in the meetings of the Student Union, held during the last week for this whole Wuhan Center. The Government emphasizes four things in talking to the students:

1. That the Student Association in each school or college must obey the school administrative officers;
2. The main business of the students is to pursue their regular studies and keep extracurricular activities to the minimum;
3. The Student Association cannot interfere with school administration under any circumstances;
4. Religion in all schools, particularly in Christian schools, is free.
student

"Our representatives are going to report the findings of the meetings to the whole student body tomorrow morning at the weekly Assembly. If these directives from the Government are followed, and I know that they will have to be followed, school administration will be easy and more regular. I knew that the Government was going to do this because all these problems have been discussed at the meetings I attended during the last four weeks.

"I have been asked by the Government to serve on various committees, and I am glad to have the opportunity to render any service, as far as my duties in the University will permit.

"Just now we are soliciting among our faculty members purchases of Government bonds. 60,000 units are to be sold among the teachers and other cultural workers in the Wuhan Center, and each unit is about J.P.¥15,000. Our faculty and staff members are very eager to demonstrate their patriotism and their confidence in the Government, and they want to raise at least 3,000 units among themselves, hoping at the same time

that the University as such may be able to buy to the amount of US\$1,000, approximately 1,500 units, and then to get the students and college servants to buy altogether 1,000 units, so as to make a total of over 5,000 units for the whole Huachung community. As far as I understand the nature of these bonds, they are going to be a kind of saving, and they will be redeemable beginning from the end of the first year, with 5% interest per annum, all reckoned in terms of the market price of commodities so as to protect the face value of the bond.

"During the winter vacation we are going to have all sorts of conferences and retreats. Internally, I am planning to meet with the teaching staff of each of the departments, sometimes separately and sometimes together, so as to discuss ways and means of improving our teaching methods and raising our standards academically. At the same time I am planning to call together the responsible heads of the various missions in the Hunan cities and the principals of the Christian schools, so as to raise with them the question of improving the Christian character of all the schools. One of the things that we must do is to set up some kind of criteria of the Christian character of a Christian school. If that could be done, there would be at least some kind of impetus to the principal and the Christian members of the faculty in each school.

"The principal of one of the Christian middle schools is going to resign, and his successor will probably be one of our alumni, who came to see me last Saturday and had a long conversation over the question. It is likely that the principal of another school, in this case a girls' school, will also resign, and I do not know who is going to succeed her. This latter question is still problematical, but it has been in the air for sometime. One of the Evangelical and Reformed Church middle schools in Hunan has just appointed one of our alumni of the class of 1945 to be the new principal. I saw him in Changsha, but unfortunately there was very little time for me to discuss with him various problems in the school administration of these days.

"The rate of exchange remains about the same as it has for two weeks or so, and prices are fairly well stabilized. At this present rate of exchange and with present market prices, our salary scale is more than fair; so long as this present situation remains, there will be no need of improving our salary scale at all. If this Government bond issue will help to balance the Government budget for the year 1950, the currency will remain steady, and prices will not make serious jumps during the year. It may mean the beginning of a new economic era in China, since the outbreak of war in 1937.

"We are all very happy that London has announced its recognition of the People's Government in China, but officially the Chinese Government has not announced it yet. We hope that Washington will follow very quickly, because when both Britain and America have established diplomatic relations with our new Government, the international situation will greatly improve.

"I know that there are differences of opinion in America concerning the political situation in China, but again I wish to say that things have been going much better than we had expected before Liberation. The Government is liberal-minded, eager to improve conditions economically and politically, and to maintain peace and order for the reconstruction of the country. I have had various contacts with them in meetings and privately, and their sincerity, their enthusiasm, and their clean politics are really impressive. We have not had such an efficient government in China for many years. I doubt whether we have ever had a government which is as realistic and anxious to do its best as the present one. There are, of course, various problems confronting the people in the countryside. Conditions are being continuously reported to the Government, and the Government is quite aware of them, but it will take some time to make the necessary changes. If we should be able to hold on firm for the next year or so, we will find a China completely changed for the better.

"I have been writing quite freely during the last six months, and you may tell my friends in America that I am free to say what I have to say at the present time, as ever in China, and even as free as in other parts of the world. It is not necessary for you to discount any of my statements in correspondence with you or with other friends in America or in Britain."

CONFIDENTIAL

23 FEBRUARY 1950

LETTER FROM FRANCIS WEI, NOVEMBER 29, 1949

HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

I am writing you this letter for the week today because Thursday I shall be attending again the meeting of the Municipal Assembly of the Wuhan City.

Each time that we elected our own representatives here, I asked that my name be not mentioned because I would not be able to find the time to attend the meetings, but the Municipal Government designated me as one of those especially invited, and so I must attend in order to show my interest in municipal matters. The meeting began yesterday in the Assembly Room of St. Lois' School, which is considered the best hall for this purpose in Hankow, the school being in the center of the city. After the morning session the meeting was adjourned until Thursday morning, because during these next few days the business people will be busy in the matter of paying taxes. It is believed that after this levy of taxes, prices will either go down, or at least be stabilized. Rice is coming down a bit today, and it may go down still further.

We are also making preparations for the visit of the religious leaders from Shanghai, viz., the Rev. Wu Kao-tsz, Secretary of the National Christian Council, Dr. T'u Yu-ch'in, General Secretary of the National "Y," Mr. Y. T. Wu, Mr. Liu Liang-mou, and the Rev. Mr. Ngai of the Lutheran Church. They will probably arrive on Saturday from Changsha and spend four days in our center. We are hoping that at least one of them, perhaps Mr. K. T. Wu, will preach our Sunday evening service, and perhaps Mr. Y. T. Wu will meet with the leaders of our Christian Fellowships for discussion. Their program is in the hands of the Hupeh Christian Council.

We are all filling out blanks to report to the Ministry of the Central China Region. Every member of the faculty and staff is filling a personal blank, and then there is a blank for each course offered in the university during the year.

Just at the present time a great deal of repairing of the roofs of the main buildings is going on. The library roof has been completely overhauled, and a new roof has to be put on Ingle Hall. These are the two main jobs. The library was built in 1910, and Ingle Hall in 1906. The next thing we must do by way of repair is to reface the walls which are deteriorating rapidly because the buildings are so old.

Dr. Paul V. Taylor, professor of Education, has been the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings since rehabilitation in the winter of 1945-46. He will be going on furlough next summer, and so he has resigned from this post with Mr. Lao Yuen-yeo taking his place. Mr. Lao is the son of Principal Lao of Yali Union Middle School in Changsha, and he is an architect trained in the National Central University in Chungking. He graduated only two years ago, but he seems to be amply qualified for the job. Dr. Taylor, however, has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings to advise Mr. Lao in his work.

We have been trying for some weeks to get permission for Dr. Paul Ward and family and Mrs. Hawthorne and two children to return to Wuchang from Hongkong. The Rev. Thomas Hawthorne has been designated by the London Missionary Society to join our faculty when Miss Bleakley retires next spring. He will teach English and help also in taking care of the Church of Christ in China students in the University. He had training in Classics and Theology in Oxford University and came out from London a year and a half ago. He is learning Chinese in our Language School. His family has been in Hongkong since last November. We have been making enquiries at the

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Alien Bureau of the Municipal Police Office in Hankow, but no decision has yet been made. I hope the Wards and the Hawthornes in Hongkong will be patient enough while we are working to secure their permission to return.

The Rev. Alfred B. Starratt and family must have arrived in the United States by this time. Mr. Starratt is going to take a parish somewhere in Massachusetts, I believe. He was here before and after the Liberation until mid-September. I hope you will be able to get him to visit New York, as he will probably do, and report on our conditions, which he ought to know pretty well.

The winter has already set in, but it is still very mild. There is no sign of snow yet. The temperature outdoors is still around 50 F.

It looks as if more-and-more students will need financial aids next term, and so I hope that as soon as you have received my last letter, you will cable me whether the amount I asked for student relief will be available. We are making a study of the conditions of religious work in the Christian middle schools in the Wuhan Center, with a view to doing something to help them. Some of the schools have very low Christian percentage, but that percentage in those schools has never been very high. We ought to do everything possible to bring it up particularly in these days. Without a good percentage of Christian students in the middle schools, our religious work in Huachung may be seriously affected. But this is not the only reason for our desire to help the middle schools in their religious work. Secondary education is a part of the church program, and it is, therefore, our duty to give as much assistance as we can.

The Central Government in Peking is planning an educational conference sometime in the latter part of January, and later and following that we are going to have a conference of Christian educators. I have been asked to attend at least the latter, and I hope to be able to go. Both conferences will be in Peking. With through trains to Peking, the time for travel may not be a problem.

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23 FEBRUARY 1950

LETTER FROM FRANCIS WEI, JANUARY 31
HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

In my letter of last week I already acknowledged the receipt on January 19 of your letter of December 17, 1949, to the Presidents of the Christian Colleges in China. Since then I have had a meeting with all the deans in Huachung, and they agree that I should write you to the following effect:

First of all, we want to express our deep appreciation for the generous gifts of all our friends in America for the support of the Christian Colleges in China during these difficult days. Certainly, our friends in America have faithfully carried out their part of the plan adopted a year ago to maintain the Christian colleges and universities as long as they conduct their educational work in accordance with the basic purpose for which the institutions have been founded and supported.

We feel particularly reassured that all our Christian friends in America are loyally backing us up in our work in this New Day and hope that they will place in us who are working in the institutions their complete confidence, and that they will rest assured we are doing the work not only as an educational enterprise, but as a part of the Christian Movement in China. "The controlling purposes of the colleges are unchanged, and the overarching objective is to send out into the service of the Church and the Nation young men and women of marked abilities and tested character, deeply impregnated with Christian principles and life-motives, and furnished with the finest educational equipment for leadership."

We in Huachung are not bold enough to guarantee that all the young people passing through here will live up to that high standard, but that has been always our aim, and a goodly number of our graduates will not disappoint us. At least we can say that so far as the general conduct of Huachung as a Christian university is concerned, our contribution is intended to be in the spirit of the Christian Gospel. If not for this, many of us would not be working here, both missionaries and our Chinese colleagues.

We are doing everything possible to permeate the entire campus with the Christian spirit, and as I have reported before, approximately 80% of our teaching staff are Christians, and the great majority of these are sincerely dedicated to Christ. We have our Sunday worship and our Daily Chapel, except for one day in the week when we have College Assembly. We have religious courses, although most of them are primarily intended for those students taking the combined theological course, but they are open to other students as well. We have our four Christian fellowships, which meet separately or together in alternate weeks. In all our extracurricular activities we have in mind the educational value, and many of them are primarily Christian in character.

We are just finishing today our term examinations, and many of my colleagues who have been invigilating have remarked to me that there has been perfect order in the examination hall, and the students behaved wonderfully well.

Our winter vacation will begin tomorrow, and the second term will start on March 1. Only about 100 students are remaining in the hostels. They have been organizing themselves for review work, for tidying up the campus, for filling the trenches left by the Nationalist troops on the edge of our new land, and for conducting some anti-illiteracy schools for the people in the neighborhood. Last Friday the students asked me to address them and to lay down the general principles for the winter plans.

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This I did, and according to the reports later their response to my appeal is very satisfying.

Practically all our Chinese members of the faculty of the professorial ranks and a few lecturers, together with the responsible administrative heads who are Chinese, are going to the National Wuhan University tomorrow for a fifteen-day conference on educational problems. They will stay in Wuhan all that period, paying their own expenses. I am on the Executive Committee of the conference, but I shall not be able to attend the conference for the first eight days, although I shall appear tomorrow morning when the conference has its first session. There are two other conferences which I must attend.

One is the Annual Meeting of the Hupeh Christian Council, including practically all the Christian churches in this province, which will be held at St. Hilda's Middle School February 3-6. I have been slated to make the opening address on February 3, and the closing address on February 6. But most of the time I shall be with the Winter Retreat of the Wuhan Christian Student Volunteers, at which I have to give a lecture everyday February 2-4, and on February 5 I shall have to preach the sermon when the Volunteers are formally inaugurated.

I am attaching a great deal of importance to this Volunteer Retreat. There will be about 130 young people from Huachung, the Central China Union Theological Seminary, and the six Christian senior middle schools in the Wuhan Center. The Movement was started at the end of last June, and it has been going on ever since with its headquarters in our university. This time it is the students themselves who are organizing the whole business, and we have been standing by just to give the necessary advice and help. Owing to their miscalculation, they are short three-quarters of a million dollars (local currency) which in US currency is only about US\$35. This was reported to me only last night by a member of the organizing committee, and I had to find this money for them before ten o'clock this morning. Fortunately two friends came forward with the necessary money, and the Retreat will, therefore, be able to make ends meet.

It is our hope that out of this Retreat this week we may have some good results not only in inaugurating officially the Volunteer movement in this center, but in making it the starting point for a nationwide Volunteer movement. We emphasize the proper training of all the Volunteers, their constant personal contact with one and other, and dedication to the Christian movement in China. It is a thing like this that we try to sponsor and to encourage from Huachung. The leaders of this movement are loyal Christian students in our own University, and the more mature leadership also comes from our midst. It is our hope that in due course of time all the Christian colleges and schools will do their share in extending this movement.

The Lunar New Year falls on February 17 of this year, and after that festival we shall have a series of meetings for our faculty members by departments, and that will keep me busy for another week. Our whole winter vacation will go that way, but I look forward to the summer when I may go home to the south end have some rest. It is always very gratifying to have opportunities to serve as long as one still has one's strength for Christian service.

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

21 MARCH 1950

A LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1950 FROM
PRESIDENT WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

Received
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The new term has already started, with registration still uncompleted, but lectures began yesterday.

It is still difficult to say definitely what the enrollment is. My guess is 350 against 372 in the fall. Out of this number of 350, 310 are students from the last term, 10 are students who have been away for one term or two on account of the situation a year ago and have now returned to resume their studies here, and about 30 transfers from various colleges who passed our examinations two weeks ago.

The faculty and staff remain practically the same as last term. However, the vacancy of the librarian, left by the death of Mr. Mark Cheng almost a year ago, has now been filled by Mr. James C. L. Hsu, who graduated from our Library Science Department in 1926, taking the degree of B. A. He is a member of the Sheng Kung Hwei; since graduation he has been librarian in various libraries in this country; done postgraduate training in Harvard and Columbia, taking an M. A. degree in History from Columbia; and since 1939 a member of the faculty of the Boone Library School, and then later of the National Teachers College for Social Education in Soochow. He has been appointed as librarian with the rank of full professor, and he is going to teach also a course in Historical Methods.

Then the Physical Education Director has been changed because the old one, Mr. Sung, has been sick since last May and lately asked for leave-of-absence without salary after February until his appointment terminates at the end of July. His vacancy has been filled by Mr. Tseng Tzu-cheng, who has been a Physical Director in the Wuhan cities for about twenty years, and he seems to be a very good man. He is about forty-five years of age, but still very energetic as a Physical Director.

I have reported that the London Mission has sent us the Rev. Thomas Hawthorn for teaching in the department of English Literature; his appointment is for eighteen months in the first instance. He is to take Miss Bleakley's place in the department of English Literature. Miss Bleakley's post as concurrently registrar is now filled by Mr. Hsiao Fu-yün, one of our own graduates, Huachung, B. S. in Physics, 1942, and now lecturer in Physics in our College of Science. He is a Christian affiliated with the Methodist Church, and we reckon that he may spend from one-third to one-half of his time as registrar and the rest of his time in teaching Physics. Since Dr. George Bien failed to return to us after the summer, we have not been able to fill his vacancy in the department of Chemistry, although we had approached many chemists for appointments. Now it looks as if we are going to get Dr. Ku Ch'ing-ting, who had his postgraduate studies in Chemistry in Germany, and has been teaching Chemistry or engaged in chemical manufactures for over ten years. He has been appointed as professor of Chemistry, particularly for Industrial Chemistry. We are still short of a man to teach Physical Chemistry, and I have been negotiating with one or two people to fill that post. Since there is a year's salary left by Dr. George Bien, we are able to appoint two chemists for this term. After July Dr. Lillian Weidenhammer, missionary sent out by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, will take her furlough, and that will leave also a vacancy in the Chemistry department. When she returns, we shall have to make adjustments in our budget.

I have heard with great interest the policy of the Government with regard to Christian schools and colleges, as discussed in Peking last December. The policy to my mind is very reasonable. In substance Christian schools are to be divided into three

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categories:

1. Those institutions in which the democratic element is strong, comparatively progressive, and observing faithfully the regulations and orders of the Government. These should be sustained, and if necessary subsidized.
2. Those institutions which are not extremely reactionary, still faithful in observing Government regulations and orders. These ought to be won over and improved.
3. Those institutions which are firmly and stubbornly reactionary. If any of them openly defy Government orders or regulations, their defiance ought to be dealt with and corrected.

We are interested to notice that according to this policy, no school is to be closed for defiance and for being not progressive enough. I do not think anybody should expect a more reasonable policy from the Government with regard to Christian schools in times like these. Of course, in colleges and middle schools there should be no required religious courses, and religion should be free for students and faculty. In middle schools, however, there should be no religious propoganda inside or outside of class. Of course, if there is a church in the vicinity of the Christian middle schools, students may participate in religious activities there instead of within the school premises. As far as colleges and universities are concerned, religious propa- ganda is prohibited only in class. However, this point has not been made very clear because we have so far received no definite orders from the Government yet. As far as Huachung goes, everything is carrying on as usual.

The churches are starting to register land and buildings as alien property, but the Hankow Diocese of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui has decided to turn the ownership of the property formerly known as the "Boone Compound" over to the Board of Directors of Huachung University, if we should get the approval of the Government; and with the understanding that until Boone Middle School is able to move to its new site as originally planned (which is not very likely now), the school will continue to use that portion of the Boone Campus, which it has been using all these years.

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14 APRIL 1950

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS DATED 14 AND 21 MARCH 1950, FROM
PRESIDENT FRANCIS WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

"The term is under way now, and the religious activities are going on full steam ahead. We had the first Sunday evening service of the spring term day before yesterday, and the church was packed full. The Morning Chapel, everyday except Wednesday when we have Assembly, is also well attended; the attendance varies from 60 to 90. All the fellowships are starting their activities, but we have also the Christian students in the middle schools in the Wuhan cities to take care of.

I have already reported the organization of the St. Paul's Fellowship, which is really a Student Volunteer Movement. The Executive Committee of the Fellowship met in my house Sunday afternoon, spending two hours and a half to plan a meeting of the representatives and the religious directors of all the Christian schools in the Wuhan cities, to be held next Sunday afternoon. We are expecting a meeting of about 50 people, mainly to plan the religious activities in all the schools during the coming term. Then the principals of the Christian middle schools are going to meet in Boone Middle School next Saturday, March 18, with representatives of the interested missions. That will be a whole-day affair. Dr. Huang of our College of Education and I always attend those meetings.

"The National Christian Council in Shanghai is planning a Christian conference to be held in Peking this August. I have been appointed to various committees on preparation. It is going to be a very important conference, and I am planning to attend it myself.

"Next Sunday, March 26, the St. Paul's Fellowship with about forty-five members will meet here again to consider a plan to train themselves in the Bible and the Christian Teachings for volunteer church work after their graduation. Some of them are theological students themselves, but all the rest were either ordinary college students or middle school students. They have all dedicated themselves to volunteer church work, both men and women.

A committee has already had two preliminary meetings in preparation for this coming one, and they are proposing a study plan of four terms, devoted to the Bible Christian teachings, the Church, and Worship and Devotion, each subject to take a whole term of fifteen weeks, and their studies are entirely extracurricular. It is further planned that every month representatives will meet together in order to get some of the more difficult questions answered by more mature people. It will be a very wonderful thing if this plan should materialize. In the meeting of the representatives of last Sunday afternoon and the faculty representatives met together and decided to have a similar plan for the study of religious subjects by the Christian teachers in each of the Christian middle schools. It is quite necessary that the teachers should get themselves better prepared in order to help the student study groups in each school, and anyway it will be a sort of revival for the Christian members of the faculties. I hope the plan will work well.

"Our enrollment this term will be 346 when registration is completed, but the Dean is still accepting students for registration because some of the students have found it so difficult to find money to pay their fees.

"Exchange is much in our favor at the present moment, and prices are creeping down a little bit. I have just bought some stove coal for the next winter, because I believe that it is a good time to buy, although it is quite unusual to do so at this time of the year. Every kind of foodstuff is still available in the market,

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Huachung

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and there does not seem to be any sign of scarcity yet, even for rice, which is really remarkable. Things are very quiet in the Wuhan Center.

"I have received word from the Chinese Christian Educational Association in Shanghai that the presidents of the Christian colleges want to meet about the middle of April in Huachung, and we look forward to the time to welcome them for the meeting here."

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS DATED 31 MARCH AND 11 APRIL FROM
PRESIDENT WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

"Registration is practically completed now, according to the report of the Registrar's office. We have this term 351 students. My guess was almost exact when I said it would be 350. We have done everything possible to help the poor students to pay their fees either by scholarships or by giving work relief. The total amount of these two items is 350 tan of rice. With the fluctuating price of rice from week to week, and sometimes even from day to day, I cannot give you the exact figure, but I should say it came to around U.S. \$2,500.

"One evening when Brank Fulton was returning with his family from Hankow, he fell down as he was stepping off the ferry on to the landing place. He was holding his son, and therefore fell down flat on his back. That seemed to have injured his brain somewhere, which caused him dizziness whenever he got out of bed. At first he did not take it very seriously, but after a few days the doctor ordered him to bed again, and he was moved over in a stretcher to Union Hospital in Hankow where they had better facilities for x-ray examination. Dr. Dalziel of the Union Hospital, a surgeon, gave him a very thorough x-ray examination for every part of his brain and skull, and found nothing wrong. Then some fluid was taken out of his spine, and from that they suspect his condition is due to some bruise to his brain. Dr. Logan Roots of the Church General Hospital, Wuchang, and Dr. Keith Gillison of the Union Hospital, Hankow, and others, have been consulted; and of course, our own resident physician, Mrs. Tregear, London, M.B., is in constant touch with Dr. Dalziel, who is in charge, and the consulting doctors. The next thing we have to do is to send to the Hsian-yah Hospital in Changsha and find out whether they have records of similar cases, and what information they could send to us in taking care of Brank Fulton, who is now staying in bed for rest. Dr. Fulton feels no pain except dizziness. His classes are being taken care of by various members of the faculty here.

"Our office staff has been frightfully busy in getting all blanks filled for the registration of our land and buildings. The information required is in great detail, but the process is being completed today, which is the last day for the affair.

"All aliens have to register with the police. There are a number of blanks to be filled in. All our western members of the staff and faculty have appointments to go over to the Municipal Police for individual interviews in order to complete the registration. We are glad to have such an opportunity of making everything clear to the Government, so that they may understand exactly what we are doing here, which is just educational and church work.

"The Regional Government, including Central and South China, and the Provincial Government of Hupeh, have been reorganized with a number of the faculty members of the Wuhan University and of Chung Hwa University on various committees, but none of us has been appointed. The reasons must have been that we were not active enough in politics. Of course, we would welcome every opportunity to serve the Government whenever our services are needed, but if we are not called upon, we shall simply have to stick to our own jobs here in the University.

"Things are going on well in every way. Chinese visitors from other parts of the country feel that the Wuhan Center is unusually quiet and peaceful.

* We have had a very Happy Easter Season in Huachung. As I have written before, we carry on our Morning Chapel everyday except Wednesdays, when there is the General Assembly for all the students during the Chapel period in the middle of the morning. Chapel services continued in spite of the fact that we had to give three days of spring vacation last week by order of the Ministry of Education for the Region of Central and South China under which we have been operating. On Good Friday we had the Chapel in the morning and the long service in the Chapel on the Holy Nativity from twelve noon till three in the afternoon where there were the Meditations on the Seven Words on the Cross.

"Early on Easter morning there was the United Christian Fellowship Dawn Service on the lawn in front of my house, with about one hundred people attending. Professor Yuan Peh-ch'iao gave the address, after which they went around and hunted for Easter eggs. That was at six o'clock. Then at 7:30 A.M. there was the Sheng Kung Huei Holy Communion Service in the Church of the Holy Nativity; and at 9 A.M. there was a second service there with Baptism, Sermon and Communion. In the evening at half past six was held the University Sunday Service, also in the Church of the Holy Nativity, at which the University Choir of forty-three voices sang excerpts from Handel's "Messiah" including four solos, two by our students and two by our faculty members. The Rev. Hsiao Kuo-kuei, Chairman of the Hupeh District of the Methodist Church, preached the sermon. The church was packed full with every pew filled and many extra seats brought in. The service lasted for an hour and a quarter."

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COMMITTEE OF NINE

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11 JULY 1950

EXCERPTS OF A LETTER JUST RECEIVED FROM
FRANCIS WEI DATED JUNE 20

"I was away from Wuchang from May 29 until June 14, attending the first Conference on Higher Education called by the National Ministry of Education in Peking.

"I left by train on May 29 with all the delegates from the Central-South China Region, arriving in Peking on May 31, and at once went to the Preparation Meeting for the Conference that afternoon. The Conference itself started on June 1 and lasted until June 9, closing late that evening. On June 10 I went out to see some sights, because this was my first visit to Peking; I spent the afternoon in Yenching, mainly with Dr. T. C. Chao and Mr. Lee Wolff of the London Missionary Society, now teaching Biblical Theology in the Yenching School of Religion. On Sunday, June 11, I was with some of the church people in order to learn about the condition of the churches in the North China Region, particularly in the city of Peking. On June 12 I took the train back, arriving safely here on June 14. My trip to Peking and back to Wuchang was most pleasant, and during my twelve days in Peking I had the pleasure of renewing many acquaintances with old friends, some of whom I had not seen for years, and to make new friends.

"The Conference itself was most thrilling. We came to grips with some of the very important problems concerning Higher Education in the whole country. Many of the high officials of the Central Government were present to make reports and to share discussion with us. We were there, however, not to hear speeches, but to help to formulate policies for Higher Education in the New China, and it was a great privilege to do so.

"The result of the Conference will be some Statutes and Regulations for universities and colleges, which will be promulgated by the Ministry of Education after they have received the final approval of the Central Government. We shall have a set of regulations governing institutions of Higher Learning, the principles for the revision of the courses in all the departments in the universities and colleges, recommendations and suggestions for a new salary scale and a scale for wages, and finally a set of regulations governing private institutions of Higher Learning, including the Christian colleges and universities in China.

"I do not know whether any other president of the Christian colleges has written you on the Conference. Of the colleges associated with the United Board, including the University of Shanghai, only six Christian colleges and universities were represented at the Conference; of the six only four were officially represented. Representatives were: Dr. Lu Chi-Wei, President of Yenching University; Mr. Wang Li, College of Arts, Lingnan University; Dean Sen of the Agricultural College, the University of Nanking; Dr. Ni Pao-Chuen, Dean of the Medical School, St. John's University; and myself. They were all designated by the Ministry of Education. Dr. Wu I-fang of Ginling College was there by special request, and President Fang of West China University

was also invited by special request because he had been in Peking for sometime before the Conference.

"Both the proposed law for Higher Education and the proposed set of Regulations governing private institutions of Higher Learning, including Christian colleges and universities, are most reasonable. There are some improvements to raise the standard of teaching efficiency in Higher Education, and that is certainly a most timely renovation. We are going to emphasize that particularly in Huachung hereafter.

"The general policy is to have university or college administration with the President as the responsible head. The university council (we call it the Senate in Huachung) will be under the President. This will be a change in Huachung when it is carried out. Nothing is said about foreign personnel in the Christian institutions. The government, as far as we can understand, will permit that. Foreign funds may still come in so long as they do not have strings tied to them, and so long as they do not come from any source with political complications. All properties should be turned over to the Board of Directors in China. The President is to be elected by the Board of Directors and to be finally approved by the Ministry of Education. Religious courses must not be required, and students should not be compelled to participate in religious services or activities in the institutions. I interpreted this to mean, and it was agreed by the authorities in the meeting, that we may have religious courses, so long as they are elective, and we may still have religious services and activities so long as participation is voluntary. I do not think anybody should expect a more liberal policy on the part of the government than what I have just outlined.

"My general impression of the conference is that it was a very helpful conference and that the attitudes shown by the Government authorities were most favorable and cordial. It was repeatedly emphasized that it was not the policy of the Government to eliminate any of the private institutions, but to help them to develop and if necessary to give them subsidies in order that they may render the necessary services to the country, particularly in the next period of economic reconstruction.

"All this is only an informal report to you for your information. I am going to report also informally to our whole faculty and staff this evening. Official reports ought to come from the Government when the Statutes and Regulations and all the speeches have been officially published. So, if you should quote anything from this letter, it ought to be made quite clear that it is informal, and I am not responsible for the final shape of any of the Regulations or stipulations mentioned in this letter.

"Referring to your letter of June 7, 1950, again, I quite understand that the Mission Board secretaries are confronted with a very serious problem in providing funds for the appointment of Chinese faculty and staff members to take up the work laid down by returning missionary personnel. While the Mission Boards have to continue to pay the salaries of the missionaries who return, it is difficult, but after a period of time from six-to-eight months to a year, if the returned missionary should not find it possible to come back to his post in China, some provision must be made in order to replace his vacancy in the institution, and that is what I have been harping on when I wrote about additional grants for Chinese salaries.

"It is not so easy for you to get into the spirit in which we have been conducting our work here in the various Christian colleges and universities at the present time. You will be able to share our feelings after some lengthy conversation with some of the returning missionaries in England or in the United States. We are determined to carry on our work here in Huachung, changing our teaching program if necessary and there will be many changes, but we ought to make our best contribution to the nation while it is going through such a very significant change in its long history."

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

26 JULY 1950

A LETTER, DATED 10 JULY, FROM
PRESIDENT WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

I believe I have already acknowledged the receipt of your letter of June 2. Then I have received your letter of June 7 with enclosure of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the United Board. Since then I have studied more carefully the minutes with enclosures, although I have not been able to digest everything in them.

Our Board of Directors met on July 6 in my house from 10 A. M. until half past four in the afternoon. Owing to the Directors being so scattered, only ten were present, but that made a quorum, and the meeting went off very well. As soon as the minutes are ready, I shall send you a copy in English, although the official minutes are now in Chinese.

The Directors heard the report of the Minutes of the Executive Meeting on April 12 and approved its recommendations, except their budget for 1950-51, which was later revised, as will be reported.

I read correspondence from the United Board and from the various cooperating missions on business which concerned the Board of Directors. I read particularly the whole of your letter dated June 2, 1950, the relevant paragraphs from your letter dated June 7, and the Findings of the Huachung Committee in the minutes.

I called particularly the attention of the Board of Directors to the action of the United Board, or of the Huachung Committee (I am not quite sure which) to the matter of the Boone Library School, being returned to Huachung as an integral part, being tabled.

We had received from the Methodist Missionary Society a set of plans prepared by Mr. May, the architect of the Methodist missionary Society in London, for the Rank Memorial Library in the University. The Director ordered that the plans be received, and the Methodist Missionary Society and Mr. May be properly thanked, and that the plans be kept on file until the time when it is possible to have major construction in the university

Then I read my report, a copy of which will be sent to you under separate cover. It is in English. Please have it duplicated in New York and copies sent to the cooperating missions in America and Great Britain, as well as to the Harvard-Yenching Board of Trustees and the Evangelical United Brethren. The report was approved, and then the Treasurer made his report on the receipts and expenditures during the past year, although the books would not be closed until the end of this month. His estimate was that the deficit for the year would be about US\$3,300. The Directors took action to have this reported to you and ask the United Board to see that this deficit is properly covered. Then the Directors considered very carefully the serious deficit of over US\$11,000 in the budget for the year 1950-51, which has already been reported to you previously.

For some weeks, especially after my return from Peking on June 14, I have been thinking of ways and means of reducing this deficit as much as possible, and various devices have been thought of. The budget for the University may be split into three main parts, viz: equipment which will

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be only about 12% of the budget, not counting the missionaries' salaries; maintenance and operation about 23%, and the salaries paid through the Treasurer's office about 65%. Nothing could be cut from the first two main divisions, and so the only way to reduce the budget would be to cut the salaries.

It happened that in the Peking Conference there was a proposed salary scale made by the Government. The salaries, according to that scale, would be less than one-half of what we have been paying for the last few months, owing to the favorable rate of exchange and the low price of rice, and the Government scale is based on rice alone. When rice was high, as it was at the beginning of the current academic year and exchange was not so favorable, our salaries were not very much higher than the Government's proposed salary scale, but now the difference is really very serious in favor of us here.

I thought of a way of changing to the Government scale at once, but that would mean too serious a cut for our people. Therefore, after careful study with the assistance of Professor John L. Coe, our Treasurer, we came to the conclusion that we should at once get our own salaries matched to the Government proposed scale, rank by rank, and then add 65% to all salaries based on rice; with the understanding that if exchange should come down or if the price of rice should go up, or if owing to the change of exchange rates and the change of the market price of rice together, the total payroll should exceed our budget, we would cut from the 65%, which is in addition to the basic salary that is according to the Government scale; with the assurance, however, that we would pay salaries according to the Government proposed scale itself. By this device, salaries reckoned on the present basis will be reduced from 15% to 24.7% - from the lowest salaries to the highest salaries as being paid at the present time. That percentage is figured out according to the rate of exchange of last week and the market price of rice at that time. The percentage reckoned in US dollars, of course, will be varying from time-to-time. Reckoning this way - again assuming that there will be not much difference in the exchange rate and the price of rice in the market, we shall be able to cut our budget for the year 1950-51 by about US\$8,000 or more, leaving our deficit for the next year about US\$3,100, which would not be so serious.

A meeting of all the people who were receiving salaries from the University Treasurer's Office was held the day before the Directors' meeting. I explained to them our financial difficulties for the next year, suggesting various ways and means of meeting this budget difficulty, and finally proposed the plan that Mr. Coe and I had prepared. It was a long explanation, but except for a few minor questions, the people seemed to be willing to accept this reduction.

Then on the next day, July 6, the plan was explained to the Directors with the request that if they should have any other ways of meeting the deficit confronting the University during the next academic year, they would consider it alongside our proposal. After many questions and careful deliberation, the Directors adopted our proposal, and re-appointment the new salary was carefully stated, and so far we have had no unfavorable comments on the actions of the Board of Directors nor that of the Senate with regard to the reduction of salaries and the making of re-appointments of both faculty and staff members.

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Under the present circumstances it would be very difficult to reduce staff. So everyone has been re-appointed after careful consideration by the Senate meeting on July 7, except for one man, viz., Mr. Hu Tung-ch'iu, Assistant Professor of Economics, teaching courses in Accounting, who had been badly accepted by the students with a reputation of being a poor scholar also, with ill health. He had been with us for only two years, the first year as part-time, and the second during the last year as full-time.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors on July 6 I made a preliminary report on the Peking Conference on Higher Education. Dr. P'u Huang, Dean of the College of Education, has been appointed Vice-President. He will be concurrently Dean of Education, as well as head of the Education department. Dr. Huang has accepted the Vice-Presidency. The duties of the Vice-President are to assist the President in administration, and to act as President during the absence of the President. No one would be better qualified for this office than Dr. Huang himself.

Dr. Richard Bien, Dean of the College of Science, has already been appointed Dean of the General Faculty, and he will act also concurrently as Dean of Science. Dr. John C. F. Lo, Dean of the College of Arts, has been appointed Director of Business Administration. Both have accepted the appointments, and announcements have already been made. All these appointments will be reported to the Regional Ministry of Education in Hankow, and through it to the Ministry of Education in Peking. Dr. Huang, Dr. Bien, and Dr. Lo will make a good team as administrative officers in the University. Dr. Bien as the Dean of the General Faculty will have under him the Registrar's Office, the University Library, the proper heads for those departments of work, and he will be responsible for all the academic work. Dr. Lo as Director of Business Administration will have under him the Treasurer's office, the Business Office, the Office of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, and the University Clinic. All these offices will be under the general direction of the President with the assistance of the Vice-President.

The Board of Directors has also appointed an Executive Committee to meet between meetings of the whole Board and to transact routine business for the Directors.

This morning I called together the higher officers of the University and consulted together about the procedure of putting into effect important suggestions and recommendations made by the Peking Conference on the revision of our curriculum and on the setting-up of teaching and research units. Tomorrow afternoon we shall have a meeting of all the Deans of faculties and heads of departments to consider ways and means of putting them into effect. On Thursday there will be a meeting of all the office people who are to work under the Director of Business Administration, and on Friday we shall have a meeting of the Dean's Office. I hope by that time most of the preparation for the next academic year will be underway, and then I hope to take a few days to wind up everything before I take my vacation in the south, beginning on, or a few days after, July 20. I plan to be away for only about a month, and the Vice-President will be acting during that period.

A copy of the revised budget for 1950-51 will be sent to you or to Fowler, to be forwarded to you. I do hope that after all the efforts made here at this end to reduce the deficit you will find it possible

to enable us to meet the remaining deficit of about US\$3,100 from additional income. There is, of course, the \$3,300 deficit for this year to be met by the United Board and the cooperating missions.

Word has been received from Miss Margaret Bleakley that she was delayed on the way to Canton by sixteen hours on account of a landslide, which had been reported in the newspaper. That may have made it impossible for her to catch her boat for Europe, due to sail on July 7.

Mr. Earshaw and Miss Kirk, Mrs. John Lo's father and aunt, have already received permission from the Government to leave Wuchang on Wednesday, July 12, to go to Hongkong, and then to sail from there for America. They are old people, and they would like to be back in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Constantine, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Cox and Dr. Weidenhammer are still waiting for permission to advertise to leave. While it is not entirely public yet, it is known to many people already that Dr. and Mrs. Brank Fulton are also applying for permission to go home on account of their ill health, and at the advice of the Trustees of Yale-in-China in New Haven. I am very sorry that there will be such an exodus of our western colleagues. It is impossible to fill all the vacancies for the next year, but we are making one appointment for the department of History and perhaps one for the department of Economics to replace the man who has not been re-appointed, as reported above, and possibly one part-time man in the department of Economics, and one part-time Music Teacher if we should find the proper person. It will be a much reduced staff next year. We shall try it out and take steps to replenish it if we should find the properly qualified persons.

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Mr. Lee's letter

to enable us to meet the remaining deficit of about US\$2,100 from ad-
ditional income. There is, of course, the \$2,000 deficit for this year
to be met by the United Board and the cooperating missions.

Word has been received from Miss Margaret Blackley that she was delayed
on the way to Canton by sixteen hours of account of a landslide, which
had been reported in the newspaper. That may have made it impossible
for her to catch her boat for Hongkong, she is still on July 7.

Mr. Farnham and Miss Kirk, Mrs. J. J. Kirk's father and aunt, have already
received permission from the Government to leave Shanghai on Wednesday
July 12, to go to Hongkong, and then to sail from there for America.
They are old people, and they would like to go back to America.

Mr. and Mrs. Constance, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Cox and Dr. Wilson
are still waiting for permission to advertise to leave. This
is not entirely public yet, it is known to many people already that
Dr. and Mrs. Blackinton are also applying for permission to go home
on account of their ill health, and at the advice of the Trustees of
Yale-in-China in New Haven. I am very sorry that there will be such an
exodus of our western colleagues. It is impossible to fill all the
vacancies for the next year, but we are making an appointment for the
for the department of library and exchange etc. for the department of
economics to replace the man who has not been re-appointed, as reported
above, and possibly one part-time man in the department of economics
and one part-time male teacher if we should find the proper person.
It will be a much reduced staff next year, we shall try it out and
then again to resign if it we should find the properly qualified
persons.

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EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST
FROM PRESIDENT WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

"I was away from Wuchang for just over a month, returning with my son John and his bride only a week ago by train via Canton. Your letter of July 13 was waiting on my desk upon my return.

"I am very sorry that I failed to send to you my Annual Report. I took four copies to Canton, thinking of sending them from the south to New York and to London, but it seemed better not to do that, and so I am going to send you a copy from here in a day or two. As to the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors held early in July before I left Wuchang for vacation, I have already written to you, and the Minutes have already gone to your office.

"Earl Fowler may have reported to you that we have adopted, by action of the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Senate a very big salary cut, which at the present level of prices and rate of exchange may mean the reduction of US\$8,000-9,000. from the salary items alone. With US\$2,500. for salaries found for us by Earl Fowler from the Episcopal Church Mission, there are good prospects of our meeting the budget at the end of the next year 1950-51. A great deal, however, will have to depend upon the price of rice, on which all our salaries are based, and the rate of exchange during the next twelve months. At our end, however, we have done our best and hope that if there should be any deficit, in a year's time the United Board will help us to meet it.

"One of the encouraging things that I met with upon my return from the south was the report from our treasurer, John L. Coe, that the actual deficit upon closing the books at the end of July was less than US\$1,000. Actually it is only about US\$700. It is really remarkable that due to the careful handling by John Coe as treasurer of the University we have come out so well.

"A number of our missionary faculty members are definitely leaving, some on furlough and others for other reasons. It is very disheartening that the London Missionary Society District Committee has decided to withdraw entirely. That will mean the early leaving of Professor David F. Anderson and his wife, both full-time teachers on the faculty, and the Rev. Thomas Hawthorn who started teaching only in February of this year to take Miss Bleakley's place after she retired. Dr. Jean East is also leaving because her mission, the Methodist Missionary Society, has decided to send her fiance out of China, and therefore she has to leave herself. Dr. Brank Fulton and wife are leaving on medical advice, and that will mean no one to represent the Yale-in-China Association on our faculty here.

"We are very grateful, however, that the Yale-in-China Association has decided to give us an appropriation of US\$5,000. for the year, and with that money we have been able to appoint two or three Chinese teachers to fill vacancies, and also to appoint eight teaching fellows, one in each department. The appointment of teaching fellows is a new departure, but we have been contemplating that for many years, and it has been only due to the lack of funds that the appointments have not

been made until now. It was one of the ways recommended by the Peking Conference early in June to train college teachers ourselves.

"A great deal of repair work is going on. A new roof is being put on our administration building, which is over sixty years old, and the floor in the Old Yen Hostel for Women is being replaced. The Chemistry Department is building a small industrial chemistry laboratory, mainly for tanning and soap making, for the teaching of the subject. It will cost only about US\$1,000. from the funds available for the Chemistry Department. The playing fields outside the demolished Old City Wall on our land have to be leveled again, and a small building will have to be put up for the storage of equipment and a watchman there. Unless we keep that part of the campus constantly in use, we may not be able to hold it in proper shape.

"Only about 700 students took our entrance examinations in the middle of August, and with present conditions we have to admit more than one-half of them. The standards are a little bit lower than last year, but this is the case in almost every university and college in China. About 180 students are taking our second examinations. It remains to be seen how many students we shall be able to admit after registration during the first week of September. We are expecting an enrollment of not more than 450. That will mean a new start over again. Four years ago we admitted more than 300 new students, in order to build up our student body, but the political situation has reduced our enrollment to less than 400, and so we have to build up again. With the present morale of faculty and students, we are not afraid of admitting a comparatively large freshman class this year. We are aiming at a student body of just about 500 for the next two or three years until we see the situation more clearly.

"The Peking Conference is producing very encouraging results. People in the Christian institutions are feeling more encouraged, and a similar change of attitude is perceptible even in the Christian middle schools. Boone Middle School is expecting again an enrollment of 400 students, and St. Hilda's in our neighborhood hopes too for a good term this next term.

"I spent about two weeks and a half at home in the south with my folk, and on Bishop Hall's invitation I went to Hongkong and spent a week there, mainly to discuss church problems. While there my son John arrived from America on the S.S. President Wilson. He brought back a number of books for himself and quite a bit of equipment for the physics department. With his heavy luggage it was quite difficult to move anywhere, but we managed to take the greater part of his things to my home near Macao on Chinese territory. There was no great difficulty in passing through Customs, but it was quite a job to get transport from my home to the district city of Chungshan, 55 kilometers from my home. From the city of Chungshan to Canton by boat overnight, and then we took the train from Canton to Wuchang. The train trip was very pleasant. John was married in St. Mark's Church in Macao, which is an Episcopal Church, and he left home five days after his wedding. He is going to be assistant professor of Physics under Dr. Richard Bien, and he and his wife are busy getting settled in their new home.

"Richard Bien is expected from Peking today where he was attending a conference of scientists. We are waiting for him to settle some of the administrative problems, as he is now Dean of the General Faculty as well as Dean of the College of Science. Dr. John Lo is now the Director of the Administrative Offices, and he is doing his job quite well. During my absence Dr. P'u Hwang, Vice-President as well as Dean of the College of Education, was acting president.

"The summer has been uneventful, but the temperatures were very trying, which was quite a contrast to the weather in the south where we had rain practically everyday."

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28 SEPTEMBER 1950

EXCERPTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT (1949-50)

OF PRESIDENT WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

(The following paragraphs are of such general interest that they are being sent to a much wider group than will receive Dr. Wei's report. WPF)

V. Curriculum.

"All reports to the President by the Deans have referred to the curriculum revision during the past twelve months, initiated of our own accord as early as last July. Some changes have been required by the new Ministry of Education, such as the dropping of the Kuo Ming Tang political course, which had already stopped several years before, the introduction of a half-year course in Dialectic Materialism, a half-year course on the History of Social Development, and a year course on Political Economy with new emphasis according to the political principles of New China.

"Dean Constantine reports: 'Last summer, after many meetings, the curriculum was re-organized so as to cut down general requirements, and the total number of credits (each credit being one lecture a week for one term with assigned reading for about two hours or three hours of laboratory work) for graduation was reduced from 132 (as required by the old government) to 120. This work was done so well that when an educational conference was held at Wuhan University during the Winter Vacation, it was found that we had already gone a long way towards the rationalisation and simplification, which is the Government policy.' It is interesting to note also that the changes in curriculum adopted in the First National Conference on Higher Education held in Peking early in June coincide largely with the changes Huachung has already affected during the year since liberation.

"Dean Lo of the College of Arts reports as follows: 'The Russian language was introduced for the first time in Huachung at the beginning of this year. The only general college requirements for Arts students now include Freshman Chinese, Freshman English (except in the Department of Chinese) and Introduction to Philosophy.' Introduction to Philosophy has been taught by President Wei himself. The political courses referred to above are required, of course, of all students in the University, as in other institutions of higher education.

"Referring to curriculum revision, Dean Bien of the College of Science reports: 'It needs only be emphasised here that on the whole, courses in all the departments in the whole school are better coordinated, intradepartmental and inter-departmental, and also all the courses are better integrated than heretofore. A certain amount of repetition was retained, as it was felt that some repetition was essential to ready absorption.'

"Further revision of an improvement upon the curriculum will be considered during the summer by the Faculty, according to recommendations of the Conference in Peking. But as far as Huachung is concerned,

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the changes will not be many as we have already done the spade work. Even with regard to the teaching load of faculty members, the Government policy agrees almost completely with our own regulations of long standing in that respect: i.e., 8 to 12 hours of class teaching every week, counting laboratory work two hours as one.

VI. Organization of the University

"The Peking Conference has made many recommendations in this respect. It is expected that before long these recommendations will be published as law or regulations after they have received the final approval of the Central Government.

"The University will be still under a president, elected in the case of a private institution by the Board of Directors as before, and the election will have to be approved by the Ministry of Education as before. There will be one or two vice-presidents to assist the president with duties, as the President may assign to them. In the case of Huachung one vice-president may suffice. There is to be still the Dean of General Faculty as before, but with heavier duties. Deans of the Colleges in the University may be appointed or not, according to the actual needs of the institution. Huachung may retain these offices, but the deans may hold concurrently other important administrative offices such as Vice-President, dean of General Faculty, etc. The various business offices will be under the Director of Business Administration. All these officers are responsible to the President, and except the Vice-President to be elected by the Board of Directors, are appointed by him. The traditional Senate in Huachung will continue with slight changes in its personnel with the President ex officio as chairman. Its powers will be about the same as before except the President will have the veto power on all its actions, which has not been the case in Huachung. The Board of Directors will continue with the same powers and duties, and when the institution is re-registered, as required by the new Government, the constitution and by-laws of the Board of Directors, as well as a complete list of directors, will have to be submitted for approval. Probably there will be no restriction as to the eligibility of aliens to membership on the Board of Directors, but the proportion ought to be lower than what the old regulations permitted, and that was one-third.

"Departments in the University will be organized as before with a head for each department, to be appointed by the President, but under the direction of the Dean of General Faculty, who in turn is responsible to the President.

"A new feature and a much needed innovation in higher education in China is to be the institution of Teaching and Research units. A unit consists of those teachers responsible for courses which are related in their nature and contents. It will be under a director who will meet with the teachers in his unit as frequently as necessary to assure that the courses are properly correlated and integrated, that the teaching method used by each teacher is a sound one, to encourage the visiting of one another's lectures, and to check up the progress made in each course at any given time. These units may be either intradepartmental or interdepartmental. Unit directors are under the Dean of General Faculty. Their duties are mainly academic while those of the department heads are administrative.

"There are certain problems to be ironed out, such as, for instance, the direction of the students in their studies. Are they to be under the department Head or under the Unit Director? This kind of new set-up for the improvement of teaching and for the more effective direction of students in their studies is what we in Huachung have been thinking about, and we would want to introduce it next term with proper preparation for it during the summer vacation.

"The up-shot of the new University Organisation will mean heavier responsibilities for all the administrative officers, all responsible to the President. The Board of Directors will have to consider carefully this new organisation at its Annual Meeting. While it is not the intention of the Government to lay down hard and fast rules for all the institutions of higher education in the country, Huachung ought to conform to the new requirements and make the necessary changes. As far as the President can see, all the new regulations and suggested changes are according to sound educational principles and the actual needs of the country.

"When the recommendations of the Peking Conference on Higher Education have received the final approval of the Central Government, there will be a set of regulations governing Private Institutions of Higher Education. All university land, buildings, and movable property will have to be turned over to the Board of Directors strictly for educational use. Religious courses are permitted, but they must be on the elective basis; and religious worship and activities may continue even within the premises of the university so long as attendance is not compulsory for students or anybody else connected with the university.

"It was quite explicitly stated in all official pronouncement in the Peking Conference that the Government has no intention of eliminating gradually the private institutions, which include, of course, the Christian Colleges and Universities. On the contrary, the Government will do everything possible to help these private institutions to continue and develop so long as they are progressive and endeavour to serve the people; if there should be financial difficulties, the Government may consider applications for subsidies for certain significant projects deemed valuable by the Government. It may be difficult for some years for missionary teachers to return after furlough, but nothing would happen short of the most unfortunate eventuality to make their stay at their present posts impossible. Funds from abroad, as long as they are free contributions for educational purposes and have no political conditions or ulterior motives, will be able to come in, but they will have the knowledge of the Government, as the Ministry of Education requires every institution to report annually its itemised budget, including incomes and expenditures. All this is reasonable and to be expected.

The Future

"We can only talk about the immediate future, and we are confident. We need to consider a more reasonable and more realistic re-distribution of our budget, the salary scale will have to be revised more or less on the basis of the Government scale, and the items for books, scientific equipment, and repairs ought to be increased; the constitution of the University has to be changed according to Government regulations, as reported above, with the new officers of administration; the Teaching and Research Unit System ought to be installed to

improve teaching and to encourage research; hostel life must receive more attention; more changes in the curriculum must be made to bring our curriculum revision nearer to completion; and last but not least, the Cooperating Missions, the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, and the China Christian Universities Association must find ways and means to increase their appropriations, particularly for the additional appointments of Chinese teachers for the filling of vacancies left by missionaries going on furlough who for sometime may be unable to return.

Huachung is a small private Christian University with a limited scope, emphasizing high standards, quality rather than quantity, and fully intending to adhere to the original purpose of its foundation. It will have a chance to survive only if it is adequately supported and if it has the full confidence of its supporters that it is in all circumstances faithful to its high ideals in serving God and the Chinese people."

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

24 NOVEMBER 1950

LETTERS FROM FRANCIS WEI, DATED OCTOBER 24th and NOVEMBER 3rd.

HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

October 24, 1950

I have finished the second set of Government meetings, but during the weekend I had a Retreat of the Hupeh Christian Council, and then a meeting of the heads of the Christian schools, which took me practically two days. Now I am having meetings in the college in order to get myself properly reoriented again in the work here.

Enclosed I am sending the Registrar's report on student statistics. You will notice that the number of students from Christian middle schools still holds up, but the number of Christian students has seriously fallen. This is due to the present situation, and to the small percentage of Christian students in all the Christian middle schools. But if the comparatively small number of Christian students in Huachung should live earnestly the Christian life, it would be still a great influence.

You will notice that by provinces Hupeh leads with 186; next comes Hunan with 123; Kwantung comes third, having 51; and Kiangsi fourth with 36. Fifteen provinces are represented in our student body.

Biology seems to be most popular with the freshmen students, because it prepares them for medicine and agriculture. Next is Economics, which is always popular. Then comes Physics, which is one of our strongest departments. There is a temporary drop in the English department, but I do not believe it will be a permanent feature. Chinese and History are always small. Education holds its own. Chemistry is smaller than I had expected, but we are going to pull it up later.

I hope you have already seen my letter written in reply to Dr. William Penn's enquiring as to "The Manifesto," which was really a statement made by the Chinese Christians as a political expression. In my own judgment the first thing for us to work for is the self-support of the evangelical work in the parish churches. Then the hospitals which will become self-supporting in one way or another in a very short time; and then the lower schools; and only finally the colleges and universities. Bishop Tsang has written a very good letter to Father Wood of our Diocese here, with a copy sent to Bishop Bentley. I hope you will have a chance to see it in Bishop Bentley's office. The letter was written from the point of view of a church administrator of the Sheng Kung Hwei, and I totally agree with what he had to say in that letter. If there should be further questions about that Christian statement, please write to me, and I shall do my best to answer them.

We are busy now preparing for the celebration of our Founders Day and the formal matriculation of the new students on November First. This is to be the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of Huachung, and on that day we particularly remember our predecessors, who worked so hard to bring the five Christian colleges in the Central China region together to found Huachung or Central China University in 1924. We have gone through many a crisis, and looking at the history of the last twenty-six years we have been developing from strength to strength.

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I was at the station last night to see off four of the British missionaries, who are leaving to go back to Great Britain. Those who are still remaining are small in number, and they are to be admired for their courage and faith in the work. This does not mean that those who have left or are leaving, do not have those virtues, but it is not easy for our missionary friends to stay on. But everyone who stays is a source of encouragement to those of us who are trying to hold up the end of Christian education in the New China.

The celebration of our Founders Day will begin on Sunday, October 29, when there will be in the evening at the regular hour of the University Worship Service a service of Thanksgiving and rededication. Then on Wednesday there will be the regular exercises to mark that occasion. The faculty, staff, and students will have a joint meal, at which we expect a number of our alumni to come back from the Wuhan Center, and then in the evening of November First there will be a social party prepared by the students themselves. The exercises will be in the morning at half past nine, to last for about an hour and a half; after that there will be the open inspection of all the hostels, laboratories, and library; and in the afternoon there will be ball games.

I did not go to the National Christian Council meeting in Shanghai, although a few of the delegates from the Wuhan Center left on Saturday evening. They will reach Shanghai only for the last two days at most of the conference. I have my work here to do, and I did not consider it worth my while to be at the meeting just for the tail end of it.

* * * * *

November 3, 1950

I trust you have already received my previous letters, but it is sometime since I heard from you last.

On November First we had our Founders Day celebration. The ceremony started at nine o'clock with a simple program and ended at a quarter to eleven. As usual, we had the classrooms, laboratories, library and hostels open for inspection, and ball games in the afternoon. No outside guests were invited because we wanted to keep the celebration simple and economical, but a select few of the friends from the churches and about a hundred alumni came back to join the college meal served on the lawn in front of the Administration Building at half past twelve.

The alumni had a meeting and elected their officers. As in previous years, I had to make a report to the alumni, pointing out to them that the University is now better understood by the Government and by people in general. Under the direction of the Ministry of Education in Peking, as well as of the Ministry of Education of the South Central Region, we can carry on our work without any misunderstanding. Our alumni are too few and too poor to give financial support to their alma mater, but there is no question that they are very much interested in our work and give their loyal support in every other way except money. In this New China possibly generous donations from alumni will not be possible.

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In the evening the students had a social meeting, in which some of the alumni took part. It was a jolly occasion lasting until midnight. I was very happy that all the lectures went on as usual at eight o'clock the next morning, in spite of the busy time the students had had on Founders Day the day before.

Three years ago at the peak of our missionary faculty strength we had sixteen salaried missionaries from the five cooperating missions, besides 8 wives teaching full or part time voluntarily, making a total of twenty-four missionary faculty and staff members. One-half have already left, and by the end of this term some more will be leaving; and by next summer there will probably be left only Mr. and Mrs. Coe. Of course, we all understand the circumstances, but nevertheless it is very disheartening to see our missionary friends go. It reminds me of the spring of 1927 when a handful of Chinese faculty members were left to carry on the work of Central China University. It is my hope, however, that in a year or two we may be able to get permission from the Government to permit some of the non-ordained missionary teachers to return for subjects essential to the operation of a University like Huachung. Our department of English Language and Literature will be seriously affected next year when Dr. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Sheets will be gone, and the Rev. Thomas Hawthorn is leaving next week. Mrs. Ruth Earnshaw Lo will be the only English-speaking teacher in that department. We shall not have even enough qualified Chinese teachers to teach English. We had hoped that Mr. Donald Wang, our own graduate 1941, would come back to our rescue in time, but he has decided to carry on in Michigan University until he gets his Ed. D. the summer of 1952. Whether he will be willing to rejoin us here is still an open question, but it is our hope that he will do so. This is only one of our faculty problems which we have to face at the present juncture. We shall have more and more acute ones next summer, and we see no good solutions yet.

Financially we are not so well off. I have written before that we are paying all our salaries and wages in terms of rice, and rice has gone up while exchange remains at present the same. At the beginning of the term rice was about US\$4.60 per tan, and now it is US\$5.60. If exchange should go down a bit, rice will be almost \$6. Our budget is figured with rice at US\$5. per tan. You can see that this will mean that 20% more will go for our salary and exchange items on the budget. The Yale-in-China Association has made us a grant of US\$5,000. for the year. That will certainly be a great help, and we hope to be able to get through the year with a deficit of not more than US\$1,500. But there are so many factors involved, at present unknown to us, that we can only report from time to time to the Board of Directors, as well as the United Board, and if necessary make adjustments in order to keep our deficit at the minimum.

Before I close, I wish to report that on Founders Day I made the public announcement of the receipt of 25,000 volumes, practically all Chinese books, as a gift from Professor Ch'ien Chi-po of our Chinese department. Professor Ch'ien is an old scholar of the age of sixty-four, and he has been teaching in various colleges and universities for the last forty years. His collection of books is about his only earthly possession. Although he has been with us for only four years, he is very fond of Huachung, and so he has decided to donate to the University Library all his books except a few which people in his own district wanted to keep for local use. May I make this as an official report to the United Board.

I shall take up later with you and the Huachung Committee the establishment of two scholarships for the direct descendants of Professor Ch'ien's family for a period of thirty years, if there should be properly qualified students from his family to make use of those scholarships. These scholarships may be included in the general University scholarships granted from year to year. But Professor Elisséeff of the Harvard-Yenching Institute agrees that a certain amount from the reserve of the Harvard-Yenching money, held by Huachung, may be set aside as an endowment for the two Ch'ien scholarships. I shall ask the committee here to draw up a scheme for these two scholarships, and report it first to the Board of Directors before submitting it to the United Board for final approval.

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10 January 1951

LETTER, DATED 27 DECEMBER 1950, FROM
PRESIDENT WEI, HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

I have not written you nor Dr. Fenn for a much longer time than usual because things are developing very rapidly in Huachung. There is a great Patriotic Movement on, which we must go through. It has been explicitly stated by responsible persons of the Government that the Movement is not anti-religious nor anti-foreign, but it is definitely anti-imperialistic. None of us Chinese Christians, particularly those in Huachung, would compromise with imperialism, and we have to do everything possible in order to separate ourselves, as well as our work, from imperialistic designs. While we are going through this Movement, we may have to do things which give the impression that we are not completely true to our great Christian Cause, but you may be assured that the responsible heads of Huachung are still maintaining their Christian stand, whatever may happen.

One of our American members of the faculty had an unfortunate experience with her French class on December 15, and that led to much emotional upset in the student body. There has been meeting after meeting to clear out all imperialistic influence in our education; and as far as I know, the same thing is happening in other Christian colleges and Christian middle schools in the country. You can understand it is no easy matter to be a college president in times like these, but I have to make it clear to everybody that I am just as patriotic as anybody else, while I remain a Christian.

I sent you a cablegram on Saturday, December 16, asking for the remittance of US\$3,000. The next day the rumor was that funds would not be permitted to come out from America to China, and so I sent a second cable, asking to have US\$5,000. sent via Bishop Hall in Hongkong. I received one cable on Wednesday, December 20, in reply to mine. On December 24, I sent a cable to Noel Slater in London, asking him to remit to us the maximum sum he could get for us either by loan or by United Board transfer, but no reply has yet been received; it may be too early yet for such a reply. I am hopeful that ways may be found within a short time to enable you to sent funds to us. We did have funds on hand, which will enable us to complete all payments for December. I am calling a meeting this evening of representatives of the Labor Union in the University, which includes all the Chinese faculty, staff, and workers, to discuss financial matters. If funds should fail to come, we shall be completely paralyzed after a month or so.

In the midst of all excitements, Christmas and other religious services have been going on as usual, and the students and many of the faculty and staff members showed their usual enthusiasm. On December 17, Sunday, at the University evening service, the University Choir, of fifty voices, sang Handel's "Messiah" with David Anderson conducting, and with my reading the Scripture passages and saying the prayers. The Church of the Holy Nativity was full to the limit, and the service lasted for an hour and a half. On the same afternoon the Choir went over to Hankow and sang the "Messiah" in Griffith John Church for people on the Hankow side. Sunday evening, December 24, the Students United Christian Fellowship had a party in Music Room A, enjoying themselves singing carols until eleven o'clock when they started out, candles in hand, to sing carols all over the campus. I was too tired to sit up for them to come near my house, and when they actually came I was sound asleep. There was a Midnight Communion Service of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hwei in the Church of the Holy Nativity, a second

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one at seven o'clock Christmas Morning, and a third one at nine o'clock. All the three services were well attended. Morning Chapel Services are going on as usual except when there is a mass meeting for the whole Huachung Community. Classes are still going on after a fashion, but it is more important now to push on the Patriotic Movement. Perhaps by the middle of January we may resume our usual work. During the winter vacation all the missionaries will probably be taking their departure.

It is still too early for us to say how many of the vacancies we shall be able to fill. There will be a shortage of funds, as well as the difficulty of finding the properly-qualified people, although for sometime we have been looking around for candidates. Since Mrs. Tregear is leaving very shortly, and she has been our college physician during the last four years, it is almost imperative to get her successor, but medical doctors are not easy to find nowadays. Probably we will get a doctor from one of the hospitals to come in for clinic hours everyday.

It is needless for me to say that my hours are crowded, but I still manage to do things which might not be expected of me in times like these. St. Paul's Cathedral of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Huei in Handow has been rebuilt, and they had the Consecration Service on Saturday, December 23, and the Vestry elected me to be the preacher. I preached a sermon, using the text from Haggai on the rebuilding of the Temple. It gave me a very strange feeling that I should be the first person to occupy the pulpit in the new Cathedral when there were in the procession not only the Bishop, but fifteen other clergymen of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Huei. Immediately after that service, which was a long one, I had to rush to St. Lois Middle School to officiate at the wedding of one of our women students, who graduated last summer. Both families were Christian, but not the two young people. That perhaps was the reason why I was asked to officiate at the wedding, because I was not an ordained man, and therefore not under Church orders. For two unusual things to happen on the same day was quite a coincidence. There was a big wedding feast, but I did not have the time nor energy to stay through it.

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CHINA BULLETIN

of the
FAR EASTERN OFFICE
Division of Foreign Missions, NCCC/USA
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Vol. VII, No. 17

September 30, 1957

Francis P. Jones, Editor

Wallace C. Merwin, Executive Secretary

AUSTRALIAN REPORT

The series of articles by Francis James of Australia, which we have already reviewed in this Bulletin, is being reprinted from Episcopal Churchnews, and will be available in pamphlet form from this office at forty cents. These articles report the visit of eight Australian Anglicans to China last winter.

THE PA HSIEN CH'IAO CEMETERY

According to word received from the British Consulate General in Shanghai, the remains from the Pa Hsien Cemetery will be taken to the Chi An public cemetery about 16 miles from the center of Shanghai on the Shanghai-Tsingpu highway. The remains will be buried in separate graves, as at present, but if possible they will be regrouped according to nationalities. It is understood that headstones will be transferred and re-erected and that the cost of re-burial will be borne by the Chinese authorities. Cremation at the expense of the Chinese authorities can be arranged if desired.

This information was given verbally to the British Consul General, and so far there is no written confirmation.

CCC KIANGSU SYNOD

The Kiangsu Synod of the Church of Christ in China met in Nanking at the Theological Seminary June 20-26. The synod is made up of the following districts: Soochow, Hweiyung, Nanking, Hsuehchow, and the provisional district of Taichow. 68 delegates were present, representing 257 churches and 22,000 members. It will be noted that Shanghai, in accordance with the government province lines, is not considered a part of Kiangsu. Eight men were ordained, four from the Nanking District, three from Hweiyung and one from Soochow. One of these is the Nanking YM Secretary Chu Pei-en, and he was made General Secretary of the Synod, with Sun T'ing-yang as Executive Secretary, and Lo Wen-nsun (another ordinand) as Secretary. The latter two seem to be salaried synod officials. A governing committee of 37 was elected, with the Vice-president of Nanking Theological Seminary Andrew Cheng as Chairman, and Wang Heng-hsin and Yao T'ien-hwei as vice-chairmen.

ATTACK ON FRANCIS WEI

The August 12 Tien Feng reproduces from the Yangtze Daily of Hankow a 3-1/2 page article entitled "Dream of the Restorationists Destroyed," and with the sub-title, "Report on Francis Wei's Anti-Communist Organization in the Central China Normal College." The article begins as follows:

Issued bi-weekly to keep mission boards and missionaries informed on Christian work in China. Information from Chinese church magazines and other Chinese sources is passed on as objectively as possible, with a minimum of interpretation. When interpretation is necessary, it is enclosed in parentheses as the comment of the editor. ANNUAL RATES: Domestic, \$2.00; Overseas, Firstclass \$4.00, Secondclass \$3.00. Airmail \$5.00 in 15¢ zone, \$7.00 in 25¢ zone.

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“Teachers and students of the Central China Normal College in their fight against rightists have uncovered an organization bent on destroying the Communist Party and restoring capitalism. The brains of this organization was the former president of Hua Chung University and more recently professor of political science in the Normal College, Francis Wei. The organization also included the former Hua Chung vice-president Huang Po, now Education professor in the Normal College, Miss Tai Hui-ch’iung, former proctor of girls’ dormitory in Hua Chung and now English teacher, together with all the members of the three families and some close friends, now scattered throughout the different departments of the Normal College and the three Democratic parties.

“This group was already organized in pre-Liberation days, and was strengthened by family and religious ties. After Liberation they did many things to oppose Communism, but the thought control campaign of 1952 showed them that the Communist Party was strongly upheld by the people, so they went into hibernation. But the Communist rectification campaign this May looked to them like a good opportunity, and so they came out of their holes and began to work for the overthrow of the Communist Party.”

The rest of the article purports to be a substantiation of these charges, but consists entirely of quotations of various critical remarks, with nothing to indicate any concerted activity since May of this year. It will be sufficient to quote one remark here, taken from a letter in 1949, immediately after Liberation: “We shall continue as best we can, making necessary adjustments but without compromising on fundamental principles. There will be many problems, but we shall meet them as they come.”

The article does not directly state that the ten to twenty members of this “group” have been arrested, but that would be the natural conclusion to draw from the severity of tone employed.

(In view of the scantiness of the evidence advanced for such a serious charge, I am amazed that Tien Feng should consider the article worthy of publication, and can only surmise that they were ordered to do so by the Religious Affairs Bureau.)

BAPTISMS

Tien Feng continues to report encouraging figures regarding baptisms taking place in different parts of the country. The July 29 Tien Feng reports the following: The Disciples Church in Tsoochiachuang, organized 20 years ago, has held baptismal services every year since Liberation. This year on May 30, 34 were baptized. Before the service firecrackers were fired off, and the whole village turned out to see what was going on. The Baptists in Honan in May baptized 17 and 20 respectively in two villages and 84 in Liukuan. Two churches in Lanchow baptized 12 and 28 respectively. A CCC church in Shensi baptized 52 persons in May, ages averaging 32. The Pentecostal Holiness churches in Hsiaoshun and Yangch’un, Chekiang, had not held a baptismal service for over ten years, but in July they held a joint baptismal service at which 105 persons were baptized, ages ranging from 19 to 85. A Baptist church in Shantung was only able to resume services early this year, but already they have built themselves a new church building which was dedicated on July 14, and on the following Sunday they baptized 30 persons. Episcopal Bishop Timothy Lin of Peking in May visited three counties (Ankuo, Poyeh and Suning), where he baptized a total of 52 adults and two children and confirmed 57 persons.

CHINA AND THE CROSS

This survey of missionary history is written by a Benedictine monk, Dom Columba Cary-Elwes (P. J. Kennedy and Sons, 1957; \$3.95). It covers both Catholic and Protestant missions, though naturally with greater emphasis on the former. The author expresses appreciation for Latourette’s History of Christian Missions in China, saying that he is uniformly most fair to Catholic missionaries, and salutes him “as a master”. He is not however dependent upon the researches of others, but has done a great deal of digging into the archives of Catholic missionary societies in Europe, for example the Missions Etrangeres in Paris. There is thus much fresh and significant material in this volume.

More than half the space is given to the pre-Protestant period, with four chapters and 180 pages on The Legend of Saint Thomas, The Nestorians, The Franciscans in Cathay, and The

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Jesuit Age. Then come about 100 pages on Modern Times, bringing the story down to 1955, followed by four appendices and a bibliography. The appendix giving Protestant statistics goes back to 1932-35 and is far from complete. Our office could have supplied him with more reliable and up-to-date figures!

It appears from the appended biographical note that the author was never a missionary in China, and it is not even stated that he ever visited China. This lack of background shows itself occasionally in an infelicity in the use of names, but for the most part the account is realistic and convincing.

The author has a pleasing style which makes the book easy to read, and I am glad to recommend it to Bulletin readers.

LELAND WANG ITINERARY

The Rev. Leland Wang will be traveling through the U.S. this fall, and some of our readers may want to get in touch with him for a speaking engagement. Washington, D.C., southward to Florida - Oct. 1-17; Toledo and Detroit - Oct. 21-27; Chicago - Oct. 28-Nov. 3; from there west - Nov. 4-22; California - Dec. 4-Jan. 1. (Address 279 Harvard St., Cambridge 39, Mass.) He will return to Indonesia in January.

BACK NUMBERS OF TIEN FENG

Any of our readers who have back numbers of Tien Feng, from its inception in 1946 on, will be doing the missionary cause a service if they will send them to Missionary Research Library, Broadway and 120th Street, New York 27, N.Y. The announcement from the Library does not mention others, but I should judge that other church magazines of the Communist era, such as Hsieh Chin, Sheng Kung, etc., would also be very welcome.

MISSIONARY NEWS

Rev. Hercules B. Burrull, United Church of Canada missionary to West China from 1913 to 1927, died at his home in Toronto June 17.

CHURCH NEWS

Dr. T. C. Bao, outstanding Baptist leader in China during the past forty years, died at his home in Hangchow on September 2. He had been ill for several weeks, but before that had continued active, as his recent articles in Tien Feng have shown. He was about 65 years of age.

One of the Japanese Christian visitors to China brought out some Sunday School material from Shanghai, published by the China Sundayschool Union. Some are neatly printed booklets, "adapted and translated from Gospel Light Lessons, by permission Gospel Light Press, U.S.A." Each booklet has 13 lessons, undated. These were certainly printed before the characters were simplified, and may perhaps have been printed in pre-Communist days. Then there are separate sheets for each Sunday, dated 1957 and printed with the simplified characters. The Gospel Light Lessons are graded, but these separate sheets are not, though they are all called Second Series, so perhaps First Series would be more elementary. These sheets have the Bible story on one side, and a picture, with either a simple song or questions to answer, on the other side. They are printed jointly by the CSSU and the China Baptist Publishing House.

Another Japanese visitor reported on church periodicals, which he found to be too few. He listed Tien Feng 11,000 copies; Sacred Work (Sheng Kung) 20,000 copies; and Words of Grace (En Yen) for young people - 50,000 copies. He does not name the NCC publication Hsieh Chin, the CCC publication Kung Pao, or the Hankow publication New Church. Have these folded up, or were his inquiries not thorough enough? The visitor was told that the Christian publishers in Shanghai plan to publish 10 500-page books and 20 100-page books in 1957. He looked over the books published since 1950 and could find nothing that was really scholarly. He said, "I felt something wanting when I saw one theological student's dormitory room and could find almost no books which appeared to be theological works. I found very few books suitable for ministers when I looked over the book shelves of several ministers."

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The Executive Committee of the Lutheran Church of Manchuria met in Antung May 27-30, with a total of 29 persons present, including national chairman Rev. Yu Yuin. They consolidated the original 15 districts of the church in Manchuria into four: Antung, Luta (the Dairen area), Kirin and Heilungchiang.

One news item in Tien Feng describes how the Lutheran Church in Paochi solved the self-support problem. After liberation they had 47 members, not enough to support a pastor. One member gave the church a goat in 1951, and from that they expanded their flock until in 1953 they had 22. But then some of the members began to complain that the pastor was giving so much time to his four-legged goats that he had no time for his two-legged - oops, we'll have to say sheep here, sheep and goats are the same in Chinese; so the flock was cut down to nine, the net income from which is about ¥100 a month, from which they pay the pastor 70, and use the rest for other church expenses.

A nation-wide delegated meeting of the Little Flock was held in Shanghai May 20 to June 5, evidently for the purpose of consolidating the results of the reorganization made necessary by the imprisonment of the former leaders, for the subjects of the two main papers discussed were "Clarification of our Faith" and "How to Participate in the Three Self Movement". No statistics are given for the church as a whole, but figures are given for Chekiang, and they are quite impressive. According to incomplete reports, the Little Flock had 362 places of worship with 39,000 members in the one province of Chekiang. Since they themselves express astonishment at these figures, it is not likely that they have done so well in other provinces, but even so the figures suggest that they represent some 15 to 20% of the whole Protestant Church in China, and may well be the largest single denomination, with the Church of Christ in China and the True Jesus Church vying for second place. Conference expenses were paid by a church-wide freewill offering which brought in over ¥6,000, more than enough.

Pilgrim's Progress and Allan's Bible Dictionary for Students have recently been reprinted by the CLS in Shanghai.

In Haohsien, Anhwei, there are three Southern Baptist churches. In 1954 they were all closed because of the counter-revolutionary activities of Liang Kuang-tao (evidently the pastor there at that time). They remained closed until the fall of 1956, when Chao Hung-teh, a Haohsien man who had just graduated from the Yenching Seminary, returned home and managed to get the churches reopened. To do this he had to get back the property, both real and movable, from the various government organizations which had "borrowed" it, and then arrange rental contracts for the buildings which the church could get along without. More than 60 were present at the Haohsien city church when services were resumed. The three churches now meet together on the last Sunday in each month for holy Communion.

A CCC church in Yunnan for Miao tribesmen was closed for several years after liberation, except that the elders of the church got their people together once a month for communion. But last year they reopened regular work, and the regular congregations have been 150 or more. This year on May 5 a great service was held, in which 114 persons were baptized, and 600 took Holy Communion.

Another item of Yunnan news tells about Paoshan, one of the cities on the famous Burma Road. The first Christian was baptized in Paoshan County in 1919, and now there are more than 1,000, with eight places of worship, of which six are now in use. The reporter states that in the people's congresses on various levels, most of the representatives of the minority tribes are Christians.

A CCC church in Liaoning (Hsinch'iu Church in city of Fuhsin) has continued work regularly since liberation. In 1949 16 persons were baptized, in 1950 20, in 1955 24, and then in May of this year 20 more. During the past year the church has been repaired and enlarged.

The central committee of the Seventh Day Adventist Church met in Shanghai June 25 to July 3. It was reported that they now have 235 churches, and that 500 were baptized in 1956. Combined subscriptions for 1956 amounted to ¥52,500. We are not told what the membership is now. (In 1949 membership was reported as 21,000). Students for the ministry are sent to Nanking and Yenching, but the various conferences of the Church hold special institutes for them after graduation to give them training in Adventist doctrine. The Church seems to be organized into Conferences and Districts, and there was some discussion of the advisability of doing away with the Conference organization altogether, leaving only the districts and the Central Committee. It was finally decided that where the Conference organization is a going concern it shall be retained, at least for the time being, but that in other places no efforts need be taken to organize one.

As central China became involved in the area of active military operations in the spring and early summer of 1938, it became necessary to close educational institutions such as Hua Chung College, Boone Middle School and St. Hilda's School, all in Wuchang, before the end of the term.

As it seemed clear that the military operations would extend to Hankow and Wuchang, and possibly beyond, Bishop Gilman and his advisers in the Diocese of Hankow began planning for the transfer of the institutions to southwest China. This transfer has now been successfully completed.

Hua Chung College and Boone Middle School are at Kweilin. St. Hilda's School is at Chuan Chow.

The first part of the journey from Wuchang was made by boats as far as Changsha. The rest of the journey was by rail from Changsha to Chuan Chow. From that point to Kweilin, travel was by motor busses. There were many delays en route, so while the caravan started from Wuchang on July 11th, it was not until August 23rd that the destination of Kweilin was finally reached.

These and many similar incidents involving the transfer of educational institutions from Eastern or central China to the west or southwest, supply convincing evidence of the resourcefulness of many Chinese leaders. President Charles Seymour of Yale, commenting especially upon the transfer of the Yale unit of Hua Chung College, is well within bounds when he writes:

"Nothing in academic history is more inspiring than the determination of the Chinese to protect the education of their future generations. Under conditions of indescribable difficulty they have resolved to carry forward their schools as active institutions; in the midst of unspeakable horror and passing through a series of military disasters their leaders have displayed courage and wisdom in their loyalty to educational ideals. This loyalty provides a solid basis for the devotion of those Americans who see in an educated class the future salvation of China."

JOHN W. WOOD.

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Central China College in a New Home.

The city of Kweilin, the temporary home of Hua Chung College, is the provincial capitol, of Kwangsi. Kweilin is traditionally famous for its "hills and water". There are no less than seventeen hills in and around the city. Many of the hills stand isolated like croquettes ~~and~~ on a platter, with large caves at the bottom which are used as dug-outs during air-raids. The city is rectangular in shape, and the longest distance, from north to south, is about two miles. On the east side is the Kwei river which connects the capital by small river boats with Kwangsi's harbor, Wuchow.

By agreement with the Southern Baptist Mission at Kweilin, the college obtained permission to use a part of the Baptist property, consisting mainly of a three-story building with an attic. The building is just large enough to accommodate administrative offices, laboratories, and some classrooms. The Baptist mission compound is on the west side of the city of Kweilin, bordering the city-wall. It is only a few minutes' walk from the center of the city.

Several big Chinese houses have been rented as hostels. We expect to operate about three hostels for men, and one or two for women. At present, our girls are staying at the Sheng Kung Hui School for girls, under the unofficial care of Miss Tobin, and the newly appointed assistant-warden, Miss Chen. One of the men's hostels is a newly constructed house built by the college on the premises of the Christian and Missionary Alliance where about seventy boys may be comfortably placed.

After a year's leave, President Wei rejoined the college at Kweilin on August 25th. A reception was given in his honor by the faculty and students in the evening of August 29th in the men's hostel. Speeches of welcome were made by Dr. Bien, representing the faculty, ~~xxxx~~ and Miss Li Hsieh-yin, representing the student body. Among the guests present were

Mr. Herring, and Mr. Mewshaw of the Southern Baptist Mission, and the well-known Chinese artist, Mr. Feng Tze-kai.

The college Senate entertained the Kwansgi Provincial Government officials at a dinner on September 8th. The chairman of the provincial government was present, and many other important civil and military leaders. The college is on the best of friendly relations with the local officials.

A few members of the faculty were not able to join the college at Kweilin when the college opened on October 1st. Mr. John Foster of the English Department asked for one year's leave of absence in order to help in medical services in north-west China. Mr. Pillow is doing work among refugees in Wuhan, and is very much in need there.

Almost all Chinese members of the faculty have arrived at Kweilin.

Since our arrival at Kweilin, we have already experienced five air-raid alarms, though none of the times did the Japanese planes succeed in getting into the city. To give as much protection as possible to our students and faculty and staff members, as well as their families, the college is constructing a dug-out near the rented college building. The dug-out will be large enough to accommodate about 250 people.

A special college service was planned on Sunday morning, September 25th, at St. John's Church, but due to an air-raid alarm, the service had to be postponed. Morning prayers are held every morning, Monday to Friday, in Chung San Park.

On November 30th, Kweilin was subjected to a bombing attack by enemy planes. Nearly one hundred people were killed and more than two hundred wounded. No American residents suffered injury. A cable from President Wei of Central China College informed the Department of Foreign Missions that the College staff was safe and that the only damage done was the destruction of a temporary dormitory that had been hastily erected at a low cost, to accommodate men students.

ments or positions as interpreters to the American forces in China.

The last letters received from Hsichow tell of Christmas celebrations. The English Club gave a version of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" one evening and another evening another group gave a Nativity pageant. Not to be outdone the Sunday School for faculty children gave a program of carols and their own little pageant. The big Carol Service Christmas Eve is always attended by many non-Christians and its value as an evangelizing agency is clear to any one watching the rapt expression on their faces. Another effort to tell the Glad Tidings is the reading of the Nativity story by the college Chaplain in the Market Square after the Christmas morning service in our Chapel. The Chaplain explains the text and then the choir sings carols.

Last summer the last batch of students who made the long trek with the college in 1938 graduated. The years have gradually changed our student body so that now we have few students from Central China but many from the South and South-west. The September before the fall of HongKong we received a fine lot of young people from that region, many of whom are still without news of the fate of their relatives. This year we are trying to help backward Yunnan develop modern-trained Christianized leaders. It is a hard task as most of these young people are below standard in several subjects and have to be classified as sub-Freshmen and given tutorial training. Many of them will need five years to attain a degree. However, such work is a real service to China, all the more so since the South-west is bound to be increasingly important, and we confidently expect this work will benefit the Church in China quite as much. More than half the student body have enrolled in voluntary classes studying the Bible and discussing religious questions.

The devotion of the faculty can not be too highly praised, for the inconveniences and hardships of life in Hsichow are difficult to cope with. It is impossible to replace things and the constant rise in the cost of food keeps every one under a great strain. Some of the faculty have undertaken to raise pigs, a few have room for chicken-runs, but unfortunately only two or three are living in quarters where a vegetable garden is possible. There is a small community garden in a corner of the campus but it is not large enough to be of any great help.

However, every one feels that viewed not only as a patriotic but also as a Christian project Hua Chung is of inestimable value and therefore all carry on courageously under the leadership of our grand President, Dr. Francis C.M. Wei, himself an outstanding argument for the intensive work of the small Christian college.

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The last letter received from Hatcher fell of Christmas cel-
ebrations. The British Club gave a version of the "Wrist-
man Carol" one evening and another evening another group gave a
nativity play. It is to be noted that Sunday School for faculty
children gave a program of carols and that our little concert.
The Dr. Carol Service Christmas Eve is always attended by many
non-Britishers and its value as an evangelizing agency is clear
to any one who has seen the vast expression on their faces. Another
effort to tell the glad tidings in the vicinity of the nativity
story by the college is again in the making for after the
Christmas morning service in our chapel. The Captain explains
the text and then the choir sings carols.

Last summer the last batch of students who made the long
trip with the college in 1938 graduated. The years have gradual-
ly passed and the college has had many changes. The faculty
Control Unit has been set up and our work is being done
before the fact. People from that region are coming to
the college and their presence is a help. It is hard to say
how much they have done for the college but it is a help.
In several respects the college has been helped by the
presence of these people. They have given us a new
impetus and a new spirit. They have helped us to
reach out to the Church in China and to the
people of that region. They have helped us to
develop our work in a new way. They have
helped us to reach out to the people of
that region and to the Church in China.
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The level of the faculty can not be too high. It is
for the faculty to be a team of 10-15 in number and it
is difficult to come with. It is impossible to replace
constant time in the case of 100 men even one under a
strain. Some of the faculty have undertaken to raise a few
hundred dollars for other work, but unfortunately only two or three
are in a position to do a considerable amount of work.
There is a great need for more help. It is not
easy to say how much they have done for the college
but it is a help. In several respects the college
has been helped by the presence of these people.
They have given us a new impetus and a new
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in China.

However, every one felt that viewed not only as a patriotic
but also as a Christian project the Church is of tremendous value
and therefore all carry on conscientiously under the leadership of
our own President, Dr. Francis G. Weil, himself an outstanding
and earnest for the intensive work of the small Christian col-
lege.

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Scheme for Dealing with the Present

Rice Emergency

- 1 - The rice bought by the College will be sold at delivery cost to those faculty and staff members who have pledged and to the limit to which they have pledged; if the supply is not sufficient for distribution to the pledged limit it will be done so by rata.
- 2 - The college rice will be distributed at a rate not exceeding 3 sens per capita per month for the men students and not exceeding 2.5 sens per capita per month for women students and families.
- 3 - All faculty and staff members who receive a nominal salary less than \$250 N.C. per month shall receive subsidy for all members of the family, the definition of the family being the same as set previously for this matter.
- 4 - Those who receive a nominal salary of \$250 N.C. or more and have a family of more than three, shall receive subsidy for the extra members of the family.
- 5 - Those who receive a nominal salary of \$250 N.C. or more and have a family of three members or less shall not receive any subsidy.
- 6 - The amount of the subsidy shall be \$8.00 N.C. per capita per month and for those who are receiving the first subsidy this amount shall be additional.
- 7 - The additional subsidy shall be effective for the months of May, June and July of this year and after this period of three months, the whole situation shall be studied again.

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