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## FOREWORD

**A**MONG the many aspects of the Christian missionary enterprise of the last seventy-five years one of the most important has been the effort to bring to the countries served the advantages of higher education along Western lines together with the bearing of a clear Christian witness therein. In no country have these developments been more conspicuous than in China, where educational enterprises, begun in the early nineteenth century, flowered in the twentieth in some thirteen colleges and universities under Protestant auspices and largely supported by contributions from Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Now that Communist confiscation has laid its heavy and destructive hand upon the colleges, we become aware of the significant span of Chinese national history which the life of the colleges covered and of the events within and without their walls which have affected their policies, their work, and their success.

Because there is now an interruption in their service — which we pray God may only be temporary — it has seemed the part of wisdom to record the history of each of these institutions that the fruits of their experience may be garnered while those who know their work intimately are able to put down the story. It can well be imagined that discerning minds serving other institutions in other lands may find here that which may contribute guidance and strength to their cause.

It is with this object in view that the United Board for Christian Colleges in China has authorized the series of monographs of which this is one. A great debt is to the writers of each one and to those who have assisted them.

Eric M. North

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### THE AUTHOR

**J**OHAN L. COE, born in Grass Lake, Michigan, January 20, 1902; graduated from Ann Arbor High School, Ann Arbor, Michigan 1919; A. B. Hamilton College 1923; M. A. University of Michigan 1927; married Mary Sylvia Richards August 7, 1935; missionary in China under the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1923-1951; teacher of mathematics in Boone School, Wuchang China 1923-1932; assistant treasurer Huachung University 1924-1931; Treasurer Huachung University 1931-1951; head of department of mathematics Huachung University 1929-1951; Bursar and teacher of mathematics Christchurch School, Christchurch Virginia 1951-1954, assistant treasurer Spelman College Atlanta, Georgia 1954-

Acknowledgement is made of the great assistance in the preparation of this monograph by Mrs. Coe, whose invaluable advice aided in the preparation of the material and who typed the manuscript.



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## INTRODUCTION

**I**N THE YEARS immediately after the First World War, there was a growing tendency toward more co-operation and united effort by many of the missionary societies working in China. This was the era when the National Christian Council of China was being organized with its various committees. In 1921 a China Education Commission, sponsored by mission boards in North America and Great Britain, made a survey of the work in education of all grades conducted by the missions and issued a comprehensive report on the situation prevailing at that time, with specific recommendations for the future. The survey Commission was under the chairmanship of Ernest D. Burton, Vice-President of the University of Chicago, and hence its report is known as the "Burton Report." This document, especially in relation to higher education, was well characterized thus: "The report of the China Education Commission has laid before the missionary societies and the Christian public of China a new conception of their relation to education in China. For institutions founded without any relation to other institutions they would substitute a well considered scheme of education for the whole of the vast territory, that without any great changes in income, the societies may improve the grade of work done and spread it out to meet the maximum needs of the Christian Church."

The Commission's recommendations for Central China, embracing Hupeh, Hunan, and eventually Honan and Kiangsi, were as follows:

"The Commission has been impressed by the exceptional opportunity for erecting a great Christian university in the heart of China. This area includes the 'Wu Han' cities — Wuchang a viceregal capital and seat of literary culture under the old regime, birthplace of the Republic and of China's modern educational development; Hankow, destined to be the greatest commercial and industrial centre of inland China;

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## INTRODUCTION

Hanyang, an ancient town in which huge and up-to-date iron works have now been located. This group of cities is on the Yangtse River, and has railway lines built or projected from Peking to Canton and from Shanghai to the western frontier. Changsha, to the south, is famous for its scholarly traditions, and is the capital of a province whose people are among the richest and most intelligent in China. The nature territory of a university in this area is vast and it would be accessible to students from a distance in all directions. These geographical advantages are accentuated by the potentialities which would be realized in the educational work already established in this area if this were concentrated in a single enterprise. Yale University has reproduced its own finest traditions in a college in Changsha; British missions have laid strong foundations in their Wu Han schools, which, reinforced by an English University mission, might, if combined with Yale, result in an Anglo-American institution, able to contribute the best scholastic ideals of the two countries blended and adapted to Chinese needs. If the University of Upsala saw fit to include its proposed educational mission, it would enrich the international project with a third and valuable element. Boone University already has a splendid record of achievement. A university thus broadly planned, bearing the names of honored western seats of learning, supported by all the missions of the area, ought to attract the favorable attention of the people in the nations represented and of the Chinese, in a section of increasing wealth and unusual readiness to cooperate. The vision of what such an institution could become stirs the imagination. In contrast with the present policy, the financial gains, the spiritual significance, and the more lasting service to the Chinese people are obvious.

"Instead of suggesting in detail a process by which the University might come into existence, the Commission prefers

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## INTRODUCTION

to record certain broad but clear convictions in the confidence that those immediately concerned will themselves determine which course is best.

"In general the plan which most commends itself is the following:

"a. At least the senior college work should be conducted under one faculty. This might be done at one place or two, but our judgment favors it being done at one, and we believe that if at one place this should be Wuchang. With the senior college (whether at one place or two) there should of course be associated a junior college.

"b. All the missionary societies and university missions should combine in the maintenance of the University.

"c. All existing institutions should relate themselves to it.

"d. In order to put the plan into effect without delay, one of the schools might accommodate the university in its present plant.

"e. The existing schools should not begin any new construction that would be prejudicial to the union enterprise, but should make its earliest realization their controlling thought.

"f. Buildings might be erected and maintained by the different schools on the university campus, retaining the names of the schools and serving residential purposes.

"g. Special emphasis should be placed on courses in theology conducted by different churches but having much in common.

"h. All the other plants should be used for middle schools.

"i. In putting into effect the above suggestions, the following initial steps should be taken:

(1) A conference of representatives of the several institutions and controlling missions should be held and an agreement reached as to the end to be achieved and the process for

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## INTRODUCTION

achieving it.

(2) A senate or council should be formed which, with the consent of the governing bodies but without incorporation or legal control, shall recommend the financial and property adjustments, advise as to the most effective distribution of available teachers and the extent and type of work each constituent element should undertake, and determine in general the final basis of organization.

(3) The legal papers should be drawn out and the consent of the several governing bodies secured to the contract that will make the university a legal entity."

This was the challenge presented to the missions in Central China which were carrying on educational work at that time. This book is a brief history of the response made by the missions and the Chinese Church to this challenge.

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### EARLY MISSION EDUCATION IN CENTRAL CHINA

**T**HE CENTRAL CHINA REGION is considered to be the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, southern Honan and western Anhui. In the main it is the valley of the Yangtze River from the point in the West where the river leaves the gorges above Ichang to where it cuts through the hills of western Anhui and enters the east China plain. The watershed between the Yangtze and the rivers of South China form its southern boundary, and on the north its limits extend to the Yellow River, though many people say that Central China ends when one crosses the mountains between the valley of the Yangtze and the valley of the Yellow and Huai Rivers. This region has long had excellent means of travel both along the main stream and along its many tributaries. Except for Honan the region is rice-growing, with many of the valleys able to produce two crops of rice in a season of favorable rains. Rice, winter wheat, beans, cotton, tea, the oil of the t'ung tree, and ramie from which grass linen is made are among its large agricultural products. There are large deposits of coal in various places, and one of the largest deposits of iron ore in China is located at Tayeh, some sixty miles east of Wuhan.

### THE WUHAN CITIES

THE WUHAN CENTER, consisting of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang, had long been the political, cultural, and economic center of this region. The ancient walled city of Wuchang on

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## HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

the south bank of the river had been the residence of the Viceroy of Hukwang (the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan) for centuries. The examination halls for the two provinces were located there. The Revolution of 1911 started in Wuchang, and some of the heavier fighting of that war took place in and around Wuhan as the forces of the Empire drove south to crush the Revolution. After the Revolution Wuchang remained the capital of the province of Hupeh and was becoming a large educational center as both mission and government schools and colleges continued to develop there.

Hankow on the north bank of the Yangtze under the Empire had been merely a trading center at the mouth of the Han River, which is one of the longest and largest tributaries of the Yangtze. In its early days Hankow was frequently flooded during the high-water season in the summer. It did not have even a complete wall around it, and up to the arrival of the Western trader the city was looked down upon by educated and political people.

The third city, Hanyang, was located on the peninsula between the Han and Yangtze Rivers and had been a hsien (county) city with an old crumbling wall around it. Shortly before the founding of Huachung a large iron and steel works had been constructed on the outskirts of Hanyang to use the ore from Tayeh and the coal which could be brought down by water transport from Hunan.

There was through rail service from Hankow to Peking, and this north-south trunk line, which eventually reached Canton, at this time extended from Wuchang south into Hunan some fifty miles beyond Changsha, the capital of Hunan. Rich, fertile Hunan was probably the wealthiest and most prosperous province in the region. It had a long tradition of furnishing leaders for the nation, ranging from Tseng Kuo-fan, the viceroy who took the lead in suppressing the Taiping rebellion a

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## EARLY MISSION EDUCATION IN CENTRAL CHINA 7

century ago, to Mao Tse-tung, long time head of the Chinese Communist party. Eastward was the province of Kiangsi which still tended to look more to East China for its leadership and trade. On the north was the portion of Honan south of the Yellow River which in many ways was more northern than it was like the Yangtze Valley.

### EARLY MISSIONS IN CENTRAL CHINA

IT WAS in this Central China region with its population of more than a hundred million people that the Chinese Christian Church was to look to Huachung to train its leaders in the rising generation.

Protestant missionaries followed closely behind the business men as the latter pushed up the Yangtze Valley in the early 1860's. The missionaries soon started work in the various river ports and pushed inland along some of the tributaries of the Yangtze. They were, however, unable to enter Hunan at that time as the province still held to its ancient ways. It was only toward the close of the century that missionaries entered Hunan from the south. After the Boxer year (1900) Hunan was opened for foreign residents. During this period the city of Hankow began the development which was to make it the largest of the three Wuhan cities as more and more business centered there.

The various missions early started school work in the more populated centers. By 1921 an extensive system of education had been developed. Many of the churches had a primary school connected with them. Then middle schools grew out of these first schools in many instances, until in 1921 there were thirty-three Christian middle schools in the three provinces of Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Hunan. Many of these were junior middle schools which fed their graduates into the larger schools

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## HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

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that included a senior division. In some cases these senior middle schools had begun more advanced studies, and by this time there were two institutions offering full-scale college work: Boone University in Wuchang and Yale-in-China in Changsha. Some of the other middle schools had plans for future college work that they were already carrying out on a limited scale. A Central China Christian Educational Association had been organized which put its main efforts on the primary and middle schools. The middle-school committee of the Association drafted a uniform curriculum for its member schools and was setting uniform entrance examinations. The primary schools were usually organized by each mission.

The Central China Union Normal School had been organized as a joint enterprise of the English Methodist Mission, the London Missionary Society, the American Episcopal Mission, and the Presbyterian Mission to train teachers for the various mission primary schools. Its admission standards were low, but it did a good job on its campus outside the east wall of Wuchang.

The Christian middle schools in Kiangsi were mostly conducted by the American Methodist Mission. Since that mission had commitments with the University of Nanking, there was little hope that the Methodist Mission would help with the setting-up of Huachung.

The Presbyterian Mission had developed a strong girls' school in Changsha and a boys' school in Siangtan, but there again this mission was committed to the colleges in East China and could not be counted upon to help Huachung.

The Lutheran Church had its own schools and a small college at Iyang in Hunan. Observers from the Lutheran missions were at some of the early planning meetings for Huachung, but there were many difficulties which would not permit of an active participation from that source at that time.

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This meant that the task of setting-up and supporting the proposed Central China University (or "Huachung" to use its Chinese title) would have to be carried on by five missions which had strong educational work in the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh at that time. These five were—the English Methodist Mission; the London Missionary Society; the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States; Yale in China; and the Hankow Missionary District of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

#### WESLEY COLLEGE

**W**ESLEY COLLEGE, founded by the English Methodist Mission late in the nineteenth century, was conducted for a number of years in cramped quarters in downtown Wuchang. Then the mission disposed of this city property and acquired a much larger tract of land outside the east gate of Wuchang upon which it built up a school with high standards for several hundred boys. While the school was called a "college," the term was used in the English sense, and only a very few students had received training beyond the middle school level. Up to this time there had always been something of a question in the minds of the leaders of this mission, as there was in the case of the other British mission, whether to set up full university training in Central China or to prepare their students for the University of Hongkong. In addition to Wesley College, this mission had a number of junior and senior middle schools in both Hupeh and Hunan.

#### GRIFFITH JOHN SCHOOL

THE GRIFFITH JOHN SCHOOL had been developed by the London Missionary Society on the outskirts of Hankow. The Rev.

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## HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

A. J. MacFarlane was the first principal when the school was founded in 1899 in downtown Hankow. Ten years later its principal buildings were erected on a site just outside the city as a celebration of Dr. Griffith John's Jubilee. While at times it was called a "college," it had never carried work above the middle school level except for one year. It was doing excellent work and had sent a number of its graduates to The University of Hongkong.

## LAKESIDE COLLEGE - HUPING

THE REFORMED CHURCH in the United States<sup>1</sup> early in the twentieth century had started extensive work in the province of Hunan. One of their main centers was in Yochow at the mouth of the T'ungting Lake. There outside the city on the shores of the lake they organized Lakeside College (or Huping), which by 1921 was developing beyond the middle school level into an institution of college grade.

## YALE-IN-CHINA

AT THAT TIME the mission institution of college or university level which had advanced the furthest in this region was Yale-in-China at Changsha. From the first, Yale-in-China had been planned as an educational institution, and not as a corollary to the other work of a mission. The Yale Mission had been started by a group of earnest Christian students at Yale University shortly before 1900. This group organized formally on June 2, 1902. Less than a year later they received an invitation from a conference of Protestant missionaries in Changsha which read as follows:

"Resolved that this conference extend a cordial invitation to the Yale University Mission to establish

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EARLY MISSION EDUCATION IN CENTRAL CHINA 11

an educational center in Changsha. It recommended that the societies working in Hunan entrust the higher education in the province in science, arts and medicine to this Mission.

The Yale Mission accepted this offer with this declaration of purpose:

- "1) To furnish a company of missionaries who are strongly and sincerely Christian as well as men technically fitted for educational work;
- "2) To assist China in her great need by raising up through such an institution a body of native students acquainted with the truth and accepting the spirit of Christianity; by training these men as effectively as possible in scientific and advanced studies to become leaders in their own country; and by reproducing in the Far East the wholesome moral and social influences of an American college community;
- "3) To cooperate with the missionaries of other societies in unifying and making effective the Christian schools of the province so that they may be of the highest service to the church and may become an object lesson to the government schools of the country.

The Yale Mission planned on an institution of higher learning with the eventual development of medical education. At that time there were few Chinese students ready for college education. The old classical system of Chinese education was crumbling, and there was a gradual turning toward a new system which would not be fully set up for a number of years. Thus, because it was necessary for Yale-in-China, known in Chinese as Yali, to start training at a lower level, it opened a school of high school grade in Changsha on November 16,

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1906, with twenty-two students. Dr. E. H. Hume opened a temporary hospital in 1908.

The work of Yali grew rapidly and made for itself many friends in Changsha, friends who helped protect the work and buildings during the 1910 riots in that city. The year of the Revolution, 1911, saw Yali as the only school to continue in session all through the winter. The first class of three members was graduated from the high school in the following year. Following a tentative agreement made with the Government of Hunan for medical training in 1912, premedical work and nurses' training were started in 1913. The tentative agreement for medical education with the Provincial Government was made permanent in 1914 and continued in Hunan. In 1916 the first class of eight men was graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences, two of whom were to play a prominent part in the story of Huachung. One, Dr. Hwang P'u, who taught at Yali Middle School for a number of years and for a brief period served as principal of Yali Middle School, filled the post of Dean of the School of Education of Huachung University for nearly twenty years. The other, Mr. C. C. Lao, who taught mathematics at Yali Middle School for many years and was principal of the School after Dr. Hwang, served as a most efficient and helpful member of the Board of Directors of Huachung University for many years.

Yale-in-China, starting out in cramped quarters in the city of Changsha, purchased a large tract of land outside the north gate of the city. By the time of the Burton Report (1921), its physical plant consisted of buildings for the school and college and a number of faculty residences on one side of a main street with the hospital and medical school on a campus opposite that of the college and middle school. This was the most modern and suitable group of buildings for university purposes in the Central China region at that time.

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## BOONE UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY of Wuchang was Boone University, founded and supported by the American Episcopal Mission. It was started in 1871 as a boys' boarding school and named for William Jones Boone, the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in China. The first class of six boys had to be subsidized in order to persuade their parents to allow them to enter the school. The practice of paying the boys or their families was soon found to be unnecessary, but everything was provided for the students with the result that many residents in the city looked upon the boys enrolled in the school as little better than beggars — an unfortunate reputation of have in the literary capital of Hukwang, especially as this small struggling school was only a little more than a mile from the examination halls for all candidates from that region.

Then in 1885 there came to Wuchang the first of the two men who in the space of thirty years were to develop Boone from a small struggling enterprise into one of the leading educational institutions of Central China. The Rev. Sidney C. Partridge in the next fourteen years undertook to build up Boone to train men for the clergy and to be leaders of the Church. The Bishops and Board of Missions had long realized that if the Church was to have Christian leaders, there must be good schools with a college or university at the head of the system. Boone was the attempt to do for the middle Yangtze Valley what St. John's University was already doing in East China. In the fourteen years Mr. Partridge was head of Boone School the course of instruction was enlarged, the enrollment increased from thirty to over one hundred, and three sides of what later was known as "the quadrangle" of Boone School were built. In 1899 Mr. Partridge was elected Bishop of Kyoto in Japan and left Wuchang, but he left behind him a foun-

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## HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY

dation upon which his successor was to build Boone University. Many of the men whom he had helped train became leaders in the Church.

Two years later, in 1901, the Reverend James Jackson began his fifteen-year administration of the Boone School, which at that time had an enrollment of a hundred boys. During his presidency, the school developed into Boone University, made up of a middle school of more than three hundred boys, and a collegiate department of fifty men. Dr. Jackson was an Englishman who, carrying out the best traditions of the English public schools, endeavored to engraft these traditions on Boone. He soon initiated college work on a limited scale, with the first class finishing the college work in 1906. He carried through the long negotiations to secure for Boone University a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, so that Boone would be able to grant degrees, the first of which was given in January, 1911. It was during this period that the Boone Compound was enlarged to about twenty acres, and most of the buildings for the middle school, the college, along with some residences, were erected. Also arrangements were made for other mission institutions which had been housed in Boone Compound to move to new quarters in other places in Wuchang.

Theological education was stressed and was at first carried on as a part of the regular college course. As standards were gradually raised, a student was not expected to finish his theological work until at least a year after his graduation from college. In the years from 1910 to 1926 a considerable number of well-trained men were graduated from Boone who were to take their places as clergymen up and down the Yangtze River.

Dr. Jackson's successor as President of Boone University was Rev. Alfred A. Gilman, who further nurtured the growth

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of Boone University until its enrollment was one hundred in the college and nearly four hundred in the school. He became the first President of Huachung University, then the Suffragan Bishop of Hankow in 1925, and he succeeded Bishop Roots as Bishop of Hankow in 1937, serving in China till his retirement in 1948. He early caught the vision of the opportunity which would be open to a university which would be supported by all the missions in Central China. He was one of those who worked hardest during the period of preparation for the first Huachung (1922-1924) and during the dark period of 1927-1929 he never lost sight of the fact that there ought to be a Huachung. Bishop Gilman served as a member of the Board of Directors of Huachung as long as he remained in China.

At the same time there was a young man of great promise who had become increasingly prominent in the affairs of Boone University, who was nearly ready for the task of shaping a college in Central China. This man, Francis C. M. Wei, the son of a Cantonese tea merchant in Hankow, had been sent across the river from Hankow to Boone School early in the century because his father felt that at Boone he would receive as good an education as could be obtained in Wuhan at that period. At the same time his family warned him that he was not to become a Christian or be influenced by Christian teachings. Francis Wei made a brilliant scholastic record in both middle school and college and received his degree as a member of the first graduating class of Boone University in January 1911. In his graduation he had fulfilled one wish of his father, but he had also studied Christianity at Boone and had become a Christian.

For the next few years Mr. Wei taught mathematics and Chinese at Boone University. He then spent two years in Cambridge, Mass. at the Episcopal Theological School and at Harvard, receiving his master's degree in 1918. Upon his re-

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turn to Boone University, he put special emphasis upon the teaching of Chinese at the college level, and at the same time began his long career of teaching philosophy and logic, subjects he continued to teach right through the busiest days of his presidency of Huachung.

#### AN EARLIER UNION PROJECT

**T**HE FIRST PROJECT for a union Christian university in Wuhan had been planned in the first decade of this century when the Rev. Arnold Foster of the London Missionary Society and Dr. Jackson of Boone University drew up a plan for a Wuhan university, to be backed by the English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, and - it was hoped - to be supported in a large measure by British Boxer Indemnity Funds. A committee in England, organized to push this plan, was headed by Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil. Two men came out from England to be on the staff of the proposed Wuhan university. With the collapse of the scheme, one of these men, Mr. Stanley V. Boxer, joined the staff of Griffith John School until 1925, and then taught at the University of Hongkong. The other teacher, the Rev. Edward Walker joined the staff of Boone University, teaching in the Divinity School for one term of service.

Further, at the Lambeth Conference of 1908, a sum of money was set aside for the development of this proposed Wuhan university, and eventually it was turned over to the American Episcopal Mission for the development of college work. A portion of the money was used in the purchase of a large piece of land to form the southwest area of Boone Compound, a section for years known as the "Lambeth property." The remainder of the grant was to be of great assistance later in the construction of residences and the renovation of buildings at the college end of Boone Compound for Huachung.

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## II

### THE YEARS OF PREPARATION, 1922-1924

THE REPORT of the China Education Commission was presented to all of the missions in Central China and studied carefully by them. The missions which were interested in higher education were invited to send representatives to a meeting to be held in the residence of Bishop Roots in Hankow on February 8 and 9, 1922. The meeting was to discuss the Burton Report and to consider further what could be done toward implementing its recommendations for the Central China region. At this meeting, the American Episcopal Mission, the Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, the London Missionary Society, the United Evangelical Mission, and the Yale Mission were represented. The proposed college of the Swedish Mission was represented by a delegate who was under instruction not to participate in the voting because the Lutherans were not as yet prepared to join in such a movement. There were also the following representatives of the China Education Commission present at the meeting: President J. L. Stuart of Yenching University, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Wallace of West China Union University, and Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association.

After a prolonged discussion of the report and the part which each mission was playing in the field of higher education at that time, plus the contribution each mission thought it might be able to give to a united effort,

"the conference came to the unanimous decision that an attempt should be made to organize a Central

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China University possibly in Wuchang as recommended. The difficulties were not minimized, but it was believed that if the principle was correct the way could be found to overcome the very obvious difficulties. Two committees were appointed to consider the scope and organization of the projected university with instructions to report at a meeting on April 24th. At the same time the missions were asked to continue this group or elect others who should represent them on a temporary council to organize the university. " 1

At this first meeting there was full evidence of the desire of everyone present to do his best to forward the cause of creating a first-class Christian university. It was pointed out that to a certain extent the two leading Christian institutions in the region, Yale-in-China and Boone University, complemented each other. Yale-in-China had developed a strong college with outstanding work in science. Yale had further received grants from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and from the Commonwealth Foundation to further its work in the field of medical education. On the other hand, Boone University had a very inadequate science department and was building its reputation on the Church leaders who were coming from its Divinity School, on the graduates trained in library work (these were the first to be trained in all of China in modern library methods), on the graduates who were going into business, and on the young men who were going out to teach in the middle schools. The other missions represented at the meeting had strong middle schools and were interested in building up a strong university at which the graduates of those schools could obtain a higher education in their own section of China.

At the same time the difficulties in the way of establishing

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a strong university in Central China were recognized and discussed. The difficulties were inherent in the fact that it was an attempt to bring together five separate organizations, three of them with American backgrounds and two with British, into one university which would best serve the Chinese people. The various home boards with their fears and anxieties were much slower to see the need for a united effort than were their leaders on the field. Some members of the staffs of the various institutions were reluctant for the merger. Last but not least of the difficulties was the very considerable opposition by a large number of the alumni of the various institutions who were afraid that the traditions and identity of the original colleges would be lost. Seven years were to pass and a major political change had to come to Central China before the vision kindled in the minds of the leaders at this first meeting could be carried out. Some of the difficulties, which were all too obvious to many at this early stage, were to hinder the full development of Huachung right to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. In fact, there were to be some overtones of them as late as the post-war period.

#### THE QUESTION OF SITE

**T**HE QUESTION of the site of the proposed university took up a considerable portion of the time at that first meeting, and came up at every meeting of the organizing committee and later at meetings of the Board of Directors of Huachung for a number of years. Huachung did not have the relatively simple question of site, such as had been faced by Yenching, Nanking, Ginling or the universities in East China and South China. Each of these latter universities at least knew the city in which it was to carry on; though some of them were in the process of building up new campuses, still each one was re-

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maining within the same metropolitan area as before.

Huachung was faced with the question of whether it would finally locate in the Wuhan area or in Changsha. The two strongest colleges in the proposed union were located more than two hundred miles apart, and there were plenty of advocates and many good reasons for choosing one city over the other. There were plenty of people connected with either Yale-in-China or with Boone who were not eager to move to the campus of the other. Further, whether Boone University campus was chosen or that of Yale-in-China, the campus selected would have to provide other facilities for the activities which had been going on on that campus previous to the setting-up of the newly-organized and expanding university — in either case (Boone or Yale-in-China) a large and flourishing middle school of many years standing. Neither plant would be adequate to house an expanding university and still care for a middle school of several hundred boys. The idea was expressed that with a strong committee well organized and with a proper appeal, it might be possible to develop a new campus for university work.

Yale, with its newer plant built expressly for college work, presented that asset as a good argument for locating in Changsha. Further, because of the agreement between Yale-in-China and the Hunan Provincial Government, Yale-in-China would feel it necessary to continue its medical education in Changsha, no matter where the college work was located. Moreover, Yale-in-China was located outside the city of Changsha, and if the decision were made for Changsha, it would be possible to purchase additional land comparatively cheaply. The advocates for Changsha also presented the idea that Changsha would be as central a location if only Hunan and the southern portion of Hupeh were to be considered.

Boone University buildings were older and many of them had been adapted for school and college work after being used

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for other purposes. Since Boone campus was located inside the city of Wuchang and comprised little more than twenty acres, the chances for its expansion were very limited and would probably be expensive.

Another consideration, however, was that the region east of Wuhan along the Yangtze River, extending into Kiangsi and Anhui, had strong middle schools, many of whose graduates had been coming to college in Wuhan. It was hoped that eventual support would come from the missions in that area for the proposed university. Also, if the hope that the Lutherans would sooner or later join the university were fulfilled, students might be coming to Huachung from Southern Honan.

Weighing all the factors, the general opinion at this first meeting was that the proposed Central China University should be established in the Wuhan center, with the idea that if the university should develop strongly enough it might be possible to have junior college work in Changsha, as well as in Wuchang.

The second meeting of the representatives of the same missions was held in Hankow on April 24 and 25, 1922.

"They were able to report that since the meeting in February, approval of the general outline of the scheme had been obtained from various missions in Central China as represented on the field. All were agreed that to establish such a University would make for the best interests of Christian education in China and that therefore it was worth almost any sacrifice from individuals and Missions. Very weighty questions of detail, however remained to be settled...."

#### SCOPE AND ORGANIZATION

**T**HE MEETING had before it the reports of the two commit-

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tees appointed in February.

"The report of the committee on scope contemplated the establishment of a university with faculties of arts and science, theology and medicine. The first named faculty would be charged with the task of providing eventually for teacher training, business and commerce, library management... The various contributing institutions might at once furnish twenty-four teachers and within five years a faculty of forty-one should be available. In theology the combined resources available at the present time would furnish eleven teachers, who should create a good faculty. For medicine, fourteen teachers are already in China, and within five years twenty-six full-time teachers and twenty-five full time assistants would be required."

The committee went further to suggest that in time when resources would permit, a graduate school, a school of forestry and agriculture, a school of technology, and a school of journalism might be added.

In the Burton Report, medical education was not contemplated for Central China, but the Central China branch of the China Medical Missionary Association had carefully considered the possibility of developing a medical school along with the proposed university and felt that it would be to the mutual advantage of all concerned if this could be done. Therefore they were represented in this meeting, and the proposal to include a medical school was a part of the report of the committee on scope.

"In the report of the committee on organization, a combination of British and American systems was proposed. The faculties will give instruction in common lecture halls and laboratories and be members

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of the University faculty under control of the Senate, Governing Board, and (eventually) the Trustees. At the same time, in order to conserve the interests of the cooperating missions and colleges, the report provides for residential colleges and hostels, each with its own social, athletic, and religious life, and with whatever special courses of instruction it might desire. Arrangements are thus made for unified control with provisions for particular interests."

After a thorough discussion of the reports of the two committees, the delegates from the different missions were asked to present the plans, as outlined by the committees for the proposed university, to their various governing bodies for their consideration and approval. Then if the authorities on the field approved, they should transmit their recommendations to their home boards for approval and support. This process of approval was bound to be lengthy, but the more optimistic among the delegates at the meeting hoped that the machinery of obtaining approval could operate rapidly enough to allow the University to open in September, 1923. The delegates realized that it would be several years at least before the University would be able to reach anywhere near the strength proposed by the committee on scope. However, they felt that a decent university staff might be assembled consisting of the members of the various missions already on the field, members who would be able to carry a college grade of work. It was further decided that only the fundamental departments should be organized at first.

A committee on sites was appointed to give careful consideration to the best location for the university, and was instructed to take Changsha, as well as Wuhan, into consideration. At the same time a resolution was passed asking the

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missions carrying on middle school work in Hunan to consider taking over the academic portion of the Yale-in-China campus for a union middle school, in case the committee on sites should recommend a Wuhan location.

A committee on finance was also appointed to prepare a rough budget. Another committee was appointed to meet with Chinese leaders and find out what aid or means of co-operation might be expected from them. A committee was also appointed to confer with the Lutherans in an effort to find a common ground for co-operation with them. One of the difficulties there was the fact that the committee on scope recognized that for a few years at least much of the instruction would have to be given through the medium of English, although it was hoped that it would be possible in the not-too-distant future for enough courses in Chinese to be provided so that students could graduate without taking courses in English. The Lutherans felt that it was essential that such a program be set up immediately.

A third meeting was held in Kuling, August 15, 1922, at which the delegates reported on the actions taken by their various missions or governing bodies. The London Missionary Society, the Hupeh Synod of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, the American Episcopal Mission, and the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States reported that their governing bodies in China had adopted the over-all plan, and had further recommended it to their home societies. The Hunan Synod of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission asked that a two-headed university be formed with some departments in Changsha. The delegates from Yale-in-China reported that they had referred the matter to their trustees in New Haven, who had discussed the matter and, on the basis of the information they had up to June 1922, were not prepared to leave Changsha. The trustees in New Haven, however, were wait-

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ing to ascertain the action of the various home societies on the report of the Burton Commission as a whole.

Not all the missions in Hunan which had been queried as to the possibility of their taking over the Yale-in-China College campus for a union middle school had replied. The missions which had replied were not in favor of such a move.

The report of the committee on sites, prepared and circulated to all of the delegates in July, was considered long and carefully at this August, 1922, meeting. After an extended discussion it was voted, in view of the difficulties of organization, the need for a common corporate university life, and the desirability of consolidating the resources at their disposal, to appeal to both the home church and the Chinese community to accept the report of the committee on sites that the university be located in Wuchang. The amendment was added that if possible, the medical and commercial departments should be located on the Hankow side of the river. This amendment was included because the hospital and clinical facilities would be better in Hankow, and Chinese sentiment had favored Hankow over Wuchang. There seemed to be an enthusiastic group of Chinese in Hankow who might be counted on for a great deal of material help if the project were to go forward.

It was also the opinion of the Kuling meeting that if it should be possible to start in the autumn of 1923, it would be necessary to use one of the already existing campuses, or a portion of one. However, the meeting considered that further explorations should be made of the possibility of raising sufficient capital funds both in China and abroad to build a new campus on a site to be selected at a later meeting.

The other committees, appointed at the meeting of representatives of the various missions held in Hangkow on April 24-25, 1922, did not have reports to present at this time.

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## PROVISIONAL GOVERNING BOARD

**T**HE DELEGATES at the Kuling meeting decided to call themselves the Provisional Council or Governing Board of Central China University. The meeting requested that the missions represented at the meeting name the persons who were to represent each mission on this Provisional Board.

This August meeting appointed an Executive Committee, made up of representatives of each mission participating in the plans for Central China (Huachung) University, subject to the approval of the various missions. This Executive Committee was authorized to coordinate the work of the other committees and to call a meeting of the Provisional Board when enough progress had been made to justify a meeting. This committee was made up of the following: for Yale-in-China, the Rev. Brownwell Gage; for Boone University, Mr. Francis C. M. Wei; for the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, the Rev. H. B. Rattenbury; for Huping College and the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States, the Rev. H. R. Lequear; for the London Missionary Society, Dr. J. L. H. Paterson; and for the United Evangelical Mission, the Rev. I. R. Dunlap.

The Provisional Board, as set up by the missions, in the autumn of 1922, was made up of the following men: representing Yale-in-China, Dr. Brownell Gage, Dr. William J. Hail, Dr. Edward H. Hume, and Dr. F. C. Yen; representing the American Episcopal Mission, Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, Mr. Francis C. M. Wei, and Mr. Robert A. Kemp; representing the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, Mr. S. H. Dixon and Dr. H. T. Chiang; representing the London Missionary Society, Dr. Thomas Gillison and Mr. Bernard Upward; representing the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States, Mr. H. R. Lequear. This Provisional Board was requested

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to appoint two representatives from the Chinese business community in Hankow and one each from the British and American business communities in the same city.

Then came a period of frustration and waiting while the actions of the Provisional Board were transmitted to the missions, and then by the missions to their home boards. The home boards sent back inquiries for more information; as it took from two to three months for a letter to go and a reply to come, and as the regular meetings of the home boards were infrequent, in the year following the August meeting in Kuling little seemed to be accomplished. The Provisional Governing Board had reluctantly found it necessary to postpone the planned opening of the University from September 1923 to September 1924.

By the autumn of 1923 the plan for Central China University had been approved by the five missions on the field, word had been received by the Wesleyan Methodist Mission and the London Missionary Society that their home boards had approved the plan, but so far no final word had come from the three American boards, which had asked for more and more information. It was hoped that the American boards would take action by the end of the year. Meanwhile committees of the Provisional Governing Board had been busy working out details for the proposed opening in September 1924.

The Provisional Board held a meeting on November 28, 1923, at which it was decided first of all that a start with the united University should be made as soon as possible (namely, September 1924) on one of the existing campuses in the Wuhan center. There had been some who said that it would be better to wait to organize the University until it could have a campus and buildings of its own, independent of the existing campuses. But no funds were in sight for such a project, and if the Provisional Board had waited for such funds to be raised, it is

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doubtful if there ever would have been a Huachung University — and also doubtful if there would have been much Christian higher education carried on in the Central China region during the period 1927-1950. The Provisional Board felt it would be far wiser to make as early a start as possible so there would be something concrete to present to those who might be interested in helping to set up a new plant in the future. It was recognized, of course, that using one of the campuses would mean sharing the campus with a middle school, or else finding other quarters for the middle school.

The Provisional Board at this meeting proposed that Central China University with a college of Arts and Sciences be set up for a trial period of three years, with the expectation that a permanent university could be established within that period. The decision was to locate the university on the western portion of the Boone campus (which was already used mainly for the college work of Boone University). The American Episcopal Mission offered to make available the southwestern portion of the compound (known as the Lambeth field) to the other participating missions for the erection of housing for their appointees, if they so desired. The American Episcopal Mission also was ready to start arrangements to free one of the old mission double residences on the western end of the campus for additional dormitory facilities, by planning the construction of houses for the faculty who would thus be displaced.

In the proposed organization for Central China University, the Provisional Board recommended the type of organization which had been first worked out by the committee on organization in 1922. There was to be a Board of Trustees, mainly appointed by the cooperating missions, to look after the general plans and financial management of the University. The internal management of the curriculum and of scholastic disci-

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pline was to be under the charge of the University faculty, with its executive officer an elected dean. The granting of scholarships, control of the life of the students outside the classroom, the provision of dormitory facilities, and the provision of religious services and instruction were to be the function of the various colleges of the University.

It was further provided that any one of the cooperating units should have the right to set up a residential college or provide a hostel for the students who might be sent to the University by that unit. All rules and regulations of the hostels were to be subject to the approval of the University authorities. It was expected that in 1924 there would be only one college or unit, namely that of Boone, which was to be known as Boone College within Huachung University.

It was further provided that all of the alumni of the colleges supported by the cooperating units should be considered alumni of Huachung (Central China) University with all the rights and privileges that the alumni of the new university would have. During the three-year trial period, no charter would be applied for, and no plans were being made for registration with the Chinese Government. The graduates of Huachung University would be recommended by the faculty to one of the cooperating units which still held their charters for granting degrees. It was expected that these charters would be given up when the University was fully organized and had received power to grant degrees.

At the November 1923 meeting Dr. Alfred A. Gilman announced that he had recently arranged for the purchase of a piece of land of six acres which would be available for an athletic field for the University. This piece of land was located outside the city wall of Wuchang right next to the section of the city wall which bounded Boone Compound on one side. As at that time the city wall of Wuchang was in good

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condition, the only way to reach the new land was by a walk of some fifteen minutes to the nearest city gate, and thence along a road to the new land. However, within a few years the Wuchang city wall was to be largely in ruins and gradually torn down, so that the new land could be reached by a short walk.

In all the discussions of site, it had been recognized that even if Boone Middle School were to move, Boone Compound would still be too small for the projected university. It was also recognized that there would be little chance of enlarging the campus inside the city, as the campus was bounded on the north by a large government middle school, on the west by the Roman Catholic Mission and the London Mission, on the south by a densely built-up residential area; and on the east by the city wall. The only hope of acquiring enough land for an adequate campus, using Boone Compound for a base, would be to purchase land which was largely farm or grave land lying immediately outside the city. The fact that in other cities in China, notably Changsha, city walls had been torn down, led to the hope that before too many years the Wuchang city wall would also be torn down, and thus give easy access to the land immediately outside. All thanks are owed to the President of Boone University who arranged this purchase in 1923. These six acres were to be the base from which a decade later Huachung was to start the purchase of land to secure a possible campus larger than the original Boone Compound.

The definite proposals made at the November, 1923, meeting were sent off immediately to the home boards of Boone University and Yale-in-China with the request that action be taken as quickly as possible so that preparations for the opening of the University in September, 1924, could proceed.

The high hopes that had been engendered at this meeting in November, 1923, were badly dashed by a cablegram from Dr.

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John W. Wood, Executive Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, early in January 1924, which said:

"Central China University plan approved. Yale Foreign Missionary Society has just now notified us cannot or will not participate for the present. Advise do not commit us or yourself in any way until you have full particulars or details."

At the same time Yale-in-China received a cable which stated:

"The decision is unfavorable to Wuchang for next year. Action has been deferred an indefinite time."

#### OPPOSITION OF ALUMNI

**M**ANY persons (particularly those who had been lukewarm and those who had been antagonistic to the plan from the first) thought that this news meant that the plan for opening Huachung University in September 1924 would to be dropped. The most vocal of these groups was a considerable proportion of the alumni of Boone and Yale. The Boone alumni considered that their position had been greatly strengthened by the failure of Yale to join, and that in going into a union plan the authorities of Boone University were giving up the name of Boone University and receiving nothing in return.

This attitude was particularly true of those Boone alumni who had attended Boone Middle School a few years, and then had grown accustomed to passing themselves off as alumni of Boone University. These alumni were sure that the Boone name would henceforth denote only a middle school, and they considered that Dr. Gilman, Mr. Wei, and others of the administration and alumni body of Boone University who were in favor of the proposed union university, were traitors to Boone.

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Mr. Wei, who was one of the most ardent supporters of the new university, did his best to convince the Boone alumni that they should support it. The President of Boone University, Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, announced that the formation of the united university would not see the end of the name of Boone in higher education as there would be a Boone College and a Boone Divinity School in the new university. By joining the new university, the various units would have everything to gain and nothing to lose and the new institution would be larger and stronger than any of the original ones. But despite all that these two men could say, the doubts and anxieties of many of the Boone alumni about the future were not allayed. It was these fears which were to make a considerable amount of trouble for Huachung in the year ahead.

#### THREE-YEAR TRIAL PERIOD

**A**FTER letters had been received from America explaining the cables quoted above, the leaders of the missions in Wuhan (particularly Dr. Gilman) and Mr. Wei felt that it would be better to proceed with some united effort rather than let the plan for a united university be shoved off to an indefinite future. Therefore the Provisional Governing Board, without the members from Yale-in-China, and without the members from the China Mission of the Reformed Church, who also had not received the necessary approval from their home board, met on April 17, 1924. It was the decision of this meeting to proceed with a three-year trial period starting in September 1924, even though the program would be greatly weakened by the non-participation of Yale-in-China.

The plans which had been approved the previous November were modified to suit the changed conditions. The American Episcopal Mission made a grant of C\$13,000. from the Lam-

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beth Fund, and the Wesleyan Methodist Mission supplied a like sum from a fund which they had for the development of college work, to undertake as soon as possible the renovation of the old double residence for a dormitory and the construction on the Lambeth ground of one double residence and two single residences for faculty. It was also provided at the April 1924 meeting that an opportunity would be given for other units to join the University. It was further hoped that before the end of the trial period a more permanent organization could be set up to include others along with the three original units.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

IN THE SPRING and summer of 1924 construction work went forward rapidly on the projects which had been authorized at the April meeting. The Board of Trustees was formally organized with the following members: from the American Episcopal Mission the Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, the Rev. Alfred A. Gilman, the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman, and Mr. Francis C. M. Wei; from the Wesleyan Methodist Mission the Rev. Harold B. Rattenbury, and the principal of Wesley College (at that moment the position was vacant, but it was provided that the occupant of the position would be on the Board of Trustees); from the London Missionary Society the Rev. Bernard Upward and Mr. Stanley V. Boxer; and Dr. P. J. Shu as member-at-large representing the Chinese Church in the Wuhan area. Many of these men were to be connected with Huachung for most of its history. As its first action, the Board elected the Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots as its chairman. Then it elected the Rev. Alfred A. Gilman, who had been President of Boone University since 1916, Acting-President of Huachung (Central China) University. It is to be noted that Dr. Gilman was purposely elected Acting-President only, in the hope that before

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too long a Chinese would be chosen as head of the University.

In this April 1924 meeting the Trustees received the report of the reorganization of Boone University and the proposed division of Boone Compound for University and middle school. Dr. Gilman had resigned as President of Boone University because he had already been nominated by the Chinese House of Bishops as Suffragan Bishop to Bishop Roots. The Rev. Arthur M. Sherman had been elected by the Board of Control of St. John's University and Boone University as the new President of Boone University. It had been provided that Boone University would continue as a corporate entity in order to grant degrees to graduates of Huachung University. Mr. Sherman was also to act concurrently as principal of Boone College in Huachung University and as head of the Boone Divinity School which was to be a portion of the University.

Dr. Gilman had also been principal of the Boone Middle School when he was President of Boone University. In the reorganization, Mr. Robert A. Kemp was appointed principal of Boone Middle School. Over the next three years Mr. Kemp did an excellent job in administering the middle school and at the same time did his best to foster amicable relations with the University. In this reorganization it was provided that some teachers of Boone University were to be entirely assigned to the University and some entirely to the school; and in some cases where specialized training was needed, a few were to have duties in both.

In the division of Boone Compound it was provided that in general all the land and buildings on the west side of the walk running from the front gate to the back gate were to be used by the University, and the land and buildings on the east side were to be used by the Boone Middle School. The Church of the Holy Nativity which stood along the dividing line was to be used by both. Further, it was provided that the Middle School

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should share in the use of the library, have the use of the large auditorium over the library for their large meetings, continue to use the large dining room on the first floor of Ingle Hall with the kitchens attached thereto, until such a time as it would be possible to provide adequate diningroom facilities on the school area. The University students were to share in the use of the James Jackson Memorial Gymnasium, which had been recently completed on the eastern end of the compound, and of the Middle School's athletic field until the land which had been bought a year earlier could be developed for the University athletic field.

The faculty assigned to the University held a preliminary meeting in May, 1924, to organize and map out plans for the opening in September. At this meeting Mr. Francis C. M. Wei was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science.

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## III

## THE FIRST HUACHUNG, 1924-1927

IN THE SPRING of 1924 the Wuhan region was enjoying a measure of peace and prosperity. The fears of an attack on Changsha from the South, which had been prevalent a year earlier, had passed, and the civil war which had broken out in East China and was to spread to North China, did not actively affect the Central China region. Business was fairly good, the harvests were plentiful, and the river during the summer did not rise to an abnormally high level. At that time Hupeh had for its Governor Hsiao Yao-lan who favored Marshall Wu P'ei-fu. He was friendly to the mission schools. On the occasion of his sixtieth birthday party in the spring, all of the faculty of Boone had received invitations to attend the ceremonies one evening, and many of them accepted. The Provincial Commissioner of Agriculture had been the principal speaker at the Boone University Commencement in June 1924.

In the Wuhan center in the summer of 1924, which saw the beginning of Huachung, there was a fairly wide gulf between the Christian schools and the government schools. The latter were going through a difficult period, following upon the student patriotic movement after the First World War. Since the national and provincial treasuries were at a low ebb, little money could be spared for the schools, with the result that the already inadequate salaries of the teachers were often months in arrears. To support their families, faculty members tended to overwork by trying to hold more than one job. Consequently standards in the government schools and in the

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mission schools were not the same. Further, the mission schools had emphasized the teaching of English and its use not only in middle schools, but in University classes; few if any graduates from the government middle schools could keep up with the University classes because of their lack of English. At that time there was no government-sponsored university of commanding stature in the whole Central China region, and it was to be a few years before that came. (There were several colleges and a teacher-training college under the Provincial authority, but they had low standards and were frequently closed due to lack of funds.) As a result of this condition, the mission colleges or universities of that day depended for their student body upon the graduates of their own affiliated middle schools or of other private middle schools in the region. The student who came to a mission college or university from a non-mission middle school was regarded as a rare specimen.

#### STAFF AND FACULTY

IT WAS in this situation that Huachung (Central China) University opened on the 8th of September, 1924, for its first year of work. To many people Huachung looked like the collegiate part of Boone University under a new name. Many outsiders took a considerable length of time to realize that Huachung was no longer Boone University. Dr. Gilman, the Acting-President, was to do a great deal during this period for the University, and in its second period was to continue his services as a member of the Board of Directors as long as he remained in China. The actual direction of the internal affairs of the University was carried on in the capable hands of Mr. Wei, who worked well with the Acting-President. Rev. Francis E. A. Shepherd was elected Registrar, and Mr. John L. Coe was asked to act as Assistant Treasurer. The faculty,

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with one exception, were the same persons who had been teaching at Boone University in the spring. The Wesleyan Methodist Mission appointed the Rev. Ivan D. Ross to the faculty of Huachung, where he was to serve for two years as head of the Wesleyan unit and as teacher of mathematics. The other departments were organized with the Rev. Francis E.A. Shepherd, head of the English department; the Rev. Arthur M. head of the Divinity School; Mr. J. Earl Fowler, head of the physical education work and athletics (he also continued at this time as Physical Director in Boone School); the Rev. Arthur S. Kean, head of the Education department; Dr. A. Paul Wakefield, college physician and teacher of physiology (Dr. Wakefield also continued as school physician). Mr. Wei, temporarily in charge of the Chinese department until such time as a well-trained scholar could be found, taught philosophy.

The library-training sequence of Boone University (it had been one of the most popular sequences in Boone University) was reorganized as the Library-Training department in Huachung University. Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, who had built up the Boone Library and started the library-training program, which had graduated a number of librarians already located in different parts of the country, remained as teacher in the department. Mr. Thomas C. S. Hu, who had been trained under Miss Wood and had received further training abroad, was to head the Library-Training department. Mr. Samuel T. Y. Seng, who had also trained under Miss Wood and had also studied abroad, was appointed University Librarian in charge of Boone Library, which was to be at the disposal of Huachung University with the hope that it could be built up into a real university library.

Huachung University was weakest where Boone University had been weakest — in science. Little hope was entertained that this weakness could be overcome for some time.

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## THE STUDENT BODY

THE STUDENT body in September 1924 consisted of eighty-nine students, thirty-four of whom were freshmen. The members of the three upper classes had all been students in Boone University the previous year. Thirty-two of the freshmen were graduates of Boone School or of other middle schools along the Yangtze River supported by the American Episcopal Mission.

Two of the freshmen, graduates of Wesley College, were the first two students from that unit. One of these was Hsiao Tsi-ti, who after his graduation was to return to Huachung to teach in the department of Biology before going abroad for study, and later returning to Huachung as head of the Biology department during its years of exile. He was to be one of the brilliant scholars educated at Huachung. Because there were only two students from the British unit, no attempt was made to organize a separate hostel. The two lived with the students of the Boone unit.

Even though there was only one hostel, the student body was still under the dual control provided for in the temporary agreement establishing the University, namely, that of the University faculty as far as academic work was concerned; and that of Boone College in providing for and supervising the lodging and boarding of the students and their main activities outside the classroom. The students' fees were divided into two parts: the University fees for tuition and laboratory, under the control of the Board of Trustees; and the hostel fees which were used by Boone College for the expenses of room and board. The fees were C\$45. per semester for University fees; and C\$45. for hostel fees; and the hostel fees were divided into two parts, C\$30. per semester for board, and C\$15. per semester for room. Thus at its beginning the University set

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up the principle, which was to be adhered to throughout its entire history, that fees for hostel purposes were to be separately administered from the fees for scholastic purposes. Up till this time, in many institutions in China there had not always been a careful distinction between the two types of fees.

With the opening of Huachung (Central China) University in September 1924, many said that Boone University had given up its college work and received nothing in return; others said that the college work of the two British missions had been swallowed up by Boone University. All of this talk, coupled with the strong antipathy of many of the Boone alumni, did not help harmonious relations on Boone Compound with its eighty-nine college students on the western end and the four hundred middle school boys on the eastern. However, at the student level, relations were more harmonious because most of the college students had at some time in the past been students in the school. College students who had been members of the Boone band remained in the band. Probably it was the more remarkable that the first year proceeded as well as it did rather than that it had its difficult periods!

Compulsory chapel and religious studies were still in effect and in theory were to remain so until 1927. The morning chapel services for the University were conducted in the chapel of the Divinity School at the same time as the Middle School was holding its morning chapel in the Church of the Holy Nativity. The long-time missionary argument for compulsory chapel still prevailed: that the students knew attendance at chapel and religious studies was compulsory before they enrolled in the University; and that if they were not prepared to participate in such on a required basis, they should have gone elsewhere.

The first official function of the new University was matriculation day on October 2, 1924, when eighty-nine students

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made the promise of allegiance to the new institution. All of the student body came forward one by one and signed the matriculation book. In following years only the new students were to do so. The Acting-President, Dr. A. A. Gilman, was not able to be present. The President of the Board of Trustees, the Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, was on the platform and made a few remarks. The Rev. H. B. Rattenbury, who gave the principal address, stressed the fact that the British unit hoped in the near future to make a more substantial contribution in funds and personnel than it had been able to do up till that time. However, he stated that he felt a great step forward in Christian education in Central China had been made when the union University was launched.

#### THE FORMAL OPENING

**T**HE FORMAL opening of Huachung University took place on November 1, 1924. This gave rise to the custom of celebrating the first of November each year — All Saints' Day in the Christian calendar — as Founders' Day in token of appreciation for those who had labored to found the University and had helped sustain it during its career. After this first year, Matriculation and Founders Day were both observed on the first of November, a custom which continued through the first of November 1950.

The program on that first of November, 1924, was long and impressive. The exercises were held in Lakes Hall, Boone Library. The Trustees, faculty, and guests made up the academic procession. After the reading of the Constitution of the University, the Trustees, the faculty, and the student body were formally presented to the audience. Mr. Wu, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh, extended his congratulations and expressed the hope for a bright and

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long future for the University. Mr. Chen, the Commissioner of Education for Hupeh, also spoke.

The principal address in Chinese was given by Mr. Chen Shih, President of Chung Hua College, Wuchang (a private College which had been friendly to mission schools and colleges). Mr. Chen pointed out that for foreigners promoting education in China, two important facts must be borne in mind: first, they must make a close survey of the conditions of the country, political and social, before starting work, and that Western education must be presented to the Chinese people under the best possible conditions; secondly, there must be an interchange of views and co-operation in outside activities between the mission school students and the students in the Government schools.

The English speaker of the day was Dr. Barber, one of the founders of the boarding school from which had grown Wesley College. Dr. Barber had come for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of Wesley College and the opening of a large new building there. He said in part: "In Central China University students are given the opportunity to get education with moral strength. But Chinese students must not forget that there is always room in a mission institution for their own literature. It is their duty to see that they do not neglect their old literature which has come down from ancient times." Dr. Barber further pointed out that the basis of education must be broad and that before long there would be other colleges in Huachung under other faiths.

In December of this same year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of Miss Wood in China was made the occasion for the presentation to the library of a number of gifts: from the alumni of the library-training work an \_\_\_\_\_ was set aside on the main floor of the library to be called "Woodside," in honor of Miss Wood, with the main reference books

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of the library concentrated there; the University gave a set of new main doors to the library; and Boone School gave the furnishings for the platform, including a carved rostrum and two heavy carved chairs. At the same time the usual scrolls and tablets were presented. It was a happy occasion which seemed to augur well for the further development of the library work.

Internally the University had a satisfactory first year with good work in the classroom and with one of the best athletic teams in the Wuhan area in both football (soccer) and basketball.

#### ANTI-CHRISTIAN AGITATION

**A**S THE FIRST year of Huachung went on, the increasing anti-Christian, anti-foreign school agitation throughout China was beginning to have its effect upon the work of the University. During the winter although there were numerous parades by the government school students in the city, the students at the University remained comparatively calm and continued their studies. Early in May, 1925, the students were granted a number of extra holidays that they might go and parade with their fellows, but the authorities of the University seemed to have the situation under control. As the agitation appeared to build up more strongly in the middle schools than among the older students, it was unfortunate in that way that there were four hundred middle school boys on the campus. When the parades of early May were past, for a moment the students seemed to be settling down.

Then the unfortunate events of the thirtieth of May, 1925, in Shanghai (when a student parade protesting against the killing of a Chinese worker in a Japanese factory was fired upon by the police of the International Settlement causing the death of twelve and wounding of seventeen) resulted in an intensified campaign against the mission schools. The students of Hua-

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chung University and Boone were accused of being slaves and were threatened with violence unless they joined in the big demonstrations. They spent an entire morning at a demonstration of all the students in Wuchang, and then returned to their classes in the afternoon. The administration made an effort to carry on till the end of the semester, but the Hankow incident of June 11, when a mob trying to storm the foreign concessions was fired upon by volunteers and naval personnel and three or four Chinese were killed and as many wounded, increased the outside pressure and excitement among the students and led to a suspension of classes for two days. By then, as it looked impossible to continue, the boys from Boone School were sent home, and several days later the University students also left, so that shortly after the middle of June there were no students left on the campus.

One of the chief demands in the government schools had been that the students be allowed to remain on their campuses and go out on daily demonstrations with no academic work required. The good relations between the student body and the administration of Huachung University were demonstrated by the fact that no friction arose over the question of the students remaining on the campus or returning home.

The administration of the University announced that the students would receive full credit for their work of the semester, except in a few cases where the students work so far had been of doubtful quality, in which case the student would be required to take examinations in September. The year thus ended without formal Commencement ceremonies. At the recommendation of Huachung faculty, Boone University granted degrees to those seniors who had completed their work satisfactorily. Thus Huachung University had closed for its first year in the midst of national agitation with the added uncertainty as to the conditions it would face in September for the opening of the

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second year.

#### MUCH SEARCHING OF HEART

**D**URING the summer of 1925, the Trustees and administration of Huachung studied carefully the main charges which had been made against the mission schools in the agitation of the year, and they realized that sooner or later some action would have to be taken to meet them. The main argument against mission education was its too close control by Westerners who allegedly did not have the real interests of the Chinese at heart. Some felt that the mission-controlled institutions tended to flout government authority, ignored government regulations, put too much emphasis on the English language, and largely ignored the Chinese language. Further, the mission colleges graduated their students with degrees under a foreign charter which was not recognized by the Chinese government.

The leaders of Huachung University were aware that many of these charges held a considerable measure of truth, and they wished to see these questions solved. Since the majority of the Board of Trustees were Western, the leaders of the University realized that it would not be possible to obtain the full-hearted support of the Chinese community in Wuhan until the Chinese had a larger voice in the administration of the University. The majority of the faculty were also Western, as the missions' assistance to the University was mainly in the form of personnel. The Trustees realized that the personnel problem depended on the missions changing their policies. The missions were slow to appoint and support competent Chinese faculty members, and at the same time the income from tuition fees in the University was all too small to cover the ordinary administrative functions, to say nothing of

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carrying in addition salaries of competent Chinese teachers.

The Board of Trustees at this time were able to proceed only slowly. They came to depend more and more upon the advice of the Dean of the University, Mr. Wei, and encouraged him in his efforts to build up the department of Chinese Literature and Composition to a par with the department of English. Mr. Chiu Tsih-sen, a scholar in the Chinese language from Shansi University, was employed to raise the department to a college level. The matter of relations with the government was also considered by the Trustees, with some expressing the hope that before too long the University could be fully registered with the government, but they recognized that there would have to be a very considerable amount of education of the personnel on the home boards of the missions before registration could be carried out.

The Trustees were also facing the question of how to modify the inheritance handed down to Huachung from the mission schools so as to meet the new day in its relations with the government schools and the government. The day was nearly gone when two systems of education (mission and government) could exist side-by-side, with each largely ignoring the existence of the other and with the mission schools acting in many ways independently of the government. The regulations which the government was drawing up were to apply to all private schools, not merely to the mission ones. A number of private schools and colleges were operating with poor equipment, poorly trained and poorly paid teachers, and with the charge that some of the institutions were being operated for the financial benefit of those in charge.

The administration of the University, after the early closing in June 1925, went ahead with plans for the reopening in September. The intense student agitation of the spring and early summer died down during the summer as the students

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in the government schools had gone home when money and supplies for board ran out. The summer of 1925 was one of partial drought in the Central China region with the river much below normal. The drought brought a large increase in the price of rice, causing an increase in the boarding fee for the first semester 1925-1926.

#### THE SECOND YEAR

**H**UACHUNG opened for its second year on September 10, 1925. The enrollment was only seventy-five as compared with the eighty-nine of the previous year. The largest decrease was in the freshman class, brought about by the reorganization of curriculum and standards which Boone School had instituted at that time. The School had added a year at the top of its curriculum to give a more thorough preparation for college work. As a result of this change, a small class had been graduated from Boone School in January, 1925, with no class scheduled to graduate in June, 1925, even if there had been no early closing. The next class was expected to graduate in June, 1926. The principal "feeder" of students to Huachung, therefore, was not sending up many students in September, 1925. The inadvisability of a college depending too much upon one school for its incoming students was all too evident.

Although in late August, 1925, there were rumors that the Students' Union in Wuchang would try to prevent the opening of mission schools, the rumors proved false. The mission schools opened on schedule, but some showed a considerable drop in enrollment because of the above-mentioned increase in boarding fees. The government schools did not open till the end of September. During the year the Huachung students took part in a number of parades, but they did not make de-

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mands upon the University administration for too much freedom from classes. The larger part of the University students were fairly mature and realized that education was more than parades and large mass meetings. Before the end of the academic year the agitation was less strong. It was hoped that the worst was past along that line.

There were several additions to the teaching faculty in 1925: Mr. James H. Tso was appointed to head the department of Economics; the Rev. Arthur C. Lichtenberger, who in January, 1929, was to become Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, came to teach in the Divinity School; Mr. Chiu Tsih-sen from Shansi University was appointed to the Chinese department. There was also a distinguished Visiting Professor for one semester, the Rev. Charles L. Wells, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of the South in Tennessee, who taught in the Divinity School. Under his leadership was organized the first of a long series of faculty seminars and study groups which were to flourish throughout the history of Huachung. Dr. Wells conducted his seminar on the subject of Church History.

During the year the training of librarians continued to grow in importance and in size, as here was the main place for library training in China. All concerned recognized that with the growth of the library-training work, a number of problems would eventually have to be solved, although no attempt was made to solve them at this time. These problems, together with the eventual solutions, formed a very considerable portion of the history of the first year of the second phase of Huachung.

During the second year (1925-26) of the temporary plan for the University, the Board of Trustees was busy in drawing up a permanent plan for the University to go into effect in 1927 at the end of the three-year trial period. The welcom-

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ing hand was still, extended for Yale-in-China and the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States to join, but up till the summer of 1926 no definite reply had been received from either of those two. Early in the summer of 1926 the Board of Trustees approved the outline of the more permanent plan, which the Acting-President, Bishop Alfred A. Gilman, was to take to the United States at the end of the summer to explain in person and to bid for a greater measure of support for the University.

At their summer meeting the Board of Trustees voted that beginning with the academic year 1926-27, the University should become coeducational with provision to be made for the necessary housing of women. They also arranged for the start of the training of women for social service in connection with the House of the Merciful Saviour, which had been carrying on social service work on the south side of Wuchang. A piece of land inside the city, about five-minutes' walk from the campus, was purchased upon which to construct a center for social service work, where students from the University could take their training along with their other University work.

But it was to be political events which were to determine very largely the immediate future of Huachung. During the academic year 1925-26, Wuhan was spared the ravages of war that had beset many other parts of China. Marshal Wu P'ei-fu had retired to Central China after his defeats in the north and was busy building up his strength, using Central China as a base from which he would attempt a national comeback. In the winter, Hsiao Yao-nan, who had been governor of Hupeh since 1921, died. A henchman of Wu P'ei-fu was put in his place, but the latter did not have many months to show his abilities. Early in 1926, Wu P'ei-fu felt strong enough to launch a drive north from Hupeh along the railway into Honan, with the idea of pushing through to the capital. He probably

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put so much of his strength into that drive that he seriously weakened his position when the threat from the south developed in the summer.

There had been political changes in Hunan during the early part of the summer of 1926, with first one person, then another in control in Changsha. Then came the launching from Canton of the Northern Expedition by the Nationalists. They swept easily into Hunan with the capture of Changsha by early August. Yochow at the mouth of the Tungting Lake fell shortly after the middle of August. Only then did Wu P'ei-fu wake up to the threat from the south and move a large military force southward from Wuchang, a move which the conservatives were all hoping would stop the advance and turn it back. But the effort was too little and too late. The Northern army of Wu P'ei-fu was badly defeated at Ho She Chiao (fifty miles to the southwest) and fell back rapidly on Wuhan.

#### THE SIEGE OF WUCHANG

**A**S THE SOUTHERN army approached, General Liu moved his troops on the south side of the river into the city of Wuchang, closed the gates, and issued a defiant message when called upon to surrender. Meanwhile the Southern army crossed the river and quickly took the city of Hanyang and its hill, from which location they were able to dominate the city of Hankow.

Thereupon the rest of Wu's forces retreated northwards, leaving Liu and his army shut up in Wuchang. The Southern army, not having the artillery to breach the city walls, did not try to carry the city by assault. Instead they settled down on the first of September to starve Wuchang out. Huachung and the other schools had not opened at that time; but, as had happened in the revolutionary year of 1911, and was to happen

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twice again during the history of Huachung, Boone Compound formed a center of refuge for people living in that quarter of the city. Many of the people who had been living in the houses near the city wall were forced by the military to move out and some people had crowded in from the suburbs outside the wall. The library and other large buildings on the campus were crowded with people who had moved in with their few possessions. The members of the faculty who were in Wuchang at that time quickly organized a refugee camp and did their best with the distribution of whatever food could be obtained. During the siege there was sporadic fighting. The Southern army had one or two guns mounted out on the hills, but they had only a nuisance value. At certain times people on the campus had to be careful as rifle fire might cause danger in some places. One shell did fall in the library, but did not explode and no one was badly injured.

In some ways the siege was a very civilized affair. The telephone service between Hankow and Wuchang continued to work for about half the time of the siege. Arrangements were also made for one boat to make a daily round-trip from one of the river gates of Wuchang to the concession area in Hankow. The Chinese post office, showing its usual ability to carry on despite difficulties, used the daily boat service to send mail back and forth.

Bishop Gilman was chairman of one of the principal civilian committees in the city. The committee thought it had arranged for the evacuation to Hankow of a number of the poorer people in the city. When the appointed day came, one of the river gates was opened only part-way. The crush of people trying to reach the gate and pass through it in getting out of the city was so great that the attempt had to be given up after a few people had succeeded. The few were taken to Hankow.

Bishop Gilman was also a member of the civilian committee

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which arranged for the surrender of the city on the tenth of October after a siege of forty days. On the morning of the surrender, General Liu and a number of other officers of the Northern army climbed over the walls into Boone Compound and tried to seek refuge there. Mr. Wei was the leader of the group inside the compound who met the Southern army people at the gate of the compound and arranged for the handing over of all of the Northern army personnel who had forced their way onto the compound. General Liu was led forth <sup>from an</sup> attic. By the terms of the agreement (which were carried out) none of the prisoners should have their hands tied until after they had left the compound.

Bishop Gilman had postponed his departure for the United States when the political situation became worse in the Wuhan center late in the summer, and he had remained in Wuchang during the siege. He left by the end of October for America, as soon after the siege as was convenient. With his departure almost the entire direction of Huachung was entrusted to Mr. Wei, who was still Dean and was now fulfilling the duties of an Acting-President but without the title. It was fortunate that the direction of affairs was in his capable hands during the following year.

As soon as possible after the surrender of the city, work was taken in hand to clean up the University premises and start the academic year. The refugees were able to move back promptly to their homes as they had not been destroyed. There was slight damage to some of the University buildings from a few shell and bullet holes, but nothing serious. Also, there had been no opportunity for the defeated army to do any looting, and with the surrender coming so quickly the populace did not get out of hand. The incoming army, under good discipline, caused no trouble.

It spoke well for the administration of the University that

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the campus was ready for the registration of the autumn term on the twenty-fifth of October. The total enrollment was seventy-eight, a slight increase over the previous year in spite of the warlike conditions in Central China. Among these students were eleven women, who were housed in Bishop Gilman's old home, now called "Yen Hall." Seemingly only five or six of the old students were prevented from returning because of the war conditions. The faculty members were all on hand. With the departure in June of the Rev. Mr. Ross of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission for furlough, Dr. Thomas R. Tregear came to take his place as head of the Wesleyan unit and to teach geography.

#### THE THIRD YEAR BEGINS

**T**HE ACADEMIC year began auspiciously enough with the new government apparently friendly. The University hoped to work out its various problems in connection with the authorities. The mission leaders on the field recognized that sooner or later (and probably the sooner the better) the University would have to be registered with the government, but negotiations could not be pushed forward in the matter until the home boards would agree.

However, as the new government became more settled in, the academic work was interrupted more frequently with parades and demonstrations against foreign imperialism. Unions of workers and students were formed and were loud in their various demands. The government schools opened early in November, but very little academic work was being done in them; and even in Huachung, where the students acted more calmly than in some other institutions, there was little academic work accomplished. The under officers of the unions were the most demanding. At that time there was no animosity

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against individual Western teachers at Huachung, but the situation grew more threatening. The outside student unions increased the amount of pressure on the Huachung students to make such demands upon the administration that the students would actually be in control of the University. Fortunately, as the enrollment of Boone School was much smaller than during the previous year, there was a smaller group of the more unstable element among the students on the campus ready to make trouble.

The burden of the administration was carried by Mr. Wei as Dean of the University, with the assistance of Dr. Sherman as head of Boone College, in close cooperation with Mr. Kemp as principal of Boone School. The administration was determined to carry on as long as possible. Examinations were held at the end of the first semester with plans being made for the second semester.

During this same period the political storm which was so strong in Wuhan had waxed even stronger in Changsha. Yale-in-China was forced to close before the end of the first semester. At the end of the first semester, Dr. Paul C. K. Kwei, with a small group of students who wished to continue their education, came down to Wuchang with a number of boxes of scientific equipment, to join the University for the spring semester. Thus was the first real cooperation with Yale-in-China brought about. This move from Changsha strengthened the University's science work which was still very weak.

Although the second semester started in February, the work in the classrooms was largely subordinated to parades and working up more enthusiasm against Western imperialism. As much academic work was being done by Huachung students as was being done in other schools, and probably more. A few of the Western faculty had left at the end of the first semester, and most of the remainder left at the end of March after

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the Nanking Incident, in which Westerners were terrorized and some were killed on March 24, 1927. Dr. Wakefield remained in Wuchang, and Dr. Sherman and Mr. Kemp returned to Wuhan for a few weeks in May.

The Chinese staff carried on under the leadership of Mr. Wei during a period of more intense propaganda and agitation. By the middle of May the students were forming a committee to take over Huachung University and Boone School. They planned to live in the dormitories and go out on parades and spread propaganda among the people of the city. They hoped to run their own affairs without interference of any kind from the administration of the University and School. Dr. Wakefield made an effort to hold Commencement ceremonies and grant degrees to seniors, but the students were interested in political activity only. They prepared to settle down on the campus, but had apparently given little thought to the more practical problem of who would supply them with food when the supplies on hand ran out. Bishop Roots, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, appealed to the Wuhan Government for assistance. The Government expressed its sympathy, but was unable to take any effective steps to assist the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

After the departure of the Western staff at the end of March, the Chinese staff made a gallant effort to carry on the work of the College under the leadership of Mr. Wei. Little time was spent in the classrooms as the frequency of the parades increased. The propaganda was becoming more intense and was taking the line of calling Chinese leaders, who were trying to hold the mission schools to a Christian line, "foreign slaves."

Early in May the agitation against Mr. Wei became so strong that friends felt his life was in danger. Many of the students were told that Mr. Wei, in his loyalty to a Christian

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way of administering the College, was blocking the turnover of Huachung University and Boone School to a student committee. One evening, at the height of this agitation, Mr. Wei crossed the river to Hankow and took passage on a British steamer sailing that evening for Shanghai.

Fortunately Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Minister to China, was on the same steamer, because the enemies of Mr. Wei, discovering that he had slipped from their fingers in Wuhan, sent word to Shanghai that Mr. Wei was an ardent Communist and was on his way to Shanghai to spread Communist propaganda there. Upon the boat's arrival in Shanghai, a detail of police was waiting for him with instructions to take him to jail. Dr. Schurman, seeing the police arrest Mr. Wei, made representations to them and offered to vouch that Mr. Wei was not a Communist. Dr. Schurman was not able to obtain his immediate release, but after further representations to the authorities in Shanghai, Mr. Wei was released from jail but instructed to remain in Shanghai while his case was being studied further. If it had not been for the fact that Dr. Schurman saw Mr. Wei being arrested and protested quickly to the authorities, Mr. Wei might never have been seen again, as the police in Shanghai were busy tracking down all those suspected of being Communists. Many of the arrested suspects disappeared without trial.

Within a month after his arrival in Shanghai, the authorities informed Mr. Wei that he had been cleared of the charge of Communism and that he was free to go wherever he wished. He left for Canton for a short visit with his family in Chungshan. From there he travelled to England and spent two profitable years of study at the University of London. While there he was in close touch with the London Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and found them heartily committed to the united effort at Huachung.

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## THE UNIVERSITY IS FORCED TO CLOSE

**B**UT AGAIN political events were to affect greatly the University. The Wuhan Government was nearly at the end of its days. An opposition army under General Hsia Tou-yin was advancing from the south toward Wuchang, while most of the troops of the Wuhan Government were fighting in Southern Honan on their drive toward Peking, leaving the center largely undefended. The student body decided that discretion was the better part of valor and departed for their homes as quickly as possible. For the students who were more interested in study than in parades departure proved to be an easy way out; and for the students who more interested in parades departure gave them a chance to seek safety before a reactionary army should enter the city. Within a short period the reorganization of the Wuhan Government took place, and the period of intense agitation was over.

Thus ended the first period of Huachung University. The reaction had come in time to save it from being taken over by the students, but it had not come in time to save it as a going institution. The Western faculty had left Wuhan two months earlier, and the Chinese staff were rapidly scattering. Mr. Wei was on his way to his native home in Kwangtung; shortly thereafter he was to leave for two years at the London School of Economics and then return as Dr. Wei. Dr. Kwei, who had recently joined the faculty, was going to Northeastern University in Mukden, and then to Shanghai University.

Thus ended the first period of three years of co-operation in Huachung, not, as the Trustees had hoped, with the implementation of their plans for a larger and better university, but with the dissolution of what had been. However, although the union had been on a small scale for three years, it had shown that the missions in Central China could work together in a

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union institution for higher learning. The union institution had put the name of "Huachung" on the map, and in the eyes of the Chinese public and government it had been an established institution for three years. Huachung had not solved all of the problems presented to it, but it had brought them to the attention of the missions. The men who were to arrange for the second Huachung two years later felt that they were restarting an old venture, rather than starting a new one. They had the experience of the first Huachung to draw upon, and were able to learn by some of the difficulties and mistakes of the first period.

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IV

PREPARATION FOR THE SECOND HUACHUNG, 1927-29

**B**ISHOP Alfred A. Gilman, the Acting-President of Huachung University, returned to Wuhan in June 1927 from the United States to find no University left and all of the mission schools in the region closed. Many people were saying that the union university plan would never be revived and it would be better for the Church in Central China to send its students either to East or North China for their college work. The colleges in those regions had been able to carry on without interruption. Amid the political uncertainties of the summer of 1927 no firm plans could be made for the reopening of the schools and colleges which had been closed. Many of the students who had been in the University the previous year, or who would in the normal course of events have come to Huachung, went either north or east to continue their university work. The students who had been in the Boone Divinity School went in a body to St. John's University in Shanghai.

In September 1927 the political situation was felt to be sufficiently stable to open a junior middle school in Boone, using some of the middle school teachers in Wuchang as faculty. Within twelve months the school had an enrollment of more than two hundred. As the plan was to build up from the first year of senior middle school, adding one class each year, the first class scheduled to graduate from the senior school would do so in June 1930.

At the same time the work in library-training was being carried on under its own name, "Boone Library School," under the direction of Mr. Hu and Mr. Seng. With the return of

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Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood from the United States early in 1928, fresh enthusiasm was put into the library-training work.

Thus during the next two years the educational work on Boone Compound was confined to Boone School, which was gradually regaining its position and strength, and Boone Library School, which was hoping to develop as a strong institution of itself. Many people, both in Wuhan and in other parts of China, felt that to revive Huachung University would not be possible. Many of the members of the American Episcopal Mission were in favor of concentrating that mission's efforts in higher education at St. John's University in Shanghai. Others thought that it would be easier for Christian students to go either to the north or east for their higher education, and that whatever resources the missions in Central China had for higher education could best be used in co-operation with strong institutions in other parts of the country with which the missions already had ties.

In the mind and heart of the Acting-President of Huachung, Bishop Gilman, the hope and idea of a strong Christian college in Central China did not die. He did more than anyone else at that time to keep alive before the public, the Chinese government, and the future planners of Christian higher education in China, the idea and the hope for the future position of Huachung. He decided that all the students who had remained in Huachung till the break-up of May 1927, should receive credit for the semester's work with a grade of "D," and he arranged for the sending of transcripts of the records of Huachung students and diplomas for those who were to have been graduated the previous June.

In the autumn of 1927, when the government announced that all mission educational institutions should register with the appropriate authorities, Bishop Gilman sent a letter to the

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Commissioner of Education of Hupeh, stating that because of the political situation, Huachung was not open as a functioning university. He further stated, however, that as soon as practicable, it was planned to reopen Huachung, and he requested that the registration of Huachung be deferred until a later date when the University would be operating. Bishop Gilman received a reply from the Commissioner of Education granting his request on behalf of Huachung. Thus was demonstrated the official government recognition of Huachung as a university still in existence, with the government's tacit expectation that it might once again become a valued educational institution in Central China. This letter from the Commissioner of Education proved of great assistance a few years later when Huachung eventually registered with the proper government authorities.

RELATION TO THE CORRELATED PROGRAM

IN JANUARY 1928 Bishop Gilman attended the meeting of the Council of Higher Education held in Shanghai. The purpose of the meeting was to attempt to chart the course to be followed by Christian higher education in the day when registration with the government and co-operation with the government universities would be a matter of necessity. The members also made recommendations as to the number and scope of the Christian colleges which were to work together in the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, an organization which later grew into the United Board for Christian Colleges in China. There were many delegates at this meeting prepared to recommend that there should be no work of college or university grade planned for in the Central China region, under the auspices of the Christian Church. But Bishop Gilman kept the name of Huachung before the meeting and

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pointed out the reasons why Huachung should be revived. As a result, the Council of Higher Education recommended at this meeting that Huachung University should be opened as soon as practicable and upon a broader base than the original plan of 1924. Thus through the efforts of Bishop Gilman, Huachung retained its place in the picture of Christian higher education in China — called the Correlated Program — and was one of the colleges to join in the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

Upon his return to Wuhan from this meeting Bishop Gilman continued with the preparations to open Huachung again. The three units which had participated in the 1924 plan were convinced that they should support Huachung, and at the same time they were making efforts to put their middle schools in running order again as rapidly as possible. Yale-in-China, closed in 1927, was engaged in reopening its work in Changsha. In co-operation with the missions in Hunan, Yale-in-China had arranged to form the Yali Union Middle School on the Yale campus, with the work of the medical school continuing in co-operation with the Hunan Government. Further, the trustees of Yale-in-China in New Haven stated that they were in sympathy with the portion of the report of the Council on Higher Education dealing with the Central China region: namely, that Huachung should be reopened as soon as practicable upon a broader basis. Mr. Francis S. Hutchins, the representative of the Trustees in Changsha, was authorized to be their representative in the group which was working toward the revival of Huachung.

The China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States reported that they had been authorized to send a representative to negotiate as to the extent of their participation in Huachung.

Bishop Gilman was at the center of all the preliminary

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negotiations in 1928, and he kept the interest in Huachung alive. Plans to attempt reopening in 1928 were soon seen to be premature, but all plans were directed toward a reopening in September 1929.

PLANS FOR REOPENING

**T**HUS in late January, 1929, a group of men, representing the five missions which were to form the new Huachung, met in Bishop Gilman's house in Wuchang to make definite plans for the reopening. At this meeting there was a general interchange of views as to the future scope of Huachung, with each unit outlining its immediate contribution plus the possibilities for its future increased contributions.

Several fundamental actions were taken at this January 1929 meeting:

- (1) Every effort should be made to reopen Huachung in September 1929, with Bishop Gilman as head of an Executive Committee to work out detailed plans.
- (2) The representatives of the five units were to consult with their missions and bring back a detailed report of the number of personnel and the amount of resources each mission would be able to supply within a year to Huachung.
- (3) The members recognized that it would be necessary to have Huachung registered with the Ministry of Education as soon as practicable. The representatives of the missions were asked to take this question up with their missions and try to obtain as soon as possible permission from each of the home boards for the registration.
- (4) Those present drew up a draft of a proposed Constitution for Huachung which was to be referred to the various missions. To facilitate the eventual registration of Huachung, in drawing up the tentative proposed Constitution full account was taken

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of the regulations of the Ministry of Education for private institutions of university rank, so that whatever might finally be adopted would not be in disagreement with such regulations.

(5) The members agreed to convene again in May to consider the report of the Executive Committee in regard to the opening in September. They hoped that by May there would be replies from the missions in reference to the proposed Constitution, so that it could also be acted upon at that time.

The political conditions in the Central China region had been improving steadily through 1928 and the early part of 1929. All over Central China one felt the dawning of a new and better day with the government growing stronger and planning to build for the future. The Reconstruction Bureau, one of the most important bureaus of the provincial government, was initiating a long-range program of reconstruction in both the cities and the country. Most of the bricks had been stripped off the face of the Wuchang city wall for the construction of army barracks and other needed public buildings. The dire predictions of several years earlier that the former British Concession area in Hankow would go to rack and ruin as soon as the Chinese participated in its management proved groundless; the new Council, composed of British and Chinese members under a capable Chinese administrator, was making improvements in that area which were long overdue. Plans were being laid for the amalgamation of the government the entire Wuhan area under one administration. A wide road along the water front on either side of the river was being built in connection with the widening of other streets.

In the field of higher education, Wuhan was developing a program intended to bring the area back to the pre-eminent position it had held when it was the center of the examination system for Hukwang. The Higher Normal College and the Foreign Language School in Wuchang were joined together to

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form the National Wuhan University. At the moment, this new university was housed in old inadequate quarters in the city of Wuchang, but the men of vision who headed it up had large plans for building a first-class university; they had just secured a large tract of land, about four miles from the city of Wuchang on hills overlooking the East Lake, upon which to build a university to house at first one to two thousand students. Construction on the new site was starting in the spring of 1929, with evidence that the government was plan in both resources and men. This university was to grow rapidly and soon became a first-class institution. The organizers of the second Huachung realized that if Huachung was to have a respected place in the educational world of the new Wuhan Center, it would have to stress quality rather than quantity, because the five cooperating missions could not compete in resources with the funds which the government had ready to put into the National Wuhan University.

At the same time the government educational authorities seemed friendly and were ready to cooperate with the mission schools. Already some of the mission schools at the secondary level in the Central China region had registered with the provincial bureau of education and were getting along well despite the predictions of some of the "old guard" that registration would mean the end of all Christian influence in the schools. Compulsory chapel attendance and compulsory religious education would have been a thing of the past whether the schools had registered or not. Voluntary attendance at chapel services and in classes of religious education was holding up well. The government authorities interfered little with the work of the school. On the other hand, the students of the newly-registered schools had a sense of belonging to China and to the Chinese educational system rather than of attending a semi-foreign institution. The graduation certificates of

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mission-school students were being stamped by the provincial Bureau of Education.

This, then, was the background which the representatives of the five missions had to take into consideration when they met in May 1929 to complete plans for the reopening of Huachung. They brought with them not only the approval of their home boards to join in Huachung, but they also came with the authority to make definite commitments for their missions.

The first business of the meeting was the election of a president of Huachung. Bishop Gilman had formerly stated that he would serve as Acting-President only, anticipating the election of a Chinese president. The representatives felt that with the rebirth of Huachung, a new administration should take over, and they quickly and unanimously elected Dr. F. C. M. Wei President of Huachung for a five-year term. At the end of the five years, Dr. Wei's term of office was to be extended by the Board of Directors, and he was to serve as President of Huachung as long as it remained a Christian private institution. At that time (May 1929) Dr. Wei was still in England completing his work at the London School of Economics for his doctor's degree, which he received before he returned to China. During his two years abroad, mainly in England, he had been one of the representatives from China at the International Missionary Conference in Jerusalem and he spent some time on the Continent during the summers.

#### FIVE MISSIONS PLEDGE PERSONNEL

T THIS May, 1929, meeting the representatives of the five missions made a pledge on behalf of their respective missions as to the definite number of faculty members which each mission would support: Yale-in-China, six; the English Methodist Mission (formerly the Wesleyan Methodist Mission),

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three; the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States, four; the London Missionary Society, two; the American Episcopal Mission, ten. Further, Yale-in-China promised to make an annual grant for the purchase of science equipment to build up a science school adequate for a small college. The American Episcopal Mission offered the use of the western portion of Boone Compound under the same conditions as it had been used by the first Huachung in 1924-1927. This mission also stated that it would try as soon as possible to develop the Boone Library into a proper college library.

At this meeting there was again a long discussion about the site of Huachung, but again the representatives decided that for the time being at least the wisest course was to accept the offer of the western portion of Boone. At this time, however, no action was taken to the effect that Boone Compound was to remain the permanent location of Huachung or that Huachung would necessarily stay in the Wuhan area. This question of site was raised again and again at many meetings of the Board of Directors for years to come. In spite of all the discussion and the hope expressed by many of erecting a new Huachung plant by itself on larger ground somewhere outside the city, Huachung (except for the years of exile) remained upon the site temporarily approved in May 1929, but gradually it made plans for a much-needed improvement and expansion of the original plant.

Bishop Gilman was authorized to remain as the Acting-President of Huachung until the expected return of Dr. Wei from England the following September. He was further authorized to confer with the various missions in order to coordinate the personnel from each, and thus ensure as far as possible a well-rounded staff for September. He was to advertise the reopening of Huachung and carry on correspondence with prospective students.

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It was at this May meeting that Bishop Gilman expressed his view that instead of calling Huachung Central China "University" in English, the name should be Central China "College!" His argument for this change was that since the proposed scope of Huachung was much the same as that of a liberal arts college in the United States, it would be wiser to call Huachung a college because when interested friends in America were appealed to for support, they would understand its scope better than if it was called a university. The meeting voted that the English name should be Central China College, or its Chinese equivalent of Huachung College, and this remained its official title until altered by the Board of Founders in 1946.

#### PLANS FOR HOSTELS

**A**T THIS same meeting the representatives decided that the ultimate enrolment of Huachung should be two hundred and forty, with the expectation that about one-third would be women students. Since no one of the co-operating units had indicated that it was prepared to provide and support a hostel for women students, the meeting therefore provided that the hostel for women students was to be a college hostel under the general direction of a committee to be appointed by the Board of Directors of the College, with a Dean of Women, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the College, as executive officer in charge of the hostel. The name of this women's hostel was to be Yen Muh Shih' (mother of Yen) in honor of the mother of the family who had given the money. The Yen family had turned over to the American Episcopal Mission a sum of money to provide hostel accommodations for women students. At first the college planned to use eventually the money from the Yens to build residences to replace

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the large double residence taken for the hostel, but after a short time it was discovered that the money would have to be used to make extensive alterations in the double residence if it was going to be suitable for a women's hostel, and the money was so used.

Those at this meeting further agreed that any one of the co-operating units would be free to provide a hostel for students from its schools, and to provide religious instructions and worship as it might see fit in the hostel, with the heads of such hostels to be appointed by the mis concerned, subject to confirmation by the College Senate. Actually, in 1929, the American Episcopal Mission opened Ingle Hall as a hostel for men and was ready to admit any men students who could not find accommodation elsewhere. The two English missions were prepared to open Poyu Hostel as soon as the new Huachung should have enough students to require more than one hostel for men.

The representatives at the meeting provided for the ultimate formation of a Board of Directors for Huachung with representation on the board determined in proportion to the amount of contribution in personnel, equipment, buildings, grounds, and financial resources made by each unit.

They also recommended that steps for the registration of Huachung with the Ministry of Education should be taken as soon as the consent of the five home boards had been obtained and Huachung had fulfilled the regulations of the Ministry of Education for registration. Pending the registration of Huachung with the Ministry of Education (once registration had been completed, degrees would be granted under the authority of the Ministry), they also provided that the faculty of Huachung would recommend its graduates for degrees to any one of the co-operating units which held charters and would be willing to confer degrees.

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The members further agreed that the graduates of college grade of a college supported by any one of the co-operating units would be considered alumni of Huachung just as if they had graduated from Huachung. Also, when Huachung was registered with the Ministry of Education, every effort would be made to see that degrees granted by the co-operating units prior to 1929 would be recognized by the Ministry.

The proposed scope for the new Huachung was considerably more limited and more realistic than the schemes proposed in the early twenties, as the work was to be limited to the field of the Liberal Arts, Science, and Education, with a maximum enrollment of two hundred forty, a figure which the meeting hoped to attain within four or five years.

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RE-ESTABLISHMENT, 1929 TO 1933

IN SEPTEMBER, 1929, a group of seventeen teachers and thirty-one students met on the western end of Boone Compound in Wuchang to start the new Huachung. The group was smaller than that of the first Huachung five years earlier, but this second group was more representative in that it had faculty members and students from all five of the co-operating units. The first Huachung had opened in the midst of the agitation against mission schools of the mid-twenties, at a time when the standards of higher education in the government colleges in the Central China region were low, with few points of contact between Huachung and the government schools. In 1929, Huachung was re-commencing at a time when Wuhan University was beginning to develop as a first-class university, when China was pulling itself together after the uncertainties of the preceding years, with both the government and the mission authorities hoping Huachung could be fully registered with the government in the not-too-distant future. Everyone connected with Huachung that autumn realized that the college must emphasize quality, concentrating in a relatively limited field, rather than quantity if the college was to have a respected place in Wuhan beside a large first-class government university.

At the head of the college was Dr. Francis C. M. Wei, serving with wisdom and untiring effort as President as long as Huachung remained a Christian enterprise, and building it into an outstanding institution of higher education in Central China. The President, a scholar of the first rank, could be

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very intolerant of mediocre work and always placed emphasis upon quality rather than quantity. Some of his critics went so far as to say that he overemphasized the matter of quality and thus slowed down the growth of Huachung over the next few years.

In that first faculty group, the senior in term of service in China was Dr. Arthur M. Sherman, who returned to China as head of the Boone unit in Huachung, to teach religion, and to build up again the theological training which had been carried on in the Boone Divinity School prior to 1927. Dr. Sherman remained with the second Huachung for only one year in China, but his influence and assistance lasted far longer. In the United States, as a member of the Board of Founders for many years, and as President of the Board for a large part of that time, he never lost his interest in Huachung and did later foster the interest of others in it.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, still the power in Boone Library School, was a member of the faculty for one somewhat stormy year, while the Library School remained a part of Huachung.

Mr. Samuel T. Y. Seng, University Librarian in the first Huachung, was to serve as college librarian during the pre-war years, at the same time serving as Director of the Boone Library School.

The Physical Education Director of the first Huachung, Mr. J. Earl Fowler, returned to the same position in 1929, and remained with the College till 1932. A decade later, when he was Associate Foreign Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was also a member of the Board of Founders and served as its secretary; later he was chairman of the Huachung Committee of the United Board after Dr. Sherman's resignation. He was one of the best friends Huachung had in the United States.

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Mr. R. S. Underwood, who had taught English in Boone and Huachung 1923-1925, returned to teach in the English department for two years.

Mr. John L. Coe, Assistant Treasurer in the first Huachung, again joined the College to teach mathematics and be Assistant Treasurer. In 1931 he was elected Treasurer and served in that capacity, and in the Mathematics department, until January, 1951.

In September, 1929, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission was able to send only one representative, the Rev. S. H. Dixon, a most fortunate appointment as he had been one of the members of the early planning committee of Huachung. Mr. Dixon was to give the department of History a good foundation and to fill the post of Dean of the Faculty for two years until the health of his family made his return to England necessary. Not only was his wise counsel of great help in framing the early plans for the curriculum of the College, but after his return home he remained a staunch friend of Huachung.

From the London Missionary Society came Miss Margaret Bleakley, who had been in China since 1916, to teach English. She was to serve both as head of the English department (or department of Foreign Languages as it was later called) and as Registrar of Huachung until her retirement in 1950.

The second appointee from the London Missionary Society, Mr. David F. Anderson, who with Mrs. Anderson arrived in China in December 1929, joined Huachung in September, 1930, after spending the previous six months in the language school in Peiping. He taught Education, directed the Practice School for the School of Education, had a large part in the development of the Huachung choir, and served as secretary of the Chapel Committee for many years until early in 1951. Mrs. Anderson for a number of years taught in the English department and then devoted much effort to developing the vocal work

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of the department of Music.

From the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States came Dr. and Mrs. Paul V. Taylor. He was to serve as Professor of Education and as Dean of the General Faculty for a number of years. After the war until 1950 Dr. Taylor acted as superintendent in charge of the rehabilitation and development of grounds and buildings.

Yale-in-China sent three men to start the work in science: Mr. Sidney Hsiao (who had entered Huachung in 1924 as one of the first students from the Wesleyan Mission), in biology; Mr. S. C. Tao, a graduate of Yale-in-China in 1926, in physics; and Mr. Wang in chemistry. At the same time Yale-in-China made a grant of US\$6,000. toward the purchase of equipment for the School of Science. These three men were to lay the foundations of what soon became the strongest part of Huachung during the first decade of its existence, the School of Science.

Miss Mary Kwei, Dean of Women and Warden of Yen Hostel, was upon independent support. She remained with Huachung during the next five years.

Three teachers of library subjects, supported by a grant from the China Foundation, were also members of the faculty for one year.

This faculty assembled in September, 1929 was to lay the foundations for the academic traditions of Huachung under the leadership of Dr. Wei. Some members of this original group, together with others who joined Huachung within the next few years, were to be the administrators and educational leaders of Huachung over the next two decades. All of the administrative officers carried a certain amount of teaching in addition to their administrative duties.

The student body which gathered in Wuchang in September, 1929, totaled thirty-one students, fourteen of them women.

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They were made up as follows: three subfreshmen, twelve freshmen, six sophomores, and ten seniors (who were all students in the Library School). Twenty-one were Christians, and twenty-six had studied in our Christian schools.

the students had been with Huachung before 1927. Thus from the beginning Huachung carried with it the tradition that the bulk of its student body was Christian or had been trained in Christian schools. Many people predicted that Huachung would never amount to much with such a small start, but the administration was fully aware that the political disturbances of the late twenties had been such that the number of middle-school graduates in the Central China region who were ready to enter Huachung was inevitably small. The administration further took into account that at least five years would have to pass before Huachung would reach its full enrollment of two hundred forty students.

The new faculty promptly organized itself in September, 1929, by electing the Rev. S. H. Dixon, Dean; and Miss Margaret Bleakley, Registrar. The College decided to concentrate on the departments of Chinese, English, History, Economics, Philosophy, and Religion, in the Arts; in Biology, Chemistry, and Physics in the Sciences, with a minor department of Mathematics to supply the work needed in the other Science departments; and on courses in education. The early work in music, started by Mrs. Paul V. Taylor, became an important part of the work in education. No formal division of the College into the three schools of Arts, Science, and Education was made at this time, but before the registration of Huachung was completed two years later, the three schools had been established.

A tentative curriculum, adopted in 1929, was intensively worked over during the next two years. Standards were set high. The plan of study was formulated with the first two years to be of a general nature. At the end of his second year the

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student was to take an intermediate examination, covering work in his major and minor field, plus an examination in English and Chinese to be sure the student had sufficient proficiency in both these languages to read and express himself in his more advanced work. The last two years of the College course were to be spent to a large extent in specialization in one department with a final comprehensive examination and a thesis to be submitted at the end of the senior year. Since the student body in September 1929 was composed mainly of freshmen and sophomores, the faculty were able to give more time to working out these plans in detail. In 1932 the first students were graduated from Huachung under the proposed plan.

#### AIMS AND MOTIVATIONS

**T**HE AIMS and motivations of Huachung during those early years are best expressed by a statement made by Dr. Wei in the fall of 1929 and published in the January, 1930, issue of the "Hankow Newsletter" in an article written by him on Central China College.'

"We consider it a very important part of our policy that our work here in the College be closely linked up with the Christian movement in this country. China is at the cross-roads in more than one sense, and we have the vision of the graduates from Central China College taking an active part in guiding the nation to its proper goal. Those of us who believe that Christianity is the salvation of China wish to see our students educated in an atmosphere which is thoroughly Christian. It is our belief the Christian Church in China must look to the Christian colleges in this country for the leaders she needs; leaders who understand the very perplexing and complicated problems which both the Church and Nation will surely have to face during the next genera-

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tion or two, while the fate of this great country is being determined, and leaders who are of the conviction that nothing great can be accomplished unless the foundation is strongly built on great personalities.

"We have much to learn these days from Europe and America, but there is at the same time much in Western countries which we must avoid. There are approximately two thousand four hundred Chinese students in the United States, some eight hundred in France, three hundred in Germany, and a hundred and fifty to two hundred in Great Britain. Anyone who has lived among these students abroad in any of the great centers, such as New York, London, Berlin, and Paris, realizes how feeble our chance is of getting students who are trained entirely abroad. Most of them have little opportunity to observe and understand the culture of the people among whom they are sojourners for two, three, or five years. Particularly in Continental Europe, they are hardly in touch with the Christian forces of the country in which they find themselves. Consequently, they carry away from the West and back to their own country an idea of Western civilization which is sometimes grotesque. If the Christian Church is to have its Christian leadership, that leadership has to be trained at home. Post-graduate study is valuable, but the ground work must be laid in an atmosphere that is thoroughly Chinese and thoroughly Christian.

"Recently, no problem in the Chinese Church has received more attention than that of the devolution of responsibility for Christian work. This problem has made our need of Christian leadership more acute. Leaders do not grow up overnight like mushrooms. They have to be trained with foresight and patience. The Central China College is here to help the Church do its work. We emphasize, therefore,

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not only academic work of highest possible standard, but also the training of character to meet the needs of the Church and the Nation during the critical period through which we are passing. Our education here is for the Church, as well as by the Church. It is our hope that we may understand more and more the needs of the Christian Church in China, so that we may help to promote the cause for which we exist."

#### LIBRARY TRAINING

IN THE OUTLINE of the proposed courses for the School of Arts, there has been no mention of the library-training, and here we shall go into some detail as to the difficulties which were encountered in the attempt to work out a program of library-training within the framework of Huachung.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood first went to China in 1899 to keep house for her brother. Shortly after her arrival in China she taught some courses in English in Boone School. She saw the lack of books for reading aside from the text books and soon started on a program of developing a library at the School. Mainly through her efforts a small library was started which in 1909 became the Boone Library with a building erected to house the library shortly thereafter. (This building was later enlarged to include a large assembly room on the top floor.) Then Miss Wood arranged for two Boone University graduates, Mr. Samuel T. Y. Seng and Mr. Thomas C. S. Hu, who were interested in library work, to go to the United States to study library-training. After their return she began the course of library-training in Boone University with their assistance. In the early twenties this proved to be one of the more popular courses at Boone. There were graduated a number of capable men who were to head up libraries

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in different parts of China.

In 1922 and 1923 Miss Wood became very much interested in the question of the return of the final portion of the Boxer Indemnity from the United States to China. She wrote to a number of influential people in the United States about the matter, and was granted special leave in the fall of 1923 to go to Washington to push the matter with Congress. She personally saw a great many of the members of Congress, and was greatly pleased when Congress passed the bill returning the last portion of the Boxer Indemnity to China, to be used for educational and cultural purposes. The China Foundation, which was set up to administer these funds, realized that Miss Wood had been of great help in informing members of Congress about the importance of the bill. Thus, the China Foundation, as long as it had funds at its disposal, made an annual grant for library-training to Boone Library School. The first of these grants came in 1926 when Mr. Thomas C. S. Hu was head of the library-training work.

The plan of the library-training administrators was to train two categories of library workers: one for those who took a full college course and would be eligible for a degree at the end of four years; and the other for those who would take only a two-year course fitting them to become assistants in libraries. The question of how these two categories of students would fit into the College picture was already looming up in 1926, as many of the special students being taken in for library-training did not seem to fulfill all of the standards required of the regular college students. The political troubles of 1927 arrived before this problem was solved.

The library-training continued through the period when Huachung was closed. The administrators in library-training had been able to carry on with the expectation that when Huachung was able to reopen, the Library School would be a

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part of it. By September, 1929, the library-training section had a number of students, some taking the short course and some the long course. When Huachung reopened in September, 1929, ten of these library-training students were tentatively classified as seniors, but the status of the remainder, in regard to their college standing, was not settled at that time. Also, the men students from the Library School lived in Poyu Hostel, while the other men students of Huachung lived in Ingle Hall. The women students from the Library School lived in Yen Hostel with the other women students of Huachung. So for its first year, all the senior students of the College were from the Library School. All faculty members of the Library School were counted as members of the Huachung faculty, and as such were entitled to attend all faculty meetings. During the year 1929-30, a number of disagreements arose as to the matter of discipline of the students, the scope of the curriculum, and the relationship between the head of the Library School and the administration of Huachung.

An understanding was reached as far as the question of granting degrees to the senior class was concerned. The faculty agreed that any of the ten seniors who satisfied the Huachung requirements for a degree would be recommended to one of the co-operating units which could grant degrees. As a result, three members of the graduating class (who were graduates of Boone School and who had entered Huachung in 1926), having fulfilled all the requirements laid down by the faculty, were recommended by the Huachung faculty to Boone University for degrees, and these were duly conferred. Two women members of the senior class, who had carried out all the academic requirements but had failed to complete the requirement in physical education as prescribed by the Huachung faculty, were not recommended for degrees. (Finally in 1949 Huachung did grant degrees to these two women.) The other

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five members of the senior class who had not fulfilled the academic requirements were not considered for degrees.

Late in June, 1930, the Faculty and Senate of Huachung College passed a resolution that either the Boone Library School should become a part of the College under the administration of the President, Senate, and Faculty, as any other school or department of the College, or that Boone Library School should become an institution separate and independent of Huachung College.

The situation was complicated by the fact that during the year Miss Wood's health had become very poor. Friends feared that if great pressure were put on the Library School to merge with Huachung, her agitation might bring on a fatal heart attack, and thus cause many of the adherents of the Library School to proclaim her a martyr. Before the opening of College in September, 1930, the authorities of the American Episcopal Mission and the Boone Library School had decided that the Library School should "go it alone." The Library School felt confident that it would be able to follow this procedure as it was sure of considerable support from the China Foundation and other sources, most of which had been found originally by Miss Wood. Miss Wood died in the spring of 1931; Mr. Seng always felt she gave him her dying command that under no circumstances were any of the resources which she had helped gather together for the Boone Library School to be used by Huachung College.

Consequently, the arrangements in the fall of 1930 were that the Boone Library School was to have the use of the classrooms in the Library building for its classes and the Library for its practice work. The Library School secured property near at hand to house its students. Thus instead of two institutions on Boone Compound as in 1929, there were now three. Mr. Seng retained his position as College Librarian until the

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war years when the Library School moved to Chungking. One real effort toward reunion of the two institutions in 1937 failed.

During the war years the two institutions drifted still further apart with the Library School returning to Wuchang six months after Huachung did. Lengthy negotiations for reunion were taken up again in 1947 and dragged on into 1950 without a final decision. This division in 1930 was tragic as it cut off from Huachung a school, which at that time seemed to be its strongest, and deprived the College of a considerable amount of support which otherwise would have come to the united institutions. But such are the results of the clash of strong personalities.

#### BEGINNING OF COLLEGE TRADITIONS

**A**SIDE from the difficulties with the Library School, the first year of the new Huachung was a peaceful one of very considerable progress. A beginning was made in some of the traditions which marked Huachung in the years to come. Twice a year the faculty would appear in academic gowns, on Matriculation and Founders Day — the first of November — and on Commencement Day in June. Dr. Wei in the scarlet cap and gown of the University of London added a note of color to the academic procession. Founders Day, when the new students were formally taken into the College, was considered more of a family day with the College, as the speaker was usually a member of the faculty. In the early years the new students went forward one-by-one to sign the Matriculation Book, but in later years, after the entering class was several times the size of the entire student body in 1929, two freshman representatives would go forward and sign the book during the ceremony, and the remainder of the class signed later in the Registrar's office. Frequently a College dinner fol-

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lowed the ceremony.

The custom was also initiated of the entire student body and faculty enjoying a meal together about once a month with the first occasion of the academic year taking place on the Tenth of October, China's Independence Day.

As had been arranged by the temporary Board of Directors, a clear division was laid down between College affairs and hostel affairs. The rules of the hostel were drawn up either by the head of the hostel and his advisers, or in the case of Yen Hostel by the Yen Hostel committee, and submitted to the Senate for approval. The fees for room and board were collected by the College business office, but were kept in separate bank accounts, subject to the control of the heads of the hostels (who were called "wardens" of the hostels.) During the first year, the hostel heads managed the boarding arrangements themselves, but during the second year, 1930-31, the system of committees of men and women students was inaugurated to take charge of the details of the boarding arrangements. A faculty member was appointed by the Senate to advise the boarding committee, with the board money collected by the college business office and paid out on order of the proper officer of the committee. The boarding committees were expected to supervise the hiring and firing of the cooks, to arrange with the cooks for the purchase of food, and to pass on to the cooks complaints about the food - if any. If the amount collected for board at the beginning of the semester was not sufficient, the committee had to levy an additional charge on the student body; and if there was a slight surplus, the students usually ate it up by ordering better food toward the end of the semester. Huachung always followed this system for the students' board, since upon the whole it worked well. It certainly saved the College administration from being blamed for poor food!

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During this first year a start was made by Huachung to help directly the Church and the Christian schools in the Central China region. A seminar in religion was organized under the direction of the members of the faculty who were trained in this line. This seminar, attended by a group of nineteen to thirty-five Church leaders in the Wuhan area, met regularly throughout the winter and early spring.

A theological review school, for the clergy of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (Chinese Episcopal Church), was held in May, 1930, with an attendance of thirty-seven.

The attendance by the College students on a voluntary basis at the daily morning Chapel held up well during the year. No attempt was made to hold a regular Sunday morning service as the students were encouraged to attend the churches of their choice in the city.

During the first part of July 1930 a summer institute for the Central China Christian Educational Association was held on the campus with an attendance of twenty-three women and nineteen men. The faculty of the institute were mainly from outside, but Dr. Wei gave one course, and Miss Mary Kwei opened Yen Hostel for the women students. As the Christian leaders and educators gathered on the campus, they could see at close range the work Huachung was doing and how the College could help the Church and the schools.

The first conferring of degrees since 1927 was held on June 9, 1930. A total of eleven degrees was granted by Boone University for Huachung at that time. Eight went to members of the class of 1928 who had gone on and completed their work in other colleges after the closing in 1927, and three went to members of the class of 1930 who had not only completed their work in the Library School but had also fulfilled the Huachung requirements. The new Huachung had thus successfully completed its first academic year.

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## SECOND YEAR OF THE NEW HUACHUNG

**W**ITH the completion of the first year of the second Huachung some pessimists still wondered if there would be a second year. The political situation which had appeared fairly stable in the fall of 1929 had again turned uncertain. The Communist armies captured Changsha, held it for a period, and threatened the Wuhan Center during the summer of 1930. For some time no one knew whether or not political considerations would permit the College's opening in September. The difficulties with the Boone Library School received an undue amount of publicity. To the casual observer it looked as if the school with the most popular support and prestige had pulled out of Huachung, leaving not too much behind.

The answer to these doubters came in early September, 1930, when Huachung opened with an enrollment of forty-four students, thirty in the entering class. Among the new students were the first graduates since 1927 from the Christian middle schools in the Central China region, and they gave an improved tone to the academic side of the College.

Among the faculty several changes had occurred. Dr. Sherman had gone on leave in the early summer. With his departure the post of principalship of Boone College (or the Boone unit in Huachung) was allowed to lapse. There was no necessity for preserving Boone University as a corporate entity because, by the time the next class would be ready to graduate from Huachung, registration would have been completed and the College could grant diplomas which would be stamped by the Ministry of Education. From that time on, some member of the College staff upon the support of the American Episcopal Church was appointed by the Mission to be Warden of Ingle Hall (the hostel of that unit).

The most prominent of the new members of the faculty was

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Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei who arrived to head the Physics department and to direct the science work. Before his arrival men with advanced training could not be persuaded to come to Huachung because it had no reputation for work in science, but with a man of the caliber of Dr. Kwei to head up the science work, other men with advanced training joined the faculty within a year or so. Dr. Kwei brought with him an assistant in physics who was to serve for two years while Mr. Tao was taking postgraduate work. Dr. Kwei also brought with him Mr. F. C. Tung, an expert machinist, who under Dr. Kwei's supervision set up a machine shop which was able to turn out a considerable amount of simple equipment and apparatus for the departments in the School of Science. Yale-in-China made a special grant for the purchase of equipment for the machine shop, in addition to the continuance of its grant for equipment for the three departments in the School of Science.

Mr. Cheng Fa-wu, a graduate of Boone University with some postgraduate training, was appointed to teach chemistry and was definitely instrumental in the development of the department, but the search still continued for a man with more advanced training to head up the work in chemistry.

With the return of Mr. and Mrs. David F. Anderson from language school, and with the appointment of Mr. Li Ching-lin by the Reformed Church Mission, the department of Education was greatly expanded.

The American Episcopal Mission made a grant to cover the salaries of Mr. C. K. Chen for economics and Mr. Chow Cheng-ch'uan for the department of Chinese. Mrs. E. P. Miller, who returned from the States in September, was to carry some of the advanced literature courses in the department of English.

In the main, the second year of the new Huachung passed uneventfully, with the students settling down to good work.

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The strong freshman class helped a great deal. Morale was good. As there was no senior class, the year closed in June 1931 without a formal graduation ceremony. The College had weathered the departure of the Library School and seemed to be on a firmer basis than a year earlier.

The faculty during 1930-31 continued its long task of working out the curriculum and rules of academic conduct for the College. Before the end of the year they decided that the School of Arts would offer "majors" in the departments of Chinese, English (or as it came to be called later, Western Languages), Economics-Commerce, and History-Sociology; Philosophy-Religion was to be a minor department in the School of Arts. In the School of Science, the major departments were to be Biology, Chemistry, and Physics, with Mathematics as a minor. The School of Education was divided into two major departments, Administration and Teacher-Training, with Music as a minor.

The curriculum was so set up that, by the beginning of the sophomore year, a student would have selected his major and minor, and at the end of his sophomore year he would take the intermediate examination as outlined earlier. The intermediate examination weeded out a certain number of students at the end of their sophomore year. It also meant that the students were well prepared for their last two years, but it also resulted in the loss of a considerable number of students after their sophomore year. During this second year of the second Huachung, the three schools of Huachung were formally organized with Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei as Dean of the School of Science, Dr. Paul V. Taylor as Dean of the School of Education, and Dean of the School of Arts. Huachung was thus able to meet the regulations of the Ministry of Education which required an institution to have at least three Schools before being classified as a "university" instead of a "college."

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## ORGANIZING FOR GOVERNMENT REGISTRATION

**W**HILE the faculty had been busy establishing the academic side of Huachung, for two years Dr. Wei and the temporary Board of Directors, in consultation with the home boards, had been concerned with drawing up a constitution embodying an organization for Huachung, which would be satisfactory to the five home boards of the co-operating units of that era, and would also meet the regulations of the Chinese government to permit the College's registration as a fully-accredited institution. Fortunately Dr. Wei was able to send to the Ministry of Education a copy of the letter which Bishop Gilman had received in 1927 from the Commissioner of Education, postponing the question of registration of Huachung until the College should be reorganized. The Ministry of Education recognized this letter and stated that the registration of Huachung would be treated as the registration of an existing institution rather than that of a newly-founded one. To register a college already in existence was easier than to register one which was just starting.

The organization may have appeared over-elaborate, but with the interests of five home boards and five missions on the field to be considered, such detailed organization was unavoidable. A Board of Founders, with representatives from the five missions, with its own constitution, was to be established in New York. A Board of Directors, with representatives of the five missions and with other representatives of the Chinese Church and community, was to be established in China. Four documents had to be drawn up: the Constitution of the Board of Founders; the Agreement between the Board of Founders and the Board of Directors; the Constitution of the Board of Directors; and the Constitution of the College itself.

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By the fall of 1930 the missions on the field had approved a tentative draft of the four documents and were of the opinion that registration should be applied for as soon as possible. However, not all of the home boards had given their approval, particularly in reference to the desirability of application for registration. One of the biggest fears of some members of the home boards was that the College would register under one set of regulations which shortly thereafter would be changed in a manner unfavorable to the College. There had actually been several changes in the regulations during the preceding three years. Therefore, the home boards wanted to delay registration and watch the situation develop. Many of the leaders on the field, however, considered that the wiser procedure was to register at that time under the regulations then in effect, which allowed for the voluntary teaching of religious courses, for voluntary chapel attendance, etc. If later the field felt that the College, as an institution which had accepted earlier regulations for registration, would be in a better position to protest against the new regulations.

In an effort to clear up the misunderstandings between the people on the field and the home boards, Bishop Gilman made a trip to the United States early in 1931. He met with the home boards and was able to allay many of their doubts. As a result of his trip, the four important documents in their first form were approved by the home boards, and there was agreement that Huachung should proceed with its application for registration as soon as practicable. The four documents were forwarded to China and translated into Chinese by the office of the Secretary of the College. Of course, there were also a great number of forms to be filled out for the Ministry of Education.

Finally by the end of June, 1931, all of the documents nec-

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essary for the application for registration had been filled out and were sent to the National Government through the Provincial Bureau of Education. The Commissioner of Education for Hupeh sent two inspectors to Huachung on August 6 to look the campus over and to discuss certain points in the application. One or two modifications were suggested. In this application it was found necessary for the College to submit only the Constitution of the Board of Directors and the Constitution of the College. With favorable comment from the Commissioner of Education for Hupeh, the application was forwarded to the Ministry of Education in Nanking on September 17, 1931, with certain modifications as worked out after the meeting of August 6.

In this registration application, the section dealing with the purpose and history of the College stated,

"that the object of the College was to carry out the purpose had in mind by the Trustees in organizing the institution,"

and it was further stated,

"All the constituent bodies (namely the five cooperating units) had founded separate colleges for the purpose of developing men of talent through higher education on the foundation of the power of love and sacrifice of the Christian religion, with the hope of bringing in the Kingdom of God and perpetual peace among men."

There was also the statement that

"all religious practices and assemblies whether individual or organized by private organizations do not come under the oversight of the College and the students are free to join them at their pleasure."

As to the curriculum, the application stated that among other courses the following elective courses would be offered:

"The Philosophy of Religion, the History of Christian

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Thought, a General Survey of Religious Thought, Chinese Religious Thought, General Outline of the Christian Religion, the Social Teachings of Jesus, the Psychology of Religion, and Moral Training."

After the conference of August 6, the statement of the purpose of the College had to be slightly reworded, but the amended wording as quoted above was found to be satisfactory to all concerned. The original Constitution of the Board of Directors proposed that several of the chief administrative officers of the College, in addition to the President, should be appointed by the Board of Directors and/or the Board of Founders. The Ministry of Education objected to the direct appointment of any officers of the College by the Board of Directors, except the President. This difficulty was solved by stating that all officers were to be appointed by the President, subject in certain cases to confirmation by the Board of Directors.

On October 24, 1931, official word was received from the Ministry of Education that the Board of Directors of Huachung University was officially registered with the Ministry, or as one might say was officially "chartered." Thus the Board of Directors was recognized by the government as a corporation responsible for the general oversight of the affairs of Huachung College and as a Chinese corporation in regard to holding property, taxation, etc. Heretofore Huachung had been considered a foreign institution. On November 24, 1931, two inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Education spent a day on the campus, looking over the educational work being done there. They attended several classes and gave special attention to the Library and the Science laboratories. Apparently their report to the Ministry of Education was favorable for no further questions were asked.

On Christmas Eve 1931 Huachung received a fine Christ-

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mas present from the Ministry of Education in a formal document declaring that the registration of Huachung had been completed. In the document Huachung was registered as a "ta hsüeh" (university) with three schools: Arts, Science, and Education. There had been some concern lest, because of the small size and limited scope of Huachung, the college might be registered simply as a "hsüeh yüan." Hence while its title in English was to remain "Huachung College" for fifteen years more, its title in Chinese was that of "Huachung University."

In this whole matter of registration no fee was charged by the Ministry of Education. Further, provision was made that no fee would be charged by the Ministry for the stamping of diplomas of the future graduates of Huachung. The registration of Huachung was completed a little more than two years after the reopening of the College. On the balance over the years those interested and connected with Huachung felt that more benefits accrued to it from its registration than if it had attempted to remain outside the government regulations. Many of the fears of those originally opposed to registration proved to be groundless; and whether or not Huachung would have been able to carry on for many years, especially through the war years, if it had not registered is a question.

#### HOW THE ORGANIZATION OPERATED

**H**UACHUNG was now officially organized, but how would the organization function? Would it work as a unified whole, or would the representatives and appointees of the five units on the faculty and on the Board of Directors think first of their own missions and afterwards of Huachung? Some time elapsed before the units gave over a large measure of financial control to the Board of Directors and appointive control to the President.

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During the first years of the second Huachung the co-operating units were paying directly the personnel, both Chinese and western, who were on their support. The bills for equipment and books provided by a grant from a unit were sent to that unit for payment. No uniform salary scale for the faculty was established. Some faculty members, both Chinese and Western, considered themselves more members of their own missions than of Huachung and tended to put the interests of their missions ahead of the College's.

The Huachung administration had at its disposal only very limited funds, consisting of tuition fees which were small, and (by the second year) a contribution of C\$1,000 from each of the British units for the general running expenses of the College. The amount for administrative expenses including secretarial personnel, obviously very limited, was administered with extreme care by Dr. Wei. The income for administrative expenses increased somewhat as enrollment expanded and after a grant toward such expenses was made by the Reformed Church Mission. Yale-in-China gave a sum annually for the running expenses of the School of Science. The repair and upkeep of the buildings was still financed by the American Episcopal Mission.

Gradually a system of unified financial control was worked out. The Board of Directors in 1934 adopted a uniform salary scale for the Chinese members of the faculty, who were to be paid directly by the College rather than by the missions. The grants were sent directly to the College and administered under a budget set up by the Board of Directors. The Board appointed three Finance Committees, one for each of the three schools of the College, to bring in recommendations for the budget of each school. On each committee were the President, the Treasurer, the Dean of the School, and a representative appointed by the mission which was either sponsoring the

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School or else closely connected with it. The Senate of the College drew up the administrative budget of the College. The budgets of the schools and the administrative budget then went to the Board of Directors for approval.

With the completion of registration, the governing bodies of Huachung were formally organized. The Board of Founders was established in New York with fifteen members representing the five co-operating units. The Board of Directors in China was made up of twenty-one members as follows: seven appointed by the American Episcopal Mission; three appointed by Yale-in-China; two by the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States; two by the English Methodist Mission; one by the London Missionary Society; three to be elected by the alumni; and three members-at-large to be elected by the other eighteen members. Further, two-thirds of the Directors were required to be Chinese citizens. In actual fact, the proportion of Chinese citizens on the Board was generally greater than two-thirds. In all of the years that the Board of Directors existed, no friction arose between the Chinese as a body on one side and the Western members as a body on the other.

At the first formal meeting of the new Board early in 1932 Dr. F. C. Yen was elected Chairman. Among those who attended those early meetings and who were to remain as influential members of the Board were such men as Dr. F. C. Yen; Mr. C. C. Lao, Principal of Yali Middle School in Changsha; Dr. Francis S. Hutchins of Yale-in-China, later to become President of Berea College, Kentucky; the Rev. Harold Rattenbury and the Rev. James J. Heady of the English Methodist Mission; Dr. H. T. Chiang of the Methodist General Hospital in Hankow; Mr. Hu, Principal of Griffith John Middle School in Hankow; the Rev. Edwin Beck and the Rev. Sterling Whitner of the Reformed Church Mission; Bish-

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op Roots and Bishop Gilman of the American Episcopal Mission; Mr. Newton Ts'ui of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Hankow; and Dr. H. J. Shu of Hankow. Others who served on the Board attended the meetings as circumstances permitted, but the group named carried the burden of the regular meetings and the work of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Executive Committee, which was made up of one representative of each of the co-operating units, found it necessary to meet almost monthly during the early years of Huachung, as one urgent problem after another arose. After Huachung was well established with the relationship between the College and the missions more carefully worked out, the Executive Committee was not called upon to meet so frequently. The Board of Directors usually met twice a year, sometime during the autumn, and then again in the spring when they passed on the budget which had been prepared for the following year. All thanks should be given to these busy men on the Board of Directors who gave so generously of their time in steering Huachung.

Dr. Wei was the "guiding hand" behind the meetings with the preparation of the agenda, the assembling of the necessary material, and, when advisable, the sending out of advance information on issues to come before the meeting. His presidential reports to the meetings gave a clear and concise picture of the conditions in the College. He also made certain that full reports from the Board of Directors went not only to the Board of Founders in New York, but also to the responsible heads of the co-operating units both in China and abroad.

The Board of Directors also appointed the Chapel Committee to organize for the religious life of the students activities which were conducted on an entirely voluntary basis. Each of the five units had a representative on this Committee,

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which arranged for morning chapel five days a week at eight o'clock. The service was well attended by both faculty and students.

The Board of Directors also appointed the Yen Hostel Committee to supervise the women's hostel.

Yale-in-China had agreed to sponsor the School of Science, which was thereafter to be known as the Yale-in-China School of Science of Huachung College. The American Episcopal Mission agreed to sponsor the School of Arts and the Library. A proposal was made to the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States that they should assume the sponsorship of the School of Education but they never accepted the proposal. However, over the years they did put into the School of Education their main efforts, and they increased gradually their financial grants and the number of their personnel. When one of the co-operating units accepted the sponsorship of a particular school, it agreed to provide the chief support for that school, but suitable appointees from other units were also welcomed to the staff of that particular school. The appointees from the London Missionary Society were prominent members of the faculty both of the School of Education and of the School of Arts; the appointees of the Methodist Mission were mainly in the School of Arts, although for a short period they had one appointee and a volunteer worker in the School of Science. A member of the American Episcopal Mission taught for twenty years in the School of Science; and an appointee of the Reformed Church Mission was in the School of Science for a dozen years.

The highest administrative body within the College itself was the Senate which was made up of the President, the Treasurer, the Dean of the Faculty, the Deans of the three Schools, and the Librarian, - all ex-officio - and two members of professorial rank annually elected by the faculty, and three mem-

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bers appointed by the Board of Directors to see that the interests of all the co-operating units were represented on the Senate. For a considerable number of years some or all of these three members were people not on the faculty, such as Bishop Gilman, Mr. Heady, or other representatives of the missions in the Wuhan area. The Senate approved of the rules and regulations of the hostels; considered all cases of discipline which might be referred to it; approved the College calendar; approved all appointments to the teaching and administrative staff which were referred to it by the President; set up for the ranking and promotion of the faculty, the rules and regulations which were carried out by a committee of the Senate; and reviewed the proposed administrative budget before its submission to the Board of Directors. In short, the Senate considered all non-academic matters.

The faculty considered all academic matters, set the standards for the intermediate and final examinations, and recommended candidates for degrees. The executive officer of the faculty was the Dean, at first an elective office, but later appointive. For a number of years the Dean presided at the faculty meetings, but later on the Constitution was amended so that a presiding officer of the faculty was elected annually.

#### THE FLOODS OF 1931

**T**HE opening of the College in September, 1931 was delayed considerably, this time not by political upheavals, but by a natural calamity. That summer all over the Yangtze Valley a number of very heavy storms had followed each other in quick succession, sending the river above its previous high water marks and flooding almost the entire city of Hankow before the end of July. Traffic in Hankow was confined to boats. Dike after dike had broken both up and down the river

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which flooded large areas of the country.

The city of Wuchang, being built on higher ground with a number of hills inside the city, had pretty well escaped from the flood till the middle of August when there were hopes that the worst was over. On August 18, however, the big dike below the city, that protected a large area to the east, was overtopped, and the water came swirling up to the remnants of the old city wall. The Wuchang authorities had attempted to plug the city drains with sandbags to prevent the water coming into the lower parts of the city, but in general the plugging proved ineffectual and some of the lower areas of the city were flooded. The athletic field on Boone Compound was covered with two or three feet of water, but fortunately the rest of the campus, being on higher ground, was not flooded.

The high water had made hundreds of people homeless, both in the suburbs of Wuchang near the cotton mills and on the farms to the east of the city. The homeless poured into the city and camped out in all available places including all the schools. As a result, for another time in its career, Boone Compound found itself a host to some three thousand people. Bishop Roots appointed Mr. Robert A. Kemp to be in charge of all the buildings on Boone Compound and to coordinate the work among the representatives of the three institutions there for flood relief.

Under Mr. Kemp's direction was quickly formed a committee which worked out plans for the use by the camp of all the buildings on the compound except the offices, the science laboratories, the stack rooms of the Library, and the residences. Families of refugees with their few belongings crowded into small quarters. In some cases the space between two or three pews in the Church was sufficient for sleeping room for an entire family. The biggest problem was that of sanitation, which was looked after by a committee

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headed by Dr. Kwei. The Flood Relief Commission sent in a quantity of supplies to help the committee and also arranged for the inoculation of the people against cholera. Since many of the people who took refuge on Boone Compound were working at the cotton mills and other places in the city, they had funds to purchase food. Their chief need was a place to stay till their homes would be available when the waters began to go down.

The flood waters which had come into Wuchang on August 18 receded only slowly. The athletic field on the campus was under water until well along in September. The Flood Relief Commission and various other charitable organizations supplied funds to a committee of the faculty to issue "mo-mo" (steamed bread) to the refugees, chiefly farmers, who were without food. Fortunately Boone Compound did not suffer a severe cholera epidemic, although some other refugee camps were badly hit by the disease. By late in September some of the refugees were able to return to their homes, and the rest of them were able to move over to a large refugee camp set up by the government. During the autumn months some faculty members continued to serve on several of the committees for refugee work, which were needed until the end of the year.

The cleaning up of the Boone Compound buildings began almost before the refugees had departed. September 24 was fixed as registration date for the students of the College. Arrangements were made for temporary housing of some of them until the refugees left the dormitories. Classes started on September 29, with an enrollment of sixty-seven students.

#### THIRD YEAR OF THE NEW HUACHUNG

**F**OR the first time since 1927 Huachung was a complete college with all four classes. More courses were offered

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and more facilities were available for the Science laboratories, which were gradually being filled with apparatus purchased through grants from Yale-in-China. This year 1931-32 was the first time Huachung had used the system of accredited middle schools, under which the student from the upper fourth of his graduating class would be admitted without examination, and with scholarships being offered to the more promising graduates from the accredited schools. Also a group of five students transferred from the Lutheran College at Iyang. Although earlier there had been some hope that the Lutherans would join Huachung, they had attempted to carry on college work at Iyang. However, by the fall of 1931 college work at Iyang became impossible, and this group of five were sent to Huachung to finish their college work. All five of them graduated from Huachung.

The summer of 1931 saw a number of important changes in the faculty. After the Rev. S. H. Dixon returned to England, due to his family's health, the English Methodist Mission sent the Rev. Leonard Constantine to replace Mr. Dixon. Mr. Constantine taught history over the next nineteen years and also served as Acting-Dean of the faculty in 1936-37 and as the Dean from 1941 on.

With the departure of Mr. Chow of the Chinese department, Dr. Wei secured the services of Mr. L. P. Pao who contributed much to the development of the Chinese department to a commanding position not only in Huachung, but also among other colleges in the Wuhan area. The long and faithful service of Mr. Pao as head of the Chinese department was cut short by his sudden death in Hsichow in August, 1944.

Under the able leadership of Dr. Kwei the faculty of the School of Science was greatly strengthened. Mr. R. P. Bien, who had been with Dr. Kwei at Northeastern University in 1928, was persuaded to join Huachung as instructor in physics.

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A year later Mr. Bien was granted a fellowship by Yale-in-China to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for three years. He returned to Huachung in 1935 in the department of Physics. Later he was to succeed Dr. Kwei as head of the department, and then as Dean of the School of Science, carrying on research along with his many other duties.

Dr. T. G. Djang, a graduate of the University of Shanghai, with a doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins University, came to head the department of Chemistry. By dint of much hard and scholarly effort, over the next half dozen year, Dr. Djang built the department of Chemistry into a department with a high reputation, which turned out a number of promising graduates.

When Mr. Hsiao of the Biology department left for post-graduate study at Yenching, two young men with excellent training were secured to carry on while Huachung continued its search for a senior man to direct the department.

The Rev. Charles F. Whiston and family arrived in the fall of 1931. He filled the post of chaplain for the Sheng Kung Hui students, taught philosophy and religion, and initiated a revival of theological education on the campus with several students commencing their theological studies before the outbreak of the war in 1937.

The year 1931 also saw the beginning of an informal cooperation with the Swedish Mission, which had not found it possible formally to join Huachung. Mr. Sam Skold of that mission, an expert linguist, was living in Wuchang not far from the campus; his services were offered on a volunteer basis for the teaching of French and German (the latter was particularly needed for the Science students). Mr. Skold added greatly to the College during his years of association with it.

After the departure of Mr. Dixon, the faculty elected Dr.

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Paul V. Taylor as Dean, a position he was to hold until 1941, with the exception of one furlough year. This third year of the second Huachung saw the curriculum, which had been worked over for the two preceding years, put into effect. Not only did Huachung require, but so did the government, a comprehensive final examination and a thesis for graduation. The intermediate examination, which was peculiar to Huachung, was not forbidden by the government. The students worked well during the year and were not unduly disturbed by political events. As during the winter of 1932 the military situation around Shanghai became very tense, several Wuhan students who had been attending college in the Shanghai area transferred to Huachung; some of them stayed with Huachung only one semester, but a few completed their college course at the College. The enrollment rose to over the seventy mark in the winter.

During the spring of 1932 the Huachung Christian Fellowship was organized for all of the Christian students and faculty in the College. Besides a study of religious culture, the Fellowship made plans for social service work during the summer and vacation Bible Schools. However, this first effort to form a Huachung Christian Fellowship proved to be organizationally top-heavy and broke down within a year, as the students preferred to meet in smaller groups, formed as fellowships of each of the several churches represented in the College.

Early in 1932 took place the first of those conferences which were to link Huachung closely with the Christian middle schools of the Central China region. This conference was held under the auspices of the School of Education with Mr. Li Ching-lin as chairman. A total of seventy-six delegates representing twenty-one different schools attended the meeting with twenty-six principals and deans among those present.

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Huachung was encouraged not only by the representatives from schools in Hupeh and Hunan, but by representatives from schools in Kiangsi and Anhui, whose presence gave evidence that the influence of Huachung was spreading to the eastern portion of its natural geographical area.

The morning sessions of the Conference were devoted to general topics, and the afternoons were spent in sectional meetings on English, geography, physics, and administration. All concerned with the conference felt much benefit had been derived from it. The conference decided to make a general meeting, similar to this one, a biennial affair, with a meeting of the principals and executive heads of the schools to be held during the alternate years.

The Music department held the first of its annual recitals in April 1932. At this first recital the main portion of the program was carried by Mrs. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, because the pupils in the department were not yet far enough advanced to be able to participate. The Huachung choir, making rapid progress under the capable direction of Mr. Anderson, gave a concert early in May.

Although the students had required work in physical education, they were still too few to develop teams to enter into contests with other institutions.

June 18, 1932 saw the first Commencement after the registration of the College. A joint Baccalaureate Service with the Boone Library School was held in the morning in the Church of the Holy Nativity. At the Commencement activities in the afternoon the principal speaker was President Wang Shih-chieh of Wuhan University. The four graduates were the first Huachung students to have their diplomas stamped by the Ministry of Education. The most prominent member of the class was Miss Annie S. Yu, who was to teach in various Christian middle schools and then serve as the highly success-

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ful principal of St. Lois Middle School in Hankow.

In June Mr. J. Earl Fowler and family left for America. In spite of the small enrollment he had labored hard to build up the physical education program at Huachung. Although the land outside the city was again in condition for an athletic field (during the period when Huachung was closed, the land had again been used for farming), the students were not enthusiastic about taking the short walk over the old city wall to the athletic field outside.

Mr. R. P. Bien also left at this time for the United States to do postgraduate study in physics.

The College reopened in September 1932 with one hundred and one students, more than in the pre-1927 days. Thirty-one were women; and forty-nine were new students. The growing reputation of Huachung was reflected in the ten graduates of non-Christian middle schools who were in the entering class. However, the College was disturbed by the considerable number of students of the first and second years who had transferred to other institutions, probably due to the students' fear that the standards of the intermediate examination were too high for them.

A second hostel for men students had to be opened in September 1932. The Rev. Leonard Constantine was the Warden of this new "Poyu Hostel," which was housed for one year in the old St. Paul's Divinity School building as Poyu Hostel itself was filled with bachelor teachers.

The most important addition to the faculty in September 1932 was Dr. P'u Hwang, who came on the support of the Reformed Church Mission. Dr. Hwang had been a member of the first class to graduate from Yale-in-China College in 1916, had taught in Christian middle schools for a number of years, and then had done postgraduate study in the United States. Upon his return to China in 1929, he had been princi-

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pal of Yali Union Middle School. In the fall of 1933 Dr. Hwang succeeded Dr. Taylor as Dean of the School of Education and did an excellent piece of work in developing that school to be of great service to the Christian middle schools in the Central China region.

In the same autumn Dr. B. K. Chen was appointed head of the Biology department. During his half-dozen years at the College, he made biology a fitting partner of the two other major departments in the School of Science.

Mr. S. Y. Chen was appointed head of the Sociology department; and Mr. S. C. Ho head of the Economics department.

In late January 1933 the Principals' Conference, as scheduled at the middle-school meeting the year before, met for two days at the William Nast School in Kiu-kiang. Dr. Wei, Dr. Hwang, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Anderson represented Huachung at the meeting. A spirit of mutual co-operation was engendered; obviously Huachung needed the middle schools as much as the middle schools needed the College.

The following month a letter from the Commissioner of Education expressed appreciation for the work being done at Huachung and ended with the sentence that Huachung deserved the title of a model educational institution.

In the spring of 1933 the heads of the three hostels worked out a plan for a system of faculty advisers for the freshmen to be started the following autumn. Monthly dinners with the faculty advisers would be held in each hostel in the hope of promoting closeness between the faculty and students and of helping the students to solve many of their problems.

That same spring also saw the beginning of a United Sunday Evening Service in the Church of the Holy Nativity under the auspices of the Chapel Committee.

At Commencement on June 24, 1933, four students re-

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ceived the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and four the degree of Bachelor of Science. These were the remnant of that small freshman class who had entered in the dim days of September 1929.

During the four years 1929-1933 the buildings on the western half of Boone Compound had been gradually adapted for the use of Huachung. The Biology and Physics departments had their laboratories in the north and south wings of Ingle Hall. The Chemistry department had taken over the entire second floor of the Administration building, and the lower floor of St. Paul's Divinity School had been fitted up for class rooms. The old Church guest-room building (which had been used for an architect's office for a number of years) was altered to make room for the English department. With the completion of the new dining room for Boone School, Huachung could look forward to the use of the entire first floor of Ingle Hall by September 1933. The old school dining room was to be divided into two parts, with folding doors between, for an assembly room on one side and a dining room for men students on the other. Fortunately the Lambeth funds were sufficient to cover these extensive alterations.

As soon as college closed in June 1933, the funds which the Yen family had given earlier for Yen Hostel were taken to start its renovation to make it better fitted for a women's hostel and to enable it to accommodate more women students.

With the graduation of the class of 1933, the first phase of the second Huachung may be said to have ended. The College stood in a much stronger position than it had four years earlier when a few men of vision, faith, courage, and hard work reopened Huachung despite the forebodings of many in the Central China region. By 1933 the faith of the dedicated few had been justified; Huachung was now a going institution, recognized by the community in Wuhan as a strong part of the

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RE-ESTABLISHMENT, 1929 TO 1933

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region's educational system. The second Huachung with its larger student body, its larger faculty, and its wider curriculum (particularly in the field of Science) was much more firmly established than the first Huachung had ever been.

By 1933 the College buildings, although the same as those of the first Huachung, had been remodeled to make them more suitable for college work; and both the equipment in the science laboratories and the number of books for all the departments were growing rapidly. The enrollment was as yet far from the projected figure of two hundred and forty, but it was growing, with the emphasis still upon quality of work rather than upon quantity. The Huachung faculty was being molded, largely through the skill of the President, into a homogenous whole instead of a heterogeneous group of appointees from five different units. Already in office were many administrators and heads of departments who were to continue in their posts through the prewar period, and in many cases stay with the College through the war and postwar eras also. To this group of comparatively young people, many of whom were to remain with Huachung as long as it retained its Christian character, Huachung was to owe much of its strength.

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## VI

## THE YEARS OF GROWTH, 1933 - 1937

**A**T THEIR MEETING in June, 1933, the Board of Directors faced the very serious problem that if further support were not found for Huachung, its growth would be seriously hampered, with the College possibly sliding back from the position it had attained. The Board was also faced with the allied problem: that Huachung was beginning to overflow all of the buildings at the College end of Boone Compound and before long more facilities for classrooms and laboratories would be necessary. It was also becoming increasingly difficult to rent suitable houses in the neighborhood for members of the faculty and staff. But to maintain the teaching and administrative staff at the level already attained presented the immediate crisis. Due to the depression, the American Church Mission was forced to reduce its grant to Huachung, thereby cutting off the support of a chair in the department of Chinese.

The School of Science would within a year face a major problem. The original commitment from Yale-in-China had been for only six teachers, but first-class work in science called for two senior and two junior staff members in each of the three departments — biology, chemistry, and physics. Yale-in-China was not in a position to increase its appropriation to Huachung. As long as the staff of the School of Science was incomplete, a considerable portion of the grant was used for apparatus, thus building up the departments. However, with the time rapidly approaching when a complete staff would be needed in the three departments, the entire appro-

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priation from Yale-in-China would soon have to be budgeted for personnel and running expenses. No funds would remain for equipment, books and journals.

The income from tuition fees had grown with the increase in enrollment, but the demands upon this income for the administration of the College were growing even faster. Beginning with the year 1933-1934, the administrative budget would have to find funds to cover a salary for a physical education teacher, one for a part-time teacher of military training, and one for party principles. These last two were required by the government, and the individuals appointed were subject to government approval. In all the years during which it was necessary for Huachung to have these two positions filled, the occupants caused no difficulties for the Huachung administration.

After a prolonged discussion the Board of Directors very reluctantly put a ten percent cut in salaries into effect for the next year. They also requested a committee of alumni in Wuhan, headed by two members of the Board of Directors, to raise an endowment to support one chair in the Chinese department. This committee was not able to raise enough to endow a chair, but until the outbreak of the war did raise sufficient funds annually to support one professor in the Chinese department.

The Board of Directors also urged the Huachung administration to explore all possibilities of obtaining further support, especially from the China Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. The five co-operating units, which were badly hit by the depression, would have difficulty in continuing their present obligations, to say nothing of increasing them. The Board was only too aware that unless further support could be found shortly, Huachung would either stand still or tend to retrogress. The government universities were increasing in

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size and strength, and unless Huachung were able to keep abreast of them in quality, the better students from the Christian middle schools would go to them.

In September, 1933, the total enrollment was one hundred twenty-one. Only fifty of these were new students. The College considered that a milestone had been reached when the freshman class made up less than half of the total enrollment, as up to this time the freshman class had always been more than half the student body.

The fewer changes on the faculty in September, 1933, made for stability. Mr. Hsiao returned from his postgraduate study in Yenching; Mr. Norman F. Garrett arrived from the United States to strengthen the department of Economics; the English Methodist Mission sent Dr. Fiske to the department of Chemistry; and Mrs. Osborne of the English Methodist Mission taught in the Mathematics department.

In October 1933 two representatives from the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Gunn and Dr. Tisdale, visited Huachung. They inspected very closely the Science departments and laboratories and discussed with the department heads their program for the further development of their work. The two men were impressed with Huachung's development. As a result of their visit, Huachung received a grant for Mr. Hsiao to study alligators in the Yangtze Valley. This grant was the beginning of funds from sources outside the five co-operating units for the School of Science.

Mr. Hsiao constructed a pond and enclosure for his specimens in an out-of-the-way corner of the athletic field outside the city wall. He was able to gather a few specimens and made good progress on his research before he left for the United States in 1935 to continue graduate study.

Also in his autumn, medical care for the Huachung community was reorganized. From the time of the reopening of

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Huachung in 1929, there had been an arrangement with the neighboring London Missionary Society Hospital that the faculty and students requiring medical attention would go to the hospital's outpatient department. While the College remained small, this arrangement had been fairly satisfactory although the hospital was five-minutes' walk or so from the campus. In September, 1933, a regular College clinic was set up in one of the rooms adjacent to Ingle Hall. Dr. H. S. Kwei of the Church General Hospital in Wuchang came to the clinic on week-days and had as an assistant Miss Nina Johnson, a nurse of the American Episcopal Mission. They covered the medical situation more adequately not only with the clinic, but also with their sanitary inspection of the campus.

The College Choir gave a concert on the campus and also in Hankow in December.

Together with Dr. F. C. Yen, Chairman of the Board Directors, Dr. Paul Kwei and Dr. Hwang attended the mid-winter meeting of the Council of Higher Education in Shanghai. On the same trip they attended a meeting of the Shanghai Yale-in-China alumni who formed a committee to raise funds to endow a chair in the Yale-in-China School of Science in Huachung.

The second middle school conference was held at Huachung in April, 1934, with a total of eighty-seven delegates representing twenty schools. At this meeting the delegates decided to reorganize the Central China Christian Educational Association to include all Christian middle schools in the Central China region plus Huachung. Previous to 1927 the Association had been a strong organization, but from that year until 1934 it had done little. After its reorganization the Association became a strong force for secondary education among the Christian churches in Central China.

Twelve students, the largest class since 1926, were grad-

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uated on June 16, 1934. Four were from the School of Science; three from the School of Education; and five from the School of Arts. Three of the graduates in Physics from the School of Science were afterwards to do further study in China and abroad and to return to China with doctor's degrees, and to make their mark in teaching and research. On the platform at the Commencement exercises were the Governor of Hupeh and the Provincial Commissioner of Education.

At their meeting in June, 1934, the Board of Directors made several important decisions. Dr. Wei was granted leave of absence for a trip abroad. Not only had he received invitations to lecture at Yale University and the University of Chicago, but he would also be able to attend the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church and present the needs of Huachung there. He would visit in person while of the mission boards to foster their somewhat lagging interest, and he would urge the Board of Founders to assume more responsibility for the welfare of the College.

The Board of Directors chose Dr. P'u Hwang to be President during Dr. Wei's absence. The Constitution of the College contained no provision for a vice-president; in fact, at that time it was contrary to government regulations to have a vice-president. At a later date, the Board of Directors took action that in case of the temporary absence or illness of the President, the senior Dean of the three schools would automatically become Acting-President; absence were to be prolonged, the Board of Directors, or its Executive Committee, would appoint an Acting-President.

At this June meeting Dr. Wei reminded the Board that he had been elected President of Huachung in 1929 for a term of five years, that the five years were completed, and that he was prepared to step down for his successor. The Board voted unanimously that Dr. Wei should continue as President.

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It was Dr. Wei's wish that his term of office should again be for five years.

The Board spent some time discussing the grim financial picture that faced Huachung in which funds available were sufficient to cover a minimum staff for 1934-35, but with little or no provision for books, journals, and equipment.

#### BUYING LAND FOR RESIDENCES

THE QUESTION of future site of the College was again thoroughly discussed. The meeting made the first move which was to tie Huachung more closely to the site which it was then occupying. The greater part of the faculty and staff were living in none-too-satisfactory rented quarters in city of Wuchang. Everyone concerned felt that residences for more of the faculty and staff should be provided as soon as practicable.

Yale-in-China announced that it had funds on hand to erect one house, but where was it to be built? The Board of Directors at this meeting authorized the purchase of a small piece of land of about 160 fang, less than half an acre, near the back gate of Boone, upon which to erect residences. The Board had no resources of its own at the time to finance the purchase, but was able to arrange a loan from the Methodist Mission to buy the first piece of land which was the property of Huachung, with its deed being registered in the name of the Board of Directors. The Board further moved that any of the co-operating units could erect houses upon this land, provided that the plans of such houses met with the approval of the Board and provided that the unit erecting the house would also pay the cost of the land upon which the house was constructed, thus providing for the eventual repayment of the loan from the Methodist Mission.

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Yale-in-China immediately asked Mr. Kemp to draw plans for a house which, Yale requested, was to be known as the Jeme Tien Yow house. Jeme Tien Yow, a graduate in 1881 of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, had surveyed and built the Peking-Kalgan Railway, the first line constructed wholly by Chinese without foreign aid. His classmate, Charles Francis Adams, gave Yale-in-China the sum of U.S. \$4,500 for a memorial for Jeme Tien Yow, and it was used to build this hostel. As soon as the plans were approved by the Executive Committee of the Board, construction started and the house was completed before the end of the year. The agreement in regard to the erection of the house provided that if Huachung were to locate elsewhere, Yale-in-China would either be reimbursed for the house or granted a similar one on the new campus. Huachung was still working on the principle that as far as possible, each of the co-operating units was supposed to supply housing for its senior appointees at least.

At the beginning of July, 1934, a heavy blow was received. The Ministry of Education ordered that the two departments, (which up to this time had been separate) Administration and Teacher-Training in the School of Education, should be consolidated into one department. The School of Education would thus be left with only one major department, and a minor department in music, but the requirements of the Ministry were that there must be at least two major departments and a minor department for a School. Therefore, if Huachung during the summer were not able to organize another major department for the School of Education, the school would lose its status,

Huachung would have only two schools left. The regulations and the Ministry went on to provide that an institution with only two schools would rank only as a "Hsüeh Yüan" instead of a "Ta Hsüeh". However, Huachung did have a good chance of organizing a department of Psychology before September

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if funds could be found.

#### OPPORTUNE FINANCIAL GRANTS

**W**ITH this gloomy prospect in view, Dr. Wei departed for the United States in August. However, later in the summer the outlook brightened a great deal, and Huachung was able to preserve its status as a "Ta Hsüeh." As a result of an application submitted in the spring of 1934, the China Foundation made to Huachung a grant of C\$6,000. earmarked for Science apparatus. Shortly thereafter, the National Government, implementing its policy of helping private institutions of higher education, made a grant of C\$15,000. with the conditions that a portion of the money should be used for one chair in each of the three schools and the balance for the purchase of needed apparatus and equipment. Never could grants have been received at a more opportune time!

The grant from the National Government enabled Huachung to make three very necessary appointments: Mr. K. N. Yu, who was to assist Mr. Pao in building up the Chinese department and who remained with Huachung until the middle of the war years; Dr. Hu I for the chair of Psychology in the School of Education, an appointment which enabled a major department to be established in the School, thus assuring the continued existence of the School of Education; and Dr. Wesley Wan, a graduate of Yale-in-China, who had recently returned from the United States, to the second senior position in the department of Chemistry, which was proving to be the most popular department in the School of Science. With the permission of the National Government a portion of the grant designated for Science equipment was used to add a wing to the Administration Building, providing a large classroom on the first floor and additional laboratory space for the Chemistry

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department on the second floor. With these grants from the National Government and the China Foundation, the most pressing problems of staff, equipment, and classroom space were solved for the moment. These grants, coming to the College just as Dr. Wei left for the United States, placed him in a favorable position when he asked for more support of the College from America, because he could now point out that the National Government and private organizations in China were showing their appreciation of the good work being accomplished at Huachung.

Thus the year 1934-35 under Dr. Hwang as Acting-President started off on an optimistic note. The enrollment increased to one hundred thirty-nine with seventy-two new students. A faculty committee, which had been studying carefully the results of the intermediate examinations from previous years, recommended some revisions in an effort to cut down on the large loss of students at the end of the second year. Huachung was to retain the intermediate examination, but it became a less formidable hurdle with the elimination of the requirement of an examination in the minor subject and with a slight reduction in other requirements.

Following the instructions from the Ministry of Education, the final comprehensive examination for the seniors was to be conducted by a committee appointed by the Senate of the College, and approved by the Ministry. A few men outside the faculty were asked to serve on this committee, frequently prominent faculty members of Wuhan University; and at the same time, some of the senior faculty men at Huachung were invited to serve similarly on the examination committee at Wuhan University.

In September 1934 Huachung had three hostels for men students: Poyu Hostel under the wardenship of the Rev. Leonard Constantine; St. Paul's Hostel under the Rev. Charles F.

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Whiston as a purely Episcopal Hostel; and Ingle Mr. Norman F. Garrett as an Episcopal Hostel prepared to receive all men students who could not find accommodations in the other two hostels.

With the new appointments made possible by the Government grant and with several other junior faculty appointments, Huachung had the largest and most well-rounded faculty to date. Some of the departments by now could secure well-trained assistants from among the ranks of the recent graduates.

#### DR. WEI CULTIVATES DONORS IN AMERICA

**W**HILE Dr. Hwang was competently discharging the duties of Acting-President in Wuchang, Dr. Wei was extremely busy in the United States, giving many lectures and attending numerous meetings with the different mission boards and with the Board of Founders to acquaint them with the problems of Huachung. The Board of Founders, made up of representatives of the various home boards, was not in a position to go out and raise support for Huachung outside the missions, and few of the Huachung funds passed through its hands at this time, but it did serve to coordinate the work of the mission boards co-operating in Huachung. Dr. Wei hoped, as did others, that the position of the Board of Founders could be built up to take a more active part in the affairs of the College.

In his consultations with the mission boards and with other interested parties Dr. Wei was attempting to develop interest in all three Schools of the College.

At a meeting with the Trustees of Yale-in-China he urged them to increase their support of the School of Science to assure it of a firm basis. During the spring of 1935 after Dr. Wei's return to China, a committee appointed by the Yale-in-China

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Trustees under the chairmanship of Dean Luther Weigle of the Yale Theological School visited Wuchang. In a series of meetings between Dean Weigle and the heads of the Science departments in Huachung, a comprehensive scheme of development for the School of Science was drawn up. This plan, which called for the eventual increase in the appropriation from Yale-in-China to US\$15,000. annually by 1939-40, was adopted by the Trustees of Yale-in-China, and would have provided for the School of Science an adequate staff (as then contemplated).

Dr. Wei also presented the program for the School of Education to the Reformed Church in the United States. One of the chief needs of the School at the time was funds to establish a junior middle school in which students of the School of Education could do their practice teaching. Up till this time the students of the School had been doing their practice teaching at a junior Christian middle school located near Huachung, but the School of Education was not satisfied with the arrangement. As a result of Dr. Wei's presentation of this need, the Women's Missionary Society of the Reformed Church in the United States made an annual grant of U.S.\$1,250. per year for the establishment and running of a practice school in connection with the School of Education.

When Huachung was reopened in 1929, the American Episcopal Mission agreed to assume the main responsibility for the School of Arts. During the depression years that mission had found great difficulty in meeting its full contribution to the College. As a result of Dr. Wei's presentation of the difficulties faced by the School of Arts, Miss Mary E. Johnston promised Huachung an annual grant of US\$5,000.00 to strengthen the faculty of the School of Arts. This annual gift, which continued through to 1950, was of the greatest assistance in building the School of Arts into the strongest school in Hua-

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chung.

Dr. Wei also approached the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute about support for the department of Chinese. Unfortunately Huachung had not received any grant from that Board because the original allocations were made by them during the period when Huachung was not operating. This contact of Dr. Wei's in 1934-35, while in America, was to bear fruit before long.

Not only had Dr. Wei interested Miss Johnston in helping the School of Arts, but during his stay in the United States he had interested both Miss Johnston and her aunt, Mrs. William C. Proctor, in making a gift of US\$30,000. for the erection of a classroom and administration building, to be known as the "William Cooper Proctor Memorial Building." In the late spring of 1935 Mrs. Proctor and Miss Johnston visited Wuchang. While they were there, Dr. Wei outlined to them his ideas and hopes for the future development of Huachung. During that visit they promised Huachung US\$10,000. for the purchase of needed land; and six months later Miss Johnston made an additional pledge of US\$100,000. to be used for the purchase of land or for the erection of buildings, as might be determined by the Board of Directors.

#### ENLARGING THE CAMPUS

**U**PON Dr. Wei's return to Wuchang in April 1935, he consulted immediately with the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors on how to proceed with the projected development of a Huachung campus. The situation had changed since 1929 in reference to using all or a portion of Boone compound as a basis for Huachung from which to build out. The city of Wuchang, particularly since the flood of 1931, had been developing fairly rapidly. The dikes along the river were all

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raised and strengthened; the part of the old city wall which fronted on the river was torn down and a broad road built along the river front. Plans were under way for a number of wide streets to be constructed throughout the city, and by 1955 several of them had been completed. A proposed wide road, running from the water front around the north and east sides of the city, would pass the corner of the Huachung athletic field outside the city, and would give the College ready access to both the water front and the railway station. The old city wall property outside the Boone Compound was crossed with numerous paths and served for a dumping ground. Between the city wall land and the projected road around the city was a strip of land partly cultivated and partly covered with graves.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held in June, 1935, the possibilities of a site for Huachung were carefully discussed. The Board voted unanimously that the College administration should explore the possibility of purchasing the farm land and the grave land lying between the city wall and the line of the projected new road; and that if the question of the removal of the graves could be settled satisfactorily, the administration should proceed with the purchase of the land.

In the autumn of 1935 the College administration started lengthy negotiations with the owners of the grave land which formed the larger part of the property under consideration. The problem, of course, was not the price of the land, but the responsibility for the clearing of the graves from the land. The whole matter would have been impossible of solution except for the fact that the city administration was anxious to have all graves removed from the immediate neighborhood of the city. After months of negotiation, Huachung signed an agreement with the owners of the grave land for its purchase at a still later price. The agents of the owners of the grave

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land agreed to arrange for the removal of all of the graves on it. Huachung agreed to use its good offices with the city administration to have them post notices that the graves should be moved. Part of the cost of the land was to be paid down immediately, and further payments were to be made as the land was cleared of the graves, with the final payment when it was entirely cleared.

In the summer of 1936 the word spread that the city of Wu-chang was considering the sale of such portions of the old city wall land as were not needed for municipal purposes. Huachung immediately sent in a petition asking permission to purchase a small section of the city wall land, which would give a link between the Boone Compound inside the city and the new property being developed outside the city. The city administration answered this petition by saying that Huachung would be allowed to purchase a tract of approximately ten acres which would not only connect the inside property with the outside property, but would also give Huachung a long strip of fairly high land, one end of which could be laid out for residences and the other end of which would form a welcome addition to the proposed athletic field. The only drawback was that this land included a long strip of the old city moat, which eventually would have to be cleaned up. After lengthy negotiations with the city administration this purchase was completed. The city also turned over to Huachung the right of way of an old road which ran through the grave land property and which would not be needed by the city when the new road was built. By early in 1937 when the grave land was cleared, Huachung took possession of that property. A strip of cultivated land between the moat and the grave land was also purchased. During this same period the site of an old pond, which had been originally a portion of the Lambeth property purchased by Dr. Jackson in 1916, was brought within the inside campus. When

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the purchase of this pond site was made, the city had insisted that the pond be left outside the walls of Boone Compound to help in fire protection. By 1935, however, the pond had been filled in and the city was ready to allow Huachung to have it.

Thus in a period of two years from the time of Dr. Wei's return in the spring of 1935, Huachung was able to acquire a site of some twenty-seven acres, adjacent to the old campus, at a cost of little more than C\$100,000. This site was thought to be adequate for a college of the size of Huachung.

Mr. J. Van Wie Bergamini, the architect of the American Episcopal Mission, spent considerable time in the fall of 1936 discussing with the administration and heads of the departments of Huachung the amount of space which they considered necessary for offices, class rooms, laboratories, etc. He then prepared a general plan for the new campus with the main entrance to be at the corner of the new round-the-city road, and the extension of T'an Hwa Ling which bounded Boone Compound on the front. In drawing up these plans he contemplated that the academic and office buildings would be grouped on a portion of the grave land, the west end of Boone Compound would be used for hostels for the students, new residences would be constructed on one section of the city wall land, and a new chapel would be constructed on a high point of the city wall land. In the proposed plans for the academic buildings to be located outside the city, Mr. Bergamini planned for high basements so that if Wuchang were to be again flooded as in 1931 the main portion of the buildings would be above the high water level. He also planned that the administration building, at the entrance of the new group of buildings, would be capped by a copy of the Yellow Crane Tower, which had been a famous landmark at the end of the hill near the water front of Wuchang. All of the proposed buildings were of modified Chinese design. The plans were tentatively

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approved by the Board of Directors early in 1937, in the hope that before too many years had passed most of the buildings would be erected. The plans were also sent to Miss Johnson and Mrs. Proctor, and they made an additional pledge of \$60,000 for the erection of the administration building with the Yellow Crane Tower.

The return of Dr. Wei from the United States in the spring of 1935 gave Huachung a further push forward. Everyone seemed to feel that Huachung was at last on its way to becoming the institution which the Founders and the Burton Commission had envisaged.

The government and the China Foundation accepted the reports as to the use of their grants, and renewed them for the following year.

#### FACULTY CHANGES

IN THE FALL of 1935 the staff of the School of Arts was expanded so as to have three members in the Chinese department instead of two, and a second Western teacher, Mr. Richard Halewood from the English Methodist Mission, in the English department. Mr. F. S. Ma joined the department of History to teach Chinese history. Dr. John C. F. Lo, a graduate of Boone University in the class of 1924, returned from the United States to complete the staffing of the Psychology department.

As Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei, Dean of the School of Science, had left for a year's study in America, Dr. T. G. Djang of the Chemistry department was appointed Acting-Dean of the School. Dr. R. P. Bien, having returned from the States, was appointed acting — head of the Physics department. Dr. R. B. Chen was appointed head of the Sociology department. The Reformed Church Mission transferred Dr. David S.

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Hsiung from Ginling College to Huachung at this time. Dr. Hsiung strengthened the Physics department and was to remain with Huachung until nearly the end of the war. Several short-term teachers were employed, particularly in English and economics.

Plans were outlined for developing the department of Economics-Commerce into a School. Mr. T'an Jen-i, a graduate of Yale-in-China, returned from the United States to teach Accounting and also to act as Assistant Treasurer. The increasingly heavy work in the Treasurer's office forced Mr. T'an to give up his teaching after a few years. He continued his faithful work in the Treasurer's office, filling the post of Acting Treasurer in Kweilin and during the first two years in Hsichow. He was to become Treasurer of Huachung in early 1951.

September, 1935, also saw the beginning of the practice school of the School of Education. Arrangements were made to use for a practice school the property which had been purchased in 1926 for a social service center in connection with Huachung. Two of the recent graduates of the School of Education, under the supervision of the faculty of that school, ran a junior middle school that provided the facilities needed for practice teaching. This school grew to nearly a hundred students before the war.

All in all Huachung appeared to be growing in keeping with the new spirit abroad in the Wuhan center, which was now under a single municipal administration instead of three separate ones as formerly. The construction of wide new streets was continuing. A general air of hopeful well-being prevailed. Work was going ahead toward the completion of the railway south to Canton. With the completion of the railway in 1936, a few students came north from Canton to Huachung. One or two middle schools in the Canton area had asked to be on the

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Huachung list of accredited middle schools, giving evidence of Huachung's spreading reputation.

Steady progress continued from 1935 through June 1937 with Huachung's enrollment approaching the two hundred mark and with the faculty strengthened as outlined above. During the first years of the second Huachung the School of Science had seemed to overshadow the other two schools, but in this period the School of Arts became an equal partner with the School of Science.

Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei returned to Wuchang in September 1936, but as he did not wish to resume his position as Dean of the School of Science and head of the department of Physics, those two positions continued to be filled on an acting basis as in the previous year. Dr. Kwei had spent the year 1935-36 studying in the States and had made contacts with the Carnegie Institution in Washington. He brought back with him new apparatus to set up at Huachung a station in the Institution's worldwide magnetic and ionospheric research.

Dr. Wei's talk with the Harvard-Yenching Trustees of a year earlier had influenced Dr. Elisseeff, Executive Secretary of the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies, to visit Huachung on his trip to China in the spring of 1936. During his stay in Wuchang, Dr. Elisseeff formed so favorable an opinion of the work being carried on at Huachung and was so impressed with the ideas which Dr. Wei, Mr. Pao, and Mr. Yu had for the development of the department of Chinese that a year later a grant from the Harvard-Yenching Institute was made to the College.

During this same period increasing support of the College on the local level became more evident. Dr. Ch'iu K'ai-ming, an alumnus of Boone University, gave the funds to endow a scholarship in memory of his mother. Mr. Li Jui, a prominent business man in Hankow, contributed generously to the

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scholarship funds of the College and also pledged a hundred thousand dollars (Chinese) to the building program of Huachung. The local committee of the Board of Directors continued their support of the chair of Chinese.

The grant from the National Government was gradually increased until a considerable quantity of apparatus could be purchased in addition to the support of the three chairs. In 1935, application to the committee in charge of the allocation of funds from the returned British Boxer Indemnity was made for a grant for the School of Science. As a result of this application, a grant of C\$40,000. was received, payable in two annual installments.

With the growing opportunity for graduates of the School of Education with musical ability to teach music in the middle schools, Huachung approached the Reformed Church Mission for an increase of its contribution to the College sufficient to equip and support a full-fledged School of Music. The war was to break out before any answer had been received.

The Board of Directors solved a number of the problems of co-operation among the missions. Earlier a uniform salary scale had been suggested to the co-operating units, but lack of funds had not permitted the policy to be carried out in all cases. The Board of Directors now instructed that salaries, except those of Western appointees over whom the College had no jurisdiction, were to be on a uniform basis, irrespective of supporting mission, with the College's salary scale to be the same as the government's. When a faculty supplied by a mission was insufficient to meet the College scale, Huachung was to make up the differences. The cut in salaries was reduced from 10% to 5% with the expectation that soon the cut could be entirely eliminated. A system of rental allowances was set up for the various ranks of the faculty and staff.

At this same meeting the Board adopted in principle a plan

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for sabbatical leave for senior members of the faculty. Dr. T. G. Djang and Dr. P'u Hwang were able to take advantage of the plan, but after them it lay dormant until the war was over.

At this time Dr. H. H. Kung was Chairman of the Board, and Dr. K. C. Wu, mayor of Wuhan was Vice-Chairman.

Chinese was becoming more and more the language of the College both in the classroom and in faculty meetings. The minutes of both the Faculty and Senate meetings were kept in both Chinese and English.

At the same time the faculty was having to wrestle with the problem of the new curriculum which had been promulgated by the Ministry of Education. The program of study for each of the major departments was laid down very rigidly and considerably narrowed the number of elective courses open to a student, particularly in the School of Science. The students who survived the first two years of Huachung had received a sound foundation in their subjects; most of them did good work in their last two years and encountered little difficulty with the final examinations given by the Examination Committee.

By now Huachung was turning out an increasing number of well-trained graduates who were making a significant contribution to the educational and business world of Central China. The antagonism of many of the alumni of Boone and of Yale-in-China against Huachung was decreasing to the point that this period saw the beginning of a real Alumni Association, a fusion of the old alumni of the original colleges and the group of younger Huachung alumni. The Alumni Association elected their three representatives on the Board of Directors. During 1936-37 Huachung employed a part-time Alumni Secretary who helped work up an enthusiastic Alumni group, particularly in the Wuhan area.

In 1936 Yale-in-China constructed a second house and the

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Methodist Mission also built a house for its second appointee, both on the property purchased in 1934 which, with three residences, made an attractive compound.

#### NEW HOSTELS PLANNED

**B**Y the spring of 1937 the over-all plan for the new buildings had been given tentative approval by both the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders. With the steady increase in the size of the student body toward its ultimate goal of two hundred forty students, the Board had to consider plans for hostel accommodations. The London Missionary Society and the Reformed Church in the United States both of whom were members of the Church of Christ in China, proposed to sponsor jointly a Church of Christ in China hostel for men students. They would use on a temporary basis the buildings of the London Missionary Society, which had formerly been used for a women's hospital, until such time as they should be able to build a new hostel. With this fourth hostel for men, Poyu Hostel would become primarily the responsibility of the Methodist Mission. This plan would give enough accommodations for the number of men students expected in the over-all total of two hundred forty.

On the other hand, Yen Hostel for women students was already overcrowded, and no co-operating unit was ready to undertake the responsibility for it. Therefore, early in 1937, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors authorized Mr. Bergamini to draw plans for an addition or extension of Yen Hostel, to be constructed along the west wall of Boone Compound adjacent to the existing Yen Hostel and to accommodate at least twenty-four students. At the same time Yale-in-China said they had funds for the construction of a double house.

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Thus at the 1937 spring meeting of the Board of Directors, plans were approved for the New Yen Hostel (as it was called), and for two double houses (one to be financed by Yale-in-China and the other by Huachung), to be erected on the portion of the city wall land, which had been assigned for residences in the over-all plans for the College. Since suitable houses for the faculty to rent were becoming increasingly scarce, the construction of these residences was urgent. After the Board of Directors approved these plans, they were forwarded to the Board of Founders in New York. Final approval by the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders reached China during the first week of June 1937.

Mr. Bergamini started promptly with the work of construction. The New Yen Hostel was ready for occupancy soon after College opened in September 1937, and the residences on the city wall land were ready a month later. Everyone hoped that this building project in the summer of 1937 initiated the large-scale construction for the future Huachung.

#### CALM BEFORE THE STORM

**A**T THIS SAME meeting of the Board of Directors, in the spring of 1937, Dr. Wei reported that he had been appointed one of the Chinese delegates to the Conference on Life and Work to be held in Oxford in July, 1937, and also a delegate of the Chinese Church to the Conference on Faith and Order at Edinburgh later in the summer. He further had received a special invitation from his old friend, Bishop Henry Hobson of Southern Ohio, to attend the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in October of that year. Dr. Wei, therefore, asked the Board of Directors for leave of absence to attend these meetings and to spend as much more of the year abroad as he felt necessary to further the cause of Hua-

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chung, plus some sabbatical leave for himself. His years since 1929 had been strenuous. The hurried trip to the United States in 1934-35 had been so full with lectures and meetings on behalf of Huachung that Dr. Wei returned to China more tired than when he started. Moreover, the Board of Founders had agreed to underwrite the expenses of the trip in 1937. The Board of Directors approved the plans of Dr. Wei for his trip, and as in 1934, unanimously chose Dr. P'u Hwang to be Acting-President during the absence of Dr. Wei.

Early in June 1937 Dr. Wei left Wuchang on his way to England via Siberia in a far more optimistic frame of mind than he had departed overseas three years earlier when the outlook for Huachung was so disheartening. Now in 1937 not only did Huachung have a more secure position in the educational world, but it also had the bright hope of a new plant of its own within the foreseeable future. But the turn of events was such that nine years were to pass before Dr. Wei would see Wuchang again — and then with a new set of problems!

Dr. Hwang took over as Acting-President early in June and presided over the Commencement of the largest graduating class up to that time. Everything seemed to point to a promising year for Huachung with the new construction going forward during the summer, and with the forecast of an enrollment of the desired two hundred and forty in September, 1937.

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# VII

## THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN, 1937-1938

**T**HE OPTIMISTIC picture in June 1937 for the future of Huachung was rudely clouded over with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War on July 7, 1937. Dr. Hwang, who was concerned from the very first when word of the fighting came, watched the news carefully all during the summer as the situation gradually became more serious. However, the construction which had been started in June was not halted, but pushed through to its completion.

At one time during the summer Huachung feared that the fighting as it increased in scope and intensity would interfere with the opening in September. But instead, the dangerous times brought an increased enrollment as some of the young people from the Central China region who had planned to go north or to Shanghai for college work stayed home and registered at Huachung. As a result, the enrollment went slightly past the goal of two hundred forty. In addition, for a few months that autumn there was a group of students and teachers from Ginling College who used some of the facilities of Huachung while living at the London Mission next door.

The faculty and staff remained about the same. Dr. T. G. Djang of the Chemistry department had gone on sabbatical leave in the summer and up till a late date no one had been found to take his place until Dr. T. W. Zee, head of the department of Chemistry at the University of Shanghai, finding himself cut off from his institution at the end of the summer, offered to come to Huachung in September. With the appointment of Mr. C. T. Lin as its fourth teacher, the Chinese de-

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partment was rapidly assuming its proper place in the School of Arts.

Enthusiasm waxed high during the autumn in Wuchang; the students did good work in the classroom and at the same time took part in organized relief work. Under the leadership of Dr. Hsiung, a group of students volunteered to set up a relief station at the South Railway Station in Wuchang to aid wounded soldiers in transit. The Government later commended this group for their outstanding contribution to the war effort. Since the early bombings in the Wuhan area fortunately did not hit in the immediate neighborhood of Huachung, the work of the year proceeded as normally as could have been expected until December.

During the autumn of 1937 people were continuously passing through Wuhan on their way to the west. When the situation became more threatening after the fall of Nanking on December 13, with the fear that the Japanese armies might push on up river rapidly, a number of people in Huachung advocated the immediate moving of the College to some point in the west. A considerable portion of the faculty and student body of Nanking University passed through on their way to Chengtu; some of them stayed temporarily on the Huachung campus while they waited for boats to take them on further. The group from Ginling College, who had been staying with Huachung, also had moved west.

#### COMPLETING THE ACADEMIC YEAR IN WUCHANG

IMMEDIATELY after Christmas 1937 the Senate held several long meetings to consider the matter of moving Huachung. The one concrete proposition presented to the Senate was to move the College as soon as possible to Yuanling in western Hunan where the Reformed Church Mission had a

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middle school. After long discussion, the calmer people on the Senate under the leadership of Dr. Hwang helped make the decision that a move was not wise at that time. Students were given permission to leave before the end of the semester if their families so requested. The examinations for the first semester were moved up to the middle of January. The question of whether or not to reopen for the second semester was to be decided by the Senate at a later date. A few of the students left immediately, but most of them stayed through the examination period. They then scattered to their homes or went west, and a few of the faculty also travelled to the west.

By late January 1938 the College authorities considered that the military situation had settled down sufficiently to enable Huachung to reopen in Wuchang late in the month of February. The expected drive of the Japanese from Nanking had not materialized at that time. The enrollment dropped to almost half of the total of September with a few of the faculty who had travelled west not returning, but enough staff stood by to carry on. During the spring Wuhan was calmer than during the winter when a large number of people had been passing through the Center. The actual seat of the National Government was in Wuhan at that time, although officially the government had been transferred to Chungking. The spring was a period of calm before the storm, with the victory of Tai'erchuang greatly cheering everyone. Despite outside distractions, the students worked effectively. Fortunately, the Huachung campus was not hit during any of the bomb of the Wuhan Center, although one bomb did fall next door on the Roman Catholic compound. The semester was carried through to a successful conclusion with Commencement in the middle of June. The faith of Dr. Hwang and those who had stood firm with him in carrying on in Wuchang had been justi-

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fied; he had given Huachung firm, courageous leadership during a difficult year.

Two pieces of cheering news were received in early June: one, that the Harvard-Yenching Institute, at last recognizing the value of the work Huachung was attempting to do in the field of Chinese literature and composition, had made a grant of US\$4,000. for the following year; secondly, the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China had been successful in their first campaign to raise a sustaining fund for the colleges to assist the institutions not only in moving and re-establishing themselves in new locations, but also to supplement their budgets when inflation was to require a supplemental source of income for regular operations. Through the academic year 1937-38 Huachung had not found it necessary to call upon outside funds, as the College had been able to operate normally for the year, but the administration was comforted in knowing that funds would be available to help with the move which by June 1938 seemed inevitable.

Despite the fact of some Chinese victories during the spring, most people realized that if the Japanese were to apply sufficient military pressure, Wuhan might become a battle ground before many months had passed. A move in the summer by the College was considered better than waiting a little longer only to be forced to beat a hasty retreat at the last moment. Meeting two days after Commencement to discuss the matter, the Board of Directors held the unanimous opinion that Huachung would have to move, and probably the sooner the better. But the big question was where? At the request of the Senate, Dr. Hwang had sent a letter of inquiry to West China Union University in Chengtu in May, asking about the possibility of accommodations being available there. The answer was not encouraging as West China was already host to Nanking and Ginling, and Cheeloo was making plans to join

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them. The authorities of Huachung pondered whether Huachung should move west to Szechuan and try to find a place to stay either in Chengtu or elsewhere in the province, or move to the southwest. After a long discussion, the Board of Directors decided to explore the possibilities of moving to the southwest with the idea that Huachung would be moving in a different direction from the other Christian institutions and might find an opportunity to open up pioneer work.

#### EXPLORING POSSIBILITIES OF RELOCATION

**D**R. BIEN and Dr. Taylor were appointed a committee of two to make a trip to the southwest to explore possible places in which Huachung might locate temporarily. To the Board of Directors the two most possible places appeared to be Kweilin and Yuanling. The plan was for this committee of two to report back to Wuchang as soon as possible; and then the Senate, in consultation with any members of the Board of Directors who might be in Wuhan at the time, was empowered to proceed with plans for the moving of the College.

Dr. Hwang at this meeting of the Board asked to be relieved of the acting-presidency as he was making plans for his sabbatical and wished to take his family to Szechuan before leaving for abroad. The Board sent a cablegram to Dr. Wei, who was in England at the time, informing him that the College was preparing to move and asking him to return as soon as possible. To tide over the interval between the departure of Dr. Hwang for Szechuan and the return of Dr. Wei, Bishop Gilman was asked to act for the Acting-President. Dr. Paul Kwei was appointed in charge of the preparations for the moving of the College.

Dr. Bien and Dr. Taylor, leaving for the southwest at the beginning of the following week, went directly to Kweilin, the

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capital of Kwangsi Province, and found that the College could lease some buildings from the Baptist Mission there. Other buildings could also be leased. Therefore, quarters for the College in Kweilin would be reasonably satisfactory. The new railroad from Hengyang southwestward toward the Indo-China border was expected to be completed as far as Kweilin by late ~~yang~~ and then by rail to Kweilin did not look too difficult. At that time, since every means of transportation up the Yangtze to Szechuan was overcrowded, to have moved much of the College's equipment or books in that direction would probably have been impossible. Dr. Taylor reported back to Wuchang by telephone the recommendation of his committee that Huachung should move to Kweilin, a recommendation which was confirmed by the members of the Senate and Board of Directors in Wuhan.

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VIII

THE TREK TO KWEILIN AND KUNMING, 1938-1939

**A**S SOON as the decision had been made by the Board of Directors in Wuchang that Huachung would move, Dr. Kwei began to make preparations. A considerable number of the faculty and the student body left Wuhan immediately after Commencement. Dr. Kwei organized a committee of the faculty members who were still in Wuchang to decide upon the equipment and books to be taken and to start boxing them up for the trip. As soon as word had been received from the committee "scouting" for a location and as soon as the decision to move to Kweilin had been made by the Senate, Dr. Kwei started arrangements for the faculty and student body still in Wuhan who wished to travel in a group, along with the equipment, books, and office records. The more optimistic had hoped for rail transportation for everyone and everything as far as Hengyang, but rail transportation was impossible except for individuals each with a piece of hand baggage. Finally through friends in the government Dr. Kwei was able to charter a small steamer, which would tow two fairly large junks from Wuchang to Hengyang. From there the College hoped to arrange rail transport for the rest of the journey. A temporary resting place was set up at the Presbyterian Mission in Hengyang.

The equipment and books were ready for shipment by the end of June. The faculty and students travelling with the College packed their baggage. On Sunday, July 3, 1938, the two junks were tied up at the Ta T'i K'o landing in Wuchang. All of that day Mr. Shao, the Physical Director, with a group of

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students worked to transport the baggage, apparatus, and books down to the river and aboard the junks. Dr. Kwei had the loan of a truck from Wuhan University to help with the moving. The small steamer came across the river that evening; the next morning the faculty and students went down to the river and boarded the steamer early, and before nine o'clock in the morning the party had started up river. The boat was crowded with the hundred or so people aboard, but the committee in charge of the trip, Dr. Kwei, Dr. B. K. Chen, and Mr. Shao, had done a good job with the planning.

As the boat pulled out, all wondered just when Huachung would be returning to Wuchang and under what circumstances. The party had started just in time, for Wuchang, which had not been visited by the Japanese bombers for over two months, suffered a fairly severe attack the following day with several bombs falling near the campus.

The trip up the Yangtze to Yochow was nine too comfortable as the party was cramped for space on the boat and a heavy rain storm delayed the steamer. The trip across the Tungt'ing Lake and up the Hsiang River to Changsha was easier, but the steamer took four days to reach Changsha. There the party was able to rest several days before pushing on up the Hsiang River to Hengyang. Upon arrival, the travellers found that no trains would be running through to Kweilin until late September or early October. Thereupon the Committee decided to leave the heavy freight in storage in Hengyang until it could go forward by rail. After a short stay there, the group moved on with their light baggage, part of the way by train, the rest of the way by truck, to Kweilin. The first stage of the trek of Huachung was over.

The first month in Kweilin was not easy as the preparations to receive Huachung were not complete and as the faculty were without a good portion of their baggage. At the end

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of June after sending word back from Kweilin that arrangements could be made for Huachung in that city, both Dr. Bien and Dr. Taylor had gone to Hongkong and did not return until after the party reached Kweilin. The actual work of preparation in Kweilin was turned over to a committee of alumni there. Toward the end of the summer, conditions improved, and the early difficulties with the Baptist Mission were straightened out.

Dr. Wei arrived in Hongkong in August 1938, after having flown the Pacific. Following a short stay in Hongkong he proceeded directly to Kweilin, although there had been the suggestion that he make a short visit to Wuhan to confer with the members of the Board of Directors there. Other members of the faculty travelled to Kweilin either individually or in groups. As most of the Western faculty were away from the city at the time of the move from Wuchang, none of them joined the first group. By mid-September the Andersons, the Millers, Miss Bleakley, and Miss Iris Johnston, who was to act as librarian for the next year and a half, had arrived in Kweilin. Dr. Taylor and Dr. Bien had returned from Hongkong, and most of the other members of the faculty and staff had arrived. Mr. Wang Jen-tsai, the chief secretary, with his family also reached Kweilin with a good number of the College records.

The Treasurer, John L. Coe, had remained behind in Wuchang where he co-operated with Mr. Robert A. Kemp in the supervising of a large refugee camp housed on Boone Compound at the time of the Japanese occupation of Wuchang. Mr. Coe remained in Wuchang until early 1940, assisting in the refugee work and in the protection of mission property. After furlough in the spring of 1941 the Coes rejoined Huachung in Hsichow. During the period when Mr. Coe was separated from the College, Mr. T'an Jen-i, who was with the College, carried out the duties of Acting-Treasurer in a commendable manner.

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## LIFE IN KWEILIN

LATE in September 1938 Huachung opened in Kweilin with an enrollment of a hundred and thirty. Although the College was the first Christian institution of higher learning in Kwangsi, it maintained friendly relations with Kwangsi University in which several Huachung graduates were teaching. Class work started off on schedule, but the work in the Science departments was hampered with the delayed arrival of the equipment because most of the Science apparatus did not reach Kweilin until well into October. The students were crowded in the hostels, and in some instances several faculty families were living in the same house. Huachung started off reasonably well in its first refugee home, but conditions did not permit the College to remain there long.

Kweilin was rapidly developing into an important military and political center for the southwest and as such was receiving frequent visits from the Japanese bombers. Just outside the city were a large number of caves to which the population of the city fled for protection during most of the bombing attacks. The numerous bombings interfered with classes which in many cases were having to be held at night. One of the buildings which was used as a dormitory for men students was partially burned with the loss of some clothing and books. Canton had fallen early in October, and Wuhan on the 25th of the same month.

Meanwhile the organization of the College had been altered to meet the changing conditions. The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors met in Hankow early in October. The main action at this meeting was the appointment of an Executive Committee pro tem., composed of members of the faculty, which was to act for the Board of Directors, if it should not be able to meet or if it should not be able to com-

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municate with the College in the southwest. The members of this first Executive Committee pro tem. were: Dr. Wei, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Bien, Dr. Hu, and Mr. Anderson.

Dr. Wei communicated immediately with the Board of Founders, and they agreed to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors as long as the latter would not be able to function. The Executive Committee pro tem. would consist of five members, appointed annually by the Board of Founders, with the President and Treasurer sitting ex officio with power to vote, and would be responsible to the Board of Founders.

#### ROLE OF THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS

**F**ORTUNATELY by this time the Board of Founders was ready to take a more active part in the affairs of Huachung. The Founders were representatives of the five mission boards; most of them held other important positions. Earlier the Founders had felt they could give little time to Huachung affairs outside the regularly scheduled meetings. Dr. Wei, when he met with the Board while in the States 1937-38, had urged them to take a more active interest in the College.

At this time one of the representatives on the Board of Founders from Yale-in-China was Mr. Oliver S. Lyford, a retired engineer. He had been elected Treasurer of the Board while Dr. Wei was in America. After Dr. Wei's visit, Mr. Lyford was to spend a great deal of time and energy on behalf of Huachung. During the war years he placed the finances of Huachung upon a sound basis, attended to the orders for Huachung equipment, and gave personal attention to many matters which only an interested and devoted member of the Board could do. A study of the steady correspondence between Dr. Wei and Mr. Lyford over the war period would give an almost

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complete picture of Huachung during that era.

This then was the altered organization of Huachung with the Executive Committee pro tem. to handle financial problems, location of the College, and other problems which normally would have been handled by the Board of Directors. Its chief advantage lay in that the Executive Committee pro tem. could be called into session quickly as all its members were resident at the College and also were more in touch with the internal situation. On the other hand, the committee was made up of men who frequently had to decide financial questions which affected themselves. Needless to say, communications with the Board of Founders were frequently slow in getting through. No doubt Huachung would have benefited by more outside advice and control during the war period. Dr. Wei kept in touch with the various mission boards as much as circumstances permitted, but College matters tended to be funneled more and more through the Board of Founders and its Executive Committee.

#### DECISION TO LEAVE KWEILIN

**W**ITH the increased bombing of Kweilin at Christmas time 1938, the Executive Committee pro tem. met shortly thereafter and decided that the College should not try to continue in Kweilin after that first semester. The college's next move might be in one of three directions: Szechuan, Kweiyang, or Kunming. The decision was against Szechuan as so many educational institutions were moving there that a suitable place in the province might be difficult for the College to find; the decision was against Kweiyang because it was rapidly becoming a large military base and would likely be subject to heavy bombing; the decision was to move to Kunming on a temporary basis with the expectation that the Col-

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lege might find a site there or in the Yunnan countryside. The Committee held the opinion that a location should be found for Huachung which was not too near any large city so as to be free from bombing, which was in the country where the cost of living would be lower, and which also would have fairly certain contact with the outside world. Dr. T. G. Djang was sent with a small committee to Kunming to find at least temporary quarters there. Dr. Taylor and Mr. Higgins were asked to go to Hongkong to purchase two trucks to assist the College in its next move: one of these trucks was Huachung property; and the other was purchased by Mr. Richard D. Shipman, who was at the College then as a volunteer worker, to be used by Huachung on its move further westward.

The plan for the trip to Kunming was that the faculty and student body would travel by truck southwestward to Chennankwan on the Indo-China border, then by rail to Hanoi, and from Hanoi to Kunming by train. The equipment and heavy baggage could not be sent along this route because of the customs regulations between Indo-China and China. The apparatus and equipment would be stored in Kweilin. Then after the faculty and students had left Kweilin, Dr. Taylor, his son Edouard, and Mr. Higgins would arrange to truck the College freight via Liuchow and Kweiyang to Kunming, a much longer and more difficult route.

The first semester closed at the end of January 1939. By then the trucks purchased in Hongkong had arrived, and the passport and visa difficulties had been solved to allow faculty and students to journey through Indo-China. The Faculty members and students not needed to help with the moving of the heavy equipment travelled in three groups to the Indo-China border, a three-day trip by truck. From the border they took the train to Hanoi, a city with a "French air," where everyone stopped for a few days of rest and necessary shopping.

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Dr. Taylor was authorized to purchase a bus in Hanoi at this time. From that city the Huachung group took a narrow gauge railway through the jungles of Indo-China, re-entering China at Laokai, and travelling up the railway through the many tunnels to Kunming, the capital city of Yunnan, where Huachung moved into temporary quarters in a rented temple.

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## IX

## THE SEVEN YEARS IN HSICHOW, 1939-1946

THE ORIGINAL intention had been to settle down in Kunming for the spring of 1939 and finish out the academic year there. Dr. Wei, who had arrived in Kunming ahead of the main group of faculty and students, was busy looking for a possible site for Huachung. He had numerous friends in Kunming, and through some of them he made the acquaintance of one of the leading members of the Yen family, one of the wealthiest families in Yunnan. The home town of this family was Hsichow, a small country village twelve miles north of Tali on the Erh Hai Lake. After Mr. Yen suggested to Dr. Wei that Hsichow might be a good place for Huachung to consider, Dr. Wei made a trip west over the Burma Road to Hsichow to investigate the possibilities. He returned a week later full of enthusiasm for Hsichow and recommended to the Executive Committee pro tem. that Huachung should move there immediately, starting the second semester in Hsichow sometime in April or early May.

As Hsichow seemed to meet most of the requirements laid down by the Executive Committee pro tem. for the new site (in the country away from a large city and only twenty miles from the Burma Road, thus assuring contact with the outside world), and as Dr. Wei reported that with the assistance of the Yen family accommodations would be found for both faculty and students with buildings for class rooms, offices, etc., and a local hospital in the village, which would assure medical care for students and staff, the Executive Committee pro tem. decided to make the move to Hsichow as soon as accom-

modations could be prepared there. The Committee was advised that the move should be made as soon as possible because travel would be difficult during the rainy season which usually starts early in May.

The Tali plain is located some two hundred fifty miles west of Kunming at an elevation of 6,500 feet. The plain itself is of varying width, from four to six miles, sloping gently from the range of mountains on the west down to the Erh Hai (Ear Lake - so called because the lake is in the shape of an ear); the plain is some thirty miles in length from Hsiakwan on the Burma Road to Shankwan near the northern end of the lake. Tali, eight miles north of Hsiakwan, was an ancient walled city which had at one time been the capital of an independent kingdom. Twelve miles north of Tali was the country village of Hsichow, the family home not only of the Yens, but also of the Tungs, another wealthy family of the province. As a result of this concentration of wealth, Hsichow was larger than many country towns and had better buildings. The climate of

Tali plain was considered to be ideal, not too cold in winter nor too warm in summer. The higher mountains were covered with snow in the winter, but only very occasionally did a thin film of ice coat standing water on a winter morning in Hsichow. The summers were not too warm because then was the rainy season which kept down the temperature. The valley was noted for its good crops which almost never failed, with rice as the main crop in the summer and wheat and beans (in rotation) in the winter. An elaborate system of dikes leading down from the foothills had been built to carry the water from the mountain streams to the fields. Along these streams were numerous mills for grinding grain and pounding rice. Since the Tali plain was on the edge of the country of the tribes of western Yunnan, the population of the valley was a mixture of Chinese and the Min Chia tribe, one of the more advanced

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tribes of that area.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS IN HSICHOW

**A**FTER the decision to move to Hsichow had been made, Dr. Bien and Dr. Hsiung went out there early in March to make arrangements for Huachung to move as soon as possible. A half mile outside the south gate of Hsichow a group of three temples (with a few temporary buildings to be constructed within the temple grounds) would be sufficient for the offices, classrooms, and laboratories of the College. Quarters for both the faculty and students were to be rented in the town itself, either in a part of the family courtyards or else in the ancestral temples which usually had two wings suitable for residential purposes. At that time the town fathers offered to rent to the College a tract of land not far from the three temples, where Huachung could construct a hostel or dwelling units. The buildings would have been of simple frame construction of two stories, made of pounded mud walls. At that point, however, no one at Huachung could envisage the length of time the College would be there, as they were all thinking in terms of a fairly short period, and so the College decided not to build on the offered land. Afterwards the College administration realized that a mistake had been made for a hostel could have been built in 1939 for less money than was afterward spent on rentals.

The Committee on its arrival in Hsichow rented a large family courtyard for the women's hostel, less than ten-minutes' walk from the three temples. This proved to be the most satisfactory of the hostels. Other places, not so satisfactory, were rented for the men's hostels, and ancestral temples and sections of family courtyards were rented for the faculty. All the houses in Hsichow were built about courtyards, with the

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building on each of the four sides a unit in itself. Most of the buildings were of two stories, but the natives of Hsichow usually used the second floor for storage purposes and lived only on the lower floor. The Huachung people in many cases utilized not only the first floor but also the second. Sometimes one or two sides of a courtyard could be rented, but the owners used the other sides and all shared the courtyard with the dogs, the chickens, and the pigs. In a few cases an entire courtyard was rented. In many ways the most satisfactory buildings were the two side wings of ancestral temples which could be used by faculty members, with the family coming into the temple to worship at certain times during the year.

The Committee also set about fitting up the three temples for College use. The library was to be housed in the town Confucian temple. At the sides of the courtyard in front of the temple, two temporary wooden two-story buildings were erected to house on one side physics and biology, and on the other chemistry. Next door to the Confucian Temple was a large Buddhist temple, "Ta Tse Shih." The rear courts were reserved by the temple, but the front courts were leased to the College. In the large hall a blue cloth was hung in front of the images, and the space in front was used for a chapel or assembly hall. If the people faced in one direction it was a chapel; if in the other, it was an assembly hall. The only seats were backless benches. In the courtyard immediately behind the chapel, temporary wooden buildings were constructed for offices on each side. The temple guest rooms in front of the chapel were fitted up for classrooms. The ancestral temple next to "Ta Tse Shih" was set aside for the Chinese department, for the School of Education offices, and for other faculty offices.

The committee went to work in a hurry to accomplish these plans. They hired local carpenters to make furniture for the

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classrooms and dormitories.

Dr. Taylor moved the college personnel, faculty and students, out by the college bus early in April. As at that time no usable motor road extended north from Hsiakwan, the College people had to travel from Hsiakwan to Hsichow by boat. Not only were the boats rather unwieldy, but the prevailing wind was from the north, making the sail from Hsiakwan to Hsichow frequently an overnight trip and rather uncomfortable. While Dr. Taylor was busy moving the personnel from Kunming, each round-trip taking nearly a week, Mr. Higgins and Edouard Taylor were beginning to truck the equipment from Kweilin. The trucking proved to be a lengthy process. Even with the assistance of the International Relief Committee which hauled a number of loads in its vehicles which were returning empty to the west, not all the supplies, including the pianos, reached Hsichow until well on in the autumn.

#### DIFFICULT ADJUSTMENTS

**A**FTER all of the personnel and some of the equipment had reached Hsichow, the second semester started early in May and ran through till the end of July. It was a difficult time for the College as everyone was having to adjust to life in the country. The Chinese members of the faculty found the environment as strange as did the Westerners. Many of the native people were a mixture of Min Chia and Chinese and spoke Min Chia, which was a foreign language to the College's Chinese staff as well as to the Western! Further, the local people looked upon the Chinese personnel of the College as outsiders and considered, from their very restricted horizon, that any Chinese who was not Yunnanese must be Szechuanese!

Further, all the land was owned by wealthy families, who

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hired laborers to work their fields. All of the hard field labor and the carrying of burdens was done by the women, while the men drove the horses and mules that transported most of the goods of trade. The Tali valley was a rice-growing area which pleased the faculty, but they had to learn a different system of weights and measures as a "shen" in Hsichow was as large as a five-"shen" measure in Central China. The foodstuffs were varied: fruit in season was available, especially pears, peaches, and oranges; in the foothills a good deal of corn was grown; and from hard-shelled walnuts was pressed a cooking oil which the College people came to prefer to other types of cooking oil; with a large number of Mohamedans in the area, milk and a cheese-type product could be readily bought, and a "strong" yak butter from the north was usually available on market days; white potatoes that had been introduced into the valley some time earlier were easily obtainable — in fact they were more common than the ordinary Chinese sweet potato which was something of a rarity. Brownsugar and English walnuts were plentiful.

The housing committee assigned to each married couple three small rooms, with an extra room for each two children. The furniture was scanty and poor, and cooking arrangements were primitive with charcoal as fuel. Further, there was considerable illness among the faculty and the student body that first spring. Medical care was almost non-existent in Hsichow as the hospital had no staff at that time. Several children of the faculty died. The only medical care available was at the China Inland Mission Hospital twelve miles away in Tali.

All in all, refugee life in Southwest China during those first months was hard, and the administration did well to be able to hold the College together for the semester. The staff had been weakened in the winter by the departure of Dr. Paul Kwei

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to Wuhan University where he was to remain. He had made this decision the spring before Huachung left Wuchang, but had stayed with the College to see it through the move to Kweilin. Then when Huachung moved westward, he had moved north-westward to Wuhan University which had taken refuge in Szechuan. The Millers had gone on furlough from Hanoi, but the rest of the staff who had been in Kweilin moved to Hsichow. Not all of the students who were in Kweilin came to Hsichow, but the majority did. Commencement at the last of July ended a somewhat stormy term.

By the time College opened on September 1939 conditions had improved slightly. The faculty families had settled down and were learning how to live in the southwest countryside. A German-refugee doctor had joined the College community, and a Chinese doctor trained in the Peking Union Medical College had come to Hsichow with her family and was setting up in practice. The faculty had been able to fit up their quarters better, but they were still talking as if one more year would see the return to Wuchang. Always the faculty lived with this hope of the return in the not-too-distant future, a hope which buoyed them up to endure the refugee conditions.

In September 1939 the Canton Union Theological Seminary also came to Hsichow. They carried on some joint courses with Huachung and used the same facilities. Some of their students were able to take a joint course in the two institutions which made them eligible for a Huachung degree. But in the summer of 1942, after the fall of Burma, the Theological School moved back to Northern Kwangtung, leaving a few students to finish out their studies the following year under the charge of one of their faculty members, Dr. W. K. Taai. Dr. Taai in 1943 joined the Huachung faculty as specialist in religious education and later served as Dean of Women in Wuchang.

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## MAKESHIFTS IN THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

**B**Y THE AUTUMN of 1939 the Science Departments were getting set up on a better basis. A so-called motor road was being built north from Hsiakwan past Tali and Hsichow, supposedly on the road to Likiang a hundred miles to the north and one of the routes into Tibet. The road was built by scraping the grass off the fields, leveling out the soil, and then leaving the streams to be forded although gradually a few bridges were built. The College decided to bring its bus, which was no longer in use, north from Hsiakwan to Hsichow, a trip which took nearly all day to cover the twenty miles. The bus was then jacked up and the motor, run by gas from a charcoal generator and connected with a dynamo belonging to the Physics department, produced enough power to furnish electric light in the evenings for the College buildings and to give power for the Science laboratories. Dr. Bien also purchased a small lathe and fixed up a small machine shop. The college power plant was the first electric light installation in western Yunnan. Before Huachung left Hsichow one of the mountain streams had been dammed up and a generator installed to furnish electric light to some of the more wealthy homes in Hsichow. The Physics department also attempted to obtain water rights in the stream which flowed past the rear of the College buildings to set up a small experimental water turbine there. However, the right to use enough water to carry through the experiment could not be obtained because the mill below the College kept the water rights for itself. Both Dr. Bien and Dr. Hsiung were anxious to see what could be done in using the local water power.

Mr. Hu Tsung-yoh, graduate of the class of 1934, was with the Physics department at this time; and after he went to the United States, Dr. Chen Chien-kuo of the same class was in

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Hsichow for several years with the College. In the later years of the war recent graduates assistant in the department.

The Chemistry department started out in Hsichow with extensive plans for developing projects to suit the local conditions. The department made some progress in turning the indigo raised in the valley into a more efficient dye than was being turned out by the local process. A start was made in leather tanning. Plans for soap manufacture were interrupted by changes in staff. The Chemistry department's strong staff which had arrived in Hsichow in 1939 gradually left until by the fall of 1943 the department had no senior men, as all of them had left to go into industrial chemistry. For a year the department was carried on by two of the recent graduates, and not until December 1944 with the arrival of Dr. George Bien did the rebuilding of the department begin.

The Biology department also had its difficulties. With the departure of Dr. B. K. Chen in 1940, two junior men carried on until the return of Dr. Sidney Hsiao from the United States in late 1941. Dr. Hsiao did much to restore the department and began an extensive program of research into the conditions of the Erh Hai. This program was not completed by the end of the war, but Dr. Hsiao had amassed a considerable amount of valuable information.

Thus the School of Science, which had been the strongest school in Wuchang, dropped behind the School of Arts during the years in Hsichow. There was a distinct turning away from pure science, as most of the science students were interested in immediate practical results. The School of Science had been able to bring with it a certain amount of apparatus from Wuchang and through 1941 it had been able to import some through Burma, but from then on the School had to "make do" with what they had. The Chemistry department, of course, had no gas, and it had to re-distil the local wine o obtain alcohol.

## ADJUSTMENTS IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

**T**HE CHAPEL Committee under Mr. Anderson had an important place in the life of Hsichow. The time for Morning Chapel was shifted to the middle of the morning between second and third class periods because the students found it difficult to get out to Chapel at eight o'clock in the morning. Sunday morning services were held at ten-thirty. The committee sponsored a large number of retreats and picnics in the foothills.

The College library became independent of the Boone Library School, for the latter had taken refuge in Chungking. Three of the assistants who had worked in the Library in Wuchang went to Kweilin, but only one of them went on to Hsichow, Miss Iris Johnston, who had been acting-librarian in Kweilin and remained so for a short time in Hsichow. Following her departure, Mr. C. P. Hsu, a graduate of Huachung in the small class of 1930, served as librarian in Hsichow for a few years. During the years in Hsichow a few books were added to those which had come over the road from Kweilin before 1942, but the departments had to depend mainly upon those books which had been packed up for them in Wuchang in the early summer of 1938.

The year 1939-40 saw the renewal of the Harvard-Yenching Institute grant, which was to continue right through for Huachung with a gradual increase in later years. Mr. M. C. Fu, a brilliant young linguist appointed to the Chinese department in September 1939, showed a keen interest in studying the different tribal dialects in that part of the country. After two years at Huachung he went to Chengtu for two years. On his return trip to Huachung he traveled overland, studying tribal dialects en route. The report which he wrote on tribal dialects met with the high approval of the Harvard-

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Yenching Institute. After the death of Mr. Pao, Fu became the head of the Chinese department, and after the war he spent two years in England studying linguistics under a fellowship granted by the British Council. The Chinese department was thus rapidly developing into one of the strongest departments in the College. During the first decade of the second Huachung no student had graduated with a major in Chinese, but before Huachung left Hsichow several had done so.

The department of English found that more students were enrolling as majors in the subject. Mr. Walter Allen to teach in the department in 1941. As the number of Westerners available for the teaching of English was not sufficient to cope with the need, two recent graduates, Mr. Wang To-en and Mr. Kao Ming-yuen, were made assistants in the department and did good work through the remaining years in Hsichow and later in Wuhan. After the war Mr. Wang received the second Huachung Fellowship and spent four years studying in the United States before returning to China.

The department of Economics-Commerce was the most popular one in the School of Arts. Dr. K. C. Chang had joined Huachung in Wuchang in 1937 and remained as head of the department in Hsichow for two years. Mr. P. L. T'ang, who had had advanced training in England, taught economics during most of the years in Hsichow. But as the same old problem remained of securing for this department properly-qualified teachers who would stay on at the salaries Huachung could pay, there was a constant shift of teachers.

The School of Education probably had the greatest effect on life in Hsichow. About the time Huachung moved to Hsichow, the village leaders were organizing a middle school, called the Wu T'ai School. The School of Education did much to help Wu T'ai get established. Arrangements were made for the education students to do their practice teaching in this new

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middle school, and several of the Huachung graduates taught there for a year or more. In some cases, particularly in science, senior students at Huachung taught the courses at Wu T'ai. Dr. Hwang returned from his sabbatical leave in September 1939, and at the same time Miss Gertrude Zenk of the Reformed Church Mission joined the Music department, which was greatly handicapped by the lack of sufficient musical instruments.

#### SALARIES AND SUBSIDIES

ONE OF THE most stubborn problems facing the Executive Committee pro tem. in Hsichow was a system of subsidies for the faculty and staff, which would be as fair as possible to everyone. The Chinese currency after the reform of 1935 had remained stable until the beginning of the war, but inflation was just starting when Huachung moved to Kweilin. Then as Huachung was moving to Hsichow, the National Government announced a new salary scale for universities, which was adopted by Huachung. For the first year in Hsichow this salary scale was adequate because prices in the country started rising later than in the city.

But as prices continued to rise in Hsichow, the Executive Committee pro tem. left the basic salary unchanged and authorized the payment of a subsidy for each member of the family of the wage earner. At first this subsidy was small in comparison with the basic salary, but as prices increased, the amount of the subsidy per individual mouth was increased to the point that in many cases the subsidy was larger than the basic salary. As a result, some of the lower-ranking members of the faculty and staff with six and seven children were receiving more than many of the senior faculty members. Although Huachung had taken a long step in the direction of equal

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treatment for everyone irrespective of his rank, complaints were numerous. Therefore, the subsidy scheme was overhauled at least once a year. Through 1943 the subsidies were probably too low, but with the improving foreign exchange position the subsidies became more adequate. Also by then the College administration in the fall at harvest time was buying up quantities of rice and walnut oil, which were sold to the faculty and staff members during the winter. Further, as some of the living accommodations had been improved considerably and as more space was made available for families, the faculty were happier than they had been the first year or two in Hsichow.

#### RECRUITING STUDENTS

THE RECRUITMENT of new students to replace those who had either graduated or dropped out was another great difficulty which Huachung faced. In seeking refuge far to the southwest, Huachung had travelled in a direction different from that of most of the schools whose graduates formerly went to Huachung. The only exception was the Diocesan School of the Hankow Diocese of the Sheng Kung Hui, (a union school of the various middle schools in the Diocese), which had first sought refuge in Chuanhsien in Kwangsi on the road between Hengyang and Kweilin, and then had moved out to a site on the Burma Road at Chennan about a hundred miles from Huachung's location in Hsichow. The Diocesan School stayed in Chennan until the summer of 1942 at which time it moved eastward to a location not far from Kweiyang. The graduates from Griffith John and Wesley Middle Schools, both taking refuge in Szechuan, and from Yale-in-China seeking safety in Yuanling, in western Hunan, would have had to travel a long distance to reach Huachung. If graduates from these schools did enroll at Huachung,

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they had to stay there during all four years of college work because of the difficulties of travel.

There was a limited number of middle school graduates in Yunnan, but many of them preferred to attend the Union South-west University in Kunming or the Yunnan Provincial University. However, over the years the number of Yunnan students in Huachung gradually increased. Moreover, a fair-sized group of students came to Huachung from Hongkong and several students from overseas. Thus the student population was made up of three groups, those from Central China, those from Yunnan, and those from the Hongkong-Canton area, and at times there were clashes between the various groups.

Although in 1940 tuition fees were abolished for the duration of the war, many students still had to have assistance to enable them to pay their board. The enrollment dropped to the hundred mark and remained there until the last year of the war, when more students enrolled with the hope that with the early end of the war, they would be taken back to Wuhan with the College.

The student body at Huachung during those years in Hsichow was far more cosmopolitan than at any other time, with the students from Central China making up less than half the College. A number of the Yunnan students did travel back to Wuchang with Huachung in 1946. Plans were made to continue the link with Yunnan, and the Yunnan students did raise a considerable sum of money to be used for scholarships for natives of Yunnan. However, as many of the Yunnan students who traveled back to Wuchang soon dropped out and as very few more were able to make the cross-country trip, within a few years practically all the Yunnan element in the College had disappeared.

The second year in Hsichow saw the celebration early in November 1939 of the Tenth Anniversary of the re-opening of

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Huachung, or the Fifteenth Anniversary of its original founding. A three-day celebration was held with much enthusiasm, no one dreaming at the time that five years later Huachung would still be in Hsichow, holding a celebration of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Anniversaries respectively.

During the first two years in Hsichow those interested in Huachung and those connected with it wondered if it would be able to carry on, but gradually the difficulties were overcome with the improved faculty living conditions and with the determination of Dr. Wei at its head that Huachung should not close again. He had seen Huachung close in 1927 and had seen the great effort necessary to reopen it again in 1929. He felt that if Huachung were to close during the war years, it might not be possible to re-open it later. By 1941 the organization of the College had become stabilized. Dr. and Mrs. John Lo had returned from the States, and he was appointed Dean of the School of Arts in 1941, a position which had up to that time been filled by Dr. Wei on an acting basis. For the first time there were three deans of the three schools: Dr. Lo in Arts, Dr. Hsiao alternating during the war years with Dr. Bien in Science, and Dr. Hwang in Education. Dr. Taylor returned to the United States in 1941, and Mr. Constantine was appointed Dean of the General Faculty, a position which he filled very acceptably until 1950 (with the exception of his furlough year 1944-45 when Mr. Anderson substituted for him). The lack of medical care, which had been one of the big difficulties during the early months in Hsichow was solved with the arrival of Dr. Logan H. Roots and family of the American Episcopal Mission. He served the College Infirmary and also co-operated with the Hsichow Hospital until 1944. The health of the College community was generally good during that period. It spoke well for the sanitary precautions taken by the College authorities that no one of the College community caught cholera

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during the severe epidemic of that dread disease in the Tali valley in the summer of 1942.

#### HOPE DEFERRED

**W**ITH the opening of the College year in September 1941, the outlook seemed brighter for Huachung not only with a good freshman class, but with the faculty more adjusted to life in Yunnan and realizing that life there might go on for some time! Enthusiasm ran high after the word of the Seventh of December that China was no longer fighting Japan alone. Only slowly did the news reach Hsichow that the struggle with Japan was going to be a long hard one. Hsichow had no newspaper of its own, and the one published in Tali depended mainly upon reprints from the Kunming papers which would be anywhere from three days to a week in reaching Tali. Huachung depended mainly for its news upon the radio of the department of Physics, which could be persuaded to work only some of the time! A group of faculty and students would try to listen to news broadcasts in the evening and post a summary of the news on the bulletin board the following day. As the current from the College power plant was irregular, the radio would not work every evening. Obviously news was fairly scarce.

The fall of Burma in the spring of 1942 was a bitter blow. Hsichow, being twenty miles from the Burma Road, did not see the hordes of people moving up the road from Burma. As a result, the College community did not become too panicky during the spring and finished the college year. Burma had fallen, and the Japanese had advanced up the Burma Road as far as the Salween River before Huachung realized how serious the situation was. The Senate and the Executive Committee pro tem. discussed the question of whether or not it would be wise to move Huachung eastward or to Szechuan. The final

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decision was reached that to attempt to move Huachung before the ultimate return to Wuchang would be impractical. Plans were made for the faculty and students to retreat toward Li-kiang and the Tibetan Border in case the Japanese advance, which had been halted at the west bank of the Salween, was resumed. Fortunately these plans never had to be put into effect.

#### EFFECTS OF ISOLATION

**P**ROBABLY the isolated position of Hsichow was felt most keenly during the year 1942-43, as very little news came in, visitors were few and far between, and few College personnel made the difficult trip to Kunming. (With the closing of the Burma Road the trucks had to operate either on gas from charcoal or on alcohol. A trip to Kunming with either of these fuels - or sometimes in combination - might take anywhere from three days to a week.) Communications with Tali and Hsiakwan were more frequent as the road along the valley was improved enough so that two-wheeled horse carts could make the trip, a means of transport that was better than walking, going by sedan chair, or riding a horse.

Twice Huachung was favored with visits from representatives of the British Council: Dr. Joseph Needham and Mrs. Needham spent a few days in September 1942; and a year later Dr. Sanders and Dr. Picken spent nearly a week in Hsichow. Both of these visits were very much appreciated by the School of Science. The visitors also arranged for the sending to the of scientific journals and magazines and a very limited amount of scientific apparatus.

Beginning with the autumn of 1943 the College had contact with men of the American Army, some of whom were stationed at Hsiakwan. For about a year the U.S. Air Force had a weather station situated just north of the village of Hsichow.

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Also a number of men of the Friends Ambulance Unit spent short vacations at Hsichow.

During all the years in Hsichow the College maintained communications with the Ministry of Education which approved the graduates, and sent small subsidies from time to time. The faculty was at times hard-pressed to provide the courses prescribed by the rigid government curriculum, but the College did carry them through. One yearly recurring worry was the fate of the School of Education. At that period Huachung was the only Christian college permitted to run a School of Education as the government was anxious that all training of teachers should be done in its own institutions. (Some of the other Christian institutions did have a department of Education, but not a school). Each year there was fear that the order might come to close the School of Education, but that order never came.

Dr. Roots and family, the Rev. and Mrs. Constantine, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen, and Mrs. Lo and daughter all left in the summer of 1944. Some replacements were found, but the faculty was somewhat shorthanded during the first part of the year. Dr. George Bien and family arrived in December 1944; he strengthened the Chemistry department, and Mrs. Bien took over as College physician. Dr. and Mrs. Pinoff also came from the English Methodist Mission the following summer.

All signs pointed to a better year for 1944-45 with a prevailing optimism in regard to the war, with improved living conditions, and with a number of students coming from the affiliated schools. The enrollment increased slightly. The students seemed to be tackling their work with great enthusiasm. The beginning of the College year was saddened by the death in August of Mr. L. P. Pao, whose important position as head of the Chinese department could not be filled immediately.

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In December 1944 Dr. Wei came down with a severe case of typhus and was rushed to the China Inland Mission Hospital in Tali. For two weeks he was a very sick man, but his strong constitution, coupled with the excellent care he received at the hospital, pulled him through. By Christmas he was able to travel back to his rooms in Hsichow, but he required a long convalescence, and only in March 1945 was he able to resume his teaching and administrative duties. Dr. Hwang meanwhile carried on as Acting-President.

During the winter of 1943-44 Dr. Wei had kept committees at work making plans for the postwar Huachung. As a result they drew up a Ten-Year Plan carefully worked out for the development of the College. In its preface it stated that the experience of Huachung in the prewar and war years demonstrated that the original goal of Huachung for two hundred forty students was too limited and that in the light of the rigid demands of the government curriculum for courses, an enrollment of six to eight hundred students would be better. This carefully worked-out Plan was sent to the Board of Founders.

Early in the spring of 1945 Dr. Wei received an invitation from Union Theological Seminary, New York, for 1945-1946 to be the first "Henry W. Luce Visiting Professor of World Christianity," and also to deliver the Hewett Lectures in 1946. After long consultation with his colleagues in Hsichow, Dr. Wei accepted the invitation and began making preparations for his trip abroad. The expectation was that not only would this year abroad give Dr. Wei a better chance to recuperate from his illness, but he would also be able to explain more fully the Ten-Year Plan for the development of Huachung.

Since Dr. Hwang did not wish to carry a third time the duties of the acting-presidency for a year, the Executive Committee pro tem. recommended to the Board of Founders that Dr. Richard Bien should be the Acting-President during Dr.

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Wei's absence.

The academic year closed in June 1945 with Commencement upon a more cheerful note with a larger enrollment and a strengthened faculty. The general feeling was prevalent that Huachung was "over the hump" with the hope that before too long there might be a chance of returning to Wuchang. The reopening of the Burma Road early in the year had also improved communications.

Shortly after Commencement Dr. Wei left for Kunming and spent most of the summer making arrangements for his trip abroad. The news of the war's end came upon the eve of his departure just as it had broken out nine years earlier while he was traveling to England. With the ending of the war his trip abroad was considered more necessary than ever to explain fully the Ten-Year Plan for Huachung and to persuade its adoption by the Board of Founders as soon as possible.

#### PLANNING THE RETURN TO WUCHANG

THE NEWS of the end of the war was, of course, greeted with enthusiasm by the College community in Hsichow, and some expected they would be starting almost immediately for Wuchang. The Executive Committee pro tem. early in September, realizing that the move could not be made without thorough preparation both in Hsichow and in Wuchang, decided to complete the academic year before moving. Vacations were to be cut short and the classes speeded up to finish the academic work by the first week in April to permit the move back to start before the end of that month. With this schedule the administration hoped the trek could be made before the heavy summer rains of the southwest and also before the sultry summer heat of Central China.

Dr. Bien went to the meeting of the Council of Higher Edu-

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cation in Chungking in September and at the same time began to explore the possible routes for the return trip. Shortly after his return to Hsichow the Executive Committee pro tem. appointed a transportation committee to work out plans for the return and to organize the College community for the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Miss Bleakley had gone on furlough in the spring. The Rev. Mr. Constantine returned in November 1945 to take over the Dean's office. The Methodist Mission had also sent Mr. Chamberlayne to Huachung for the English department. The enrollment was considerably larger than the year before. Everyone worked hard, anxious to complete the work as soon as possible to be on the road home. With the end of the war everyone was encouraged with the stabilizing of commodity prices which in some cases declined slightly.

After a careful consideration of the various possible routes for the return journey, the Executive Committee pro tem. decided that the best route was the most direct one, by road to Kunming, rail to Chutsin, road from Chutsin to Changsha, and then either by rail or water transportation to Wuchang. They further decided that to charter transportation would be better than for the College to attempt to purchase trucks and try to keep them on the road. The owners of trucks in the transportation business could more easily wrestle with fuel and repair problems than could Huachung. With the possibly-limited accommodations along the road for overnight stops, the Committee further arranged for the college to travel in two parties of approximately the same size.

Mr. T'an Jen-i went to Kunming early in March 1946 to make arrangements for the chartering of trucks for the various stages of the journey. The Yunnan Highway administration agreed to supply trucks for the trip to Kunming; from Kunming to Chutsin the parties would use the railway; from Chutsin to

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Changsha the College people would travel by trucks supplied by one of the transportation companies.

The College administration gave the faculty and staff and student body the choice of traveling with the College or traveling independently. A travel allowance would be granted to those who traveled by themselves. The bulk of the faculty and a considerable number of the students went with the College parties, although most of the Yunnan students preferred to postpone their trip to arrive in Wuchang at the end of the summer. The transportation committee also set up allowances for baggage which would be transported by the College for the faculty and students, with the understanding that if an individual wished to have more baggage, he would pay an extra charge. Nearly everyone on the trip had less than the maximum allowance. The various departments of the College made preparations to pack books and equipment, with the things not needed before the end of the semester packed first and the remainder packed in a hurry after Commencement. Some things, like the two old pianos, were sold, and the old bus engine and generator were bought by a school in Tali for a power plant for themselves.

The two Huachung groups was under the leadership of Dr. John C. F. Lo and Dr. P'u Hwang for the trip back. The first of these groups left Hsichow on the 17th of April 1946, and the second group left a week later.

#### GAINS AND LOSSES

**T**HUS ended the stay of seven years in Hsichow. There had been many difficulties during the time there, and undoubtedly Huachung had suffered serious drawbacks in going to Hsichow. The enrollment had been smaller than if the College had located elsewhere, and frequently faculty members had left Huachung because they and their families could not stand the isolation

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and the primitive conditions. The stay there was probably harder on the families than on the faculty members themselves. During those years in "exile," Huachung was out of the main stream of events in China and politics passed them by.

On the other hand, the College community was welded into a whole in a manner which probably would not have taken place elsewhere under more favorable conditions. The faculty of Chinese, British, and Americans seemed less a group of three nationalities than a united group working together to overcome the difficulties of "exile." The Faculty Christian Fellowship was a strong instrument for unity with its monthly meetings the year round. Most of the faculty and staff would gather for the big holidays, frequently with the whole College community co-operating in the celebration of the various national holidays. Several of the younger faculty and staff were married while in Hsichow, and their weddings were made community "projects."

As could be expected since they were so few in number, the students received much personal attention from the faculty in their studies and problems. The graduates of Huachung in those years were well-trained. Some of those who graduated in the earlier years in Hsichow remained as junior faculty members and were of much assistance when Huachung moved back to Wuchang.

All credit should go to Dr. Wei and the Deans who carried the burden and kept the College going when so many expressed the opinion that to close the College and give up the effort would be better. Of all the Christian colleges in China, Huachung was the only one which had taken refuge so far off in the country. While in Hsichow, Huachung made a certain impression on the town; from 1943 on as long as it remained in Hsichow, the Tung family made a monthly grant to the College.

But the influence of Huachung was not long-lasting in that small village of southwestern Yunnan, as many of the poorer

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people had not been affected much by it. The Wu T'ai School continued in operation after the College left, but the post office, which had opened in Hsichow after the arrival of Huachung, closed shortly after the College moved out, and the town reverted to a postal agency. Without the large source of revenue from the domestic and foreign correspondence of Huachung, business was insufficient to keep a post office operating.

A visitor to Hsichow a few years after the war reported that he made a trip out to the temples used by the College and found them standing mainly empty and deserted with a few old College notices still on one of the bulletin boards. The temporary buildings had lost their doors, and the windows, no longer with their paper panes (instead of glass) stood open to the storms. The visitor asked some people on the street about Huachung, but received little response. After the period of refuge was over, both Huachung and Hsichow apparently desired to forget the experience as rapidly as possible.

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RETURN TO WUCHANG & REHABILITATION

**A**T THE SAME time that preparations were being made in Hsichow for the return trip, work was taken in hand in Wuchang to make ready a place for the travellers upon their return. Very shortly after the end of the war, Bishop Gilman (who had been staying in Hsichow since late March) started on the trip eastward and arrived in Wuhan on the tenth of October. He found that the Chinese army had moved into Boone compound and was occupying most of the buildings. The Executive Committee pro tem. requested that Mr. Robert A. Kemp and Dr. Paul V. Taylor (who had returned to China a year earlier and had been active in relief work) start on the rehabilitation of the Huachung buildings as soon as practicable. Mr. Kemp reached Wuchang about Christmas time 1945, and Dr. Taylor shortly thereafter. When they arrived, troops were still quartered in many of the buildings. Protracted negotiations were required before the soldiers left.

Then started the long process of repair and rehabilitation of buildings which had seen little or no repair since 1938. They had housed refugees during the period of 1938-1941 under the direction of the American Episcopal Mission, Japanese troops 1941-1945, and then the Chinese army. Except for one residence, the buildings on the College end of the compound were standing; the Boy Scout Building on the School end of the compound had been largely wrecked by a bomb in 1938, and its ruins were gradually pulled down during the period of the refugee camp. All of the equipment and books and most of the

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furniture left behind on the compound in 1938 were gone. Windows were missing from most of the buildings, floors in some cases had to be replaced, gutters and down spouts were rusted out, and all wiring had been torn out.

Dr. Taylor and Mr. Kemp faced the further difficulty that building materials were scarce and very much in demand. They got under way as soon as possible with the first necessary repairs; repairs at the school end of the compound were more urgent as the Diocesan School returned to Wuchang early in 1946. Dr. Taylor sent word that the residences and dormitories would be usable by the time that the two College parties reached Wuchang. He did well in pushing along with the preliminary repairs, and he was to carry on with them as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds until late 1949. The process of repair and rebuilding was to continue over the next several years.

At the same time as the rehabilitation of the physical plant of the College was going on, the replacement of the equipment and books of the College proceeded apace. Before the College left Hsichow, the librarian and the heads of departments were asked to hand in lists of books and apparatus which would be needed. These lists were checked by the Deans of the schools and then sent to Dr. Wei in the United States. Dr. Wei had arranged that Dr. Paul Ward, a new appointee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, scheduled to come to Huachung to teach history, should spend most of his time before leaving America in placing orders for the books and apparatus on these lists. Dr. Ward had never been in China, but had a China background as he was the son-in-law of Dr. Paul Wakefield who had been the College physician of the first Huachung. Dr. Ward in 1946 did an excellent job in organizing the placing of orders and arranging for the shipment of new equipment and books toward Wuchang. He arrived in China early in 1947 and proved a

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stimulating addition to the History department over the next two years.

TRAVELLING IN TWO PARTIES

**T**HE LEADER of the first party to travel from Hsichow to Wuchang was Dr. C. F. Lo, and the leader of the second party was Dr. P'u Hwang. Each group travelled in eight trucks, four primarily for personnel and four for heavy equipment and books. A senior faculty member was in charge of each personnel truck, which carried from fifteen to twenty people with most of their baggage. At least two or three students rode on each truck to assist with the loading and unloading of the baggage required at the over-night stops; the women students helped with the small children. A junior member of the faculty with three or four men students was on each freight truck. Fortunately at that time there were two doctors with the College, Dr. Pinoff and Dr. Jane Wu Bien (wife of Dr. George Bien), so one doctor with family could accompany each party.

The trucks of the Yunnan Highway Bureau came to Hsichow the day before the departure, and the students helped in loading them so as to be ready for an early start on the next day. In each case, the first day was spent in the trip from Hsichow to Hsiakwan. On the trip from Hsiakwan to Kunming hopefully scheduled for two days, rainy weather intervened with minor truck breakdowns, so that three full days were required for the trip through to Kunming. Some of the worst weather of the trip occurred on the road to Kunming with the heavy rain forcing the passengers on the trucks to huddle under the canvas tops. Their baggage and boxes formed the lower layer on the truck, with rolls of bedding on top as a "cushion" for the travelers.

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The principal of Tien Nan Middle School in Kunming, which had recently moved out to a large campus a few miles east of the city, arranged for Huachung (which was his alma mater) to use Tien Nan School as a transshipment point and a place of rest before tackling the next stage of the trip. Four days were spent there, enabling many of the faculty and students to go into Kunming for shopping, and for those in charge of the trip to make last-minute arrangements for rail transportation to Chutsin and truck transportation beyond Chutsin. For instance, from the Garrison Commander a notice had to be obtained for each truck to avoid possible seizure of the vehicle by the military, and also to discourage the "yellow fish." ("Yellow fish" was a term much in use in China at that time denoting extra, unaccounted-for passengers who managed by one means or another to "hook a ride"). Fortunately throughout the entire trip, the Huachung trucks were not greatly bothered with "yellow fish."

Since Tien Nan Middle School was located at the end of a spur track of the railway, the night before the departure from Kunming two railway cars were backed down to the school. Many of the men students and faculty spent a good part of the night in helping to load the baggage and equipment on to the cars for an early start the next day. The trip to Chutsin was probably the easiest and quickest part of the journey, as the train landed them in Chutsin by mid-afternoon. The chartered trucks were right at the railway station, and by evening the boxes had been put on the trucks, which were to haul them straight through to Changsha.

The trip through to Changsha via Kweiyang, some 1200 kilometers, (750 miles), was to take over two weeks. The chartered trucks were all old, having been patched up numerous times during the war, and one truck after another broke down en route. The drivers and their assistants were mostly

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RETURN TO WUCHANG AND REHABILITATION 173

expert mechanics, and given enough time, they were able to get the trucks back on the road. Several times a truck was held up for a day or so while the driver thumbed a ride to the nearest big city to acquire a necessary part. Each party took a couple of days' rest in Kweiyang on the road through. Happily there were no close contacts with bandits although several times they were reported to be in the vicinity. In spite of the frequent breakdowns of the trucks, the number of serious accidents were few. At one point the brakes on one truck did not hold on a long down grade, but the driver was able to stop the vehicle on a level stretch of the road before a steep down grade. A fire started from a dropped cigarette on another truck, but it was put out before any appreciable damage was done. A freight truck tipped over in a rice field. The students riding on it at the time were shaken up, and one had an injured ankle. The truck was righted and was loaded once again with the cargo, not too much the worse for wear after its spill into a rice field!

As the party moved eastward, the trip became easier with lower mountains and better roads. After leaving Kweichow, the roads of Hunan being in very fair condition enabled better time to be made. However, the wider rivers in Hunan, mainly without bridges, caused long delays while waiting for ferries. At Paoching so many trucks were lined up for the ferry that the College party was delayed over a day.

The first party reached Changsha on Wednesday and Thursday, May 15 and 16, nearly a month after leaving Hsichow. There had been some illness en route, but not too serious. A day was spent on the campus of Yali School in Changsha with everyone in better spirits as the journey was nearly over and Wuchang was not far distant. The railroad, having difficulties because several bridges had been washed out, was providing only limited service, utilizing the old truck trains

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which had been operated by the Japanese (a truck, mounted on railway wheels, pulling behind it three small cars, covered with canvas, each car holding about thirty people sitting on low wooden benches, with no room for baggage except whatever a passenger could sit on).

Therefore, the College parties had to travel the last stage by water. The freight was loaded on one boat; two junior faculty members and a few students rode the freight boat which made a fairly quick and easy trip down to Wuhan. The boat upon which the personnel traveled towed a junk, with some of the people on the junk and some on the boat. The personnel boat left Changsha a day later than the freight and ran into a bad wind and rain storm on the Tungt'ing Lake, causing further delay. On the night of the storm tragedy struck. Mr. Che Tsung-chih, a Huachung graduate and instructor in Philosophy, had not been feeling well for several days. During the night of the storm he became suddenly much worse and died during the night. This event saddened very much the arrival of the first party in Wuchang. The second party arrived a week later.

A great deal of credit was due to the leadership of the Acting-President, Dr. Richard Bien, and to the leaders of the two parties, Dr. Hwang and Dr. Lo, to the leaders of each truck, and to the faculty and students as well, that the trek home had been carried through successfully. Naturally there were complaints over the type of accommodations at some of the inns en route, but accommodations of some kind were always found. The occasional driving after dark was necessitated only when a truck had broken down and could not reach the next town without some night driving.

Huachung had returned to Wuchang and was ready for the next step. It was no longer in exile in far-away Hsichow but was back on its own campus.

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## MAKESHIFT HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS

THE FULL burden of the plans during the summer of 1946 fell upon the Acting-President, Dr. Bien, as Dr. Wei had written that he would spend a portion of the summer in England, but expected to rejoin the College at the end of August. In June representatives of the five co-operating units met in Wuchang as the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and approved plans for the summer and fall. Since during the war a great many houses in the city of Wuchang had been destroyed, enough houses could not be found to rent for faculty and staff members. Temporary arrangements were made to house eight families in Poyu Hostel, to put all the teachers without families in St. Paul's Hostel, and to rent a few places outside for others.

By using double-decker beds, the women students could be accommodated in the old and new Yen Hostels. If the enrollment were kept down, the men students, again with double-decker beds, could be housed in Ingle Hall and the former Women's Hospital buildings of the London Mission. The College administration expected that there would be somewhere between a hundred and twenty and a hundred and fifty of the students who had been with Huachung in Yunnan to register in September 1946. Moreover, a tremendous pressure was building up from Wuhan students who wished to enter Huachung. Therefore, the Executive Committee decided to erect a temporary hostel for men with a portion of the Chinese government's grant of one hundred million dollars (U.S. \$50,000.), Huachung's share of the government grant to private institutions to assist them in their rehabilitation. They chose to locate this hostel on the piece of land next to the Practice School, with the idea that when a permanent hostel could be erected the temporary buildings would form a welcome addi-

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tion to the Practice School. Before the war this piece of land had been covered with buildings but they had disappeared during the hostilities. The land was not difficult to purchase in 1946, and it would eventually give the Practice School adequate grounds.

New practice rooms were also constructed for the Music Department on the southwestern corner of the Boone compound. Also before the end of the summer of 1946, the American Episcopal Mission turned over the use of the entire library building to Huachung, except that Boone School was to have the privilege of using the auditorium upstairs on special occasions to be arranged with the College authorities. Boone Library School, which did not move back from Chungking until early in 1947, used the hostel which they had erected in 1934 and the buildings of a neighboring junior middle school. With the Library School off Boone compound, not only were a number of classrooms made available for Huachung, in addition to the complete control of the library, but also there were now only two institutions on the compound instead of three as in the prewar days.

The work of rehabilitation of the buildings went on steadily through the summer. Fortunately, as the Wuchang water system had not been destroyed, running water could be installed in all buildings. Also the city electric light plant was expanded so that it was no longer necessary for Huachung to depend upon the power plant in connection with Boone School, as in the prewar days. The old Boone power plant was gone, and its replacement would have been difficult. At first after the College's return to Wuchang the city power was poor, but very soon with the installation of new equipment, the municipal power plant gave good current. With water and electricity furnished by the city it was not necessary to resort to the primitive expedients used in Hsichow.

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## TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**A**GAIN, the matter of the ultimate site for Huachung was under discussion. Dr. Wei had taken up in detail the Ten-Year Development Plan for Huachung with the Board of Founders. They gave qualified assent in principle to the Ten-Year Plan, but made the proviso that the enrollment should not exceed six hundred until the ways and means of carrying out the Plan could be seen more clearly. At this same meeting the Board approved changing the English name of Huachung from Central China College back to Central China University or Huachung University.

With the consideration of the Ten-Year Development Plan, the question was raised as to the possible revision of the pre-war plans for buildings and whether or not the present site of the College would be large enough. In November 1946 a Commission of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church visited China to make post-war plans. In the course of their week's visit to Wuchang, a great deal of thought was given to the place for Huachung and for Boone School. As a result of discussions held in Wuchang, the Commission returned to the United States and recommended that plans should be made for the erection of a new plant for Boone School on land about a mile east of the city; and that as soon as Boone School had moved to its new location, the entire Boone compound, including two residential compounds for teachers, should be turned over to Huachung. This recommendation was approved by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Thus the long-standing question of permanent site for Huachung appeared to be settled. Mr. Bergamini then made a proposed layout for the development of Huachung on the basis of the above site. He planned for the academic buildings to be

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on Boone Compound, with more hostel accommodation for women students to be built near the two Yen Hostels. Men's hostels were to be erected on some of the grave land beyond the city wall. With this new planning, one of the difficulties of the earlier plans would be eliminated in that the academic buildings would be now situated on higher ground, not likely to be flooded as the land beyond the city wall had been flooded in 1931. Residences were to be constructed on the city wall land, and on the south section of the land beyond the city wall. This new over-all plan was approved by the Board of Directors and Founders in 1947.

In late 1946 three vacant lots were purchased backing up on the southern part of the city wall property and fronting on the nearest street. This land allowed for the opening up of the city wall property, as the southern end formerly could be reached only by a circuitous route. Further, one of these lots was just across the street from the Practice School property. Thus the whole section, both inside and outside the city, was more closely tied together.

Then in 1948 Huachung was able to push through a purchase which had been started more than thirty years before by Dr. Jackson. Jutting into the middle of the south side of Boone Compound was the Chekiang Guild property, which made a "narrow waist" for the compound. Dr. Jackson had made efforts to purchase the property, and in the thirties Dr. Wei had tried, but earlier there could not be found people in the Guild who would take the responsibility for the sale. During the war most of the buildings of the Guild had been destroyed, and the organization had no resources to rebuild. Thus, they were willing to sell the land, consisting of about an acre and a half, to get money to buy a smaller site somewhere else in the city upon which to build another Guild Hall. Negotiations on this business dragged on through the winter and into the

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spring of 1948, but finally the deal went through and Huachung took possession of the land by that September. The purchase opened up the middle of the campus and also gave Mr. Gergamini added room to work out his proposed plan.

Dr. Richard Bien, the Acting-President, was busy during the summer of 1946 in strengthening the faculty of Huachung. Dr. John C. F. Lo left at the end of June for a sabbatical year in the United States; Dr. Hsiao accepted an appointment under the United States exchange professorships; two members of the Chinese department resigned. Before the end of the summer Dr. Bien was able to announce the appointment of two senior teachers for biology, one for chemistry, and two for Chinese. Dr. Wei wrote that two teachers for English, one for history, and one for chemistry would be coming from the United States during the course of the year. Miss Cox, who had been with the Diocesan School, would be transferred to the Music Department in Huachung. Dr. Tregear who had been with Huachung for a year in 1926-27 would return from England to teach Geography, and Mrs. Tregear would be College physician. In another year a teacher of economics and a teacher of religious philosophy would be coming out from the United States. Miss Bleakley would return from furlough in January 1947, and the Andersons a little later in the same year. Huachung would have a larger and better-trained staff.

#### A LARGE ENROLLMENT

**D**URING the summer of 1946 the applications for admission in September came in at a tremendous rate. More than two thousand took the entrance examinations which were held late in August. About three hundred of these were qualified for entrance. The top figure for enrollment for September 1946 had been set by the Board of Directors in June as

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three hundred, but with this tremendous pressure the Senate recommended that the figure be raised to three hundred fifty.

Dr. Wei returned to Wuchang late in August, having flown from Calcutta to Wuchang in one day, travelling in a day more than twice the distance that Huachung had covered in slightly over a month! He was full of enthusiasm with encouraging reports of the support which had been promised.

With the largest enrollment in its history, some three hundred fifty, and with its largest and strongest faculty, Huachung started the year well in September 1946. The Science departments were somewhat handicapped by the slow arrival of the equipment ordered from abroad, but they did have enough to keep the interest of their students and to carry on laboratory work. The new equipment, which arrived during the next year and a half, brought the Science departments up closely to the point of their prewar days. However, in 1947-48 the number of students in the School of Science was much smaller than in the School of Arts, because the main interest of the entering class was in subjects in the School of Arts, especially economics. Huachung was again faced with the fact that the entering class made up more than half of its students, students who had not known the traditions which the College had built up for itself during the years of exile. The Yunnan students, a long way from home, in many cases had difficulty in adjusting to Central China. The percentage of Christian students was still fairly high, but lower than during the previous years.

Chapel services, still conducted in the middle of the morning, were held in the Church of the Holy Nativity to accommodate the larger number attending Chapel. The Chapel Committee also organized a Sunday evening service which was well supported. The various Christian fellowships were strengthened. The unwritten rule was followed that nothing else of a public nature should be scheduled for Friday evenings be-

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cause the fellowships met on those evenings. The pattern was shortly established of having an all-university Christian fellowship meeting on one Friday in the month with the various denominational fellowships meeting on the other Fridays.

Despite the fact that the University was operating in cramped quarters, that the new books and apparatus were slow in arriving, and that some of the new appointees from abroad arrived late, the academic work done was of high caliber. Huachung appeared to be on its feet, with the work and effort expended during the war years "paying off." The administration and many of the teaching staff who had stood together in the exile in the west were guiding Huachung in its post-war effort.

The problems raised by the growing inflation became increasingly difficult; and to help the faculty combat the effects of the inflation, salaries were paid twice a month instead of once. Various plans for solving the financial problems were adopted, and then had to be modified. Tuition fees had been restored with the return to Wuchang, but within a comparatively short time both tuition and boarding fees had to be computed in terms of rice, with the individual paying in currency the equivalent of the amount of rice set for the fees. In a few rare cases students either brought rice and/or arranged to purchase it at a local rice shop. In these cases the rice was turned over to the boarding committee. The University for a period once again had to go into the business of purchase and storage of rice to help both the faculty members and the boarding committee.

With the return to Wuchang, the boarding committees of the men and women students worked more closely together, arranging for all the food to be cooked in one kitchen (at the rear of Ingle Hall), and then taken to the men's dining room in Ingle Hall and to the women in Yen Hostel. As the original kitchens had been pulled down during the war, a larger and

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better-arranged kitchen was constructed in 1946. A warden and an assistant warden were appointed for each of the hostels, and a committee of students assisted them. Most of the problems in connection with student life and discipline were handled by the inter-hostel committee, which referred important questions to the Senate; the Senate also approved the regulations of the committee.

#### LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

ONE of the most important developments was the growth of a real Huachung library. The nucleus for it was, of course, the books and journals brought back from the west, but added to these were the large purchases made abroad from lists prepared by the various departments. All of the books and magazines left behind in 1938 in Boone Library had disappeared along with the furniture and shelves. Early in 1947 Mr. Mark Tseng, a graduate of Boone University and a trained librarian, was appointed University Librarian. He organized a staff which saw to the cataloging of the large number of books arriving from abroad, and also arranged for extensive purchases in China. From the United States in 1947 for the main stack room came steel shelves which could be used in a new library when and if that should be built. Mr. Tseng died early in May 1949, but in the two years he was in charge, he laid the foundations for a real university library, built up an efficient staff, and arranged for the merger with the university library of the various departmental libraries which had previously tried to maintain an independent status under the head of each department.

In November 1947 there arrived at Huachung for a four-day visit Dr. Charles B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, who had been sent to China by the United Board to in-

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spect the libraries of the Christian colleges and to make recommendations for their rehabilitation. By a strange coincidence, on the very day that Dr. Shaw arrived in Wuchang, Dr. Wei received a mysterious cablegram from London asking him to reply at once giving an estimate of the cost of a new library building. Dr. Wei was not slow in taking advantage of the presence on the campus of a distinguished librarian, and as Dr. Shaw reported later: "This timely enquiry resulted in an immediate succession of meetings with the library committee, and the buildings committee, and in lengthy conferences with the president, the reasurer, and the librarian. At these various meetings, possible sites, building capacities for readers, book storage and work space; desirable internal arrangements of a building; the question of departmental libraries; construction costs; and many other matters were discussed."

As a result of the conferences with Dr. Shaw, Dr. Wei sent to London an estimate of the cost of a new library building, but the significance of the initial mysterious cablegram was not made clear till the spring of 1948 when a letter came from the Rev. Noel B. Slater, Secretary of the China Christian Universities Association of Great Britain, saying that the Joseph Rank Trust had made a grant of 45,000 pounds sterling, for a new library building at Huachung. An interesting note was that Lady Hosie had been among those presenting the case of Huachung to the Joseph Rank Trust. She was the daughter of William Edward Soothill who had been one of the promoters of the British Universities plan for Central China forty years earlier. At that time he was Principal of the Imperial University in Shansi, and later was Professor of Chinese at Oxford University. This unexpected and generous gift brought cheer to Huachung. The library staff organized by Mr. Tseng carried on efficiently after his death until his successor Mr. C. L. Hsu, a Boone graduate, and an older brother of the Mr.

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Hsu who was librarian for a time in Hsichow, arrived to take charge of the library.

#### INCREASES IN MISSION SUPPORT

**D**URING the war years and the post-war years, changes in the relationships of the different co-operating units with Huachung were effected. Yale-in-China, which during the first decade of its co-operation in Huachung had been one of the strongest supporters and had done more than its original commitment, found itself during the war years somewhat restricted as to funds; it also found that the needs of the institutions in Changsha required so much more help that it had to cut down materially on its annual grant to Huachung. During Dr. Wei's visit to the United States in 1946-47, Yale-in-China decided that they could better co-operate in Huachung by sending personnel rather than making an annual grant. As a result of this policy, Dr. R. Brank Fulton and family came to Wuchang in 1947. Dr. Fulton was a valuable member of the faculty until ill health cut his term of service short in 1950. On the departure of Dr. Fulton, Yale-in-China resumed its annual grant to Huachung for 1950-51, on the understanding that the grant would be superseded by personnel when suitable personnel could be found and sent to China.

The Reformed Church Mission supported Miss Zenk in the Music department till her marriage in 1943 to Mr. Walter P. Allen. During the last year of the war Dr. Taylor returned to China, and Mrs. Taylor returned in 1947, both leaving in 1950. The mission increased their annual Huachung grant to US\$6,600., built a house for Dr. and Mrs. Taylor on the city wall land, and made a substantial grant toward the rehabilitation fund for Huachung.

The English Methodist Mission had increased their annual

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financial grant to 250 pounds. During the war years the Rev. and Mrs. Constantine were in Hsichow, with Mr. Chamberlayne and Dr. and Mrs. Pinoff joining the College there the last years; in Wuchang the mission supported both the Constantines and the Tregears.

The London Missionary Society continued their valued contribution of the Andersons and Miss Bleakley; and upon the retirement of Miss Bleakley in 1950, sent the Rev. Mr. Hawthorne to Huachung. They increased their annual grant to 250 pounds and made available for the use of the College the buildings which had been their former women's hospital on T'an Hwa Ling.

The American Episcopal Mission, which had had difficulties in fulfilling their original commitments to Huachung during the depression years, was able to more than fulfill their quota during the second decade of the second Huachung. In Hsichow they were represented by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Miller for two years, by Dr. Roots and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen through to 1944, and by Mr. and Mrs. Coe. After the war this mission sent out a number of new appointees: Dr. Paul Ward and family for history; Dr. Van Sant and family for economics; Miss Sheets and Miss Hutton for English; Dr. Weidenhammer for chemistry; Miss Cox for music; and two men with their families for the new theological training program, the Rev. Francis Gray and the Rev. Alfred Starratt. The annual grant which had stood at U.S. \$2,000. in the thirties was increased first to \$7,000., and then to \$12,000; in the last years of the war. A grant of \$105,000. was made towards the rehabilitation funds for Huachung, and in 1948 \$200,000. for the building funds.

In the second year after the war the Evangelical United Brethren Mission began co-operation with Huachung by an annual grant of US\$1,000., with plans for them to join as a

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fully co-operating unit. During these same years negotiations were carried on with the Lutheran Missions in Central China, and their joining Huachung appeared to be a possibility before too long. At that time the Lutherans already supported one faculty member, one of the Lutheran students who had graduated in 1934, Mr. W. A. Ai.

However, the largest financial aid was the sustaining fund from the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, which helped Huachung not only in the move to the Southwest and the return therefrom, but also during the war years. Without these extra remittances from America, Huachung could not have carried on.

#### THEOLOGICAL TRAINING COURSE

THE ONLY new development in the broadening of the curriculum at this time was that of theological training. During the last years of the war Huachung felt that it could more adequately serve the Church in its area if a theological training course was offered. Therefore, such a program was incorporated in the Ten-Year Plan for the development of Huachung. The program, as it was to be set up, would require five-years' work by the student. The five years would be needed for the course because due to various Government restrictions, the student was required to take a major in some subject other than his theological subjects, which he would take as electives. In 1944 three students started upon the proposed course; two of them finished the work and became clergy of the Sheng Kung Hui. Others were to enter this course in the post-war years. The staff for this work was being gradually built up; arrangements were being worked out for closer co-operation with the Central China Union Theological Seminary, which had been accepting senior middle school graduates mainly. In

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1949 the Seminary moved over to T'an Hwa Ling to be nearer Huachung. This training was designed to fill the need of the churches in Central China for college-trained clergy. The year 1951 came too soon to see how well the program would work out, but a number of students started the training each year after Huachung's return to Wuchang, and they continued with it.

Huachung also started another venture of co-operation in its affiliation with the Wuchang Language School for new missionaries in the Central China Region. The Language School started in a small way in Hankow in 1946, but in 1947 was reorganized with a governing committee made up of members of the participating missions: the Methodist, the Swedish, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and the American Episcopal Mission. Dr. Taylor was Director of the School as part of the extension service of the School of Education. The School was affiliated with Huachung, but was not directly under the President and Senate of the University. In 1947 the Language School used some of the Huachung classrooms and early in 1948 erected on the foundations of the old Boy Scout building an office and classroom building, which was to be turned over to Huachung when it was not needed for a language school.

In the winter of 1948 the local alumni and directors put on a successful campaign among the business people of Wuhan and raised an encouraging sum of money to add to the building funds of Huachung. Several scholarships were also contributed annually from various individuals in Hankow. The Alumni Association was gathering strength, and no longer did a considerable number of the older alumni appear to hold the intense feeling against Huachung which had made so much difficulty earlier.

In addition to the sustaining fund and other gifts from the United Board in the United States, the China Christian Uni-

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versities Association in Great Britain, under the leadership of the Rev. Noel B. Slater, was able to secure the gift of some much-needed scientific apparatus, send some funds to add to the rehabilitation fund, and also arrange for a small monthly grant to Huachung from one of the British firms in Hankow.

The year 1946-47 was successfully concluded with an enrollment which was near to the five hundred mark in September 1947. As housing for twelve families had been constructed during the summer of 1947 on the three lots adjacent to the city wall land some of the faculty could move from inadequate rented quarters into this new *production*, and also one floor of Poyu Hostel was cleared of faculty for student use. By September 1947 all of the new appointees to the faculty had arrived, and Dr. and Mrs. John C. F. Lo had returned from sabbatical leave although Dr. Richard Bien was away on sabbatical leave in America. Most of the new equipment and books were ready for use.

Huachung was following closely the steps which had been contemplated in the Ten-Year Plan. The proportion of Christian students in the University was still dropping, and it continued to drop gradually during its remaining years as a private institution.

#### FELLOWSHIPS FOR JUNIOR FACULTY MEMBERS

**B**EGINNING with the year 1946-47 provision had been made for one of the junior faculty members to have a year's study abroad, under fellowships sponsored by the United Board. The first holder of this fellowship was Mr. Paul Wu of the class of 1934, who had for a long time been in charge of the Practice School and then taught in the School of Education. The second holder of the fellowship was Mr. Donald Wang (Wang To-en) of the class of 1941, who had taught in the Hua-

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chung English department for a number of years. These were only two of the numerous Huachung graduates who had gone abroad for study and found that the graduates of Huachung were well trained and capable of carrying on successfully graduate work overseas..

In 1948 Mr. M. C. Fu, who had been appointed head of the Chinese department, received a grant from the British Council which enabled him to spend two years of study in Linguistics in Great Britain. Mr. Fu had published several papers on the tribal languages of the Southwest which enhanced his reputation and that of the department. By this time the Chinese department was developing into one of the strongest departments in the School of Arts. A special grant from the Harvard-Yenching Institute had enabled the purchase of a number of Chinese works. Mr. C. P. Ch'ien, a venerable scholar appointed to the department, helped greatly. Mr. Ch'ien became so impressed with the work that was being done in the Chinese department that he donated almost his entire library of some twenty thousand volumes of Chinese books to the University library. His gift formed a most welcome addition to the Chinese section of the library because his collection contained a number of books which could not have been obtained elsewhere.

The Dean of the School of Arts, Dr. Lo, at this time was also making plans for the eventual development of the department of Economics-Commerce into a fourth school of Huachung.

#### EXPANSION

IN THE SPRING of 1948 after the Board of Directors and Founders gave permission for the construction of additional housing for the faculty, five double houses were constructed on the grave land across the moat, opposite the houses which had been built in 1937. With these new homes, the faculty

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were now more adequately housed, and none of them had to live in Poyu Hostel. At the same time, an addition was built on the Practice School, giving it four more large classrooms, which were expected to prove adequate until such time as a new hostel for men should be constructed and the Practice School could then use the temporary hostel for men. Plans were discussed for a further addition to Yen Hostel and for a new hostel for men on the grave land outside the city; neither of these projects ever went beyond the planning stage. At the same time, Boone School was making preparations for the purchase of its new site; the procedure for Huachung was first to house properly its faculty and students and then to figure out how best to utilize for classrooms and laboratories the buildings which would be left vacant by Boone School. Tentative plans for the new library were drawn up for approval with the hope that within a year the ground could be broken. During this period the purchase of the Chekiang Guild land was completed. So at long last Huachung appeared about to embark upon an expansion of its physical plant to fill its needs.

The candidates for admission in August 1948 were as many as ever. Huachung opened in September with a record enrollment of five hundred seventy-eight, with not a vacant bed in the dormitories. Everyone seemed optimistic over the future prospects of the University with its larger and stronger staff and with its anticipated building program.

At Matriculation and Founders Day on November first, two representatives of overseas organizations pledged their organizations to the support of Huachung: the Rev. Noel B. Slater, Executive Secretary of the China Christian Universities Association, gave the principal address of the day; Mr. Reginald B. Wheeler, Executive Secretary of the Yale-in-China trustees said that Yale-in-China would do her best to take a larger part in Huachung.

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Thus Huachung started the year with every hope that the implementation of the Ten-Year Plan would continue. But as so often happened, there intervened political events that would change the course of Huachung's history. Since the return from Hsichow two years earlier, the political situation in Central China had been fairly quiet with a considerable amount of reconstruction. Early in 1947 the railway to Canton was restored to service; steamer service on the river was increasing, but had not yet reached its prewar mark as the reorganized shipping companies still did not have enough vessels. The railway to the north was interrupted frequently by the civil war, and toward the close of the period was completely out of service on the northern end.

The crops had been good, but the long-continued and growing inflation brought hardships on everyone. The attempt to stabilize the currency with the introduction of the gold yuan late in August 1948 was greeted with enthusiasm; many people turned in their gold, silver, and foreign currency in accordance with the orders from the Government. Unfortunately within two months of its issuance the gold yuan began to drop in value, and the inflation became runaway before the winter was out. Undoubtedly the failure of the currency reform weakened the confidence of many people in the Government.

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## XI

## UNDER THE COMMUNISM

**W**ITH the increasing seriousness of the political situation, a considerable number of students did not return for the second semester of 1948-49. A few people raised the question of whether or not Huachung should attempt to move to another place, but the matter was never really seriously discussed. The faculty and staff realized they had no alternative but to face the future together in Wuchang. The families of three of the foreign staff were sent to Hongkong before Christmas.

As events moved toward their climax in the spring of 1949, the entire Huachung community was organized into groups for mutual self-protection if needed. Again, Wuhan was to change hands without heavy fighting in the cities themselves although there had been reports that they would be defended to the last man. One night the Government armies pulled out to the south with the destruction of facilities at the railway terminal and bridges early the following morning. The armies from the north were a day or so in arriving to take control. Guards recruited by the gentry maintained order on the streets for a day until the Northern armies arrived. The public utilities of light, water, and telephone were maintained, and there were no reports of much looting. Thus, on May 16 and 17, 1949, Huachung became a part of "Liberated China." On the whole, the faculty, staff, and student body were relieved that the "turnover" had gone off quietly. They were all hoping that the new regime would bring with it peace and stabilized conditions.

After a day's holiday the students returned to their classes. However, there were more days of celebration later in the month when everyone was supposed to parade. In spite of the ease of the turnover, the student body was pervaded by a spirit of restlessness which would not quiet itself. Finally matters came to a head in June over the question of intermediate and final examinations. Classes were suspended for several days. After a number of conferences the decision was made that regular examinations for the courses would be held, but that intermediate and final examinations would be postponed while the whole question of these two examinations was reviewed and recommendations to be made at a later date, because the seniors had not taken their final examinations. As a result, there was no Commencement and no granting of diplomas, because the University administration did not know the attitude of the new government in regard to graduation and the granting of degrees. The year 1948-49 which had opened amid great hopes closed in an atmosphere of uncertainty.

#### TIGHTENING OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL

THE YEAR 1949-50 saw the gradual tightening of the control by the new government until all found themselves enmeshed in a position where practically nothing could be done without first obtaining official permission. Had the new regime clamped on such rigid controls in the first place, it would probably have aroused strong opposition. Instead, it took the course of putting into effect one rule at a time, and then waiting a little before the next rule was announced, meanwhile proceeding to build up for itself a police system which would enable it to enforce the rules.

At first the new regime looked as though it might be no more successful than the preceding one in controlling infla-

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tion. However, within a year the new government had checked the inflation, partly through the introduction of the commodity unit system of value,<sup>1</sup> and partly through soaking up a great deal of excess funds in its victory-bond drives. Subscription to these bonds was supposed to be voluntary, but wealthy individuals were informed of the quota to which they were supposed "voluntarily" to subscribe, and if they showed reluctance in volunteering they were waited upon by committees who helped the individual to decide to "volunteer" his quota. The new regime had come in as the army of liberation and for a time emphasized the word "liberation," but soon it was evident to most people that they had been liberated to do the wish of the new government. Within a year an individual could not make a journey of any sort without police permission, nor could he spend one night away from his registered residence without reporting to the police and receiving permission to be away.

#### MORE FLEXIBLE CURRICULUM

**D**URING the summer of 1949 Huachung made several changes in order to attempt to meet the new conditions. The faculty appointed committees to study the curriculum and to make recommendations for changes. Many had felt for some time that the very rigid curriculum for the various departments, laid down by the old Ministry of Education, should be overhauled. The faculty adopted the proposed changes, which tended to make the curriculum more flexible. At the same time, provision was made for student representatives to sit on the Faculty and Senate, and a junior Faculty member was given a seat on the Senate.

The administration made every effort to ascertain the attitude of the government toward Huachung. They gained the im-

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pression that Huachung would be allowed to carry on for the moment at least although the real intentions of the government, which was still in the formative stage, were difficult to learn. With the formation of the new All China Government at the beginning of October 1949, Wuhan became the administrative center for the Central-South part of the country. Huachung, therefore, had to deal with the Ministry of Education for the Central-South Region. As the year went on, changes in staff, in curriculum, and eventually in almost all matters of the internal administration of Huachung had to be referred to the Ministry.

By September 1949 the Huachung University Workers' Union had been formed, made up of faculty, staff, and students. The problem of adjusting the salary scale to the new currency had been solved with the Huachung faculty at the moment receiving salaries higher than those of the government universities.

There were fewer candidates for admission, and the enrollment dropped below five hundred. In many ways the smaller student body was a healthy thing, as Huachung had been too crowded a year earlier with many classes too large. The percentage of Christian students (about one-third for the year 1949-1950) was lower, especially in the freshman class. Chapel services, conducted four mornings a week, were well attended. The old Assembly which had been held on Monday mornings was now transferred to Wednesday mornings, and instead of lasting a half hour or so, it frequently continued from ten o'clock to the noon-meal time. The changes made in the curriculum appeared to be working out well. Those interested in the University hoped that if the government did not clamp down any tighter than it had up to that time, Huachung would be able to carry on. One other modification had come: whereas formerly all official meetings of such bodies as the Faculty and Senate had opened with a prayer, now the chair-

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man called for a moment of silent prayer at the beginning.

The first of November 1949 was celebrated as Matriculation and Founders Day with a whole-day holiday, in commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of Huachung and the Twentieth Anniversary of its re-establishment. Although the weather was rainy, a goodly number of alumni and outside guests attended. The Alumni Association at the ceremonies presented a scroll of appreciation to the two members of the faculty - Dr. Wei and Mr. Coe - who had been with Huachung since its inception in 1924. Dr. Wei received an enthusiastic ovation when his was presented. One felt the presence of the old Huachung spirit which had brought the institution through its earlier difficulties, which knit together faculty, staff, and students into one group, and which nourished the hope that Huachung might carry on through the difficulties that lay ahead.

#### OUTSIDE DISTRACTIONS

THE ACADEMIC year 1949-50 went forward with an increasing number of interruptions for parades and outside activities, but without an undue amount of interference with studies. The leadership of the University Workers' Union which had not made undue demands was still in fairly conservative hands. An increasing emphasis was placed upon the meetings of small groups of faculty, staff, and students for discussion of political questions. The Wednesday morning meetings were devoted more and more to long talks on political questions, with small groups meeting later in the day to re-consider the morning meeting's conclusions. The faculty and staff subscribed to the victory bonds. Several times the entire student body and some of the faculty went out to help fill in the trenches dug on the hill in the center of Wuchang before "liberation." Each

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school in the city was assigned different days to go out and work. By the spring of 1950 the increasing demands for parades and outside activities were beginning to interfere more with the class work. Although the changes which Huachung had made in the curriculum in August had seemed to meet with the approval of the Ministry of Education, the University's authorities were increasingly obliged to consult the Ministry on details of administration. The Ministry of Education had not yet announced its attitude as to the granting of degrees therefore no degrees were granted at the simple commencement ceremonies in June 1950.

Early in June 1950 Dr. Wei attended the conference on higher education called by the government in Peking. He returned hopeful that Huachung could continue for a few years at least, as the Peking meeting expressed the opinion that the government would need the assistance of the private institutions for a few years at least to help carry the burden of higher education. The government openly stated that eventually there would be no room for private colleges.

Some of the leaders of Huachung (especially those who had seen the days of 1926-27) had in mind that they should try to carry on Huachung as long as possible, although it might face eventually being taken over by the government, with the hope that before the time of transfer arrived, the government policy might have modified enough for Huachung to be able to continue. The Board of Directors of Huachung in June 1950 heard the report of the meeting in Peking and decided for the University to keep going as long as possible.

The Board of Directors after its reconstitution in 1946 had met regularly and had guided Huachung with wisdom through the troublous times. Its membership, now almost exclusively Chinese, included among the leaders some of the men who had been so active before the war: Mr. C. C. Lao of Yale-in-China,

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Dr. H. T. Chiang of the Methodist Hospital in Hankow, and Mr. Hu, principal of Griffith John Middle School. The meeting of June 1950 was the last meeting of the Board; the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board was held in November 1950. As the control of the government tightened, there was less and less for the Board to do. As far as is known, there were no further meetings of either the Board or its Executive Committee.

The summer of 1950 saw a number of changes at Huachung: Dr. Hwang had been elected Vice-President at the meeting of the Board of Directors; Dr. Richard Bien was appointed Dean of the University in succession to the Rev. Leonard Constantine who left for England; Mr. G. T. Doe, who had served many years faithfully as Assistant-Registrar, was appointed Registrar to succeed Miss Bleakley who retired to England. After the matter of faculty salaries was discussed at length with the Ministry of Education, a compromise was reached whereby the Huachung salaries were fixed at one and two-thirds the government scale for the year 1949-50, with a reduction each of the two succeeding years until they were at the government level, unless the government salary scale had increased in the meantime. The stabilization of the currency had proved to be a success. The people were thus able to enjoy comparatively easy economic conditions although on a living standard somewhat the same as that of the Huachung community in Hsichow.

The academic year 1950-51 started on a note of uncertainty with the enrollment up slightly from a year earlier. The faculty vacancies, caused chiefly by the departure of some of the Western members of the staff, were filled. The large freshman class had a small proportion of Christians in it; and with the increasing changes in the Christian middle schools the number of future Christian students coming to Huachung seemed doubtful. The University had to take in under government

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scholarship several boys from farming areas, irrespective of their other qualifications; Huachung was fortunate that the boys sent to it in this way were able to carry on the work. The character of the student body was rapidly changing, with the proportion of students who had been with Huachung before 1949 decreasing and the number of Christian students decreasing sharply.

Chapel services, which were shifted back to eight o'clock in the morning, had a fair attendance. The various Christian fellowships were still holding their Friday-night activities, but very few members of the lower classes attended their meetings. The number of students preparing for the Christian ministry was also dropping, not only fewer new ones coming in, but also some of those who had started earlier changing their minds.

In October the Ministry of Education issued instructions for the drastic reorganization of the Senate with the number of administrative officers sitting on it ex officio materially reduced and with provision for more representatives of the faculty, the workers, and the students. This matter was discussed with the Ministry for some time. The newly-constituted Senate took office in January 1951, ostensibly with many of the powers of the former Board of Directors, but with little actual power as it had to follow the instructions from the Ministry.

The Huachung University Workers Union was also reorganized in the fall of 1950, with leaders who had more political outlook, and one felt that it was forced to follow directions from outside more than formerly. The control of this organization had passed from the hands of its members to the Social Affairs Bureau of the government.

Class work started out fairly well in September 1950, but it suffered more and more with the ever-growing demands for

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outside activities. However, many students were trying to do their work in spite of outside distractions. Matriculation and Founders Day was held, but the spirit which had been so noticeable a year earlier was missing in 1950. Administrators and friends of the University were aware that a more difficult time was fast approaching. As late as December 2, a remnant of the old Huachung fellowship spirit was still alive at an all-University dinner which was held to celebrate Dr. Wei's sixty-second birthday, although Huachung was actually living on a volcano about to erupt.

With the military situation in Korea becoming increasingly serious, early in December the government ordered all schools and universities to put on a campaign till the first of the year for recruits to join the volunteers in Korea. After a meeting of the Senate, word was sent out by the Dean's office that while faculty were to continue to meet their classes, no effort should be made to give tests, check attendance, or mark a student down for failure to do his homework, during the period of the campaign for recruits. Thus by December tenth effective classroom instruction for the time being had ended. The teachers continued to go to their classrooms and found a surprising number of students in attendance at some classes with some outside work handed in.

#### DEPARTURE OF WESTERN PERSONNEL

**T**HEN came the period of the meetings at the United Nations in late December 1950, the freeze by the United States government of Chinese assets in the United States, and the counter-freeze by the Chinese government of American assets in China. Huachung had all along been considered by the government as a foreign institution. The recruiting campaign started with a series of long evening assemblies (some of them

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lasting till midnight and later). These meetings, which started with the purpose of arousing the patriotism of the students and faculty and obtaining volunteer recruits for Korea, rapidly turned into denunciations of American imperialism, especially toward individual examples of such imperialism as practiced by various members, past and present, of the Western staff at Huachung. Placards appeared all over the campus denouncing American imperialism with violent denunciations of some individuals. No personal violence was offered to members of the faculty. By the day after Christmas all the Western members of the faculty had put in their applications with the local foreign affairs bureau of the police for permission to leave China. By the first week in January 1951 the Dean's office recommended that all Western teachers cease meeting their classes. Thus ended the Western participation in Huachung. The remaining Western faculty members from time to time received permission from the police to leave until the last one left on June 7, 1951.

Classes were carried on after a fashion for the remainder of the first semester, but no attempt was made to hold examinations. The reorganized Senate took office in January 1951, but in all its actions had to be guided by instructions from the Ministry of Education. Huachung was falling more and more under the direct control of the Ministry of Education.

At the time when the United States government forbade remittances of money to China without a license, Huachung had sufficient funds on hand in Wuhan banks to continue into March. All local bank accounts of Huachung were frozen by the Chinese government late in December 1950. In order to have these funds released, Huachung had to submit to the Ministry of Education, a month at a time, a detailed request for funds which were then released. Early in January the faculty and staff voluntarily voted that their salaries should be reduced to

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the same scale as in the government universities, a forty per cent cut for everyone. Huachung was further forbidden to receive any remittances from abroad.

The Ministry of Education requested that Huachung send in a budget for its operations for the year 1951. This budget was submitted twice to the Ministry, but up till the summer it was never actually approved. While waiting for the approval of the new budget by the Ministry of Education, the local Finance Ministry was authorized to make a monthly loan to Huachung, with the expectation which is loan would be repaid when the budget was approved and funds were forthcoming. A detailed report each month had to be submitted as to how the previous month's funds had been spent before the loan of the next month was forthcoming.

The second semester saw numerous interruptions to classes for parades and to prepare supplies for the armies in Korea. The faculty remained the same throughout the spring semester. There was a slight drop in enrollment. The government was in almost complete control, except for the fact that Huachung University still existed as a private university, but in name only.

In the summer of 1951 according to reports, the government announced its plans for the future of Huachung. Huachung was to be combined with the government Teacher's College and become the Normal School in the Wuhan area for the training of middle school teachers. All students who entered after the summer of 1951 were to be candidates for middle school teaching positions, but the students who had been at Huachung previously would be allowed to finish the course they had started. The administrations and faculties of the two institutions — Huachung and the government Teacher's College — were to be amalgamated, and for the time being at least all the Huachung personnel would have positions in the new in-

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stitution. Boone School was to become the practice school for the larger Normal School. Shortly thereafter report came out that Dr. Wei was Vice-President and later merely a member of the faculty. Many of the former faculty probably were shifted to positions in other schools or colleges. Huachung University as a private Christian institution had ceased to exist.

#### CONCLUSION

**H**UACHUNG had been founded by the missions in Central China to give as good an education as possible to the rising generation and to train ministers, teachers, and other leaders for the Christian Church. Under the leadership of its scholarly president, Dr. Francis C. M. Wei, it had set its standards high and maintained them. There had been gathered together an able faculty who labored hard to turn out well-trained graduates of ability. Until its last years Huachung was never a large institution, but its graduates realized that they had acquired sound learning. Alumni of Huachung filled many of the places of responsibility in the churches of Central China, and many graduates of the Huachung School of Education were among the best teachers on the Christian middle-school faculties. Huachung used a considerable number of its own graduates on its junior staff, and some of its graduates held senior positions. Many of these faithful alumni on the staff helped carry Huachung through its last difficult years. Other graduates were teaching in government universities. Huachung graduates who went abroad for study found little difficulty in entering the graduate schools of their choice and made good records.

Huachung had been pulled under by the crisis in 1927, but it had been rebuilt and had carried on through the war. Whereas the larger part of the early faculty and directors were West-

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ern, in the later years the majority were Chinese. The three nationalities which worked together in the University became a united group, especially so perhaps during the years of exile in Hsichow.

Dr. Wei, the President, exerted a greater influence on the development of Huachung than anyone else, but each one who served on the faculty and staff made his contribution. Not everyone has been mentioned by name in the foregoing, but each one brought his own individual capacities to make up the whole. Not only the regular appointees to the faculty and staff, but also many of their wives (mainly on a volunteer basis) cooperated in the teaching, office work, and religious and social life of the University.

Huachung's outstanding feature was its Christian character; the majority of its faculty and staff were Christian, and the students were predominantly so except for the last year or two of its history. Huachung stood to help the Christian Church in Central China to the best of its ability. The leaders of Huachung were determined to continue the University as a Christian institution as long as possible; and in spite of all the heartbreaks and disappointments of the final year, they did so till the last moment without compromising their Christian principles.

A great tribute is due to those Christian men and women who in their devotion to China, in their respect for true Chinese and Western scholarship, and in their loyalty to the Christian Gospel gave unstintingly and courageously of themselves to build up a Christian institution of higher learning in Central China.

THE END

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## NOTES AND REFERENCES

## INTRODUCTION

1. From the "Report of the Executive Committee on the progress to date of the Central China University Proposals." Arthington Press, Religious Tract Society, Hankow. This Executive Committee represented six missions interested in this project.
2. "Christian Education in China, A Study made by the Educational Commission Representing the Mission Boards and Societies Conducting Work in China." Committee of Reference and Counsel, New York, 1922, 129-131.

## CHAPTER I

## EARLY MISSION EDUCATION IN CENTRAL CHINA

1. The Reformed Church in the United States, on June 26, 1934, united with the Evangelical Synod of North America to form the Evangelical and Reformed Church. In a unique action, it was agreed that the constitution would be worked out after the union, rather than before. In June, 1940, the new constitution was declared to be in effect, and on February 1, 1941, the merged boards took over the work carried on by the two former denominations. Since then the Evangelical and Reformed Church has united with the Congregational Christian Church to form the United Church of Christ.
2. From "Address Given by Anson Phelps Stokes on February 10, 1951 at the Faculty Club in New Haven, In Commemoration of The First Talks Concerning Yale-in-China, February 10, 1901," 11.
3. Ibid, 12.

## CHAPTER II - THE YEARS OF PREPARATION

1. From the "Report of the Executive Committee on the progress to date of the Central China University Proposals." Arthington Press, R. T. S., Hankow.
2. Hankow Newsletter, May 1922. American Church Mission (Episcopal)
3. From the "Report of the Executive Committee on the progress to date of the Central China University Proposals." Arthington Press, R. T. S., Hankow.
4. There had previously been a Union Medical College in Hankow, a joint project of the London Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. This College was moved to Tsinan in 1917 and merged with the Medical College of Shantung Christian University.
5. From the "Report of the Executive Committee on the progress to date of the Central China University Proposals." Arthington Press, R. T. S., Hankow.
6. Hankow Newsletter, February - March, 1924. American Church Mission, (Episcopal)

## CHAPTER V - THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT

1. Hankow Newsletter, January, 1930. American Church Mission (Episcopal), 4, 5.

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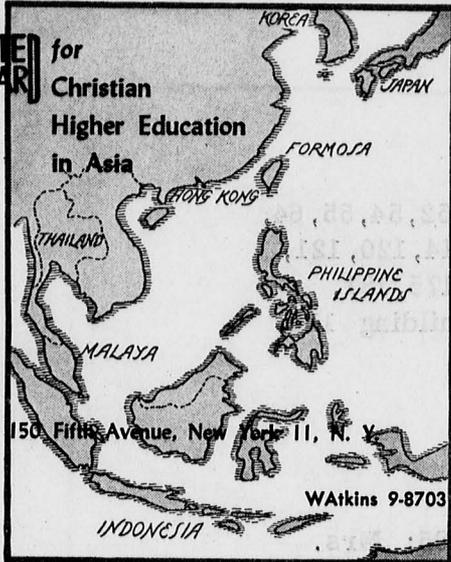
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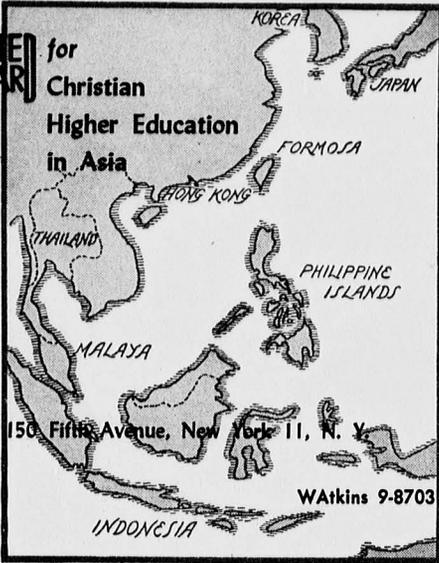
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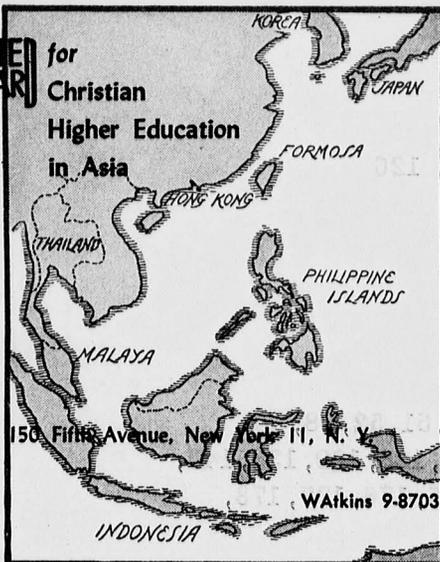
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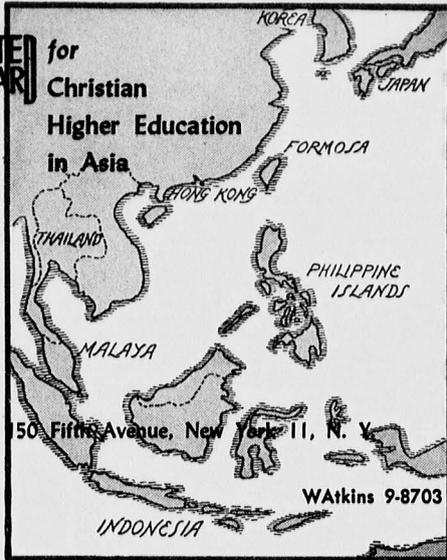
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- Pg. xiii natural - nature  
12 Yali - Gale  
13 to have - of  
16 busiest  
19 reluctant to see a merger  
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Hua-chung  
72 critics - straighten out  
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93 those of the College  
107 homogeneous  
110 this autumn  
112 College-college At its meeting  
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- 113 rented
- 114 build this house instead of hostel
- 115 period after & should be removed
- 118 periods removed  
Christian junior middle  
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- 119 periods
- 123 Johnston, Miss  
acting - head
- 126 period ~~rem~~
- 127 Wuban,
- 129 Executive -
- 136 - line omitted
- 138 nine
- 140 Science, science  
term ⊙, omit
- 141 " "
- 142 " "
- 145 " "
- 151 University 2  
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- 153 assisted instead of assistant
- 156 term ⊙
- 160 " "
- 162 space better
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165 tem ⓪  
169 " "  
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