

272 4329

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

WCUU
Administrative
Board of Governors - Minutes,
reports 1928 - 1929

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

0087

For Private Circulation Only.

West China Union University

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

July, 1928.

VICE-PRESIDENTS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927-1928

to the

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Prepared by Rev. Lincoln Dsang, M.A., B.D., Vice-President.

Dear Officers and Members of the Board of Governors:

The purpose of the report we present to the Board of Governors this year is not only to give information concerning the events of the past year, but also to set forth the problems and prospects for the future of this institution. It seems to us that the best, if not the only way, that can make both the Board of Governors and the co-workers here in this institution more interested in and loyal to the University, is to co-operate in sharing the problems and difficulties. Therefore, this year's Report is divided into the following headings—Past and Future, External and Internal.

I—THE PAST YEAR

(1) External Conditions.

1. Political Situation. The political situation during these twelve months in China, and specially in West China, has been just as disorderly and chaotic as before. But it has not affected our educational programme as much as before. First, the pretended "Communists" were not so strong and in the confidence of the people as they were a year ago. And second, the students did not follow them so blindly as they did, because they had learned a lot from their sufferings during the last year. Apart from the young, innocent students, the people made no trouble at all for our school. So even during the troubled period we did not have to stop our work. Of course, it was not at all pleasant to pass through such a period as this.

2. Students' Movement. Since June of last year the students in West China have been more reasonable and not so radical as in former years. They seemed to be losing interest in wild cries, and useless and foolish actions. They have not wasted their time of study by going out simply to shout and wander around as they did before, and have studied the questions more, and been more careful of their actions than before. So we had very little trouble last year from the students, both in schools and churches. Perhaps it was due to the great lesson they had learned from their sufferings.

3. Anti-Christian and Anti-foreign Movements. For the same reason as mentioned above the anti-Christian and anti-foreign movements last year were not so lively as in former years. For one thing, the Nationalist Government assumed more responsibility than formerly in the protection of the property and lives of foreigners, and in recognition of the liberty of the people in religion. Proclamations were issued to soldiers and people to protect the property and work of foreigners, as well as of the church. Also, through the good advertisement of our students and friends, and of visitors to the University, and through visits to the military leaders and students, we cleared up a lot of misunderstanding between this institution and the community. Through personal interviews on our visits we found that the public did not even know where the money comes from for the University, and suspected it came from foreign governments for political purposes. Thank God that at present we are much better understood and our work more appreciated by the public. If we can only continue and make the people fully understand our purpose and effort for Christian education, we

0088

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

do believe that before long Christian education will come to its glorious stage and render the greatest service it has ever done. Except a few young radical students, nearly all the people appreciate the service of the University, and they often eagerly urge us to go ahead without fear in our great work for the young Chinese generation. So long as we can make our University clearly understood by the people everything will be all right. So it is up to us to make ourselves adaptable and serviceable to Chinese society.

4. The Attitude of the Community. After the trouble of a year ago, this University won the deepest appreciation from the people it has ever had. Formerly, they took it as being in connection with foreign governments, and suspected it as an agent of so-called Imperialism and Capitalism. But since the trouble they have come to know that our support comes wholly from earnest Christians all over the world, and that the sole purpose of Christian education in China, as elsewhere, is to educate the people, and for the sake of the young generation of the Chinese Republic. Their appreciation may be shown by the fact that the head of the department of English in the Chengtu Government University sent his two daughters to our University to study, instead of to his own school. During this year we have never met a person who spoke against this institution. Their only hope is that we should have some definite endowment fund, so as to establish and continue to improve the University. The old suspicion and cursing seem out of date. So now is the high time for us to do our best to win the confidence of the Chinese. What is most appreciated is the special contribution by our institution of moral training through Christian teaching, which cannot be got from Government schools, as now education in China is in the hands of a few atheists, and both old and new moral teachings are overthrown. This constitutes a danger signal for the future of China.

5. The Soldier Problem. Perhaps the worst trouble to our institution this year was the soldier problem. At first, the soldiers, under the bad influence of the Communists, and excited by some of the international affairs, were strongly opposed to Christian churches and schools, as well as to foreigners. So whenever they came to our campus to drill they were so wild and rude that even some of our own students, male and female, dared not meet them, and escaped by some other way when they saw them coming. First we tried to negotiate with their higher officers and the generals, but they could do nothing to stop them. For in Szechwan at present there is no rule in the armies, and soldiers pay no attention or respect to their officers. After this way had been tried and had failed, we changed our method to approaching the lower officers by means of personal visits and interviews, which we found far more effective. Now, though the soldiers still come to drill on our campus, they behave much better, and the lower officers try very hard to show us the good discipline in their army. But the most troublesome group of soldiers consists of those who come at irregular times, and in whose case we cannot find out to whom they belong. When such a group comes, we do have trouble, but not serious. We hope next year we can persuade the big generals in the city to stop soldiers coming, and to find some other place for them to drill.

6. Currency Problems. The money problem we have had in Chengtu this year is the most serious economic problem we have ever had. The trouble was due to the fact that, being short of money to pay their troops, some of the smaller officers and generals coined their own false half-dollars, containing a very low percentage of silver. When these inferior coins flooded the market, the price of genuine ones got lower and lower, until they stood at only half their original value. Furthermore, some of the military officers even dared to issue bank notes, which, depreciating in value, made the cost of living rise, and thus the people had to suffer in consequence. Those dependent on wages and salaries, in particular, suffered very much. Thus some of our own teachers found it very difficult to make ends meet last term, with money of such low value. The University suffered too, as the students could only pay their tuition in the poor currency. We hope

that the Government in Chengtu can next term deal with the situation, and restore the currency to its original value.

7. Transportation. During such a chaotic period, the most happy thing for us to see is the building of motor-roads in all parts of West China. With both selfish and public-spirited motives, the generals have become very interested in this undertaking, rivalling each other in constructing roads within the territory they control. These roads may probably be connected up within two years—if they do not fight in the meantime! Due to the effort of General Yang Sen, Chengtu city is now very modern, and all its streets have been made into motor-roads. It is a great thing to see and enjoy the new roads. They mean speed and economy, and will help the future development of China; and our University will grow, since it will not be so difficult for students to come from a distance.

8. The Press. The newspapers in Chengtu are not greatly developed, but if they want to make trouble they may be harmful enough to any individual or institution. The trouble in our University the year before last was largely caused by these newspapers. So last year we thought out some plans to approach them; and by calling on them and sending invitations to them, we not only made those who control them more friendly, but helped them to understand better the purpose, work, finance, etc., of this institution. Consequently very few newspapers have caused the same trouble to us as formerly and a few of them have been actually very helpful during the past year by inserting our school news. Since in West China the newspaper business is in its youth, one cannot expect too much of it. It does not always represent popular opinion, nor does it give guiding principles to society as does the press in other countries. So the only way to stop the papers making trouble is to enlighten them about our business, and make them our friends.

(2) Internal Situation.

1. Reorganization of Offices. Finding it very difficult to manage the whole University from the one office of the President, we have reorganized it and divided up the work as follows: Leaving the Senate and Cabinet to deal with larger questions, we created several other offices to take up smaller current affairs. Problems concerning the students, courses of study, engagement of teachers, etc., are undertaken by the office of the Dean of Studies. For miscellaneous affairs the office of the Business Manager is responsible. For these offices we have had two very good heads. With quiet mind and patient temper, and carefulness in dealing, Mr. Fang is the very man for the former office; while Mr. Donald Fay, a sociable and active young man, just fits his office of Business Manager. We never had anyone so familiar with all University questions connected with the courses of study, students, standing, teachers, etc., until Mr. Fang and his office took over last year. The Registrar, Mr. M. C. Chang, is also a very energetic man for his office, and a very great help to Mr. Fang's office. So now our records are all very clear, of special importance when we are registering the University with the Government. Mr. Fay's work, besides the transacting of miscellaneous business, has included the entertaining of visitors and guests, and calling on influential men of different classes in the city. We also appreciated his work in helping with the music of our Sunday evening services—for which Mr. Small and his choir deserve our appreciation, too—also in social gatherings for faculty and students which have brought us closer together. Owing to his being a delegate to the International Missionary Conference at Jerusalem, Mr. Fay has gone away, with Mrs. Fay, who has also rendered service to the University as a teacher. To help the various offices with writing Chinese letters and other formal documents, we have had Mr. T. H. Ch'en as recording and corresponding secretary. Mr. Ch'en has also assisted in the Chinese department of the Library, and in publicity work. With these various offices the University last year seemed to function very well.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

2. Registration With the Government. Perhaps the most important and serious question confronting us at present is the problem of registration with the Government. Last year we found that we were compelled to register, otherwise we were bound to meet trouble from the Government. In June, 1927, the Nationalist Government sent out orders to private schools (which include mission schools) to register within a very short interval. Owing to the poor communications with West China the formal document did not reach us for some months. The only formal document we had was one sent by the Northern Government, comprising six articles. Comparatively, it was not so strict as the new one issued by the Nationalist Government. With the intention of delaying so that we might have time to consult with President Beech and the Board of Governors, we sent in an application for registration according to the Northern Government's requirements, which we had already complied with. By this we secured that, in case the Government came to enforce our registration under the newly-issued requirements, we could make a formal reply that we had not received any formal regulations except those issued by the Northern Government. And if they refused to accept this, then they must give us time to reorganize the institution in accordance with the new regulations. We therefore sent in this application, and through the efforts of some of our friends, such as Mr. Ch'en, the Chinese Secretary, Mr. S. C. Yang, the principal of the Union Middle School, and our own personal friendship, we got the provincial Government to accept our application and to promise to forward it to the Nationalist Government. In consequence of this step, we have come into close relation with the provincial Bureau of Education; they treat our University as one of their registered Colleges, and frequently send us formal orders and documents just as to other Government schools. Of course we know that our application will not be accepted by the Nationalist Government, as we have not yet fulfilled their new requirements. But we hope that the Board of Governors will take up the matter at their early convenience, so that we may have an answer to make to the Government, and a definite policy with which to face the problem in the future. We trust that the Board has already learned enough about the problem of Registration from past reports and personal letters, and from the circular letters of the Council of Christian Higher Education in China, so we do not intend to say much in this report. But one more word which we must say to the Board of Governors is that the real attitude of our co-workers in this institution, especially our Chinese colleagues, is that, since we cannot hold the matter over much longer, we had better proceed of our own accord by slow and steady steps, rather than be inevitably forced to act in a great hurry. However, as the Chinese Vice-president of the University, I hesitate to speak about this problem, which puts me in an embarrassing position. On the one hand I see that for the sake of the University we must comply, but on the other hand the new regulations affect our Constitution too strictly. They require the President to be a Chinese, and the changing to a certain extent of the constitution of the Board of Directors (the governing body, situate in China), and even of the University as a whole. Personally I think the time has not yet come to put upon a Chinese such a heavy burden as the presidency of the whole University—as I have learned something during my term this year as Chinese Vice-president. There are many difficulties which cannot be appreciated by other teachers and officers who do not have to assume responsibility on behalf of the University as a whole. Further, I do not think it is fair and wise to put a Chinese just now into such an important office, for which he is not quite qualified by prestige and confidence. It is certainly too much and too expensive an office for a Chinese. Of course, that is simply my personal opinion. It might not agree with the idea of others.

So far as the effect of registration on religious instruction and services is concerned, it does not matter very much, as we have adjusted this already for two or three years.

3. Student Body. The reduction last year in the number of our students, after the trouble we had the year before, gave us an exceptionally fine

group of students. Of the one hundred and eighty it would hardly be too much to boast that ninety-nine per cent. are good students, diligent in studies and strong in character. After the trouble, they came to this institution with their minds made up. In spite, on the one hand, of persecution from the students of Government schools, and on the other of special privileges offered them by the Government institutions, they decided to register in the University. We are proud of our institution in its having two things which are lacking in most of the Government ones. In the first place, the spirit of diligence is such that teachers and students mutually check each other up. The teachers won't allow a student to pass without having his or her lesson well done, while the students won't allow their teachers to get by without giving them a clear understanding. Last year we hired quite a number of teachers from the Government colleges to take the places of some of our own foreign faculty members, and nearly all of them told us we have the best group of students in West China, both in studies and character. They are also loyal to the welfare of the University. Not once or twice they stopped serious trouble for us before we knew about it. They are ready to suffer at any cost if they can render some service to their own University. Without the help of such a group of students we could not have got along so well last year. The teachers and officers have done their best, too, to help the students, and have been ready at any cost to serve the students of the University. It is the most glorious thing to see such a fine and strong confidence in each other, and such a co-operative spirit. The stranger thing to say is concerning their religious life during the past year. Before we made religious instruction and services optional, we feared that very few students would attend them, or that they might not hold their interest as before. But the result has been just the opposite. Throughout the year we never heard a student complain in the religious instruction classes, and more than eighty per cent. attended religious services as well as before, with an even better and more interested spirit. Of course we made some changes ourselves in the services and classes. We found that it is not very hard to lead the students to appreciate and respect religion and its truths, but it is very difficult to make them follow formality and ritual. If we approach them with religion by the same paths as we have travelled ourselves, scientifically and philosophically, we do not think young students of a pure mind will oppose such a religion. They will only oppose it if they find something with which they are not satisfied, or at least which they think is not right. We hope we can maintain such a fine spirit among the students as to make them real Christians, and not church members only; so as to give them something really fundamental in their lives, and not mere book knowledge. Our present aim is not to receive all who come, but to select students, so as to make a real contribution to Chinese society. Another thing that made our students loyal to the University was the influence of students' clubs, faculty rallies and other social gatherings, and athletic games. We hope that next term we can secure a full-time teacher to coach them in athletics.

4. Teaching Staff. After the departure of so many of the Faculty members last year it was very difficult to run the University regularly. Before opening in the spring of 1927 we doubted ourselves whether we could open the University or not, with so few teachers on the one hand, and so strong an anti-Christian movement outside on the other. We thank God that through His mercy and help we did open and got along fine. We opened all the regular departments except the Dental, and a small part of the Medical. For success in getting over the difficulties we owe much, in the first place, to our co-workers. Nearly all were heavily overburdened, and yet they carried on their work just as finely as before. And in the second place we are indebted to the mission for their great help in making special provision for the emergency. Just at the time when we needed money to hire teachers for courses it was very necessary to offer in place of the missionary teachers who had left, and when we could not find the amount out of our regular budget, the missions helped us to the extent of something like four thousand dollars. Without such help we cannot tell what would have happened, as

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

the best group of students would have left for other schools, and the future of the University would have suffered. Through trying to be very economical we used only about fifteen hundred dollars out of the four thousand for the extra teachers. Another advantage of hiring these teachers from other institutions was that we brought our own into more close and friendly touch with these, and cleared up misunderstandings which have been the cause of many of our troubles in past years. We also appreciate the services rendered by teachers like Messrs. Earl Cranston, Lawrence Liu, Dr. Y. T. Hu, Miss Brethorst, Dr. J. Taylor and others who made an exchange in teaching with other Government institutions. Through this the military leaders were rendered more appreciative of our service, and better disposed toward our University. Perhaps here I must express my appreciation of the help of the foreign vice-presidents, Rev. G. W. Sparling and Dr. C. M. Stubbs. Both of them are loyal and devoted to the institution, and no better co-workers could be found. Both possess patience, clear minds, insight into the Chinese point of view, steadiness, and are of beautiful character and sweet disposition. If anything is not right to their minds they speak it out, but at the same time they are willing to change and yield if they can be shown that other ways are better. They are neither too old nor too new. They always adjust themselves and stop at the middle and right place. It is certainly fine to work with such persons, and so I cannot but show my appreciation, as Chinese vice-president, to them both. It does not mean that we never have differences; yes, we do have serious differences once in a while, but we don't mind, as our sole interest is not controversy, but the welfare of the University. It seems to me at least that the more we differ in our ideas, the more we appreciate each other's frankness. We do not want to please people, but to do our best according to our Christian conscience. We hope that such a fine co-operative spirit among fellow-workers can be long preserved.

5. Women's College. One of the most glorious things we have this year is the Women's College. It is great, not because of the number of its students, or because of its buildings, but because of its splendid work. With Miss Brethorst as Dean, and about thirty students, it has gotten along very well and made a good reputation, while similar colleges in the city have trouble nearly all the time. Ours so has the confidence of the community that they would rather send their dear daughters to our school than to any other college. It is sad that owing to lack of accommodation we could not receive more than thirty students. With our best efforts, we can perhaps next term take about twenty more, while more than fifty have already applied. We hope we can find some way of building more dormitories, so as to give the girls of West China, who have very little chance to study, either in this province or elsewhere, more chance of being trained for their own and the nation's future.

6. Committees. Beside the executive offices, we have a number of committees for other work. The Property Committee, under the great care of Professor Dye, has, despite the difficulties of the troublous times, cared well for the University property. The Committee on Athletics takes charge of the games, drilling exercises, etc. Owing to limited funds, we have not had a full-time man as coach, so the athletic side of the University is not so satisfactory as other departments. We hope soon to have a full-time instructor. The Social Committee, with Mr. Donald Fay as Business Manager, and a few capable ladies such as Mrs. Fang and Miss Brethorst, has taken good care of social gatherings, entertainments, etc., and thus helped to bring together students and teachers, and develop the co-operative spirit of the whole institution.

7. Treasurer and Building Work. After the Bursar, Mr. Albertson, left Chengtu. Mr. Simkin took his place, in addition to his heavy load of teaching in the department of Religion, and other business of his own mission. He worked too hard, and got sick through being overloaded. We all appreciate his administrative and teaching work, and specially his beautiful Christian

character and spirit, which have done much to bring the religious life of the students to its present level. After Mr. Simkin resigned this office (of acting-bursar) we asked Mr. Small, the University builder, to take his place. Mr. Small is experienced, not only in building, but in social affairs, too. In helping some of the gentry and generals with building plans, he became very well acquainted with the community. Because of this friendship we have been saved much trouble from the soldiers on our campus. In this problem we also owe very much to Dr. Wilford, the head of the Canadian mission hospital in the city. He is on good terms with nearly all the military leaders, and by negotiating with them has succeeded almost every time in helping us when we have had trouble with the soldiers.

8. Library. Hitherto, our Library was somewhat like a foreign institution, and not of much use for Chinese students, as most of its books are foreign. This year we have had a very fortunate opportunity in that Mr. Lo, one of the gentry in the city, consented to loan to our library for the use of the students his own private library of about forty to fifty thousand valuable Chinese books. Our library is now up to the standard set by the Council of Christian Higher Education, and it is a great help to us at such a financially difficult time.

9. University Paper. For a long time we have had no University paper. Last year, due to the enthusiasm of the student body and faculty members, we issued such a paper as the joint effort of teachers, students, and alumni. It did well and was a good advertisement of our University to outside circles. This paper owes much to a few students who have sacrificed their time and energy in its behalf.

10. Classification of Teachers. We have made another advance in administration by setting up a standard for our teachers. Formerly all were "instructors," and, like a small school, without any clear standard for teachers. We find it difficult this year, and it will be more so in future, to define the qualifications of the teachers we need. Again, within the University we want to know better where to place our teachers, and apportion their work. In particular, when we hire new teachers we want to know what grade of work we can expect them to do, and how much to pay them for salaries. In carrying out this classification we found that all our teachers were too humble to accept a full professorship, and so we have at present only associate professors. Some, however, are fully qualified to be full professors, a status offered by other institutions. Such a fine Christian spirit is an honor to this institution.

11. Current Events. The annual commemoration of University Day took place on April 10th, and was a cordial and successful gathering. Advantage was taken of the occasion for the formal opening of the two wings of the Medical-Dental Building erected by the United Church of Canada Mission. Civil officials and leading educationalists were among our guests, and the chief address was given by Mr. Hsiang, chief of the provincial Bureau of Education, and was characterized by a very frank and appreciative attitude toward Christian education.

A Field Day held later in the spring showed the enthusiasm of students and teachers for athletics. A fine programme, strong competitors, and a large crowd of interested visitors made the day a very happy occasion. A number of lower schools took part, and the sportsmanship shown made us most happy. Of course, in the Western world, or down river, it is not so surprising to see such a spirit in athletics, but in West China it is unusual by comparison.

12. Graduates. This year we had altogether fourteen graduates—three in Arts, two in Education, two in Theology, five in Medicine, and two in Science. We need not boast of them; their worthiness is shown by the demand for them from different organizations and institutions. They are all fine students, and young men capable to serve the sick young Chinese Republic. The day of the graduation exercises was a happy occasion, and a fine

spirit was shown by the guests from different classes of the community. It seemed a good demonstration of this institution to them, and they certainly appreciate what we have done for their young people. Especially when they compare this institution and its products with some others they would surely get a good impression of our University. This must be one of the reasons why the best people and the well-educated men of the community never cause us any trouble, and on the contrary have been very sympathetic and friendly toward us.

II—FUTURE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

1. Determination of Policy. As its aim or end is the guide of any enterprise, so this institution must have its aim or end made clear before it advances, otherwise it will be too haphazard to set up any definite programme. Ought it to be an increasingly worthy institution for the Christian education of China's young manhood and womanhood, or simply keep going along old lines. Should it exist for the welfare of the young people of West China as a whole, or simply for training our own workers? Should it mould its policy to accord with the present need and situation in China, or simply copy Western institutions? Does it need Chinese teachers and administrators, or is this a secondary question? Ought we to join the big movement of the Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China, or simply do what we ourselves wish? Ought we to register with the Government, or ignore it? These are problems confronting the University on which its future fate depends. Of course it will be much easier for those administering the University merely to follow in the old steps, but we feel it against our conscience to take such an easy path.

2. The Character and Aim of the University. Unless we can make this one of the worthy Christian institutions in China, it will have an unfortunate fate in the near future, while other Christian Universities go forward with their improvements. This will be not only because the Government will hinder its advance, but we fear it will itself gradually die out when the Government schools get their educational funds back, and restore their strength, as seems likely in the near future. Further, it does not seem to us worth while for the Board of Governors and the Missions to spend altogether some three hundred thousand dollars Mexican a year for this institution, with such a result. If it was established simply for training our own workers as teachers, preachers and physicians, we don't think it wise to have so big an institution as it is now. But we can hardly believe that is the sole purpose of the Board of Governors and the Missions. As it was declared in the meeting of the Council of Christian Higher Education, the primary purpose of Christian education in China is to make that special contribution of high Christian ideals and strong character which hardly any other institution can give during this transition period. It has been said that education means life, and school is a laboratory to practise and share an ideal life; so the program of this institution ought to accord with the practical needs of China and the actual situation. Hence it must be more truly Chinese in aim and program if it is to produce those who will meet the problems and difficulties of Chinese society. We do not think it so important to increase the number of Chinese teachers, but we don't think it wise at present for the administrative and disciplinary side to be in the hands of foreign members. It is quite natural that different nationalities have different points of view, and different ways of approaching problems. And sometimes even the psychology is different between different races. Most of the school troubles of the past year were due to these differences in point of view and method of attacking problems. We have the same regret as regards the trouble of the year before last, that if we had someone then to get the real cause of it, and understand the psychology, and approach the problem from the Chinese viewpoint, most of us think it would not have cost us such serious trouble. Of course it is embarrassing for the Chinese vice-president to say this, but, as we indicated before, for the sake of the University we want our fellow-workers clearly to understand the situation, and give them as much and as real information

as we can, and not hide anything which may hinder the progress of the institution.

3. The Correlated Programme. Perhaps we do not need to give the Board of Governors any more information about the movement for a Correlated Programme of Christian higher education in China, as we trust you have been directly informed by the Council itself. But we want to know what is the attitude of the Board towards it, and what you think of its effect on our institution. Our own attitude is that first of all we ought to co-operate with other Christian universities in China for mutual help, and on the other hand we need such permanent funds as the movement plans a campaign to secure. It seems to us it will both help to keep all the Christian Universities up to standard, and to help them with permanent provision for their budget; both of these are vital considerations. So at the end of last year we sent our Chinese Vice-President down to Shanghai to meet with other leaders of Christian colleges for this purpose. We found it a great advantage to gain a closer connection with other colleges, and fuller knowledge of the program of Christian education in China as a whole. Furthermore, this movement will clear up much misunderstanding in anti-foreign and anti-Christian circles, as they know more about the purpose and financial basis of Christian education.

4. Registration. As to the problem of registration with the Government, we do feel that it might create difficulties for our future program, but on the other hand we fear that if we do not do it voluntarily the Nationalist Government will force us to. We have already received quite a number of dispatches from the National University, through the provincial Bureau of Education, urging all private institutions to register. Apart from the problem of religious instruction and services, registration will help Christian schools to clear up misunderstanding and persecution, as they will be better understood by the Government, by educators, by students and people. However, the steps toward reorganization need time and careful consideration.

5. Finance. Our present financial system can hardly be a permanent one for such a big institution. From past Reports (of the President) we find that the total cost of the University is over three hundred thousand dollars Mexican a year, out of which only \$16,000 (Mex. \$32,000) is available for current expenses, and out of this small proportion only \$5,000 (Mex. \$10,000) or a little more, for the engagement of Chinese teachers and administrators. Such a financial system is bound to cause trouble, and make it difficult for us to run the institution. We have suffered already this year from the fact that owing to the sudden departure of missionary members of the staff, we had to engage some Chinese to take their places; but the missions did not leave the salaries for the new teachers and officers. Therefore, at least it seems to us, if the University wants to be a worthy one and render real service to China, it should reorganize its financial system. It ought to set aside in its budget a certain proportion for Chinese staff. If the missions cannot run good churches without a sufficient budget we find a greater difficulty in running the University without the same. If the missions wish to have this institution run by their own members, let it be clearly understood, lest later on the University will have no one to take care of it. However, we do not wish to cause misunderstanding by complaining, either to the missions or the Board of Governors, but to show our earnest enthusiasm for the University, which we take as having in trust. If we see anything hindering or harming the institution, we have the duty to inform the donors early enough that they may find some way to avoid trouble. We do not care how long it may take, but hope that the Board and missions will take this question into consideration, so that their help and contributions may be better appreciated.

For a number of years we have wanted to induce some of our Chinese friends to do something like foreign Christians are doing for the University, but the chances have not been favorable during this period of Transition. Next year we want to start something along this line, so we have pledged

a thousand dollars (Mex.) in our budget from local contributions. In addition we have tried to make our alumni begin to be more interested in their Alma Mater by offering certain scholarships for new students. In these two ways we hope we can link up both our alumni and outsiders to be interested in the University and to help it as some of the down-river institutions are helped.

6. Teaching Staff. Having fixed a standard for our teachers, it is easier to know how many and what grade of teachers we shall need in the future. When we ask the missions for teachers, it seems better that we should give them a more definite idea of the qualifications desired, so that in this way the University may better build up its standard, and avoid unnecessary duplication. Again, if there is a good teacher available locally, whose work is needed in our University, we ought to have some means on hand to get him or her, no matter where they come from, so long as their teaching ability and character are good. This interchange of teachers will enable us to widen our outlook for our own work.

Nearly every institution has some teachers or officers who have loyally devoted their whole lives to it. Without such a personal interest no institution can prosper as it should. But our own University is lacking in its preparation of such. We must train our own graduates, as other down-river institutions have done; and we must make provision for pensioning such faithful workers. We have a number of co-workers in the University who have worked quite a number of years, but have not enjoyed any furlough or provision for their future. With such a limited salary they cannot save for themselves. Under such conditions how can one make them loyal and devoted? If we can set aside a certain sum to send our graduates to other institutions for post-graduate training, so as to fit them for teaching in the future, and also make provision for loyal workers, we believe that before long this University will be just as strong as other big Universities elsewhere in China.

7. Student Body. We do not approve of too rapid an increase in the enrolment of students. We still believe the old proverb that quality is better than quantity. So, if this accords with the wish of the Board of Governors, we still want to make a better selection of students, and not try merely to report statistics that sound nice. We still want to keep our rule not to compete with other institutions, but to fulfil what they cannot do themselves, and furnish China with some decent young men and women for the great task in the near future.

8. Spirit of Co-operation. Perhaps the last and most important thing for this institution to do is to keep up its fine co-operative spirit. Just because of the strength of this spirit we have gotten along so well in spite of many difficulties and under hard conditions. Without such a fine co-operative spirit among teachers, students and outside friends, we could never have expected such a fine result of our work the last year. Just because of such a spirit it never affected our co-operation, no matter how different our viewpoint, or how we have been in disagreement over certain things. As long as it is for the sake of the University we don't care whose point of view it is, as long as it is right and good. We have had some conflicts between so-called "old" and "new," but a spirit of co-operation can make adjustment between them and keep the work going strong. Perhaps the office of the Vice-presidents is a good example in illustration. We, as vice-presidents, have to take all the blame when troubles come, but we do not have any authority to decide anything ourselves. However we have still gotten along fine this year because of our co-operative spirit; we can yield to each other whenever we come to disagreement over certain problems. However, it is not a good policy for the institution in the long run, and so it must be reorganized.

Before we end this report to the Board of Governors we must extend our deep appreciation to the Missions and the Board for their Christian sympathy and great help to us all the time. We hope that you will not only

help us with finance, but with your high ideals and bigger vision for this institution. We hope you will be just as frank in telling us what you think of us here, as we are in telling without hesitation what we think the University ought to do, and ought to be. Let us join together to do God's work, and try to win for His kingdom more young men and young women in this part of the world.

Additional Remarks by Dr. Clifford M. Stubbs, Vice-President.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Governors:

Dear Friends:—

For the first time in the history of the University the annual Report from the University on the Field to the Board of Governors has been prepared by a Chinese administrator—Rev. Lincoln Dsang, M.A., B.D., the Chinese Vice-president. Though it is headed "Vice-presidents' Report" my own part in it has been small, consisting of the suggestion to Mr. Dsang of certain items which should be included, and the making of verbal amendments, so that the report stands as Mr. Dsang's own view of the achievements and problems of the University. I should add that I unite with him in presenting the report, with which I am in general agreement; and I believe it will be of more value to the Board as giving a Chinese viewpoint than if I should intrude my own modifications into it. The year with which the report deals is also the first full year of tenure of office by the Chinese vice-president, and of government on the Field by the reconstituted Senate with a majority of Chinese members (16 Chinese, 13 foreign). I would therefore bespeak from the Board a particularly earnest and sympathetic consideration. My own tenure of office as foreign vice-president has been for barely three months of the period covered. I trust the Board will have the privilege of the presence of Mr. Sparling, who held office for the greater part of the time, and who will be able to speak to the report.

I do not wish to add unduly to what is already a rather long report, and will give but brief mention to one or two further matters I think the Board would like to know about.

1. Academic Work: Students and Staff. This year, for reasons of economy, the annual Catalogue is being printed only in Chinese (an English edition is proposed for next year). It will be the most complete Chinese catalogue yet issued. Members of the Board to whom reading Chinese comes easy will notice a formidable list of over ninety faculty members! It would be well to explain that this includes quite a number of foreign men and women now on furlough, but whom we hope may return; and also a considerable number of teachers who take only one or two courses, for a few hours per week. We are really understaffed, especially in the Medical Faculty.

The Board will be glad to know that two of our own graduates are proceeding to Peking this autumn for further study in Biology and Chinese respectively, with the hope of returning to our staff later. We are also expecting a former medical graduate to return from Peking to join our staff this autumn.

In connection with our future programme it is a serious question whether we should not stress especially those subjects in which we are able to make a special contribution to Chinese education—such as medicine, experimental science, English, and religion. The two former require, for adequate handling, considerably more scientific equipment than we possess. Yet through increased freight and duty such equipment is costing us more than ever to install here. The obtaining of adequate provision for this equipment is an urgent matter I hope the Board will consider.

One hears striking testimony to the raising, at least outwardly, of tone among our students which has ensued on the admission of women students to the University. To the general attitude of students, beside the loyalty and keenness mentioned by Mr. Dsang, must be added a questioning and

critical spirit, which we who carry on the institution must meet frankly and sympathetically.

2. Property. Our campus is not only still being used, unfortunately, as a drill-ground for soldiers, but is being used increasingly by the public as a place of resort; we can only be glad that they thus appreciate our broad walks and shady avenues. Mr. Small, or the Architect, has no doubt reported separately on the progress of our building programme, so I will only mention the Medical-Dental building, the Cadbury Education building, C.M.S. College, and extensions to the temporary Women's College, all of which we hope to have in use in the autumn. We are much indebted to Mr. Small for the fine work he has done. On the matter of furnishings required for these buildings I have already written to the Secretary of the Board. A further property matter deserving early and earnest consideration is the provision of houses for our Chinese staff. At present a number of the mission houses are being occupied by Chinese teachers—an exceedingly good thing, I believe—but with the return of foreign workers, only a limited number can be available, and moreover some Chinese who have lived in them do not feel that they are altogether suited to their needs. The Board will no doubt know of the experience of other colleges in China on this question.

While like hungry children making our wants known to the Board, we do wish to emphasize our appreciation of the past efforts, and also of the present difficulties, of the Mission bodies which have founded the University, and whose agents we are. Nor is finance our only or main problem. As typical of the problems which confront us in China to-day, almost the last official communication we received was a notification that all higher institutions were to provide military drill for their students; perhaps a repercussion of the Tsinan incident. If this is seriously enforced, what can be our attitude as a Christian institution? While registration may make the question more acute, we should have to face the question in any case.

We are looking forward to having Dr. Beech with us again before long, and we hope, too, that the Board may itself soon either meet out here, or send a strong delegation to meet with us and discuss our problems at first hand.

NOTE:—The above Report has been printed for the information of the Board of Governors and members of the Board of Management of the co-operating Missions. It is requested that it be not reprinted without the authority of the Board or the Missions.

Office of the Secretary.

(Signed) FRANK ANDERSON,

199 Regent Street,

Secretary to the Board.

London, Ontario, Canada.

Oct. 23, 1928.



2724329



CORRELATED PROGRAM
FOR CHRISTIAN
HIGHER EDUCATION
IN CHINA

◆

A Summary of Proposals

PREPARED BY THE
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SHANGHAI, JULY, 1928

◆

NOTE

This summary is taken from the report prepared by the Council of Higher Education in China, which is composed of representatives of the Christian colleges. It is now being presented to the institutions concerned, to their boards of control in China and to the boards of trustees in the West for careful study. The results of this study, in the form of constructive suggestions for modification of the program, will be considered by the Council at a further meeting to be held early in 1929, when the program will be adopted in its final form.



0095

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

INTRODUCTION

SINCE the year 1864, when the first Christian college was founded in China, twenty-four colleges and universities have been established by Protestant mission boards. Each of these institutions has grown out of a deep conviction of the need of the Christian church for trained Chinese leadership. Their success is shown by the fact that of 3,500 graduates whose present occupation is known, 1,650, or almost one-half, are today serving the church directly as preachers, teachers in Christian schools and doctors in Christian hospitals.

The Christian colleges were the pioneers of modern higher education in China, and from their doors hundreds of young men and women have carried the spirit of Christian love and service into public life, business and the professions.

In a number of cases the reasons, local or denominational, which led to the foundation of an independent college no longer exist, or can now be better realized in a federated or a union university. Already by such combination the number of colleges has been reduced to sixteen, and further amalgamations are now under consideration. Such federations can be effected, as experience has already proved, without loss of the distinct contribution of any of the colleges concerned, and with a more effective use of the resources available for higher education.

In 1921 the foreign mission boards of North America and Great Britain, at the request of missionary educators in China, sent out an Educational Commission to study their educational work. The recommendations of this Commission were essentially the same as those which are now proposed by the colleges themselves, through the Council of Higher Education in China. This Council, directly representative of the sixteen colleges, has, with the assistance of a strong Chinese Advisory Committee composed entirely of experienced Chinese educators, prepared a draft of a "Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China." A summary of this program is given in the following pages.

Neither this summary nor the complete program from which it has been taken has yet received the endorsement of the colleges concerned. The recommendations of the Council are now being submitted by the Council of Higher Education to the college faculties and boards in China, to their boards of trustees abroad and to their constituencies in China and in the West, for careful study, with the hope that the general plan will meet with their approval, however details may need modification. When such modifications as this study indicates to be necessary have been made by the Council at its next meeting in 1929, the program will be adopted in its final form. It will then form the guiding policy for Christian higher education in China in the future, and its recommendations will be put into effect as soon as the requisite adjustments can be made and the necessary funds can be secured.

CORRELATED PROGRAM FOR CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

I. UNDERLYING CONCEPTIONS

The purpose of this program is to formulate proposals which will enable the Christian colleges, in the changed conditions in China to make a still more effective contribution to the church and to the nation.

1. To this end, Christian higher education should be considered and treated as a whole. Each institution should be given in a uniform program that part which will enable it to make its largest contribution to the realization of the common purpose of all.
2. The essential interests of each of the existing institutions should be conserved in any unified program.

II. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The following statements embody the convictions of Chinese and missionary educators as to the future of the Christian colleges.

1. The Christian colleges have a permanent contribution to make to the life of China and of the Christian movement, and they are welcomed by the government authorities and by the people of China.
2. The colleges were established for a definite Christian purpose and that purpose will be maintained in the future.
3. Christian colleges should cooperate with government and private institutions, provided that this does not involve the sacrifice of their Christian purpose and character.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

4. Through cooperation of Chinese and western Christians on their faculties and in financial support, the Christian colleges will continue to stand as centres of international goodwill and cooperation as well as expressions of Christian unity and fellowship.

5. The quality of Christian educational work will have a great influence and reflect generally upon all other work undertaken by the Christian church. Christian colleges should maintain only such work as can be thoroughly well done.

III. METHODS OF CORRELATION

In considering how the limited resources of the Christian colleges may best be disposed in order to realize their aim, the following methods are proposed.

1. No institution should attempt to cover the whole field of higher education. Professional schools, departments and courses should be limited in number, with the elimination of any unnecessary duplication, and they should be placed where they can best serve the interests of the country as a whole. Students will find little difficulty in going where the work they require is offered.

2. The number of students in each institution should be limited, and emphasis should be put upon maintaining quality of work rather than upon enrolling large numbers of students.

3. In certain instances a combination of several institutions in a federated or union university is recommended. This should be accomplished in such a manner that the contribution of each of the colleges concerned to its local constituency is conserved in the larger institutions.

IV. GRADUATE WORK

Graduate work is considered to be a very essential part of the correlated program of Christian higher education. It is needed to train college teachers, to provide text and reference books, and to carry on research in China. Graduate schools will train Chinese leaders who will be in close touch with the Chinese people and their problems and with the Christian movement as well. The ultimate goal is full graduate study leading to the Ph.D. degree, but

[4]

emphasis should be laid on research in problems within the country regardless of the degree to be received.

The work should be centralized in one, or, at most, two places, with the departments thoroughly correlated. The Council should immediately appoint a senate or commission to study the existing graduate work and to guide its further development.

V. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

The following professional schools (as distinct from professional undergraduate courses) already exist and should form part of this program.

1. *Theology*. One school, at Yenching.

2. *Medicine*. Two schools, at Shantung and West China, with possibly a third in East China if a union of existing schools is practicable.

3. *Agriculture*. One school, at Nanking. Closely affiliated would be experimental and extension work at Yenching, professional study and an experiment station at Lingnan, and certain departments at Shantung.

4. *Law*. One school, in East China.

5. *Library Training*. One school, at Central China.

VI. UNDERGRADUATE WORK

The first two years of college should provide courses in general cultural subjects, common to all students, except for those who in pre-medical, pre-theological and similar courses are making definite preparation for a professional school.

The work of the third and fourth years should in the main be vocationalized, preparing students for such definite vocations as teaching, the ministry, social service, medicine, law, engineering, agriculture and forestry, home management, journalism. These vocationalized courses should be so correlated among the colleges that there is a minimum of duplication.

[5]

0097

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

VII. PROPOSALS FOR INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

NORTH CHINA

1. *Yenching University, Peking*

A four year coeducational college of 700 students, with vocationalized courses, especially in education, journalism and home economics, with special attention to departments in which graduate work is offered. A graduate school of 100 students, to include such subjects as theology, Chinese language, literature and philosophy, and the social sciences.

2. *Shantung Christian University, Tsinan*

A coeducational college of 200 students, with a vocationalized curriculum, designed particularly to prepare men and women to meet the needs of the rural and town populations through the training of teachers, preachers, doctors, nurses and other social and religious workers. A pre-medical school of 100 students, a medical school of 150 students and a theological school. In all departments the chief medium of instruction would be the Chinese language.

EAST CHINA

3. *East China University, Shanghai and Nanking*

The six colleges in East China—Ginling College, Hangchow College, University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Soochow University and St. Johns University—should form by federation a University of East China, as proposed by the China Educational Commission in 1922, and according to some such plan as that already endorsed by the colleges concerned acting through their Advisory Council. Graduate work should be administered by the University, and would include the present College of Agriculture and Forestry, the Law School and, probably, the Medical Schools now in Shanghai, as well as graduate departments in the natural sciences and other departments and schools to be determined in the light of the needs of Christian higher education as a whole.

Undergraduate work should be correlated as closely as possible, with such cooperation in administration and instruction as is found practicable. Details of such correlation, together with the number of students in each part of the federated University, will be worked out by the institutions concerned and incorporated in the final draft of this program.

The six colleges concerned are now considering how far the work of the University should be centralized in a common campus, and how far the existing

plants can be incorporated in the plan, on the model of the University of London.

SOUTH CHINA

4. *Lingnan University, Canton*

A coeducational college of 400 students, with vocationalized courses, emphasizing business administration and education, and with professional work in agriculture, supported by the subsidy from the government and other funds from special sources.

5. *Fukien Christian University and Hwanan College, Foochow*

Colleges of 200 students each, for men and women respectively, with limited vocationalized courses, emphasizing especially the training of teachers. A joint body should be formed to study methods for cooperation between the two colleges.

CENTRAL CHINA

6. *Central China University, Wuchang*

In order to insure the maintenance of one effective Christian college in central China, the following institutions and mission bodies should combine their resources in one institution—Boone College, the Wesleyan Mission and the London Mission (now cooperating in Central China University); Yale in China; Huping College; and Lutheran College, which might join on a federated basis. At first a student body of 200 men and women is contemplated, with a future enrollment of 400. In addition to vocationalized undergraduate courses, the School of Library Training should be continued.

WEST CHINA

7. *West China Union University, Chengtu*

A coeducational college of 300 students, with vocationalized courses, and with professional schools of medicine and theology, the former with an enrollment of 100.

VIII. CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

There should be a central organization to perform certain clearly defined functions for all the cooperating institutions. For the present, at least, the Council of Higher Education should continue to serve in this capacity.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

IX. FINANCE

In the study of existing conditions in the sixteen colleges it was found that even with the combinations recommended in this program there will be needed to insure their continuance on a limited basis a sum for endowment (with a very few items for plant expenditure) of approximately \$4,000,000. To finance adequately the full correlated program a sum of well over \$10,000,000 will be required, of which the greater part will be for endowment.

To maintain the sixteen institutions, each on its present independent basis would involve very much larger sums for plant and for endowment.

NOTE

This program for Christian higher education in China is now under consideration in China and in the West. Comments and suggestions from members of mission and trustee boards concerned, as well as from other friends of the colleges in China, will be welcomed. They should be sent to

E. W. WALLACE, *Committee for Christian Colleges in China*
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

E. H. CRESSY, *Council of Higher Education*
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

2724329

Chengtu, Szechuan
West China.

Report of work July 1st. 1927—June 30th, 1928.

To the Members of the Board of Governors of the West China Union
University.

Gentlemen,

It is with deep gratitude for the mercies of the year and for the stupendous opportunity that has been ours, that we present our report of work.

This report will of necessity be divided into two parts:—
Building operations and the Bursarship.

Under the first heading we are able to say once again that progress has been made.

The *Medical Dental College*. We rejoice in the fact that this building was completed and handed over to the University for use. In spite of all the turmoil and agitation that has been going on throughout this land, we have been able to continue our work throughout this whole period without the loss of a single days work, except on one occasion when the Student body of our University, fearing that there was going to be a demonstration against the university, asked me to give the men a day off.

As far as I have the figures, we have kept within our estimate for this building, in spite of all the increases of the past year. This is in large measure due to the fact that we were able to contract for our material early in the period of construction, and that our relationships with both merchants and workmen are such that by meeting the needs of the depreciated currency, they were willing to continue delivering material and doing the work.

The faithfullness and loyalty of the group of head men that we have in the various Building Departments is a cause of real satisfaction to me after nearly twenty years of this type of work. The Board and the University owe much to these men who have been willing to carry on in the face of great opposition and much reviling.

The Educational Bldg. Work on this building had to cease for some time owing to the word received that we were out of building Funds. Later assurances coming to the effect that there was money available, we have been able to push forward and now have the greater part of the work finished. We can confidently look forward to handing over the building for use in the early Fall.

Owing to the carelessness of a workman, we nearly had a very serious fire in this building, a report of which I am enclosing. Fortunately we were able to check it without any serious damage.

This building makes a very fine addition to our many very fine looking and useful buildings, but will be marred to a certain extent until the land and funds are forthcoming to complete the West wing.

The *C.M.S. Dormitory*. Early in the year, Bishop Mowll approached me to see what were the chances of getting me to undertake the

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

0100

erection of their Dormitory. I told him that I would willingly undertake the job if I could arrange it with my other work. After due consideration we commenced operations on that building in March, and now have the Dormitory roofed in and plastered on the upper storey. This is a building one hundred and ten feet long by thirty five feet wide and is a two storey Building. It is located directly East of the U.C.C. Dormitory which is on the same plan and size.

The cost of this will be about fifteen thousand dollars, and the C.M.S. will pay part of my salary, in proportion to the amount of work done.

In my spare moments I have erected a shop in the centre of the city for which the owner will contribute three hundred dollars towards the salary account.

In addition it has been my privilege to serve on a number of the University Committees.

The second half of my report will deal with the office work.

Owing to the scarcity of Teachers I undertook six hours per week, teaching English.

On account of Mr. Albertson's continued absence in Shanghai and also to the fact that Mr. Simkin was taken ill, I was asked by the Senate to undertake the position of acting Bursar.

This has been rather a trying position, due in the first place to the fact that practically all the University books were in Shanghai, and on many questions regarding finance we were left to work in the dark.

Probably the most difficult time that we have passed through in the history of our work has been the past six months.

There was the matter of the Chinese being in the majority on the Senate and wishing to measure up to their job, they often made difficulties by discussing business that is better left to the finance committee. But by far the most outstanding difficulty has been that of keeping track of the financial movements.

The local warlords, unable to provide money enough to pay the many officials and men under their charge, permitted some of the leaders to introduce inferior coins as a means of meeting their own particular needs. This soon led to confusion financially, and to the making of many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of inferior coins. The silver dollar which had been exchanged for eight thousand two hundred cash began to disappear, and to meet the lack of silver dollars merchants began to print paper notes.

Since there was no authority to control the financial situation, paper notes became the order of the day and tens of thousands of these in denominations ranging from one dollar to one thousand dollar bills were found on the market. Since there was no government backing for these, a very serious situation arose. These notes became so numerous that very soon we found that the dollar exchange had dropped to three

2724329

thousand odd. The banks could not do business and business was at a stand still throughout the city.

The rate of exchange for these notes looked good, when for a Shanghai Cheque, merchants were willing to pay one hundred and eighty dollars locally for one hundred in Shanghai. Some of our Chinese colleagues urged the purchasing of about six or eight months money at this good rate, but I urged going slowly as there was a strong probability of the bottom dropping out of this thing and that is what eventually happened. From time to time there was an outcry from the people who were suffering tremendously, but the rogues who sit in high places and make a profit from this kind of work were not willing to lose their fat pig.

It was one strenuous time keeping watch on the market to see that we did not get left with useless paper money on our hands. One or two big banks had to close up owing their losses.

At a recent Senate meeting it was decided that we get back on to the big dollar basis and decide that all fees must be paid in big dollars this Fall.

We were fortunate in being able to come through this very erratic period without any serious loss to the exchequer.

Until Mr. Albertson arrives with the books it will be out of the question for us to know just where we stand, except as regards the budget for the first six months of the year. He is expecting to come this way and then I trust we shall be able to clear up many waiting problems.

Another feature of my work has been the number of opportunities that have been mine to meet men in official circles and advise them with the many problems relating to building, in which they are all keenly interested. This work takes up a certain amount of time, but is well worth the effort for it makes contacts that prove useful in these turbulent days.

Being on friendly terms with those who sit in high places has its advantages in these days of opposition and antagonism.

We rejoice in having been privileged to remain throughout this year when so many of our co-workers had to leave. The experience of separation from families and friends has been hard in many ways, but it has been rich in experience, and we trust that some day the work that we have endeavoured to do, will bring forth fruit to the honour and glory of Him whom we endeavour to serve.

As to the future much will depend on the arrival or otherwise of Mr. Albertson. Until his arrival it will be necessary for me to continue looking after the work in the Bursar's office as well as completing the balance of work on the several buildings now nearing completion.

Respectfully submitted,

Yours Sincerely,

Walter Small

2724329

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
SUMMARY OF BUDGET, 1928 AND 1929

	Final Budget 1928	Proposed Budget 1929	Increase 1929
<u>S U M M A R Y</u>			
Administration	2,175	2,845	670
Operation, etc.	3,230	4,040	810
Instruction - Arts	3,000	3,800	800
Science	3,000	4,650	1,650
Education	1,975	2,075	100
Medicine	2,800	8,685	5,885
Dentistry	700	1,500	800
Religion	500	550	50
Library	2,425	2,390	35 (Decrease)
Non-Instructional	1,685	1,825	140
Special Furniture	-	4,800	4,800
	<u>21,490</u>	<u>37,160</u>	<u>15,670</u>

<u>I N C O M E</u>			
Board of Governors	16,000	30,800	
Students' Fees	4,000	4,500	
Rents	750	600	
Dispensary Fees	50	50	
Sale of Books	150	200	
Chinese Contributions	-	500	
Receipts from Other Sources (exchange, etc.)	<u>540</u>	<u>510</u>	
	<u>21,490</u>	<u>37,160</u>	

2
7
2
4
3
2
1

West China - Summary of Budgets, 1928 & 1929 - 2

	Final Budget 1928	Proposed Budget 1929	Increase 1929	Decrease 1929
Administration				
A. President's Expenditures				
Office Expenses	150	150		
Entertainment Fund	100	100		
Public Functions, e.g. Univ. & Graduation Day	75	100	25.	
Chinese President's allowance	120	120		
	<u>445</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>25</u>	
B. Committee on Studies				
Office Expenses	10	10		
Registrar's Expenses	180	270	90	
Chinese Secretary's Expenses	25	50	25	
	<u>215</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>115</u>	
C. Committee on Publications				
University Magazine	120	150	30	
Reports	50	50		
Catalogues	250	250		
Senate Minutes	50	75	25	
Postage	50	50		
Printing Magazine articles in daily papers	30	30		
Publication of Text Books	-	300	300	
	<u>550</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>355</u>	
D. Committee on General Affairs				
Advertising	50	50		
Photography	40	40		
Social Activities	125	150	25	
	<u>215</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>25</u>	
Bursar's Expenses	100	150	50	
Asst. Registrar (part time salary)	150	250	100	
Chinese Secretary (Mr. Chen's salary)	500	500		
	<u>750</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>150</u>	
Operation and Maintenance				
A. Fixed Charges				
Insurance	600	800	200	
Taxes	150	150		
Police	150	150		
Gatemen	200	200		
	<u>1100</u>	<u>1300</u>	<u>200</u>	
B. Property Com., Maintenance				
Wages, servants, caretakers	500	700	200	
Repairs, care of Buildings	500	600	100	
Repairs, Houses A & B	100	100		
Light and Heat	250	350	100	
Furniture	100	200	100	
Sundry Supplies	50	50		
Middle School Repairs	-	100	100	
Grounds:				
Grading	100	100		

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

West China - Summary of Budgets, 1928 & 1929 - 3

	Final Budget 1928	Proposed Budget 1929	Increase 1929	Decrease 1929
<u>Operating and Maintenance</u>				
<u>B. Grounds: (cont.)</u>				
Culverts and Roads	300	300		
Walls	100	100		
Trees	100	100		
Telephone	30	40	10	
	<u>2,130</u>	<u>2,740</u>	<u>610</u>	
<u>Instruction</u>				
<u>A. Faculty of Arts</u>				
Dept. of Chinese	1,400	2,100	700	
" " History	350	400	50	
" " English	500	250		250
" " Philosophy	200	500	300	
" " Social Sciences	300	300		
" " French	100	100		
" " Fine Arts and Music	50	50		
Map, Equipment	100	100		
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,800</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>B. Science Faculty</u>				
Dept. of Biology	800	850	50	
" Chemistry	1,000	1,730	730	
" Mathematics	250	465	215	
" Physics	900	1,460	560	
" Geology	25	115	90	
" Domestic Sciences	25	30	5	
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>4,650</u>	<u>1,650</u>	
<u>C. Faculty of Education</u>				
Dewey School	450	450		
Goucher School	175	175		
Agriculture	150	150		
Instructors	900	1,000	100	
Industrial Work	100	100		
Equipment	200	200		
	<u>1,975</u>	<u>2,075</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>D. Faculty of Religion</u>				
Lincoln Dsang's salary	450	450		
Other salaries, etc	50	100	50	
	<u>500</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>50</u>	
<u>E. Faculty of Medicine</u>				
Administration	2,800	425		
Anatomy		750		
Physiology		785		
Biochemistry & Clinical Laboratory		900		
Pharmacology		1,250		
Pathology & Bacteriology		1,700		
Dept. of Medicine		600		
Surgery		150		
Obstetrics & Gynecology		200		
Ophthalmology		450		
Ear, Nose & Throat		560		
Preventive Medicine & Public Health		500		

West China - Summary of Budgets, 1928 & 1929 - 4

	Final Budget 1928	Proposed Budget 1929	Increase 1929	Decrease 1929
E. Faculty of Medicine (cont.)				
Histology & Embryology		250		
General		165		
	<u>2,800</u>	<u>8,685</u>	<u>5,885</u>	
F. Faculty of Dentistry	700			
Salaries		500		
Supplies		1,000		
	<u>700</u>	<u>1,500</u>	800	
G. Library				
Salaries of Assistants	355-	510	155	
Book Binding	75	75		
Card Catalogue	20	20		
Furniture	100	-		100
Incidentals	20	20		
Library Supplies	20	20		
General Periodicals	125	125		
Chinese Books	50)			
English Books	50)	100		
Departmental Books				
Faculty of Arts, Chinese	250 (
" " " English	150 (300		100
" " Science	150	300	150	
" " Education	120	150	30	
" " Medicine	300	450	150	
" " Dentistry	120	150	30	
" " Religion	120	150	30	
Transportation	-	20	20	
	<u>2,025</u>	<u>2,390</u>		
Reprinting Biology Text Book	400	-		400
	<u>2,425</u>	<u>2,390</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>800</u>
Non-Instructional				
Religious Work Com	10	25	15	
Museum	25	50	25	
Athletics	400	500	100	
Dormitory fees rebate	700	700		
Scholarships	350	350		
Dispensary	200	200		
	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,825</u>	<u>140</u>	
Special Furniture Estimates				
Medical Dental College -				
United Church of Canada		3,000		
Library		750		
Educational Bldg.		500		
Biological "		300		
General Furniture		250		
		<u>4,800</u>	4,800	

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
Tentative Budget Forecast, 1929

RECEIPTS BY BOARD OF GOVERNORS
 (Assuming continuance of support on 1928 basis)

Baptist Foreign Mission Society	\$6,000.00
Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society	1,000.00
Church Missionary Society	500.00
Friends Service Council	2,500.00
Methodist Board	6,000.00
Woman's For. Miss. Society M.E. Church	1,000.00
United Church of Canada	6,000.00
Woman's Miss. Soc., United Church of Canada	2,000.00
Endowment Income	500.00
Special Gifts, Bank interest, etc.	<u>1,000.00</u>
	<u>26,500.00</u>

DISBURSEMENT BY BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Current Expense, Field Budget		18,280.00
Salaries and Travel, Governors Budget		
Albertson, Salary	\$2,050.00	
" Travel	1,500.00(?)	
Beesh, Salary	<u>3,220.00</u>	6,770.00
Home Administration Central Office and Incidentals		1,200.00
Governors' Account, Travel and miscellaneous		<u>250.00</u>
		<u>\$26,500.00</u>

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

TITLES OF UNIVERSITY PROPERTIES

INTERIM REPORT BY THE HON. NEWTON W. ROWELL, K.C.,
PURSUANT TO BOARD OF GOVERNORS' MINUTE No. 788 OF
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1927.

I have been going into the question of the title to the different properties of the University and its constituent colleges, but it is not possible to make a complete report, much of the necessary information being in China. However, I would submit the following interim report as giving the position as nearly as I can ascertain it from the documents on file in the Mission Rooms of the United Church in Toronto.

All the properties appear to have been purchased in the name of the Methodist Mission, or if not have been transferred to that body and all stand in its name at the present time. The only record of these properties in the office of the Mission Rooms in Toronto is an abstract from the Canadian Methodist Mission Property Register, this having been sent to the Mission Rooms here in answer to their request made some time ago. This consists of an English translation of the Chinese deeds. There is also an original declaration of trust, dated March 27, 1916, on file here, purporting to be made by the Methodist Church, of the first part; the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, of the second part; and American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Friends' Foreign Mission Association Great Britain and Ireland, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A., and the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada, of the third part. The original document has been executed by the Methodist Church, but it does not appear to be executed on behalf of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, nor on behalf of the constituent missionary societies. The document recites that it is executed by the constituent missionary societies, but apparently the document has not been completed by such execution. I am of the opinion that this should be done, as they are the parties for whom the property is taken and held. As the Methodist Church hold this property for the constituent missionary societies they could only hold in in trust for the Board of Governors of the University with the consent and approval of the missionary societies. I assume there is no question about the consent, and it is possibly only an oversight that the document has not been executed by the missionary societies. It is possible there may have been other copies of this Declaration in Trust executed by the societies, but if so they are not in the possession of the United Church Mission Rooms, and they are the ones who should have such a document.

Attached to the original Declaration of Trust is an old plan of the ground covered by the trust, marked "A" and enclosed in a

red line on the original plan. I enclose herewith a copy of the Declaration of Trust and a photostatic copy of the plan. There does not appear to be any corresponding declaration of trust in favour of the different missions covering the property held by the Methodist Mission for them, and there is no doubt there should be such a declaration of trust executed.

I also enclose herewith a summary of the ten deeds of the properties.

Reference to these documents will show how vague the description is and how difficult it would be to execute suitable declarations of trust. It would require a surveyor to take the existing plan with the deeds and locate the properties on the plan, and it would not be possible to do it without a more accurate description than that in the documents enclosed. My suggestion would be that we should communicate with the University and get a more accurate description of the property. If this is not available and they have a surveyor there, the property should be laid out on the ground in a way that would be satisfactory to all the missions, and a description of the property prepared which could be included in a suitable declaration of trust in favor of the mission owning the property, unless the missions desire to acquire title to the property themselves. If they do, I assume the United Church would be only too pleased to give the necessary transfers.

There is another question of considerable importance -- the proper registration of the titles to the properties. Reference to the enclosed documents will show that some of the deeds have not been registered when they were prepared, and I have no knowledge of whether they have been registered since that date. There is also the question of the form of registration. I understand that prior to the revolution there was a recognized form or custom of registering deeds which was recognized by the Chinese authorities as being a complete title to the property. Under the treaties between China and the foreign powers transfers of land in treaty ports were registered with the consul of the foreign power concerned. This provision appears in the several treaties between China and Great Britain respecting the different treaty ports. While I have not the treaties with the other powers with me, I assume similar provisions appear in them. There does not appear to be any provision for registration of deeds with a consul in a non-treaty port, but a practice has grown up of registering deeds with a consul whether the land was in a treaty port or not. You will note that most of the deeds have been registered with the British Consul at Chengtu. The question now arises of whether, under the specific laws promulgated since the revolution, any change has been made in the system of registration. I do not suppose there would be any change which would affect documents registered prior to the date of the revolution, but changes may have been made which would affect registrations since that date, or which may hereafter be made.

In the report of the Commission on Extra territoriality in China (1926) p. 38, a reference appears to general regulations concerning registration, from which it would appear that certain regulations had been promulgated, but what these regulations are I do not know. This also should be carefully inquired into, and the Board should know just what the existing regulations are.

If I can be of any further assistance in the matter I shall be glad to pursue the investigation.

(sd) N.W. Rowell
HF

THIS INDENTURE made the Twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

BETWEEN

THE METHODIST CHURCH, a body corporate, duly incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada

of the First Part

The Board of Governors of the West China Union University

of the Second Part

- and -

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (formerly The American Baptist Missionary Union), The Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Great Britain and Ireland, The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A. and The General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada

of the Third Part

WHEREAS by certain deeds duly executed according to the law of China, the plot of ground marked "A" shown on the plan hereto annexed and enclosed within red lines and the road allowances laid out on said plan were conveyed to the Methodist Mission -- under the control and direction of the party of the first part, acting through the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada -- as trustees for the parties of the third part for the purpose of providing a site for the establishment by the said parties of the third part of a Union University.

AND WHEREAS the said Union University has been duly established by the said parties of the third part and the management thereof is vested in a Board of Governors created by the said parties of the third part and known as "The Board of Governors of the West China Union University"

AND WHEREAS the parties of the third part have joined in requesting the party of the first part to execute a declaration of trust of the said property in favour of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, as evidenced by their execution of this document;

NOW THEREFORE THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and of the request of the parties of the third part, IT IS

HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED by and between the said parties hereto that the party of the first part its successors and assigns doth and shall stand seized of the land and premises above described and so conveyed to it, in trust for the said part of the second part its successors and assigns forever and will convey, lease or dispose of the same in such manner as the said party of the second part shall request or direct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this document to be executed by their proper officers.

SIGNED, SEALED AND
DELIVERED in the
presence of

(Sgd) J. Milloy

S.D. Chewn
General Sup't. Methodist Church

James Endicott
General Secretary, Missionary
Society.

No. 1

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND

(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 40 Chinese acres.

Present use or purpose : University site, East of Administration Building skirting east and west road to Silk School with some breaks.

Date of Purchase: 1914

Seller's name: Liang Fu Kong So.

Purchase price in Szechwan Silver dollars: \$4830.98

Date of Registration, and cost of registration in Szechwan Silver dollars: Registered in British Consulate Oct. 1922

Place where the deeds are deposited: This deed was formerly in the possession of the College Local Treasurer but was handed to Dr. J. Beech about May 1922 for registration at British Consulate and Chinese yamen and not returned up to date of November 30th, 1922.

The deeds for the University property are all in the name of the C.M.M.

No. 2

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND

(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.
Land Area, exact or approximate: 2 graves
Present use or purpose: Part of University site.
Date of Purchase 1913
Seller's name: Ch'ae Hung Hsin
Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars : \$291.69
Date of Registration, and cost of registration in Szechwan silver dollars: Not registered.
Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's safe.

No. 3

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND

(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.
Land Area; exact or approximate: 40 Chinese acres.
Present use or purpose: Part of University site. See below.
Date of Purchase: 1913
Seller's Name: Hsieh F'ien Chin
(School Land Office)
Purchase Price in Szechwan silver dollars: Exchanged for 73 Chinese acres at Ta Shui Ch'iao and a payment of case \$985.95. This 73 acres was bought at Tls. 36.00 per acre and 30% paid in paper currency at about 70 cents to the dollar, which makes \$3331.00

No. 3 - Cont'd

Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks, as e.g. Circumstances in connection with the purchase:

This deed covers the sites of the following:

1. C.M.M. houses No.4, No. 5, and No. 6 and some land northwards on the campus.
2. University house A, and some campus to the North, about 7 acres.
3. The University Library site, about 8 acres.

No. 4

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTRY
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 80 Chinese acres

Present use or purpose: Part of University site, See below:

Date of Purchase: 1913

Seller's Name: Su Chuen Hua

Purchase Price in Szechwan Silver dollars: \$9,577.46

Date of registration and cost of registration in Szechwan silver dollars:

Chinese date unknown. Fee \$563.15
British \$10.00. September 25th,
1913. Lot 67.

Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks, as e.g. Circumstances in connection with the purchase:
This deed covers the sites of the following buildings; Biological Building, Medical and other Sciences and part of the site of the C.M.S. house occupied by Rev. A. G. Lee during the November of 1922.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

No. 5

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 181.7 Chinese acres

Present use or purpose: Part of University site: See below.

Date of purchase: 1908.

Seller's Name: Iu Fu Cheo.

Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$20292.95

Date of registration and cost
of registration in Szechwan
Silver Dollars.

Chinese date and fee unknown. British
\$10.00. August 27th, 1908. Lot No.32.

Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks, etc. This deed covers the sites of the following buildings:
C. M. M. residences, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8. Canadian
School, Hart College, C.M.M. campus in part,
University campus, perhaps the Administration Build-
ing, most of the Baptist property and the old Middle
School.

The site for the Canadian School is about 3 acres in
extent.

No. 6

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 11.59 Chinese acres.

Present use or purpose: Part of University site. See Below:

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

No. 6 - Cont'd

Date of Purchase: 1908
Seller's Name: Chang Pao Shi.
Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$1,272.17
Date of registration and cost
of registration in Szechwan
silver dollars: Chinese date and fee unknown.
British, August 27th, 1908.
\$10.00. Lot 34.
Place where deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.
Remarks, as e.g. Circumstances in connection with the purchase.
This deed covers land around the Administration
Building.

No. 7

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengta, College University.
Land Area, exact or approximate: 123.4 Chinese acres
Present use or purpose: Part of the University site. See below:
Date of purchase: 1908
Seller's Name: Chang Cheng Shu
Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$12,686.58.
Date of registration and cost
of registration in Szechwan
silver dollars: Chinese fee and date unknown.
British, August 27th, 1908. No. 33.
Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.
Remarks, as e.g. Circumstances in connection with the purchase.
The deed covers the property of the M.E.M. and
the Friends.

No. 8

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: About 3 Chinese acres.

Present use of purpose: Dewey School

Date of Purchase: 1908.

Sellers name: Lo Hua Chai.

Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$295.77

Date of Registration etc. No registration.

Place where the deeds are deposited. College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks etc. This is believed to be the land on which the Dewey School is built but the information is not absolutely certain.

No. 9.

CANADIAN METHODIST PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land area, exact or approximate: 96 graves, area unknown.

Present use or purpose: Part of the University site.

Date of Purchase: 1908 - 9

Seller's Name : Various.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

No. 9 - Cont'd

Purchase Price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$307.99
Date of registration etc., No registration.
Place where deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

No. 10.

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA.

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College.

Land Area, exact or approximate: Chinese acres No. 9 house,
3.744; No. 10 House, 3.872
acres.

Present use or purpose: Site for Nos. 9 and 10 Houses.

Date of purchase: 1923

Seller's Name: Bought from the University who bought from the
Wan Family.

Purchase Price in Szechwan Silver
dollars: \$1616.92 G. \$837.76, according
to University reckoning at G.\$110
per Chinese acre/.

Date of Registration etc. Transfer from University not registered.

Place where deeds are deposited: Deeds at College Local Treasurer's
Safe.

Remarks etc. The money reported by W. Small, March 31, 1924.
The College Local Committee have since renumbered
these houses to make them fit in with the row and
they are according to their reckoning Nos. 10 and
11, No. 10 being next to the M.S.M. house, and No.
11 next Simkin's house.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

TITLES OF UNIVERSITY PROPERTIES

INTERIM REPORT BY THE HON. NEWTON W. ROWELL, K.C.,
PURSUANT TO BOARD OF GOVERNORS' MINUTE No. 738 OF
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1927.

I have been going into the question of the title to the different properties of the University and its constituent colleges, but it is not possible to make a complete report, much of the necessary information being in China. However, I would submit the following interim report as giving the position as nearly as I can ascertain it from the documents on file in the Mission Rooms of the United Church in Toronto.

All the properties appear to have been purchased in the name of the Methodist Mission, or if not have been transferred to that body and all stand in its name at the present time. The only record of these properties in the office of the Mission Rooms in Toronto is an abstract from the Canadian Methodist Mission Property Register, this having been sent to the Mission Rooms here in answer to their request made some time ago. This consists of an English translation of the Chinese deeds. There is also an original declaration of trust, dated March 27, 1916, on file here, purporting to be made by the Methodist Church, of the first part; the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, of the second part; and American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Friends' Foreign Mission Association Great Britain and Ireland, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A., and the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada, of the third part. The original document has been executed by the Methodist Church, but it does not appear to be executed on behalf of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, nor on behalf of the constituent missionary societies. The document recites that it is executed by the constituent missionary societies, but apparently the document has not been completed by such execution. I am of the opinion that this should be done, as they are the parties for whom the property is taken and held. As the Methodist Church hold this property for the constituent missionary societies they could only hold it in trust for the Board of Governors of the University with the consent and approval of the missionary societies. I assume there is no question about the consent, and it is possibly only an oversight that the document has not been executed by the missionary societies. It is possible there may have been other copies of this Declaration in Trust executed by the societies, but if so they are not in the possession of the United Church Mission Rooms, and they are the ones who should have such a document.

Attached to the original Declaration of Trust is an old plan of the ground covered by the trust, marked "A" and enclosed in a

red line on the original plan. I enclose herewith a copy of the Declaration of Trust and a photostatic copy of the plan. There does not appear to be any corresponding declaration of trust in favour of the different missions covering the property held by the Methodist Mission for them, and there is no doubt there should be such a declaration of trust executed.

I also enclose herewith a summary of the ten deeds of the properties.

Reference to these documents will show how vague the description is and how difficult it would be to execute suitable declarations of trust. It would require a surveyor to take the existing plan with the deeds and locate the properties on the plan, and it would not be possible to do it without a more accurate description than that in the documents enclosed. My suggestion would be that we should communicate with the University and get a more accurate description of the property. If this is not available and they have a surveyor there, the property should be laid out on the ground in a way that would be satisfactory to all the missions, and a description of the property prepared which could be included in a suitable declaration of trust in favor of the mission owing the property, unless the missions desire to acquire title to the property themselves. If they do, I assume the United Church would be only too pleased to give the necessary transfers.

There is another question of considerable importance -- the proper registration of the titles to the properties. Reference to the enclosed documents will show that some of the deeds have not been registered when they were prepared, and I have no knowledge of whether they have been registered since that date. There is also the question of the form of registration. I understand that prior to the revolution there was a recognized form or custom of registering deeds which was recognized by the Chinese authorities as being a complete title to the property. Under the treaties between China and the foreign powers transfers of land in treaty ports were registered with the consul of the foreign power concerned. This provision appears in the several treaties between China and Great Britain respecting the different treaty ports. While I have not the treaties with the other powers with me, I assume similar provisions appear in them. There does not appear to be any provision for registration of deeds with a consul in a non-treaty port, but a practice has grown up of registering deeds with a consul whether the land was in a treaty port or not. You will note that most of the deeds have been registered with the British Consul at Chengtu. The question now arises of whether, under the specific laws promulgated since the revolution, any change has been made in the system of registration. I do not suppose there would be any change which would affect documents registered prior to the date of the revolution, but changes may have been made which would affect registrations since that date, or which may hereafter be made.

In the report of the Commission on Extra territoriality in China (1926) p. 38, a reference appears to general regulations concerning registration, from which it would appear that certain regulations had been promulgated, but what these regulations are I do not know. This also should be carefully inquired into, and the Board should know just what the existing regulations are.

If I can be of any further assistance in the matter I shall be glad to pursue the investigation.

(sd) H.W. Rowell
HF

THIS INDENTURE made the Twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

BETWEEN

THE METHODIST CHURCH, a body corporate, duly incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada

of the First Part

The Board of Governors of the West China Union University

of the Second Part

- and -

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (formerly The American Baptist Missionary Union), The Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Great Britain and Ireland, The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A. and The General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada

of the Third Part

WHEREAS by certain deeds duly executed according to the law of China, the plot of ground marked "A" shown on the plan hereto annexed and enclosed within red lines and the road allowances laid out on said plan were conveyed to the Methodist Mission -- under the control and direction of the party of the first part, acting through the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada -- as trustees for the parties of the third part for the purpose of providing a site for the establishment by the said parties of the third part of a Union University.

AND WHEREAS the said Union University has been duly established by the said parties of the third part and the management thereof is vested in a Board of Governors created by the said parties of the third part and known as "The Board of Governors of the West China Union University"

AND WHEREAS the parties of the third part have joined in requesting the party of the first part to execute a declaration of trust of the said property in favour of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, as evidenced by their execution of this document;

NOW THEREFORE THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and of the request of the parties of the third part, IT IS

HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED by and between the said parties hereto that the party of the first part its successors and assigns doth and shall stand seized of the land and premises above described and so conveyed to it, in trust for the said part of the second part its successors and assigns forever and will convey, lease or dispose of the same in such manner as the said party of the second part shall request or direct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this document to be executed by their proper officers.

SIGNED, SEALED AND
DELIVERED in the
presence of

(Sgd) J. Milloy

S.D. Chowm
General Sup't. Methodist Church

James Endicott
General Secretary, Missionary
Society.

No. 1

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND

(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 40 Chinese acres.

Present use or purpose : University site, East of Administration Building skirting east and west road to Silk School with some breaks.

Date of Purchase: 1914

Seller's name: Liang Fu Kong So.

Purchase price in Szechwan Silver dollars: \$4830.98

Date of Registration, and cost of registration in Szechwan Silver dollars: Registered in British Consulate Oct. 1922

Place where the deeds are deposited: This deed was formerly in the possession of the College Local Treasurer but was handed to Dr. J. Beech about May 1922 for registration at British Consulate and Chinese yamen and not returned up to date of November 30th, 1922.

The deeds for the University property are all in the name of the C.M.M.

No. 2

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND

(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.
Land Area, exact or approximate: 2 graves
Present use or purpose: Part of University site.
Date of Purchase 1913
Seller's name: Ch'ae Hung Hsin
Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars : \$281.69
Date of Registration, and cost of registration in Szechwan silver dollars: Not registered.
Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's safe.

No. 3

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND

(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.
Land Area; exact or approximate: 40 Chinese acres.
Present use or purpose: Part of University site. See below.
Date of Purchase: 1913
Seller's Name: Hsich T'ien Chu
(School Land Office)
Purchase Price in Szechwan silver dollars: Exchanged for 73 Chinese acres at Ta Shui Ch'iao and a payment of case \$985.95. This 73 acres was bought at Tls. 36.00 per acre and 30% paid in paper currency at about 70 cents to the dollar, which makes \$3331.00

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

No. 3 - Cont'd

Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks, as e.g. Circumstances in connection with the purchase:

This deed covers the sites of the following:

1. C.M.M. houses No.4, No. 5, and No. 6 and some land westwards on the campus.
2. University house A, and some campus to the North, about 7 acres.
3. The University Library site, about 8 acres.

No. 4

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTRY
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 80 Chinese acres

Present use or purpose: Part of University site, See below:

Date of Purchase: 1913

Seller's Name: Su Chuen Hua

Purchase Price in Szechwan Silver dollars: \$9,577.46

Date of registration and cost of registration in Szechwan silver dollars:

Chinese date unknown. Fee \$563.15
British \$10.00. September 25th,
1913. Lot 67.

Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks, as e.g. Circumstances in connection with the purchase:
This deed covers the sites of the following buildings; Biological Building, Medical and other Sciences and part of the site of the C.M.S. house occupied by Rev. A. G. Lee during the November of 1922.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

No. 5

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 181.7 Chinese acres

Present use or purpose: Part of University site: See below.

Date of purchase: 1908.

Seller's Name: In Fu Chee.

Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$20292.95

Date of registration and cost
of registration in Szechwan
Silver Dollars.

Chinese date and fee unknown. British
\$10.00. August 27th, 1908. Lot No.32.

Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks, etc. This deed covers the sites of the following buildings:
C. M. M. residences, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8. Canadian
School, Hart College, C.M.M. campus in part,
University campus, perhaps the Administration Build-
ing, most of the Baptist property and the old Middle
School.

The site for the Canadian School is about 3 acres in
extent.

No. 6

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 11.59 Chinese acres.

Present use or purpose: Part of University site. See Below:

No. 6 - Cont'd

Date of Purchase: 1908

Seller's Name: Chang Pao Shi.

Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$1,272.17

Date of registration and cost
of registration in Szechwan
silver dollars:

Chinese date and fee unknown.
British, August 27th, 1908.
\$10.00. Lot 34.

Place where deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks, as e.g.: Circumstances in connection with the purchase.

This deed covers land around the Administration
Building.

No. 7

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.

Land Area, exact or approximate: 123.4 Chinese acres

Present use or purpose: Part of the University site. See below:

Date of purchase: 1908

Seller's Name: Chang Chong Shu

Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$12,686.58.

Date of registration and cost
of registration in Szechwan
silver dollars:

Chinese fee and date unknown.
British, August 27th, 1908. No. 33.

Place where the deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

Remarks, as e.g.: Circumstances in connection with the purchase.

The deed covers the property of the M.E.M. and
the Friends.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

No. 8

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.
Land Area, exact or approximate: About 3 Chinese acres.
Present use of purpose: Dewey School
Date of Purchase: 1908.
Sellers name: Lo Hua Chai.
Purchase price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$295.77
Date of Registration etc. No registration.
Place where the deeds are deposited. College Local Treasurer's Safe.
Remarks etc. This is believed to be the land on which the
Dewey School is built but the information is not
absolutely certain.

No. 9.

CANADIAN METHODIST PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College University.
Land area, exact or approximate: 96 graves, area unknown.
Present use or purpose: Part of the University site.
Date of Purchase: 1908 - 9
Seller's Name : Various.

No. 9 - Cont'd

Purchase Price in Szechwan silver dollars: \$307.99
Date of registration etc., No registration.
Place where deeds are deposited: College Local Treasurer's Safe.

No. 10.

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PROPERTY REGISTER
WEST CHINA.

LAND
(According to Deeds)

Station: Chengtu, College.
Land Area, exact or approximate: Chinese acres No. 9 house,
3.744; No. 10 House, 3.872
acres.
Present use or purpose: Site for Nos. 9 and 10 Houses.
Date of purchase: 1923
Seller's Name: Bought from the University who bought from the
Wan Family.
Purchase Price in Szechwan Silver
dollars: \$1616.92 G. \$837.76, according
to University reckoning at G.\$110
per Chinese acre.
Date of Registration etc. Transfer from University not registered.
Place where deeds are deposited: Deeds at College Local Treasurer's
Safe.
Remarks etc. The money reported by W. Small, March 31, 1924.
The College Local Committee have since renumbered
these houses to make them fit in with the row and
they are according to their reckoning Nos. 10 and
11, No. 10 being next to the M.E.M. house, and No.
11 next Simkin's house.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

For Private Circulation Only.

West China Union University

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

July, 1928.

VICE-PRESIDENTS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927-1928

to the

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Prepared by Rev. Lincoln Dsang, M.A., B.D., Vice-President.

Dear Officers and Members of the Board of Governors:

The purpose of the report we present to the Board of Governors this year is not only to give information concerning the events of the past year, but also to set forth the problems and prospects for the future of this institution. It seems to us that the best, if not the only way, that can make both the Board of Governors and the co-workers here in this institution more interested in and loyal to the University, is to co-operate in sharing the problems and difficulties. Therefore, this year's Report is divided into the following headings—Past and Future, External and Internal.

I—THE PAST YEAR

(1) External Conditions.

1. Political Situation. The political situation during these twelve months in China, and specially in West China, has been just as disorderly and chaotic as before. But it has not affected our educational programme as much as before. First, the pretended "Communists" were not so strong and in the confidence of the people as they were a year ago. And second, the students did not follow them so blindly as they did, because they had learned a lot from their sufferings during the last year. Apart from the young, innocent students, the people made no trouble at all for our school. So even during the troubled period we did not have to stop our work. Of course, it was not at all pleasant to pass through such a period as this.

2. Students' Movement. Since June of last year the students in West China have been more reasonable and not so radical as in former years. They seemed to be losing interest in wild cries, and useless and foolish actions. They have not wasted their time of study by going out simply to shout and wander around as they did before, and have studied the questions more, and been more careful of their actions than before. So we had very little trouble last year from the students, both in schools and churches. Perhaps it was due to the great lesson they had learned from their sufferings.

3. Anti-Christian and Anti-foreign Movements. For the same reason as mentioned above the anti-Christian and anti-foreign movements last year were not so lively as in former years. For one thing, the Nationalist Government assumed more responsibility than formerly in the protection of the property and lives of foreigners, and in recognition of the liberty of the people in religion. Proclamations were issued to soldiers and people to protect the property and work of foreigners, as well as of the church. Also, through the good advertisement of our students and friends, and of visitors to the University, and through visits to the military leaders and students, we cleared up a lot of misunderstanding between this institution and the community. Through personal interviews on our visits we found that the public did not even know where the money comes from for the University, and suspected it came from foreign governments for political purposes. Thank God that at present we are much better understood and our work more appreciated by the public. If we can only continue and make the people fully understand our purpose and effort for Christian education, we

0128

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

do believe that before long Christian education will come to its glorious stage and render the greatest service it has ever done. Except a few young radical students, nearly all the people appreciate the service of the University, and they often eagerly urge us to go ahead without fear in our great work for the young Chinese generation. So long as we can make our University clearly understood by the people everything will be all right. So it is up to us to make ourselves adaptable and serviceable to Chinese society.

4. The Attitude of the Community. After the trouble of a year ago, this University won the deepest appreciation from the people it has ever had. Formerly, they took it as being in connection with foreign governments, and suspected it as an agent of so-called Imperialism and Capitalism. But since the trouble they have come to know that our support comes wholly from earnest Christians all over the world, and that the sole purpose of Christian education in China, as elsewhere, is to educate the people, and for the sake of the young generation of the Chinese Republic. Their appreciation may be shown by the fact that the head of the department of English in the Chengtu Government University sent his two daughters to our University to study, instead of to his own school. During this year we have never met a person who spoke against this institution. Their only hope is that we should have some definite endowment fund, so as to establish and continue to improve the University. The old suspicion and cursing seem out of date. So now is the high time for us to do our best to win the confidence of the Chinese. What is most appreciated is the special contribution by our institution of moral training through Christian teaching, which cannot be got from Government schools, as now education in China is in the hands of a few atheists, and both old and new moral teachings are overthrown. This constitutes a danger signal for the future of China.

5. The Soldier Problem. Perhaps the worst trouble to our institution this year was the soldier problem. At first, the soldiers, under the bad influence of the Communists, and excited by some of the international affairs, were strongly opposed to Christian churches and schools, as well as to foreigners. So whenever they came to our campus to drill they were so wild and rude that even some of our own students, male and female, dared not meet them, and escaped by some other way when they saw them coming. First we tried to negotiate with their higher officers and the generals, but they could do nothing to stop them. For in Szechwan at present there is no rule in the armies, and soldiers pay no attention or respect to their officers. After this way had been tried and had failed, we changed our method to approaching the lower officers by means of personal visits and interviews, which we found far more effective. Now, though the soldiers still come to drill on our campus, they behave much better, and the lower officers try very hard to show us the good discipline in their army. But the most troublesome group of soldiers consists of those who come at irregular times, and in whose case we cannot find out to whom they belong. When such a group comes, we do have trouble, but not serious. We hope next year we can persuade the big generals in the city to stop soldiers coming, and to find some other place for them to drill.

6. Currency Problems. The money problem we have had in Chengtu this year is the most serious economic problem we have ever had. The trouble was due to the fact that, being short of money to pay their troops, some of the smaller officers and generals coined their own false half-dollars, containing a very low percentage of silver. When these inferior coins flooded the market, the price of genuine ones got lower and lower, until they stood at only half their original value. Furthermore, some of the military officers even dared to issue bank notes, which, depreciating in value, made the cost of living rise, and thus the people had to suffer in consequence. Those dependent on wages and salaries, in particular, suffered very much. Thus some of our own teachers found it very difficult to make ends meet last term, with money of such low value. The University suffered too, as the students could only pay their tuition in the poor currency. We hope

that the Government in Chengtu can next term deal with the situation, and restore the currency to its original value.

7. Transportation. During such a chaotic period, the most happy thing for us to see is the building of motor-roads in all parts of West China. With both selfish and public-spirited motives, the generals have become very interested in this undertaking, rivalling each other in constructing roads within the territory they control. These roads may probably be connected up within two years—if they do not fight in the meantime! Due to the effort of General Yang Sen, Chengtu city is now very modern, and all its streets have been made into motor-roads. It is a great thing to see and enjoy the new roads. They mean speed and economy, and will help the future development of China; and our University will grow, since it will not be so difficult for students to come from a distance.

8. The Press. The newspapers in Chengtu are not greatly developed, but if they want to make trouble they may be harmful enough to any individual or institution. The trouble in our University the year before last was largely caused by these newspapers. So last year we thought out some plans to approach them; and by calling on them and sending invitations to them, we not only made those who control them more friendly, but helped them to understand better the purpose, work, finance, etc., of this institution. Consequently very few newspapers have caused the same trouble to us as formerly and a few of them have been actually very helpful during the past year by inserting our school news. Since in West China the newspaper business is in its youth, one cannot expect too much of it. It does not always represent popular opinion, nor does it give guiding principles to society as does the press in other countries. So the only way to stop the papers making trouble is to enlighten them about our business, and make them our friends.

(2) Internal Situation.

1. Reorganization of Offices. Finding it very difficult to manage the whole University from the one office of the President, we have reorganized it and divided up the work as follows: Leaving the Senate and Cabinet to deal with larger questions, we created several other offices to take up smaller current affairs. Problems concerning the students, courses of study, engagement of teachers, etc., are undertaken by the office of the Dean of Studies. For miscellaneous affairs the office of the Business Manager is responsible. For these offices we have had two very good heads. With quiet mind and patient temper, and carefulness in dealing, Mr. Fang is the very man for the former office; while Mr. Donald Fay, a sociable and active young man, just fits his office of Business Manager. We never had anyone so familiar with all University questions connected with the courses of study, students, standing, teachers, etc., until Mr. Fang and his office took over last year. The Registrar, Mr. M. C. Chang, is also a very energetic man for his office, and a very great help to Mr. Fang's office. So now our records are all very clear, of special importance when we are registering the University with the Government. Mr. Fay's work, besides the transacting of miscellaneous business, has included the entertaining of visitors and guests, and calling on influential men of different classes in the city. We also appreciated his work in helping with the music of our Sunday evening services—for which Mr. Small and his choir deserve our appreciation, too—also in social gatherings for faculty and students which have brought us closer together. Owing to his being a delegate to the International Missionary Conference at Jerusalem, Mr. Fay has gone away, with Mrs. Fay, who has also rendered service to the University as a teacher. To help the various offices with writing Chinese letters and other formal documents, we have had Mr. T. H. Ch'en as recording and corresponding secretary. Mr. Ch'en has also assisted in the Chinese department of the Library, and in publicity work. With these various offices the University last year seemed to function very well.

2. Registration With the Government. Perhaps the most important and serious question confronting us at present is the problem of registration with the Government. Last year we found that we were compelled to register, otherwise we were bound to meet trouble from the Government. In June, 1927, the Nationalist Government sent out orders to private schools (which include mission schools) to register within a very short interval. Owing to the poor communications with West China the formal document did not reach us for some months. The only formal document we had was one sent by the Northern Government, comprising six articles. Comparatively, it was not so strict as the new one issued by the Nationalist Government. With the intention of delaying, so that we might have time to consult with President Beech and the Board of Governors, we sent in an application for registration according to the Northern Government's requirements, which we had already complied with. By this we secured that, in case the Government came to enforce our registration under the newly-issued requirements, we could make a formal reply that we had not received any formal regulations except those issued by the Northern Government. And if they refused to accept this, then they must give us time to reorganize the institution in accordance with the new regulations. We therefore sent in this application, and through the efforts of some of our friends, such as Mr. Ch'en, the Chinese Secretary, Mr. S. C. Yang, the principal of the Union Middle School, and our own personal friendship, we got the provincial Government to accept our application and to promise to forward it to the Nationalist Government. In consequence of this step, we have come into close relation with the provincial Bureau of Education; they treat our University as one of their registered Colleges, and frequently send us formal orders and documents just as to other Government schools. Of course we know that our application will not be accepted by the Nationalist Government, as we have not yet fulfilled their new requirements. But we hope that the Board of Governors will take up the matter at their early convenience, so that we may have an answer to make to the Government, and a definite policy with which to face the problem in the future. We trust that the Board has already learned enough about the problem of Registration from past reports and personal letters, and from the circular letters of the Council of Christian Higher Education in China, so we do not intend to say much in this report. But one more word which we must say to the Board of Governors is that the real attitude of our co-workers in this institution, especially our Chinese colleagues, is that, since we cannot hold the matter over much longer, we had better proceed of our own accord by slow and steady steps, rather than be inevitably forced to act in a great hurry. However, as the Chinese Vice-president of the University, I hesitate to speak about this problem, which puts me in an embarrassing position. On the one hand I see that for the sake of the University we must comply, but on the other hand the new regulations affect our Constitution too strictly. They require the President to be a Chinese, and the changing to a certain extent of the constitution of the Board of Directors (the governing body, situate in China), and even of the University as a whole. Personally I think the time has not yet come to put upon a Chinese such a heavy burden as the presidency of the whole University—as I have learned something during my term this year as Chinese Vice-president. There are many difficulties which cannot be appreciated by other teachers and officers who do not have to assume responsibility on behalf of the University as a whole. Further, I do not think it is fair and wise to put a Chinese just now into such an important office, for which he is not quite qualified by prestige and confidence. It is certainly too much and too expensive an office for a Chinese. Of course, that is simply my personal opinion. It might not agree with the idea of others.

So far as the effect of registration on religious instruction and services is concerned, it does not matter very much, as we have adjusted this already for two or three years.

3. Student Body. The reduction last year in the number of our students, after the trouble we had the year before, gave us an exceptionally fine

group of students. Of the one hundred and eighty it would hardly be too much to boast that ninety-nine per cent. are good students, diligent in studies and strong in character. After the trouble, they came to this institution with their minds made up. In spite, on the one hand, of persecution from the students of Government schools, and on the other of special privileges offered them by the Government institutions, they decided to register in the University. We are proud of our institution in its having two things which are lacking in most of the Government ones. In the first place, the spirit of diligence is such that teachers and students mutually check each other up. The teachers won't allow a student to pass without having his or her lesson well done, while the students won't allow their teachers to get by without giving them a clear understanding. Last year we hired quite a number of teachers from the Government colleges to take the places of some of our own foreign faculty members, and nearly all of them told us we have the best group of students in West China, both in studies and character. They are also loyal to the welfare of the University. Not once or twice they stopped serious trouble for us before we knew about it. They are ready to suffer at any cost if they can render some service to their own University. Without the help of such a group of students we could not have got along so well last year. The teachers and officers have done their best, too, to help the students, and have been ready at any cost to serve the students or the University. It is the most glorious thing to see such a fine and strong confidence in each other, and such a co-operative spirit. The stranger thing to say is concerning their religious life during the past year. Before we made religious instruction and services optional, we feared that very few students would attend them, or that they might not hold their interest as before. But the result has been just the opposite. Throughout the year we never heard a student complain in the religious instruction classes, and more than eighty per cent. attended religious services as well as before, with an even better and more interested spirit. Of course we made some changes ourselves in the services and classes. We found that it is not very hard to lead the students to appreciate and respect religion and its truths, but it is very difficult to make them follow formality and ritual. If we approach them with religion by the same paths as we have travelled ourselves, scientifically and philosophically, we do not think young students of a pure mind will oppose such a religion. They will only oppose it if they find something with which they are not satisfied, or at least which they think is not right. We hope we can maintain such a fine spirit among the students as to make them real Christians, and not church members only; so as to give them something really fundamental in their lives, and not mere book knowledge. Our present aim is not to receive all who come, but to select students, so as to make a real contribution to Chinese society. Another thing that made our students loyal to the University was the influence of students' clubs, faculty rallies and other social gatherings, and athletic games. We hope that next term we can secure a full-time teacher to coach them in athletics.

4. Teaching Staff. After the departure of so many of the Faculty members last year it was very difficult to run the University regularly. Before opening in the spring of 1927 we doubted ourselves whether we could open the University or not, with so few teachers on the one hand, and so strong an anti-Christian movement outside on the other. We thank God that through His mercy and help we did open and got along fine. We opened all the regular departments except the Dental, and a small part of the Medical. For success in getting over the difficulties we owe much, in the first place, to our co-workers. Nearly all were heavily overburdened, and yet they carried on their work just as finely as before. And in the second place we are indebted to the mission for their great help in making special provision for the emergency. Just at the time when we needed money to hire teachers for courses it was very necessary to offer in place of the missionary teachers who had left, and when we could not find the amount out of our regular budget, the missions helped us to the extent of something like four thousand dollars. Without such help we cannot tell what would have happened, as

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

the best group of students would have left for other schools, and the future of the University would have suffered. Through trying to be very economical we used only about fifteen hundred dollars out of the four thousand for the extra teachers. Another advantage of hiring these teachers from other institutions was that we brought our own into more close and friendly touch with these, and cleared up misunderstandings which have been the cause of many of our troubles in past years. We also appreciate the services rendered by teachers like Messrs. Earl Cranston, Lawrence Liu, Dr. Y. T. Hu, Miss Brethorst, Dr. J. Taylor and others who made an exchange in teaching with other Government institutions. Through this the military leaders were rendered more appreciative of our service, and better disposed toward our University. Perhaps here I must express my appreciation of the help of the foreign vice-presidents, Rev. G. W. Sparling and Dr. C. M. Stubbs. Both of them are loyal and devoted to the institution, and no better co-workers could be found. Both possess patience, clear minds, insight into the Chinese point of view, steadiness, and are of beautiful character and sweet disposition. If anything is not right to their minds they speak it out, but at the same time they are willing to change and yield if they can be shown that other ways are better. They are neither too old nor too new. They always adjust themselves and stop at the middle and right place. It is certainly fine to work with such persons, and so I cannot but show my appreciation, as Chinese vice-president, to them both. It does not mean that we never have differences; yes, we do have serious differences once in a while, but we don't mind, as our sole interest is not controversy, but the welfare of the University. It seems to me at least that the more we differ in our ideas, the more we appreciate each other's frankness. We do not want to please people, but to do our best according to our Christian conscience. We hope that such a fine co-operative spirit among fellow-workers can be long preserved.

5. Women's College. One of the most glorious things we have this year is the Women's College. It is great, not because of the number of its students, or because of its buildings, but because of its splendid work. With Miss Brethorst as Dean, and about thirty students, it has gotten along very well and made a good reputation, while similar colleges in the city have trouble nearly all the time. Ours so has the confidence of the community that they would rather send their dear daughters to our school than to any other college. It is sad that owing to lack of accommodation we could not receive more than thirty students. With our best efforts, we can perhaps next term take about twenty more, while more than fifty have already applied. We hope we can find some way of building more dormitories, so as to give the girls of West China, who have very little chance to study, either in this province or elsewhere, more chance of being trained for their own and the nation's future.

6. Committees. Beside the executive offices, we have a number of committees for other work. The Property Committee, under the great care of Professor Dye, has, despite the difficulties of the troublous times, cared well for the University property. The Committee on Athletics takes charge of the games, drilling exercises, etc. Owing to limited funds, we have not had a full-time man as coach, so the athletic side of the University is not so satisfactory as other departments. We hope soon to have a full-time instructor. The Social Committee, with Mr. Donald Fay as Business Manager, and a few capable ladies such as Mrs. Fang and Miss Brethorst, has taken good care of social gatherings, entertainments, etc., and thus helped to bring together students and teachers, and develop the co-operative spirit of the whole institution.

7. Treasurer and Building Work. After the Bursar, Mr. Albertson, left Chengtu. Mr. Simkin took his place, in addition to his heavy load of teaching in the department of Religion, and other business of his own mission. He worked too hard, and got sick through being overloaded. We all appreciate his administrative and teaching work, and specially his beautiful Christian

character and spirit, which have done much to bring the religious life of the students to its present level. After Mr. Simkin resigned this office (of acting-bursar) we asked Mr. Small, the University builder, to take his place. Mr. Small is experienced, not only in building, but in social affairs, too. In helping some of the gentry and generals with building plans, he became very well acquainted with the community. Because of this friendship we have been saved much trouble from the soldiers on our campus. In this problem we also owe very much to Dr. Wilford, the head of the Canadian mission hospital in the city. He is on good terms with nearly all the military leaders, and by negotiating with them has succeeded almost every time in helping us when we have had trouble with the soldiers.

8. Library. Hitherto, our Library was somewhat like a foreign institution, and not of much use for Chinese students, as most of its books are foreign. This year we have had a very fortunate opportunity in that Mr. Lo, one of the gentry in the city, consented to loan to our library for the use of the students his own private library of about forty to fifty thousand valuable Chinese books. Our library is now up to the standard set by the Council of Christian Higher Education, and it is a great help to us at such a financially difficult time.

9. University Paper. For a long time we have had no University paper. Last year, due to the enthusiasm of the student body and faculty members, we issued such a paper as the joint effort of teachers, students, and alumni. It did well and was a good advertisement of our University to outside circles. This paper owes much to a few students who have sacrificed their time and energy in its behalf.

10. Classification of Teachers. We have made another advance in administration by setting up a standard for our teachers. Formerly all were "instructors," and, like a small school, without any clear standard for teachers. We find it difficult this year, and it will be more so in future, to define the qualifications of the teachers we need. Again, within the University we want to know better where to place our teachers, and apportion their work. In particular, when we hire new teachers we want to know what grade of work we can expect them to do, and how much to pay them for salaries. In carrying out this classification we found that all our teachers were too humble to accept a full professorship, and so we have at present only associate professors. Some, however, are fully qualified to be full professors, a status offered by other institutions. Such a fine Christian spirit is an honor to this institution.

11. Current Events. The annual commemoration of University Day took place on April 10th, and was a cordial and successful gathering. Advantage was taken of the occasion for the formal opening of the two wings of the Medical-Dental Building erected by the United Church of Canada Mission. Civil officials and leading educationalists were among our guests. and the chief address was given by Mr. Hsiang, chief of the provincial Bureau of Education, and was characterized by a very frank and appreciative attitude toward Christian education.

A Field Day held later in the spring showed the enthusiasm of students and teachers for athletics. A fine programme, strong competitors, and a large crowd of interested visitors made the day a very happy occasion. A number of lower schools took part, and the sportsmanship shown made us most happy. Of course, in the Western world, or down river, it is not so surprising to see such a spirit in athletics, but in West China it is unusual by comparison.

12. Graduates. This year we had altogether fourteen graduates—three in Arts, two in Education, two in Theology, five in Medicine, and two in Science. We need not boast of them; their worthiness is shown by the demand for them from different organizations and institutions. They are all fine students, and young men capable to serve the sick young Chinese Republic. The day of the graduation exercises was a happy occasion, and a fine

spirit was shown by the guests from different classes of the community. It seemed a good demonstration of this institution to them, and they certainly appreciate what we have done for their young people. Especially when they compare this institution and its products with some others they would surely get a good impression of our University. This must be one of the reasons why the best people and the well-educated men of the community never cause us any trouble, and on the contrary have been very sympathetic and friendly toward us.

II—FUTURE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

1. Determination of Policy. As its aim or end is the guide of any enterprise, so this institution must have its aim or end made clear before it advances, otherwise it will be too haphazard to set up any definite programme. Ought it to be an increasingly worthy institution for the Christian education of China's young manhood and womanhood, or simply keep going along old lines. Should it exist for the welfare of the young people of West China as a whole, or simply for training our own workers? Should it mould its policy to accord with the present need and situation in China, or simply copy Western institutions? Does it need Chinese teachers and administrators, or is this a secondary question? Ought we to join the big movement of the Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China, or simply do what we ourselves wish? Ought we to register with the Government, or ignore it? These are problems confronting the University on which its future fate depends. Of course it will be much easier for those administering the University merely to follow in the old steps, but we feel it against our conscience to take such an easy path.

2. The Character and Aim of the University. Unless we can make this one of the worthy Christian institutions in China, it will have an unfortunate fate in the near future, while other Christian Universities go forward with their improvements. This will be not only because the Government will hinder its advance, but we fear it will itself gradually die out when the Government schools get their educational funds back, and restore their strength, as seems likely in the near future. Further, it does not seem to us worth while for the Board of Governors and the Missions to spend altogether some three hundred thousand dollars Mexican a year for this institution, with such a result. If it was established simply for training our own workers as teachers, preachers and physicians, we don't think it wise to have so big an institution as it is now. But we can hardly believe that is the sole purpose of the Board of Governors and the Missions. As it was declared in the meeting of the Council of Christian Higher Education, the primary purpose of Christian education in China is to make that special contribution of high Christian ideals and strong character which hardly any other institution can give during this transition period. It has been said that education means life, and school is a laboratory to practise and share an ideal life; so the program of this institution ought to accord with the practical needs of China and the actual situation. Hence it must be more truly Chinese in aim and program if it is to produce those who will meet the problems and difficulties of Chinese society. We do not think it so important to increase the number of Chinese teachers, but we don't think it wise at present for the administrative and disciplinary side to be in the hands of foreign members. It is quite natural that different nationalities have different points of view, and different ways of approaching problems. And sometimes even the psychology is different between different races. Most of the school troubles of the past year were due to these differences in point of view and method of attacking problems. We have the same regret as regards the trouble of the year before last, that if we had someone then to get the real cause of it, and understand the psychology, and approach the problem from the Chinese viewpoint, most of us think it would not have cost us such serious trouble. Of course it is embarrassing for the Chinese vice-president to say this, but, as we indicated before, for the sake of the University we want our fellow-workers clearly to understand the situation, and give them as much and as real information

as we can, and not hide anything which may hinder the progress of the institution.

3. The Correlated Programme. Perhaps we do not need to give the Board of Governors any more information about the movement for a Correlated Programme of Christian higher education in China, as we trust you have been directly informed by the Council itself. But we want to know what is the attitude of the Board towards it, and what you think of its effect on our institution. Our own attitude is that first of all we ought to co-operate with other Christian universities in China for mutual help, and on the other hand we need such permanent funds as the movement plans a campaign to secure. It seems to us it will both help to keep all the Christian Universities up to standard, and to help them with permanent provision for their budget; both of these are vital considerations. So at the end of last year we sent our Chinese Vice-President down to Shanghai to meet with other leaders of Christian colleges for this purpose. We found it a great advantage to gain a closer connection with other colleges, and fuller knowledge of the program of Christian education in China as a whole. Furthermore, this movement will clear up much misunderstanding in anti-foreign and anti-Christian circles, as they know more about the purpose and financial basis of Christian education.

4. Registration. As to the problem of registration with the Government, we do feel that it might create difficulties for our future program, but on the other hand we fear that if we do not do it voluntarily the Nationalist Government will force us to. We have already received quite a number of dispatches from the National University, through the provincial Bureau of Education, urging all private institutions to register. Apart from the problem of religious instruction and services, registration will help Christian schools to clear up misunderstanding and persecution, as they will be better understood by the Government, by educators, by students and people. However, the steps toward reorganization need time and careful consideration.

5. Finance. Our present financial system can hardly be a permanent one for such a big institution. From past Reports (of the President) we find that the total cost of the University is over three hundred thousand dollars Mexican a year, out of which only \$16,000 (Mex. \$32,000) is available for current expenses, and out of this small proportion only \$5,000 (Mex. \$10,000) or a little more, for the engagement of Chinese teachers and administrators. Such a financial system is bound to cause trouble, and make it difficult for us to run the institution. We have suffered already this year from the fact that owing to the sudden departure of missionary members of the staff, we had to engage some Chinese to take their places; but the missions did not leave the salaries for the new teachers and officers. Therefore, at least it seems to us, if the University wants to be a worthy one and render real service to China, it should reorganize its financial system. It ought to set aside in its budget a certain proportion for Chinese staff. If the missions cannot run good churches without a sufficient budget we find a greater difficulty in running the University without the same. If the missions wish to have this institution run by their own members, let it be clearly understood, lest later on the University will have no one to take care of it. However, we do not wish to cause misunderstanding by complaining, either to the missions or the Board of Governors, but to show our earnest enthusiasm for the University, which we take as having in trust. If we see anything hindering or harming the institution, we have the duty to inform the donors early enough that they may find some way to avoid trouble. We do not care how long it may take, but hope that the Board and missions will take this question into consideration, so that their help and contributions may be better appreciated.

For a number of years we have wanted to induce some of our Chinese friends to do something like foreign Christians are doing for the University, but the chances have not been favorable during this period of transition. Next year we want to start something along this line, so we have pledged

a thousand dollars (Mex.) in our budget from local contributions. In addition we have tried to make our alumni begin to be more interested in their Alma Mater by offering certain scholarships for new students. In these two ways we hope we can link up both our alumni and outsiders to be interested in the University and to help it as some of the down-river institutions are helped.

6. Teaching Staff. Having fixed a standard for our teachers, it is easier to know how many and what grade of teachers we shall need in the future. When we ask the missions for teachers, it seems better that we should give them a more definite idea of the qualifications desired, so that in this way the University may better build up its standard, and avoid unnecessary duplication. Again, if there is a good teacher available locally, whose work is needed in our University, we ought to have some means on hand to get him or her, no matter where they come from, so long as their teaching ability and character are good. This interchange of teachers will enable us to widen our outlook for our own work.

Nearly every institution has some teachers or officers who have loyally devoted their whole lives to it. Without such a personal interest no institution can prosper as it should. But our own University is lacking in its preparation of such. We must train our own graduates, as other down-river institutions have done; and we must make provision for pensioning such faithful workers. We have a number of co-workers in the University who have worked quite a number of years, but have not enjoyed any furlough or provision for their future. With such a limited salary they cannot save for themselves. Under such conditions how can one make them loyal and devoted? If we can set aside a certain sum to send our graduates to other institutions for post-graduate training, so as to fit them for teaching in the future, and also make provision for loyal workers, we believe that before long this University will be just as strong as other big Universities elsewhere in China.

7. Student Body. We do not approve of too rapid an increase in the enrolment of students. We still believe the old proverb that quality is better than quantity. So, if this accords with the wish of the Board of Governors, we still want to make a better selection of students, and not try merely to report statistics that sound nice. We still want to keep our rule not to compete with other institutions, but to fulfil what they cannot do themselves, and furnish China with some decent young men and women for the great task in the near future.

8. Spirit of Co-operation. Perhaps the last and most important thing for this institution to do is to keep up its fine co-operative spirit. Just because of the strength of this spirit we have gotten along so well in spite of many difficulties and under hard conditions. Without such a fine co-operative spirit among teachers, students and outside friends, we could never have expected such a fine result of our work the last year. Just because of such a spirit it never affected our co-operation, no matter how different our viewpoint, or how we have been in disagreement over certain things. As long as it is for the sake of the University we don't care whose point of view it is, as long as it is right and good. We have had some conflicts between so-called "old" and "new," but a spirit of co-operation can make adjustment between them and keep the work going strong. Perhaps the office of the Vice-presidents is a good example in illustration. We, as vice-presidents, have to take all the blame when troubles come, but we do not have any authority to decide anything ourselves. However, we have still gotten along fine this year because of our co-operative spirit; we can yield to each other whenever we come to disagreement over certain problems. However, it is not a good policy for the institution in the long run, and so it must be reorganized.

Before we end this report to the Board of Governors we must extend our deep appreciation to the Missions and the Board for their Christian sympathy and great help to us all the time. We hope that you will not only

help us with finance, but with your high ideals and bigger vision for this institution. We hope you will be just as frank in telling us what you think of us here, as we are in telling without hesitation what we think the University ought to do, and ought to be. Let us join together to do God's work, and try to win for His kingdom more young men and young women in this part of the world.

Additional Remarks by Dr. Clifford M. Stubbs, Vice-President.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Governors:

Dear Friends:—

For the first time in the history of the University the annual Report from the University on the Field to the Board of Governors has been prepared by a Chinese administrator—Rev. Lincoln Dsang, M.A., B.D., the Chinese Vice-president. Though it is headed "Vice-presidents' Report" my own part in it has been small, consisting of the suggestion to Mr. Dsang of certain items which should be included, and the making of verbal amendments, so that the report stands as Mr. Dsang's own view of the achievements and problems of the University. I should add that I unite with him in presenting the report, with which I am in general agreement; and I believe it will be of more value to the Board as giving a Chinese viewpoint than if I should intrude my own modifications into it. The year with which the report deals is also the first full year of tenure of office by the Chinese vice-president, and of government on the Field by the reconstituted Senate with a majority of Chinese members (16 Chinese, 13 foreign). I would therefore bespeak from the Board a particularly earnest and sympathetic consideration. My own tenure of office as foreign vice-president has been for barely three months of the period covered. I trust the Board will have the privilege of the presence of Mr. Sparling, who held office for the greater part of the time, and who will be able to speak to the report.

I do not wish to add unduly to what is already a rather long report, and will give but brief mention to one or two further matters I think the Board would like to know about.

1. Academic Work: Students and Staff. This year, for reasons of economy, the annual Catalogue is being printed only in Chinese (an English edition is proposed for next year). It will be the most complete Chinese catalogue yet issued. Members of the Board to whom reading Chinese comes easy will notice a formidable list of over ninety faculty members! It would be well to explain that this includes quite a number of foreign men and women now on furlough, but whom we hope may return; and also a considerable number of teachers who take only one or two courses, for a few hours per week. We are really understaffed, especially in the Medical Faculty.

The Board will be glad to know that two of our own graduates are proceeding to Peking this autumn for further study in Biology and Chinese respectively, with the hope of returning to our staff later. We are also expecting a former medical graduate to return from Peking to join our staff this autumn.

In connection with our future programme it is a serious question whether we should not stress especially those subjects in which we are able to make a special contribution to Chinese education—such as medicine, experimental science, English, and religion. The two former require, for adequate handling, considerably more scientific equipment than we possess. Yet through increased freight and duty such equipment is costing us more than ever to install here. The obtaining of adequate provision for this equipment is an urgent matter I hope the Board will consider.

One hears striking testimony to the raising, at least outwardly, of tone among our students which has ensued on the admission of women students to the University. To the general attitude of students, beside the loyalty and keenness mentioned by Mr. Dsang, must be added a questioning and

critical spirit, which we who carry on the institution must meet frankly and sympathetically.

2. Property. Our campus is not only still being used, unfortunately, as a drill-ground for soldiers, but is being used increasingly by the public as a place of resort; we can only be glad that they thus appreciate our broad walks and shady avenues. Mr. Small, or the Architect, has no doubt reported separately on the progress of our building programme, so I will only mention the Medical-Dental building, the Cadbury Education building, C.M.S. College, and extensions to the temporary Women's College, all of which we hope to have in use in the autumn. We are much indebted to Mr. Small for the fine work he has done. On the matter of furnishings required for these buildings I have already written to the Secretary of the Board. A further property matter deserving early and earnest consideration is the provision of houses for our Chinese staff. At present a number of the mission houses are being occupied by Chinese teachers—an exceedingly good thing, I believe—but with the return of foreign workers, only a limited number can be available, and moreover some Chinese who have lived in them do not feel that they are altogether suited to their needs. The Board will no doubt know of the experience of other colleges in China on this question.

While like hungry children making our wants known to the Board, we do wish to emphasize our appreciation of the past efforts, and also of the present difficulties, of the Mission bodies which have founded the University, and whose agents we are. Nor is finance our only or main problem. As typical of the problems which confront us in China to-day, almost the last official communication we received was a notification that all higher institutions were to provide military drill for their students; perhaps a repercussion of the Tsinan incident. If this is seriously enforced, what can be our attitude as a Christian institution? While registration may make the question more acute, we should have to face the question in any case.

We are looking forward to having Dr. Beech with us again before long, and we hope, too, that the Board may itself soon either meet out here, or send a strong delegation to meet with us and discuss our problems at first hand.

NOTE:—The above Report has been printed for the information of the Board of Governors and members of the Board of Management of the co-operating Missions. It is requested that it be not reprinted without the authority of the Board or the Missions.

Office of the Secretary,
199 Regent Street,
London, Ontario, Canada.

(Signed) FRANK ANDERSON,
Secretary to the Board.

Oct. 23, 1928.



2
7
2
4
3
2
9

CORRELATED PROGRAM
FOR CHRISTIAN
HIGHER EDUCATION
IN CHINA

◆

A Summary of Proposals

PREPARED BY THE
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SHANGHAI, JULY, 1928

◆

NOTE

This summary is taken from the report prepared by the Council of Higher Education in China, which is composed of representatives of the Christian colleges. It is now being presented to the institutions concerned, to their boards of control in China and to the boards of trustees in the West for careful study. The results of this study, in the form of constructive suggestions for modification of the program, will be considered by the Council at a further meeting to be held early in 1929, when the program will be adopted in its final form.

0 135

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

INTRODUCTION

SINCE the year 1864, when the first Christian college was founded in China, twenty-four colleges and universities have been established by Protestant mission boards. Each of these institutions has grown out of a deep conviction of the need of the Christian church for trained Chinese leadership. Their success is shown by the fact that of 3,500 graduates whose present occupation is known, 1,650, or almost one-half, are today serving the church directly as preachers, teachers in Christian schools and doctors in Christian hospitals.

The Christian colleges were the pioneers of modern higher education in China, and from their doors hundreds of young men and women have carried the spirit of Christian love and service into public life, business and the professions.

In a number of cases the reasons, local or denominational, which led to the foundation of an independent college no longer exist, or can now be better realized in a federated or a union university. Already by such combination the number of colleges has been reduced to sixteen, and further amalgamations are now under consideration. Such federations can be effected, as experience has already proved, without loss of the distinct contribution of any of the colleges concerned, and with a more effective use of the resources available for higher education.

In 1921 the foreign mission boards of North America and Great Britain, at the request of missionary educators in China, sent out an Educational Commission to study their educational work. The recommendations of this Commission were essentially the same as those which are now proposed by the colleges themselves, through the Council of Higher Education in China. This Council, directly representative of the sixteen colleges, has, with the assistance of a strong Chinese Advisory Committee composed entirely of experienced Chinese educators, prepared a draft of a "Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China." A summary of this program is given in the following pages.

Neither this summary nor the complete program from which it has been taken has yet received the endorsement of the colleges concerned. The recommendations of the Council are now being submitted by the Council of Higher Education to the college faculties and boards in China, to their boards of trustees abroad and to their constituencies in China and in the West, for careful study, with the hope that the general plan will meet with their approval, however details may need modification. When such modifications as this study indicates to be necessary have been made by the Council at its next meeting in 1929, the program will be adopted in its final form. It will then form the guiding policy for Christian higher education in China in the future, and its recommendations will be put into effect as soon as the requisite adjustments can be made and the necessary funds can be secured.

CORRELATED PROGRAM FOR CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

I. UNDERLYING CONCEPTIONS

The purpose of this program is to formulate proposals which will enable the Christian colleges, in the changed conditions in China to make a still more effective contribution to the church and to the nation.

1. To this end, Christian higher education should be considered and treated as a whole. Each institution should be given in a uniform program that part which will enable it to make its largest contribution to the realization of the common purpose of all.
2. The essential interests of each of the existing institutions should be conserved in any unified program.

II. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The following statements embody the convictions of Chinese and missionary educators as to the future of the Christian colleges.

1. The Christian colleges have a permanent contribution to make to the life of China and of the Christian movement, and they are welcomed by the government authorities and by the people of China.
2. The colleges were established for a definite Christian purpose and that purpose will be maintained in the future.
3. Christian colleges should cooperate with government and private institutions, provided that this does not involve the sacrifice of their Christian purpose and character.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

4. Through cooperation of Chinese and western Christians on their faculties and in financial support, the Christian colleges will continue to stand as centres of international goodwill and cooperation as well as expressions of Christian unity and fellowship.

5. The quality of Christian educational work will have a great influence and reflect generally upon all other work undertaken by the Christian church. Christian colleges should maintain only such work as can be thoroughly well done.

III. METHODS OF CORRELATION

In considering how the limited resources of the Christian colleges may best be disposed in order to realize their aim, the following methods are proposed.

1. No institution should attempt to cover the whole field of higher education. Professional schools, departments and courses should be limited in number, with the elimination of any unnecessary duplication, and they should be placed where they can best serve the interests of the country as a whole. Students will find little difficulty in going where the work they require is offered.

2. The number of students in each institution should be limited, and emphasis should be put upon maintaining quality of work rather than upon enrolling large numbers of students.

3. In certain instances a combination of several institutions in a federated or union university is recommended. This should be accomplished in such a manner that the contribution of each of the colleges concerned to its local constituency is conserved in the larger institutions.

IV. GRADUATE WORK

Graduate work is considered to be a very essential part of the correlated program of Christian higher education. It is needed to train college teachers, to provide text and reference books, and to carry on research in China. Graduate schools will train Chinese leaders who will be in close touch with the Chinese people and their problems and with the Christian movement as well. The ultimate goal is full graduate study leading to the Ph.D. degree, but

emphasis should be laid on research in problems within the country regardless of the degree to be received.

The work should be centralized in one, or, at most, two places, with the departments thoroughly correlated. The Council should immediately appoint a senate or commission to study the existing graduate work and to guide its further development.

V. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

The following professional schools (as distinct from professional undergraduate courses) already exist and should form part of this program.

1. *Theology*. One school, at Yenching.

2. *Medicine*. Two schools, at Shantung and West China, with possibly a third in East China if a union of existing schools is practicable.

3. *Agriculture*. One school, at Nanking. Closely affiliated would be experimental and extension work at Yenching, professional study and an experiment station at Lingnan, and certain departments at Shantung.

4. *Law*. One school, in East China.

5. *Library Training*. One school, at Central China.

VI. UNDERGRADUATE WORK

The first two years of college should provide courses in general cultural subjects, common to all students, except for those who in pre-medical, pre-theological and similar courses are making definite preparation for a professional school.

The work of the third and fourth years should in the main be vocationalized, preparing students for such definite vocations as teaching, the ministry, social service, medicine, law, engineering, agriculture and forestry, home management, journalism. These vocationalized courses should be so correlated among the colleges that there is a minimum of duplication.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

VII. PROPOSALS FOR INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

NORTH CHINA

1. *Yenching University, Peking*

A four year coeducational college of 700 students, with vocationalized courses, especially in education, journalism and home economics, with special attention to departments in which graduate work is offered. A graduate school of 100 students, to include such subjects as theology, Chinese language, literature and philosophy, and the social sciences.

2. *Shantung Christian University, Tsinan*

A coeducational college of 200 students, with a vocationalized curriculum, designed particularly to prepare men and women to meet the needs of the rural and town populations through the training of teachers, preachers, doctors, nurses and other social and religious workers. A pre-medical school of 100 students, a medical school of 150 students and a theological school. In all departments the chief medium of instruction would be the Chinese language.

EAST CHINA

3. *East China University, Shanghai and Nanking*

The six colleges in East China—Ginling College, Hangchow College, University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Soochow University and St. Johns University—should form by federation a University of East China, as proposed by the China Educational Commission in 1922, and according to some such plan as that already endorsed by the colleges concerned acting through their Advisory Council. Graduate work should be administered by the University, and would include the present College of Agriculture and Forestry, the Law School and, probably, the Medical Schools now in Shanghai, as well as graduate departments in the natural sciences and other departments and schools to be determined in the light of the needs of Christian higher education as a whole.

Undergraduate work should be correlated as closely as possible, with such cooperation in administration and instruction as is found practicable. Details of such correlation, together with the number of students in each part of the federated University, will be worked out by the institutions concerned and incorporated in the final draft of this program.

The six colleges concerned are now considering how far the work of the University should be centralized in a common campus, and how far the existing

plants can be incorporated in the plan, on the model of the University of London.

SOUTH CHINA

4. *Lingnan University, Canton*

A coeducational college of 400 students, with vocationalized courses, emphasizing business administration and education, and with professional work in agriculture, supported by the subsidy from the government and other funds from special sources.

5. *Fukien Christian University and Hwanan College, Foochow*

Colleges of 200 students each, for men and women respectively, with limited vocationalized courses, emphasizing especially the training of teachers. A joint body should be formed to study methods for cooperation between the two colleges.

CENTRAL CHINA

6. *Central China University, Wuchang*

In order to insure the maintenance of one effective Christian college in central China, the following institutions and mission bodies should combine their resources in one institution—Boone College, the Wesleyan Mission and the London Mission (now cooperating in Central China University); Yale in China; Huping College; and Lutheran College, which might join on a federated basis. At first a student body of 200 men and women is contemplated, with a future enrollment of 400. In addition to vocationalized undergraduate courses, the School of Library Training should be continued.

WEST CHINA

7. *West China Union University, Chengtu*

A coeducational college of 300 students, with vocationalized courses, and with professional schools of medicine and theology, the former with an enrollment of 100.

VIII. CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

There should be a central organization to perform certain clearly defined functions for all the cooperating institutions. For the present, at least, the Council of Higher Education should continue to serve in this capacity.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

IX. FINANCE

In the study of existing conditions in the sixteen colleges it was found that even with the combinations recommended in this program there will be needed to insure their continuance on a limited basis a sum for endowment (with a very few items for plant expenditure) of approximately \$4,000,000. To finance adequately the full correlated program a sum of well over \$10,000,000 will be required, of which the greater part will be for endowment.

To maintain the sixteen institutions, each on its present independent basis, would involve very much larger sums for plant and for endowment.

NOTE

This program for Christian higher education in China is now under consideration in China and in the West. Comments and suggestions from members of mission and trustee boards concerned, as well as from other friends of the colleges in China, will be welcomed. They should be sent to

E. W. WALLACE, *Committee for Christian Colleges in China*
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

E. H. CRESSY, *Council of Higher Education*
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

Chengtu, Szechuan
West China.

Report of work July 1st. 1927—June 30th, 1928.

To the Members of the Board of Governors of the West China Union
University.

Gentlemen,

It is with deep gratitude for the mercies of the year and for the stupendous opportunity that has been ours, that we present our report of work.

This report will of necessity be divided into two parts:—
Building operations and the Bursarship.

Under the first heading we are able to say once again that progress has been made.

The *Medical Dental College*. We rejoice in the fact that this building was completed and handed over to the University for use. In spite of all the turmoil and agitation that has been going on throughout this land, we have been able to continue our work throughout this whole period without the loss of a single days work, except on one occasion when the Student body of our University, fearing that there was going to be a demonstration against the university, asked me to give the men a day off.

As far as I have the figures, we have kept within our estimate for this building, in spite of all the increases of the past year. This is in large measure due to the fact that we were able to contract for our material early in the period of construction, and that our relationships with both merchants and workmen are such that by meeting the needs of the depreciated currency, they were willing to continue delivering material and doing the work.

The faithfullness and loyalty of the group of head men that we have in the various Building Departments is a cause of real satisfaction to me after nearly twenty years of this type of work. The Board and the University owe much to these men who have been willing to carry on in the face of great opposition and much reviling.

The Educational Bldg. Work on this building had to cease for some time owing to the word received that we were out of building Funds. Later assurances coming to the effect that there was money available, we have been able to push forward and now have the greater part of the work finished. We can confidently look forward to handing over the building for use in the early Fall.

Owing to the carelessness of a workman, we nearly had a very serious fire in this building, a report of which I am enclosing. Fortunately we were able to check it without any serious damage.

This building makes a very fine addition to our many very fine looking and useful buildings, but will be marred to a certain extent until the land and funds are forthcoming to complete the West wing.

The *C.M.S. Dormitory*. Early in the year, Bishop Mowll approached me to see what were the chances of getting me to undertake the

0140

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

erection of their Dormitory. I told him that I would willingly undertake the job if I could arrange it with my other work. After due consideration we commenced operations on that building in March, and now have the Dormitory roofed in and plastered on the upper storey. This is a building one hundred and ten feet long by thirty five feet wide and is a two storey Building. It is located directly East of the U.C.C. Dormitory which is on the same plan and size.

The cost of this will be about fifteen thousand dollars, and the C.M.S. will pay part of my salary, in proportion to the amount of work done.

In my spare moments I have erected a shop in the centre of the city for which the owner will contribute three hundred dollars towards the salary account.

In addition it has been my privilege to serve on a number of the University Committees.

The second half of my report will deal with the office work.

Owing to the scarcity of Teachers I undertook six hours per week, teaching English.

On account of Mr. Albertson's continued absence in Shanghai and also to the fact that Mr. Simkin was taken ill, I was asked by the Senate to undertake the position of acting Bursar.

This has been rather a trying position, due in the first place to the fact that practically all the University books were in Shanghai, and on many questions regarding finance we were left to work in the dark.

Probably the most difficult time that we have passed through in the history of our work has been the past six months.

There was the matter of the Chinese being in the majority on the Senate and wishing to measure up to their job, they often made difficulties by discussing business that is better left to the finance committee. But by far the most outstanding difficulty has been that of keeping track of the financial movements.

The local warlords, unable to provide money enough to pay the many officials and men under their charge, permitted some of the leaders to introduce inferior coins as a means of meeting their own particular needs. This soon led to confusion financially, and to the making of many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of inferior coins. The silver dollar which had been exchanged for eight thousand two hundred cash began to disappear, and to meet the lack of silver dollars merchants began to print paper notes.

Since there was no authority to control the financial situation, paper notes became the order of the day and tens of thousands of these in denominations ranging from one dollar to one thousand dollar bills were found on the market. Since there was no government backing for these, a very serious situation arose. These notes became so numerous that very soon we found that the dollar exchange had dropped to three

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

thousand odd. The banks could not do business and business was at a stand still throughout the city.

The rate of exchange for these notes looked good, when for a Shanghai Cheque, merchants were willing to pay one hundred and eighty dollars locally for one hundred in Shanghai. Some of our Chinese colleagues urged the purchasing of about six or eight months money at this good rate, but I urged going slowly as there was a strong probability of the bottom dropping out of this thing and that is what eventually happened. From time to time there was an outcry from the people who were suffering tremendously, but the rogues who sit in high places and make a profit from this kind of work were not willing to lose their fat pig.

It was one strenuous time keeping watch on the market to see that we did not get left with useless paper money on our hands. One or two big banks had to close up owing their losses.

At a recent Senate meeting it was decided that we get back on to the big dollar basis and decide that all fees must be paid in big dollars this Fall.

We were fortunate in being able to come through this very erratic period without any serious loss to the exchequer.

Until Mr. Albertson arrives with the books it will be out of the question for us to know just where we stand, except as regards the budget for the first six months of the year. He is expecting to come this way and then I trust we shall be able to clear up many waiting problems.

Another feature of my work has been the number of opportunities that have been mine to meet men in official circles and advise them with the many problems relating to building, in which they are all keenly interested. This work takes up a certain amount of time, but is well worth the effort for it makes contacts that prove useful in these turbulent days.

Being on friendly terms with those who sit in high places has its advantages in these days of opposition and antagonism.

We rejoice in having been privileged to remain throughout this year when so many of our co-workers had to leave. The experience of separation from families and friends has been hard in many ways, but it has been rich in experience, and we trust that some day the work that we have endeavoured to do, will bring forth fruit to the honour and glory of Him whom we endeavour to serve.

As to the future much will depend on the arrival or otherwise of Mr. Albertson. Until his arrival it will be necessary for me to continue looking after the work in the Bursar's office as well as completing the balance of work on the several buildings now nearing completion.

Respectfully submitted,

Yours Sincerely.

Walter Small

0142

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

Please notify the Secretary of any errors or omissions

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
of the
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK
CITY ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1928.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University was held in the Board Room of the American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, October 30th, at 11 a.m.

The following were present at one or more sessions:-

Rev. Frank Mason North D.D.
Rev. J.H. Franklin, D.D.
Rev. James Endicott, D.D.
Rev. J.H. Arnup, D.D.
Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D.
Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D.D.
Mr. W.O. Gantz, LL.B.
Dr. G.B. Huntington
Rev. J.E. Edwards, D.D.
Mrs. James Hales
Miss E.R. Bender (representing Miss E.L. Sinclair)

The following were present as visitors, and on motion were made corresponding members:-

Rev. G.W. Sparling, M.A.
Mr. B.A. Garside, M.A.
Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, D.D.
Dr. E.W. Wallace

FIRST SESSION

In the absence of the Chairman Sir Joseph Flavelle and of the two Vice-Presidents, Dr. Hunt was called to the chair.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Arnup.

0143

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

Apologies for absence were presented from:-

Sir Michael Sadler
Dr. P.W. Kuo
Miss E.L. Sinclair
Miss E.R. Bender
The Hon. N.W. Rowell, K.C.

Dr. F.M. North, Vice-President, arrived at this point and took the chair. Dr. North read a telegram from Sir Joseph Flavelle to the effect that owing to the illness of Lady Flavelle, he much regretted that he was unable to be present at the meeting.

RESOLVED that Dr. North and Dr. Hunt be a Committee to send a suitable expression of regret and sympathy to Sir. Joseph Flavelle.

816 MINUTES

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting held in Toronto, September 28th and 29th, 1927, and of the Special Meeting, New York, October 22 and 23, 1927 having been circulated, were taken as read and confirmed.

817 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

RESOLVED that the Board accept the following names suggested by the Executive Committee (#691) as a Nominating Committee for the Officers of the Board and members of the Executive Committee:-

Rev. J.H. Franklin, D.D.
Rev. F.M. North, D.D.
Rev. J.H. Arnup, D.D.
Mrs. James Hales
Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D.

818 AGENDA

RESOLVED that the Agenda as submitted by the Executive Committee be accepted and the item of the correlated programme be the first item after luncheon, and that the item of the representation of the Women's Colleges as a unit be taken not earlier than 4 P.M.

819 SENATE MINUTES

Senate Minutes 2112-2244 were reported as having been received: attention had been given to all items requiring action by the Executive Committee. Other matters were on the Agenda for consideration by the Board.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

820 REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS (See also #827)

The Secretary laid on the table printed copies of the report of the work of the University prepared by Rev. Lincoln Dsang B.D., together with further remarks by Dr. Stubbs, these had been sent in advance to all members of the Board.

RESOLVED:-

1. That the action of the Secretary in printing the report be endorsed.
2. That the Board consider the Report clause by clause, the matter of Registration being deferred till the place assigned to it in the Agenda, and also that of the correlated programme till the Board has had an opportunity of hearing a statement from Dr. Wallace.

The report was then read by the Secretary and discussed.

The Board adjourned at 12.30, the members being entertained for luncheon at the Hotel Breslin by Dr. Franklin and Dr. Huntington.

SECOND SESSION

The Board re-assembled at 2 P.M.

821 CORRELATED PROGRAMME OF CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

The Secretary laid on the table for the consideration of the Board copies of proposals for a Correlated Programme of Christian Higher Education in China forwarded from the Council of Higher Education in China through the Committee for Christian Colleges in China. The document forms an appendix to these Minutes.

It was stated that at dinners held in Toronto on Oct. 22nd, and in New York on Oct. 29th, opportunities had been afforded to members of the Board of informing themselves on the point.

Dr. Wallace introduced the matter to the Board and the same was discussed and it was,

RESOLVED:-

1. That the Board of Governors finds itself in general agreement with the tentative plan prepared by the Council of Higher Education for the correlation of Christian Higher Education in China.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

2. That the Board recommend:-

(a) That these plans be sympathetically considered by each of the Mission Boards co-operating in support of the West China Union University.

(b) That the Senate of the University consider the terms of co-operation as applied to the West China Union University and report to this Board.

(c) That the Committee on Higher Education consider the advisability of making provision for revision of the terms of co-operation from time to time.

822 REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The report of the Treasurer up to date was presented. A copy of the same is appended to these Minutes.

RESOLVED:-

(a) That the Report be received and filed.

Loan for year 2809.59
cash 2441.56
177
C. J. G. 1929
L
177
(b) In view of the fact that the deficit on the Plant account is now \$5,254.18, to which will probably be added at the end of the year Mr. Walter Small's salary (last year this was \$2,350.00), making the total deficit about \$7,500.00, authority be given to the Treasurer to charge this for the time being against the reserve fund, it being anticipated that this amount can be collected from various building funds as soon as full details are received from the field. (See Report P.3 Section IV).

823 BUDGET FOR 1929

The Budget for 1929 (Senate Minute #2216) was presented, together with explanatory statements from Dr. Stubbs and Mr. Small.

The amount asked from the Board of Governors for use in the field is \$30,800.00: deducting \$4,550: capital charges for the furnishing of buildings recently erected, the requisition is still \$12,120. higher than the previous year: the total Budget is \$37,160. as compared with \$21,490. in 1928. The increase is in the main explained by the necessity of more servants for the larger number of buildings, the rise in the cost of living and price of material, the increase in the Chinese Staff and the need of apparatus and equipment in the Science and Medical Departments.

The Treasurer also laid on the table a detailed analysis, showing exactly how this enlarged figure had been reached.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

After a full and sympathetic discussion, it became evident that there was no likelihood that the Boards would be in a position to increase their contributions and it was,

RESOLVED:-

(1) That a Budget of \$26,500. be accepted, of which \$18,500 is for use on the field and \$8,000. is for the budget of the Board of Governors, and that in case additional resource become available during the year, the matter of an additional appropriation be submitted to the Executive Committee with power.

(2) That the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer be requested to prepare for the consideration of the Executive Committee at an early meeting a statement showing the contributions now being made by each of the co-operating Boards towards the support of the University, whether in Missionary and Chinese members of the staff or in appropriations towards the budget of the institution.

824 GOVERNMENT REQUISITION

Extended reference was made to this subject in the Vice-Presidents' report, and documents were laid on the table containing the conditions laid down by the Nationalist Government.

RESOLVED that the Board is not in a position to take any further action, pending the receipt of the report from Dr. Beech. In this connection reference was made to the importance of constituting a Board of Managers on the field and representative of the co-operating Missions composed of members other than the staff of the University.

825 ELECTION OF SENATE OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND DEANS (Senate Minutes #2176, 2194)

RESOLVED that the Board approve the appointments as indicated in the Minutes referred to.

826 REPORT OF THE BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, MR. WALTER SMALL

RESOLVED that this Report, which had been circulated to all the members of the Board, be taken as read and approved, with a warm expression of appreciation of the market success which has attended Mr. Small's efforts.

827 REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS (See #820)

The consideration of this report was now completed and it was,

RESOLVED:- That the same be received and filed and that the warm thanks of the Board be conveyed to Rev. Lincoln Dsang and Dr. C.M. Stubbs for their deeply interesting and illuminating account of the progress and prospects of the University.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

828 CONSTITUTION OF WOMEN'S UNIT (Exec. Com'm. #679)

Miss Bender stated that this matter had received consideration and it was,

(a) RESOLVED that the Secretary should obtain information from the field as to the exact constitution of the body which is controlling the Women's College, and submit the same to the Hon. N.W. Rowell K.C. and Mr. W.A. Gantz, with the request that they consider and report to the Executive Committee in what manner this body may be constituted a legal entity with which the Board of Governors may deal.

The further questions was raised as to the advisability of constituting a Women's Committee in America, as is the case with Shantung University and it was,

(b) RESOLVED that the Board of Governors recognise the importance of this matter and regard the suggestion with the fullest sympathy, and that the Executive Committee be requested to give it consideration after the receipt of the report from Mr. Rowell and Mr. Gantz referred to in # (a)

829 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO THE CO-OPERATING BOARDS

RESOLVED that as a convenient method of informing the members of the co-operating Boards of the progress and prospects of the University, copies of the Vice-Presidents' Report be sent to them, it being explained that the Board of Governors is not to be interpreted as endorsing all the opinions expressed therein and is initiating action where such seems to be required.

830 REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

RESOLVED that the report of the Nominating Committee as presented by Dr. Franklin be accepted as under:-

Officers of the Board:-

Chairman:- Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., LL.B.
Vice-Chairmen:- Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B.Litt.D.
Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.
Treasurer:- Dr. G.B. Huntington
1st. Asst. Treasurer:- Mr. B.A. Garside, M.A.
2nd " " Mr. G.F. Sutherland
3rd " " Mr. C.E. DeVesty
Secretaries:- Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D.
Mr. H.T. Silcock, M.A.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:-

The Chairman
The Secretaries
The Treasurer
Rev. J.H. Franklin, D.D.
Rev. James Endicott, D.D.
Rev. J.E. Edwards, D.D.
Mrs. James Hales
Mrs. G.W. Doane
Miss E.L. Sinclair

CO-OPTED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The term of office of Sir Joseph Flavelle Bart., LL.B. having expired he was coopted again to hold office till 1931.

831 DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RESOLVED that the date and place of the next meeting of the Board of Governors be referred to the Executive Committee, and that the next meeting of the Executive Committee be in New York in the latter part of January 1929 and not earlier than Jan. 21st, the determination of the exact date being left to the Chairman and Secretary.

832 VOTES OF THANKS

RESOLVED that the warm thanks of the Board be accorded to the members of the Boards of the American Baptist Foreign Missions Society and of the Methodist Episcopal Church for their kindness in accommodating the meetings of the Board and for their hospitality at luncheon and dinner.

After prayer by Dr. Franklin, the Board adjourned at 6.30 P.M.

Frank Anderson
Secretary.

Office of the Secretary,
199 Regent Street,
London, Ontario.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

West China Union University

Office of the Secretary,
199 Regent St., London, Ont.
OCTOBER 3rd, 1929.

To the Members of the Board of Governors:

The following is the text of the Annual Report of the President. This report will engage the careful attention of the Board of Governors at its forthcoming meeting in New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, and whatever action is taken on any particular item will be duly entered in the minutes and in this way reported to the co-operating Boards.

Since, however, it may be taken as presenting a reasonably full picture of the present position in Chengtu, it may serve as a report of the Institution to the co-operating Boards. It has, therefore, been printed, and after the meeting of the Board, copies will be sent in sufficient quantities to all the representatives to enable them to put one into the hands of such members of their Boards as it is important to keep fully informed of the progress and prospects of the University.

(Signed) FRANK ANDERSON, Secretary.

AUGUST 1st, 1929.

HONORED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:—

The most important aspect of Christian educational work in China at this time is its political and general background, and that topic is given first place in this report.

One essays to write a paragraph on this subject with trepidation and many a mental reservation as we are faced with conflicting claims and statements, a plethora of naive pronouncements, on the one hand, and persistent cynicism or ventured open criticism on the other; and, we know full well that a situation so complex and vast as the China of to-day presents cannot be summarized and to record one's impressions may create misunderstanding rather than clarity of perception. But it falls to the lot of one who chronicles the work of this University, and who endeavours to gauge its needs and future prospects, to furnish you with some criteria by which you can evaluate the work done and formulate its future program.

You are, of course, aware that Christian Missions have been vigorously assailed and in some instances wantonly attacked, and that Christian educational institutions have furnished their due share of the target. While other causes have operated to some degree, destructive revolutionary propaganda and actions, an erroneous identification of Christianity and Christian institutions with imperialism and imposed extraterritoriality, and an exuberant nationalism have been, and still are to some extent, the main factors in this movement. Governments, Central and Provincial, are endeavouring, with prospects of success, to repress the first of these; the second, is greatly weakened by a growing understanding of the purpose of the Christian movement and the very meagre relation it bears to extraterritoriality and the so-called unequal treaties; and, the third is a less disturbing factor than formerly because of the quiet attempt which responsible leaders are making to curb or direct these excessive manifestations into more constructive channels.

While West China was not in the main path of these forces, they have touched us in spots with destructive result and their influence is still evident in a weakened Christian morale, a slackening of the Christian Movement and in efforts to limit the Christian effectiveness of our institutions. If we except the closing of the West China Educational Union, the sum total of these movements has worked little harm within the University, and has not materially

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

diminished the esteem with which it was regarded among the well informed and better elements of society. Through the organization and work of the West China Educational Union we had created a standardized and supervised system of schools, enrolling more than 20,000 students, which promised to provide the University with a continuous and well prepared Christian student body. Its demise was due to a state of mind engendered in, and outside of, Christian circles, and to the urge that was developed for schools to be placed under the local educational authorities. Since the Educational Union failed to function when many of our districts were deprived of effective missionary oversight, and when the anti-Christian psychology was abroad, there has resulted a loss in the number of schools with reduced attendance, a loss in educational efficiency and with little if any, Christian instruction in some places. The hope in this situation is that the Educational Authorities will make standardization effective or, as seems more likely, that the local interfering bodies will be restrained or grow weary in their supposed well doing, so that we can re-habilitate the Educational Union, or provide some other form of effective supervision and effective Christian instruction. The Missions must also continue to prosecute this arm of their work with unabated vigor.

Regarding general affairs, it appears likely that the Central Government will hold a firmer and larger grasp on the country's revenues than formerly; that it will offer a better rallying center than any other group; and it now appears to manifest more cohesion than any or all of the forces against which it must contend. In the past the government's concessions to trouble makers, and its inability, or reluctance, to restrain divisive elements have been the cause of many of the troubles of Christian institutions. Should a stable government eventuate, as now seems hopeful, it will limit the activities of these elements and in so doing remove them from our door-step. If, then, the powers accord China recognition as an equal sovereign power, I venture the prediction that Christian Educational Institutions will be accorded increasing liberal treatment and will come to their day of greatest opportunity.

Turning to this province of Szechuan, it has suffered two wars during the past year, but the trouble has not come nigh our dwelling. The only noticeable effect these wars have had upon the University has been the withdrawal of troublesome soldiers from our campus. The parties now in control of the Province are, in the main, friendly to us, and the indications are that should they suffer a change of fortune it will be due to new combinations that will not effect our relations with the government authorities.

The final observation of this review is optimistic, notwithstanding the fact that, in some parts of China, Christian Schools are being compelled to provide military drill and party features at their school's expense although these activities are entirely beyond the control of the school authorities; that in some sections, as in the greater Shanghai District, Christian instruction is forbidden during school hours, and that in other quarters, school properties are occupied or the school work conducted with great difficulty. In Chengtu we enjoy a high degree of immunity from troubles and there are no indications that this state of affairs will be reversed.

II. THE MIDDLE SCHOOL SITUATION.—

The Middle School Situation requires more extended consideration than has been accorded it in previous reports as it is anomalous and critical as it relates to the University. The former Chinese System of graded schools suited general conditions here and Christian program admirably. It comprised seven years, of two divisions, in the grades; four years in the middle school; and five years in the college, two years in the junior division and three years in the senior division, with graduation at the end of each division. Junior college graduation provided an honorable and natural exit for those who demonstrated little aptitude for more advanced study and also provided the Missions with workers urgently needed for the extension of church and school work in the country districts. The middle schools, generally, were not equipped in staff or facilities for the teaching of general sciences, provision being made for such work in the junior college. A change of government brought its inevitable change in education. The change, gave us the present school system of six years in the grades; three year junior and three year senior middle schools, and four year colleges. This change transferred the work

formerly done in the first year of the college to the middle school.

In co-operation with the Educational Union we devised a method of conforming to the new system, year by year, without a break in student supply to the several grades of schools. Government and Chinese private schools in Szechuan responded to these changes with less alacrity, or on paper only, and made little attempt to meet the difficulties the transition involved. Teachers in the grades looked with disfavor upon the departure of their senior class, and students in the middle schools rebelled against being detained an additional year in middle school when otherwise they might be enjoying the name of being a college student and profiting by the facilities of the college. Reason was with the students as most middle schools, including our own Union Middle School, attempted the change without increase of staff, budget, or facilities. The detention of students in the middle schools reduced the enrollment in the classes of the Chengtu Government University, and caused them to add a sub-freshman college class. Its popularity led to the inauguration of a sub-sub-freshman class and then a triple sub college class. Senior middle schools now operated with difficulty or with attenuated upper classes. The total result may be described as educational higgledy-piggledy with very few senior middle schools offering the complete three years' work. Our Senior Middle School graduated its first class this June. It consisted of ten students. The sciences were taught in the University laboratories, with University teachers assisting, as otherwise the graduation of this class would have been impossible. Two of our Middle Schools for girls plan to retain their old system senior classes next year, and Chungking High School may do likewise if student attendance justifies. These will be the only Christian schools aiming to fit students to matriculate in the University.

Upon the adoption of the new system, the University decided to retain its former first year junior division class as a pre-collegiate class until our Senior Middle School was able to receive this grade of students. Before that time arrived the upper class senior middle school students and graduates of the old system middle schools were not content to remain longer in the middle schools, especially as the Government University was beckoning them to enroll as University Students at a cheaper rate of tuition. Faced with this condition the Senate voted to retain its sub-freshman class, and later added two lower classes. A proposal to offer three years of pre-collegiate work next year shared the fate of the proverbial Congressional Bill, in that it failed to emerge from Committee. However, two years of such work is to be offered.

Due to these causes and conditions, the University has been led, or forced, into doing two years' work of middle school grade in competition with our own Union Middle School and in violation of its own adopted plans, or have an entering class so small that the advanced courses could not be taught because of the inordinate expense of teaching classes with a constantly diminishing ratio of students. A remedy insofar as the situation is remediable by us requires collaboration with the Missions or Mission Board authorities. It is hoped that the Board's representatives, whom we are informed will visit the University the coming winter, and whom we shall delight to honor, will come authorized to aid in the solution of this problem.

III. THE STUDENT BODY.

An analysis of the student body for the school year 1928—29 reflects the situation stated in the foregoing section of this report. Of the total number of 252 students enrolled in the University, 103 were in sub-freshman classes. The enrollment by classes is as follows:

Pre-Collegiate classes	103
Special Students, Unclassified	12
Freshman Class—includes 13 pre-medical-dental students	38
Sophomore Class—includes 9 pre-medical-dental students	31
Junior Class—includes 8 first year Medical-Dental students	20
Senior Class—includes 8 second year Medical-Dental students	19
Third year Medical-Dental class	13
Fourth year Medical-Dental class	5
Fifth year Medical-Dental Class	11
TOTAL—252	

Of this number, the enrollment of women accounts for 57; and of the 149 students that are pursuing work of college grade or professional study, 45

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

are studying medicine and dentistry, and 22 are in the pre-medical-dental courses in the first and second college years. The University Union Middle School enrollment is 150, The Goucher School and the Dewey Practice School enrollments are 81 and 163; making a total enrollment for the University and its associated schools of 646 students. The conduct of the students has been exemplary throughout the year, their relations with the Administrative Officers and the Faculty have been harmonious, and their contacts with groups outside of the University have been devoid of unpleasant incident.

IV. THE GRADUATION OF THE CLASS OF 1929.

The graduating exercises this year bore semblance to a House of Bishops of the Anglican Communion. We were honored with the presence of four Bishops and one Bishop-elect, four of them participating in the program. The Reverend Bishop F. L. Norris, D.D. of North China preached the Baccalaureate Sermon, The Reverend Bishop L. H. Roots, D.D., of Hankow gave the main address at the Graduating Exercises; The Reverend Bishop Ku-Ho-lin led in prayer, and Bishop-elect, Reverend Song Chen-tze, B.A., interpreted for two of the speakers and pronounced the benediction. Reverend Ku Ho-lin was consecrated Bishop a few days before our Commencement and Reverend Song Chen-tze shortly thereafter. The consecration of two Chinese Bishops for West China is an epochal event in the history of the Church in Szechuan, and it has an added significance to us because one of them, Bishop Song Chen-tze is a graduate of the University, in the class of 1924.

The graduates, eighteen of whom are residents of Szechuan, numbered nineteen, the largest class we have graduated. Ten of them, six of whom had majored in education, received Bachelor of Arts degrees, and one received the Bachelor of Science degree. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on seven of the class and one received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. They entered the University in 1921 and 1924. Their appearance and demeanor, quite aside from their academic costumes, singled them out as a company who would do honor to their Alma Mater, their Church and their Country.

Spontaneous applause greeted the placing of white and blue trimmed hoods upon five of the graduates, one in arts, four in education, expressing the irresistible feeling of the entire Convocation that they were participating in an event of unusual significance. The five graduates were the first young women, among the many millions in Szechuan, to graduate with full university honors in the score of centuries of West China's history. As a by-product of their college work they had refuted the common verdict of feminine mental inferiority by capturing most of the prizes offered to their class, including the valedictory honor. They deserved the public acclaim given them, though protesting that the honor was due their Alma Mater. Places of prominence awaited all of them, as follows: Miss Lucy Liu, teacher of instrumental music at the University of Chengtu Methodist Episcopal Girls' School; Miss Chu Bin-mei, teacher of Chinese language and literature in this same school; Miss Gu Tsi-pei, principal of the United Church of Canada Girls' Middle School, Chengtu; Miss Lo Kwei-chi, principal of the Methodist Episcopal Girls' School, Suining; and Miss Liu Hwa-cheng, the valedictorian, principal of the Methodist Episcopal Girls' School, Tzechow.

Convinced of the supreme importance of the higher education of China's women to the Christian program, the writer has labored ardently to offer this opportunity to the women of Western China. He desires to commend all who have helped to make the dream of higher education for women an actuality, mentioning by name, Miss Alice Brethorst, the Dean of Women, and Miss Sallie Downer and Mrs. D. S. Dye who have been associated with her from the inception of the Woman's College. He congratulates the Women of the Board of Governors and other members of the Board that they have made this historic event possible; and again reiterates his deep conviction that in building and forwarding the West China Woman's College the Christian Women of England, Canada and the United States are engaged in the most strategic undertaking for the Christianization of West China's women that can ever come to the women of the West. My prayer is that your zeal may be commensurate with its importance and that you may plan upon a scale equal to your opportunity and worthy of your countries and your Christ.

V. THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

Lest the five women graduates appear to bulk too large in this record I hasten to supply the information that they are five of 113 graduates, of whom 107 are living. Of this latter number 34 are graduates of medicine and 4 graduates of dentistry. About 75 per cent. of these are engaged in some form of Christian service, distributed as follows:

- 14 in Church work, including pastors, a church paper editor, a district superintendent, a convention secretary and a bishop.
- 33 in school work, 15 of them on the University Staff, several others principals of schools.
- 20 on the staffs of mission hospitals, including three attached to the University Medical Faculty.
- 3 in dental hospitals, 2 of whom are on the University Staff.
- 12 are taking post-graduate work in America, England, France and at the Coast. Most of these expect to return to the University or some form of Christian Service.
- 82—total graduates engaged in or intending to enter Christian service.
- 12 others are engaged in Government service, business or private school work.
- 13 doctors, including one dentist are in private practice in our Mission Station cities.
- 107—total living graduates.

If there are other Universities in China that have 75 per cent. of their graduates in Christian service they have escaped my notice. The Contributing Mission Boards should not overlook the fact that a large number of Bible and Normal School graduates and graduates of the Junior College, not included in the above enumeration, are engaged in Church and School work. Without doubt our location and organization have contributed largely toward this result. Most of our students come from Mission areas and return there. One of our graduates at Yenching has written as follows: "Yenching this year graduates three times our number of graduates, but only 12 are from the Province of Hopei. Our 19 graduates all come from Szechuan, so we will make a greater contribution to our province than they will." One of the 19 is a tribesman from the Szechuan-Yunnan border. He returns to his people to take charge of a mission hospital at Si Men Kan. A Tribesman, a university graduate doctor among the Tribesmen, borders on the miraculous!

VI. MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

Because the Medical Faculty is faced with problems that call for special consideration, I asked the Dean of that faculty to write a section of this report. He responded as follows:

"The factors which make the situation very acute in regard to the medical school are similar in most regards to that in the other faculties of the Union University, but there is a specially important phase which is of grave importance to the continuance of the school up to our previous and aimed at efficiency. Heretofore, the United Church of Canada has almost entirely supplied the budget for their hospitals, which are, as you know, the recognized chief general teaching hospitals for this school.

During the time of the general evacuation of the missionaries from Szechuan there occurred a large financial deficit; instruments, drugs and equipment were used or disappeared and have not been replaced. This condition together with an indication from the United Church of Canada that they will be unable to supply a budget over a certain amount makes an extremely painful situation for the Medical School. It must be held in mind that that society supplies a budget for a general mission hospital and not for a teaching hospital for a medical school—nor should they reasonably be expected to do otherwise. The budget supplied by the Board of Governors and allotted by the Senate has been insufficient for the pre-clinical subject viz.—Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology together with the clinical subject of Pathology. There has been allotted to certain clinical subjects only an extremely minimum amount from the above mentioned budget. However, the school has been able to continue with more or less efficiency by the budget supplied and in our judgment the continuance of the school has been justified up to date. The facts of the situation as at present before us indicate that a considerable sum for expenditures in the clinical subjects, viz. Medicine,

Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology and the special branches being taught, will have to be supplied from other sources than the liberal (comparatively) amount given by the United Church of Canada. The equipment at the United Church of Canada Hospitals is pathetically inadequate for a teaching hospital of a medical school though fairly efficient for a general mission hospital. In essence, it is clearly indicated that the budget for the clinical subjects will have to be supplied in addition to that for the pre-clinical subjects.

If one makes a moderate minimum estimate there will be required at least \$5,000 gold a year for the pre-clinical subjects and an additional annual appropriation of \$5,000 for the clinical subjects—a total of \$10,000 gold annually for the Medical School alone, not including dentistry. This estimate is pared to the "quick." We request your careful considered attention to our plea. The equipment in clinical subjects, in particular, and pre-clinical subjects, in general, is pathetically insufficient, and there is immediate need, outside and above the annual budget, of a special grant of at least \$25,000 gold for purchase of imperatively needed equipment. To anyone who knows the requirements for running a medical school, the above requests are ridiculously small, when viewed from the angle of even moderately efficient work. We realize, in part, your difficulties, and if the Board of Governors will pardon a medical analogy—we wish to kindly, earnestly yet emphatically draw your attention to the fact that if conditions are not remedied there is certainly a high morbidity, if not an actual mortality, imminent for our faculty.

The medical faculty has considered the organization of the Medical and Dental Faculties as a separate school under your direct control and not under that of the Board of Directors. Our decision favoring this has been presented to the Senate and has been under consideration by us since April 1929. In our opinion such an arrangement will tend towards more useful and permanent work in our faculties."—(W. R. Morse).

VII. BUILDINGS AND LAND.

This topic, which filled so large a space in reports a few years ago, again appears because of the labors of Mr. Walter Small, but, I hope, not to trouble you. If we except the finishing of the Medical-Dental Building; residences for Chinese teachers; possible Mission College dormitories and the Woman's College Buildings; our chief building problems for some years will be to make the best use of the buildings we now have. Reckoning each of the large medical and dental wings as a separate unit, and including two college buildings partly used as dormitories, we now have TEN large teaching and administrative buildings and the Coles Clock Tower. Exclusive of the two buildings partly designed for dormitory use, included in the above list of teaching buildings, we have eight permanent college and middle school dormitories, and the two semi-temporary units of the Woman's College and the Middle School quad of the Church Missionary Society; a total of twenty-one college and dormitory buildings. As for land, we are at the limits of that question, except for investment purposes. We now own 149 English acres of land within ten-minutes' walk of the South Gate of Chengtu.

During the year under review the wings of the Medical-Dental Building have been completed by a much appreciated grant from the Mission Board of United Church of Canada. This provides much needed quarters for the expansion of medicine and dentistry. By this year's grant from the Home estate income, a beginning has been made in furnishing the buildings. But, they are entirely without heating facilities unless improvised stoves with smoke exits through the windows can be thus defined. This doubtless violates the fire laws and every aesthetic sense, while its heating value is, I imagine, mostly from the irritation produced. It is a condition that should be speedily remedied. The Cadbury Educational Building has also been erected, except one wing, which could not be erected as the graves on the site could not be removed and the funds in hand were inadequate. The Faculty of Education and the Music Department will occupy this building this autumn. This building, thanks to the generosity of Mr. George Cadbury, will give them the home they have long desired for their important teacher training program. The Church Missionary Society's first permanent dormitory has been built and occupied.

We have recently purchased the Chen property, thus fulfilling the prom-

ise of the President of the board when land was transferred to the Church Missionary Society two years ago. This purchase, adjacent to the medical site, replaces the acreage sold, and gives us the ownership of that much-desired small section that was entirely within our borders. We have recommended, and we trust you will approve, that you sell to the Woman's College a small piece of land, intended, at the time of purchase for the Church Missionary Society. It is contiguous to the land that the Woman's College has purchased from the Methodist Episcopal Mission and at some distance from our borders. They need it badly and we do not. The expected proceeds from the sale to the Church Missionary Society and the Woman's College will probably equal the cost of the Chen property. If a slight deficit remains it can be provided by income from rent or land fund balance.

VIII. REGISTRATION AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We are of the opinion that the Registration of the University should not be seriously considered apart from the instrument under which it will operate after registration is consummated. Accordingly we have prepared and sent forward to you a new provisional constitution which we believe incorporates the provisions for government registration, and in the best manner we can devise, safeguards the primary interests of the Board of Governors. The Senate has approved this provisional constitution, except where noted, as an instrument under which the University may be operated when registered, but it has not, as yet, voted to recommend registration under it. That action should rightly await the adoption of a new constitution making provision for it. Senate action has not approved the inclusion of the Medical-Dental Faculties under the Board of Directors. The matter is now under consideration upon motion of the Medical Faculty that they be allowed to remain directly under the Board of Governors.

Following Government advice we have not included the Faculty of Religion in this constitution. We have introduced a liberal number of elective religious courses, where the content permitted, under philosophy, sociology and literature in the Faculty of Arts. We have taken preliminary action toward the formation of a school for the training of Christian workers, comprising two years of work of a grade comparable to the first and second years of college. We have taken similar action in regard to a one-year course of post-graduate theological study. This work is to be under the Board of Governors or the co-operative direction of the Mission Colleges. These actions may be regarded as a corollary to the new provisional constitution, as we assume that your adoption of it will be followed by approval of these actions or similar provisions.

IX. CORRELATION AND OTHER MATTERS.

The action of the Executive of the Board of Governors at their May meeting in regard to the Senate's actions pertaining to "Correlation" harmonizes with our judgment more closely than the figures sent forward to you indicate. The Senate's financial exhibit should be viewed as their judgment of the quota which West China should receive of the total amount budgeted for by the Correlation Committee. I arrived here too late to participate in its formulation, but in time to assist in drafting the statement of principles upon which our askings rested. I believed it represented more of a protest than expected receipts, and that its unmistakable message to the Committee would be, not so much a demand for money as a message on principles, as follows: "In view of your total askings, West China needs and should receive its due quota based on its relative program and the relative needs of the entire Western half of China, rather than a rating arrived at by percentage of student enrollment, especially where most of the enrollments are in the restricted area of Shanghai, long occupied by Christian forces, and where economic considerations now constitute such a powerful motive for a Western education." If we enter this movement it will not be to demonstrate our covetousness but to declare our solidarity, even though experience has taught us that distance militates against effective co-operation. Quite aside from financial askings, (for we deprecate "Correlation" if based too largely on that consideration,) we trust the Board of Governors will accord with our main contention, and com-

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

municate your views to the Correlation Committee, before their November meeting in Shanghai.

Owing to the inordinate length of this report, mention will not be made of other matters that have been sent to you in the Minutes of the Senate except to explain or give point to a few of them.

The Senate's call for the return of the missionaries was quite unanimous, though doubtless the work they were to do had not been thoroughly canvassed in all cases. The political situation has changed to such a degree that consular authorities who strenuously urged them to leave now desire their return, and I believe the leading Chinese Officials will welcome them.

Chinese additions to the staff are increasing as rapidly as our finances will permit. Additional salaries and increases in salaries will require about \$5,000 in our next budget over the present one. While additional funds are available for increase of the staff of the Department of Chinese, there is a paucity of teachers of the type we desire. Two additional full-time men have been invited to join the department next year.

We are grateful for the gifts from the Trustees of the Hall Estate and for the very generous compliance of the Governors to requests for its use, which, while circumstances fully justified, might have been denied as contrary to precedent on strictly business procedure.

The Budget of askings for next year has gone forward to you on the basis of last year's grants plus a moderate increase. The askings were far in excess of your ability to supply, consequently they were not sent forward. Since all faculties asked for more, the present year was made the norm and the struggle over division reserved till the allotment was known. Will you cable your action.

Party dominance in education has assumed a serious aspect in some quarters. Compulsory military training under party officers, school discipline under party leaders and party principles, taught by party men, not only put a financial burden on schools but interfere with their liberty of action and perhaps violate their principles. Pronouncements have come to us with great regularity, but thus far we have experienced no compulsion. That may be owing to our distance from Nanking or our non-registration there. This question may be urgent when your representatives arrive, it may be a forgotten chapter in our kaleidoscope of political events.

We are greatly rejoiced that representatives of the Board of Governors and the Mission Boards are to visit the University and trust they can be here when the University is in session, March or April preferred. We regret that the Board cannot hold its session here. Since the delegation appears to be limited largely to Mission Board Secretaries, the president begs the courtesy of moving that the Chairman of the Board be made Missionary Board Secretary pro-tem in order to secure his inclusion in the delegation. His long service to the Board, his interest in and knowledge of University affairs, create a well nigh imperative reason for his presence here. We ardently hope that he may find it possible for the Chairman of our Board of Governors to accompany this much desired visit of members of the Board.

I will close this report with a prophecy that this delegation, though finding much to criticize or amend, will leave Changtu somewhat as Dr. Skevington, representing the Baptist Northern Convention, left it. "I have seen them all and place West China Union University at the top in accomplishment and promise." God's hand was in the University's inception, has been in its development:—its future is all before it, and we pray that in His hand it may work out its divine ends. May the visit of your delegation and your deliberations contribute to that desired consummation, for which we dream and toil tirelessly. On behalf of all who love and labor for the West China Union University.

JOSEPH BEECH, President.

2724329

0154

Please Notify the Secretary of any errors or omissions.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, NEW YORK,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1929.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University was held in the Board Room of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, October 9th 1929 at 10 a.m.

The following were present at one or more Sessions:-

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart. L.L.B.
Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.
Rev. James Endicott, D.D.
Rev. J.H. Franklin, D.D.
Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D.D.
Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D.
Dr. H.T. Hodgkin (representing the Friends'
Service Council)
Prof. H.B. Robins, Ph.D.
Rev. J.E. Edwards, D.D.
Mrs. James Hales
Miss E.R. Bender (representing Miss E.L. Sinclair)
Miss Minnie V. Sandberg (Foreign Secretary,
Women's American Baptist Foreign Mission,
Society, representing Mrs. Hugh Winton)
Dr. G.B. Huntington, Treasurer
Mr. B.A. Garside, M.A. (Assistant Treasurer)

The following were present as visitors, and, on motion, were made corresponding members:-

Mr. H.D. Robertson, B.A.
Mr. C.A. Evans, 1st Asst. Treasurer.

The Chairman, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart, LL.B. occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Prof. Robins and Mr. H.D. Robertson.

2724329

Apologies for absence were submitted from

Mr. Herbert G. Wood
Mrs. Hugh Winton

THE LATE PROF. WILLIAM NORTH RICE

The following resolution was unanimously passed by a standing vote:-

The Board of Governors has learned with the deepest regret of the death of Prof. William North Rice, Ph.D., D.D., on November 13th, 1928.

Dr. Rice was almost from the inception of the University a member of the Board, His counsel always evinced a truly Christian spirit, breadth of view and a clear insight into the many problems confronting the Board; in matters relating to the Constitution his knowledge and advice were particularly valuable.

At this, the first Annual Meeting of the Board subsequent to his demise, the Board desire to put on record their sense of the greatness of the lose caused by his death, their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of Christian Education in China, and their assurance of deep sympathy with the members of his family in their bereavement.

RESOLVED that the Board adjourn for lunch at 12.30 p.m. and re-assemble for business at 1.30 p.m.

833 MINUTES. The Minutes of the Annual Meeting held in New York on October 30th, 1928, having been circulated, were taken as read and confirmed.

834 MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Minutes of the Meetings of the Executive Committee held under dates Dec. 20, 1928: Jan. 22, 1929: May 16, 1929: July 10, 1929 were confirmed. The Minutes of the Meeting held Oct. 8th, 1929 were read and the following items received attention:-

(a) NOMINATING COMMITTEE (#733)

The Board accepted the following names suggested by the Executive Committee as a Nominating Committee for the Officers of the Board, members of the Executive Committee and coopted members of the Board:-

Rev. J.H. Franklin, D.D.
Rev. F.M. North, D.D.
Rev. James Endicott, D.D.
Mrs. James Hales
Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS BY CO-OPERATING BOARDS (#700, 712)

The Assistant Treasurer laid on the table a report, in a form of a tabular statement, showing the contribution of each of the co-operating Boards in the matter of money (capital and Current) and were, as on January 1st, 1928.

After a very full discussion the following action was taken:-

RESOLVED (a) That the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer be instructed to continue the enquiry through the Mission Board Secretaries and through the Senate of the University.

(b) That representatives of the Board who are expecting to be in West China during the coming months be asked to give special consideration to the possibility and desirability of acceptance by each of the co-operating Boards of a fixed number or quota of missionaries for the Foreign Staff of the University or an agreed upon equivalent in money for the employment of Chinese Staff, it being understood that this enquiry involves no judgment of the Board on the issue itself.

835 SENATE MINUTES

Senate Minutes #2245- 2392 were reported as having been received. It was stated by the Secretary that all items requiring action by the Board of Governors have either received attention from the Executive or will be dealt with at the present meeting of the Board.

836 BUDGET FOR 1930. The Assistant Treasurer presented a full statement of all matters relating to the Budget: this statement and the action taken in connection therewith is as follows:-

I. HALL ESTATE ENDOWMENT (UNRESTRICTED \$200,000.)

For 1929. It is estimated that the income for 1929 will be a little more than G.\$11,000. This has been appropriated as follows:-

Special Equipment and Furniture	G\$7,500.00
General Budget, balance, about	3,500.00
	<u>\$11,000.00</u>

For 1930. It is estimated that income for 1930 will also be about G. \$11,000. Of this, G.\$7,500.00 has been appropriated for special equipment and furniture, leaving about G.\$3,500. for the general budget.

Recommendation #1. Approve allocation to the general budget, 1930, of the balance, about G.\$3,500. remaining in Hall Estate Endowment income for that year.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

For 1931 and Future. Senate Minute #2368, subheads 3,4,5, recommends that for 1931 G.\$7,500. of Hall Estate Endowment income be appropriated for additional equipment, this amount being available at once, and that the balance be applied on the general budget, 1931; and that for 1932 and subsequent years one half this income be set aside for the Medical and Dental faculties, and the balance be applied to the budget of the general university. It is understood, however, that for 1930 there will be available a special fund of G. \$10,000. for the purchase of urgently needed Medical equipment, as described by Dean Morse in President Beech's Annual Report. This should relieve, in part at least, the need for the immediate expenditure of the G.\$7,500. income for 1931 referred to above.

RESOLVED that the Board approve Recommendation #1, as above, but that they postpone for the present any action on the above proposals of the Senate contained in Minute #2368, subheads 3,4, and 5.

11. HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE TRUST FUND (Restricted \$300,000.)

For 1929. The income for 1929 will be slightly more than G.\$15,000. As yet none of this has been allocated by the Governors.

Reports from the Bursar covering expenditures to June 30, 1929 indicate that the University has materially increased its expenditures this year for the Museum and for Chinese library books, both of which items probably fall within the purposes approved by the Institute.

RESOLVED That the following actions be taken relative to income from the Harvard-Yenching Institute for 1929:-

(a) That there be appropriated toward the 1929 budget the sum of G.\$852, being the increased expenditure in 1929, in the Chinese departments, as compared with 1928.

(b) That the Treasurer be authorized to disburse to the field from the remainder of this income any additional expenditures made during 1929 for strengthening the Chinese departments, the Museum, and the Chinese section of the Library.

(c) That the balance still remaining be held in reserve for further action by the Board of Governors.

For 1930. It is estimated that the income from the Harvard-Yenching Institute Trust Fund for 1930 will be about G.\$16,000. No detailed estimates have as yet been received for the 1930 budget. It is presumed, however, that the expenditures in the Chinese departments will not be less than during 1929.

RESOLVED (a) That G\$852.00 of the income for the Harvard-Yenching Institute Trust Fund for 1930 be tentatively assigned to the 1930 budget.

(b) That the balance of this income be held in reserve for the present awaiting further correspondence with the field and with the Institute.

(c) That no further action be taken at this time relative to the proposals of the Senate in #2368, (1) and (2) and #2387.

111. INCOME FROM J.A. COLES' ESTATE

The income from the J.A. Coles Estate to date in 1929 amounts to \$2,224.76; other remittances are anticipated before the year closes.

RESOLVED That, in accordance with the policy adopted by the Governors in previous years,

(a) The Treasurer be authorized to apply on the 1929 budget income from the J.A. Coles Estate to the amount of C\$2,830.00, this being the item in the 1929 budget for maintenance of Buildings and Grounds.

(b) That a similar procedure be followed in the 1930 budget.

IV. STATUS OF 1929 BUDGET

1. Anticipated Income

Mission Boards

Baptist	\$5,000.00	
Baptist, Women's	1,000.00	
Church Missionary Society	500.00	
Friends	2,426.97	
Methodist	6,000.00	
Methodist, Women's	1,000.00	
United Church of Canada	6,000.00	
U.C. of C., Women's	2,000.00	\$24,926.97

Special Gifts

J.A. Coles Estate	2,830.00	
Atherton	1,800.00	
Special for President, supplementary allowances	1,500.00	6,130.00
Harvard-Yenching Institute		852.00
Hall Estate Income		11,000.00
General endowment income and int.on bank balance		750.00
Total Income	-	\$43,658.97

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

(2) Expenditure

General Budget		\$21,850.00
Governors	"	
President - regular salary	\$3,920.00	
Supplementary	1,500.00	
Travel (balance)	231.70	
Medical (est.)	300.00	\$5,951.70
Bursar (est.)		<u>2,125.00</u> 8,076.70
Home administration		1,800.00
Travel and misc. expense, Governors		500.00
Contingent Fund		780.00
Special appropriation, equipment		<u>7,500.00</u>
		\$40,506.70
Anticipated surplus		<u>3,152.27</u>
		\$43,658.97

V. STATUS OF 1930 BUDGET

(1) Anticipated Income

Mission Boards (same as 1929)		24,926.97
Special Gifts - J.A.Coles Estate	2,830.00	
For President, Supplement		
ment	1,500.00	
Others (estimated)	<u>1,800.00</u>	6,130.00
Hall Estate Income		11,000.00

West China Current Funds

Harvard-Yenching Institute		852.00
General endowment income and int. on bank balances		<u>750.00</u>
Estimated total income	--	\$43,658.97

2. Anticipated expenditure

General Budget		23,500.00
Governors Budget		
regular salary	\$3,920.00	
President supplement	1,500.00	
Medical	300.00	\$5,720.00
Bursar, salary	<u>2,125.00</u>	
Travel, etc.	<u>1,225.00</u>	<u>3,350.00</u> 9,090.00
Home Administration		1,800.00
Travel and Misc. expense, Governors		500.00
Special appropriation, equipment		7,500.00
Contingent Fund		<u>1,288.97</u>
Estimated total expenditures		\$43,658.97

RESOLVED that the above Budget should be adopted.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

837

This report was presented to the Board, the Secretary intimating that he had sent copies in advance to all the members of the Board. A copy is appended to these Minutes. Action was taken in connection with the Report and matters arising therefrom as follows:-

(a) APPRECIATION OF THE REPORT

RESOLVED that the Board express to Dr. Beech its warmest appreciation of the most thorough and illuminating report of the present position and problems of the University, and assure him that it will receive the most careful consideration.

(b) THE MIDDLE SCHOOL SITUATION

RESOLVED that the Board notes with grave concern the break down of the Christian Educational Union of West China, and the difficulty created by the new regulations of the Chinese Government leading to the necessity of getting up pre-collegiate classes in the University. It hopes that the Senate as well as the co-operating missions will continue to study this situation very carefully and that it may discover means for dealing therewith. It trusts that the matter may be fully discussed with the Board representatives visiting West China this Winter.

(c) WOMAN GRADUATES

RESOLVED that the Board notes with the deepest satisfaction the most encouraging fact that five of the graduates for this year are women - this being the first group of women to pass out of the University, all with the highest honours, including the valedictory honours; the Board observes further, that they are all destined for spheres of work, where they will have abundant opportunities of exercising a wide influence for the cause of China.

(d) REGISTRATION AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION:

The draft of the revised Constitution, framed to harmonize with the registration conditions formulated by the Government, was reported as having been received: copies had been sent in advance to every member of the Board.

The matter was discussed at great length, and with a full sense of the grave problems involved: but it was felt that the Board was not in a position to come to any decision, and it was,

RESOLVED that the Chairman be requested to appoint a small Committee to study the proposed Constitution and report to the Board, or, if necessary, to the Executive Committee its judgment and recommendations on any section or sections of the document.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

The Chairman appointed the following committee:-

Prof. H.B. Robins, Ph.D.
Dr. Eric North
Dr. Frank Mason North
Dr. H.T. Hodgkin
Dr. James Endicott (or in Dr. Endicott's
absence, the Chairman)
Mr. B.A. Garside

(e) THE CORRELATED PROGRAMME

RESOLVED that the Chairman, Dr. Endicott and Dr. Franklin be a Committee to prepare a statement of the case for the University to place before the council for Higher Education in China at its meeting in Shanghai in December next.

(f) MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

The Secretary reported that a communication had been sent to all the co-operating Boards, requesting them to forward to him their views on this question, but that replies had as yet not been received from all.

RESOLVED that in view of the importance of having the views of all the co-operating units on the question, and of their representatives in the field, as also of the desirability of securing a concerted policy by all Union Christian Educational Institutions, the matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

838 ELECTION OF SENATE OFFICERS, DEANS ETC. (SENATE MINUTE #2331)

RESOLVED that the election of the persons named in this Minute be approved.

839 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO THE CO-OPERATING BOARDS

RESOLVED that the action of the Secretary in printing the Report of the President be approved and that copies be forwarded to all the co-operating Boards, as affording for them information of their members on behalf of the Board, a most lucid and inspiring statement of the progress and problems of the University.

840 NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRUSTEES OF THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

RESOLVED that Dr. Frank Mason North be associated with Dr. Huntington in presenting the work of the University to the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

REPORT OF BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT

841 The report of the Building Superintendent, Mr. Walter Small, having been circulated to all the members of the Board, was taken as read and approved and ordered to be filed.

In this connection a letter was read from Mr. Small, now on furlough, directing attention to the request of the Senate (#2295) that he should return to Chengtu, on the expiry of his furlough, to "Devote part time to the upkeep and repair of property under the Property Committee, and part time to teaching", expressing his readiness to return, and asking for the judgment of the Board of Governors on the question.

RESOLVED to refer the matter to the Executive Committee.

842 BY-LAWS. Dr. Huntington and Mr. Garside laid on the table draft of the revised By-Laws which they had prepared under instructions from the Executive Committee (#731).

RESOLVED that the old By-Laws be repealed and that the new ones be adopted, the alternative set of laws relating to the Treasurer and his work being selected by which he would exercise a general supervisory function over the financial affairs of the University, rather than be immediately and personally responsible in respect of every detail of the work.

843 REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee, through its Chairman, Dr. Franklin, presented the following recommendations for the officers of the Board, and members of the Executive Committee and coopted members of the Board:-

Chairman:-	Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart. L.L.B.
Vice Chairman	Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., Litt.D.L.L.D.
" "	Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.
Treasurer	Dr. G.B. Huntington
Asst. Treasurer	Mr. B.A. Garside, M.A.
2nd " "	Mr. C.A. Evans
3rd " "	Dr. G.F. Sutherland
Secretaries	Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D. Mr. H.T. Silcock, M.A.
Assistant Secretary	- Mr. B.A. Garside, M.A.

Additional members of the Executive Committee:-

Rev. James Endicott, D.D.
Rev. John R. Edwards, D.D.
Rev. J.H. Franklin, D.D.
Mrs. James Hales.

Coopted members of the Board to hold office till 1932:-

Dr. G.B. Huntington
Dr. Eric North
Dr. H.T. Hodgkin

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

RESOLVED that the above recommendations be accepted and that the persons named be the officers of the Board, members of the Executive Committee and coopted members of the Board of Governors respectively.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

844 Pursuant to the new By-Laws the Chairman appointed the following standing Committees:-

1. Committee on Finance, Property and Investment:-

Dr. G.B. Huntington
Mr. W.O. Gantz, L.L.B.
Dr. J.E. Edwards
Dr. Eric North
Mr. B.A. Garside, M.A.

2. Committee on Audit:-

The Chairman of the Board
Dr. J.H. Franklin
Miss E.R. Bender

RESOLVED that the Board concur in the above appointments.

This action being taken the Committee on Budget becomes automatically constituted as provided in Art. 111, Section 8.

845 PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The matter was fully discussed, and it was,

RESOLVED (a) that it is of the utmost importance that the next Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors should be held in England, and that every effort should be made to secure adequate representation from all the co-operating Boards.

(b) that Dr. H.T. Hodgkin, who is proceeding almost immediately to England, should be asked to take up the matter with representatives of the Boards in England.

(c) That the Secretary be requested to write to the Boards on the North American Continent urging them to work strenuously to secure the presence at the meeting of at least one representative of each Board.

(d) That, every effort should be made to find a date convenient to the friends in England, but that it be not earlier than the middle of July.

846 PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RESOLVED that the next meeting of the Executive Committee should be held in Toronto and that the date should be set tentatively as Thursday, January 9th, 1930.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

VOTE OF THANKS

The Chairman expressed on behalf of the Board its warm thanks to the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church for their courtesy and hospitality on the occasion of its present meetings.

After prayer by Dr. Edwards the meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

Frank Anderson, Secretary,
199 Regent Street,
London, Ont., Canada.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

65-1000000



DISCUSSION OF WEST CHINA BOARD OF GOVERNORS
RELATIVE TO REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

TRANSFER

October 9, 1929

The Chairman, Sir Joseph Flavelle, read extracts from Dr. Beech's letter of August 7 regarding the question of registration and the revision of the Constitution.

Dr. Hodgkin - I think I should like to speak in a rather tentative way on my impression of the Constitution, which is somewhat deepened by what you have just read. The feeling I had when I read this Constitution was that it was not the Constitution that would have been acceptable to the Chinese authorities as a basis of registration. From our point of view, it guards against all possible dangers, but I very much question whether the University could ever have been registered under this document. It may be that in West China you have such relations with the local government as to make it possible for this to be carried through. There is not much use in discussing the Constitution unless we have a Constitution to meet the requirements laid down by the government. In the second place, is the Constitution quite an honest one? We should be very careful that when we state things in a Constitution, we are really making them so plain that their full implications are obvious to the persons concerned. In this document we seem to be giving with one hand and taking back with the other. I am afraid that my fears were rather deepened after listening to the letter. I realize Dr. Beech's extreme difficulties; but whether we are justified in registering or not in view of the great trust committed to us is a very different question. Registration involves taking quite serious risks. We may find ourselves with an unfriendly government where the institution passes out of our hands. I have somewhat a feeling that we want to be very careful that, if we do go forward in this path, we go forward in a way that makes it perfectly clear that we are really doing what is expected we shall do; otherwise we should not go forward.

Mr. Robertson - Members of the Senate are satisfied. A majority think that the Constitution as proposed would meet the requirements.

Mrs. Hales - Would all of it be placed before the government?

Mr. Robertson - That would be essential.

Dr. Endicott - It would probably be necessary to submit to the government only the Constitution of the Board of Directors; provided the Constitution of the Board of Directors is satisfactory to the government, the government would not be concerned with any supplementary agreements that the college might enter into with the Board of Founders.

Mr. Garside - You will note the statement on page 9, Article IX of the Constitution; that "This Constitution, Art. IX, is formulated to comply with government registration requirements."

Miss Bender - I understand that the Constitution of the Board of Directors only was submitted in the case of Gialing.

Mr. Robertson - The Board would not be justified in passing any Constitution which could not stand investigation by the government. No institution knows what will be asked for by the government.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9

Dr. Franklin - It is impossible for us to take action this afternoon on this Constitution if it is not clear what is necessary to be submitted to the educational authorities in China.

Dr. Hodgkin - Whatever the relation of the functions of the Board of Directors and the Board of Governors, according to the wording here on page 5, Art. IX, Sec. 5, the Board of Directors "accepts full responsibility and power for the direction of the private academic institution known as the West China Union University, or so much of its academic activities as it may legally assume or contract to administer". Of course it is perfectly clear when it is taken up that that qualifying clause does, as a matter of fact, exclude quite a part of the work that they are doing. I find it difficult to see whether we are making it absolutely clear, if we simply submit this document, what really seems to be in the mind of members of the Senate in regard to registration.

Chairman - Probably one of the fundamental difficulties is that the Chinese people, attempting to administer under a republican form of administration for which they are not ready and which they are unable to carry through, have passed into an administration that could not be accepted in any body of people. The difficulty that one will be confronted with is that it may be that the administering boards have not anything like the authority in practice that they seem to have in letter because they do not know how to administer, and in their inability to administer they leave the administration in the hands of the minority. The corollary of it is that we may be found lacking in the discharge of our trust in passing over to somebody else at their passionate desire what they cannot perform.

Dr. Hodgkin - My whole desire is to see happen in West China what has happened in the Shanghai Baptist College.

Chairman - It is for the Board of Directors to carry on in a spirit of peace the work of the University. In this Board Dr. Beech creates on the field a body doing the work, which makes recommendations as to who shall be appointed on the staff, which has to do with the discipline of the University, and which chooses the courses of study. Then he sets up a field body of Regents who directly represent the Board of Governors to see that the property is kept in the condition in which it has been passed over. He creates a Council which deals with intercollegiate relationships not ordinarily covered by board duties. He is endeavoring to give to the Board of Directors full charge of the institution by leasing them the property rights and putting them in possession of it, and yet in the actual administration having the teachers on the one side and the Field Regents on the other side, one after property and one after the educational matters in which the vital functions of the University are discharged. He does away with Senate and creates faculties. I have the feeling, after having spent a little time in the consideration of this very important document that we will be greatly helped if the wisest among us and most experienced, whoever they may be, could take time to weigh and measure, and lay down certain fundamentals. We must not allow any implication that we are trying to deceive anybody. On the other hand, we cannot very well pass over without question to another body the administration of a great trust when, in our hearts, we feel they cannot administer it. We have a condition in which, holding a trust, we ought not to have any hesitation in telling them, as far as we see it, the implications of the case and the best middle course.

We have not had from the Chinese what their basis of registration is.

Dr. Franklin - I move that this matter be referred to a small committee to go over it thoroughly and present it.

Dr. Hodgkin - While we are prepared to put ourselves on record for registration in the fullest possible sense, in view of the comparatively backward ways of West China, I feel that we ought to move toward registration by taking certain steps one by one rather than completing the whole process at this time.

Dr. North - Have we not as a Board put ourselves on record?

Chairman - At the present time the Board of management in China is the Senate. They really do everything. This Board authorizes certain expenditures because we have had to raise the money, but the Senate is to all intents and purposes the responsible administrative body. The majority on the board is Chinese. This Board still has back of it all the trusts involved on behalf of the Christian church to carry on our work.

Dr. Anderson read the minutes in regard to registration, and read Dr. Beech's letter with comments on the Constitution clause by clause.

Dr. Robins - To register some departments of the University and leave others unregistered would create a rather ominous situation in an institution from the point of view of the Board of Governors as a unit and from the point of view of the Board of Governors as a fraction. That is to say, you would have an institution within an institution. My point is this, we do not register departments as such, but we register an institution.

Dr. Hodgkin:- We realize that the Christian movement in West China has not proceeded to a point at which the full implication of that registration can be carried out. There are very serious risks to the interests of the University. The question is how to deal with that situation. The Constitution might be the cause of friction internally and possibly with the government. Could we say that for the first year certain steps would be taken which would be in the direction of the full implications involved in registration, it may be in passing certain functions to the body constituted particularly as the Board of Directors? It might be through a somewhat gradual approach to the full Constitution of that Board as it is worked out here. I do not very clearly visualize what those steps should be. We very frankly realize the difficulty of the problem but we do not really feel that we can accept all that the Chinese feel is involved in registration.

Dr. Endicott -. I am afraid the Constitution as drafted has too many handicaps in it. I do not think Dr. Beech has an instrument which will be accepted by the government or by us unless we go back on the resolution committing us to registration.

Dr. North - From the standpoint of this Board and Dr. Beech's understanding of what the Board had in mind, it seems to me that the steps are consistent. We did take that action. In that action we indicated that we knew some modifications might be required. There was the rather unauthorized action of the men on the field in regard to the provincial authorities. What Dr. Beech has done has been to have the Senate prepare a Constitution in an

effort to solve the most difficult problem that has ever come to Christian boards. He has tried to find a way to maintain the responsibility of the bodies who hold trusts in this matter and maintain the Christian character of our institutions. Here is an effort on the part of these men in West China to make an instrument that will meet the requirements in China, that will meet the necessities of our own trust agreements and understandings here. I do not gather from Dr. Beech's correspondence or from anything said in the action of the Senate in agreeing to this Constitution that there is any purpose whatever to try to put anything over on the Chinese educational authorities. I would suppose that here was an effort to solve the question which is a difficult one for the Chinese educational authorities. I have supposed that the far looking Chinese do desire these institutions to register, but they wish them to register in accordance with Chinese interpretation of Chinese responsibility. I should suppose that here is an effort on the part of our people to find a way to help the Chinese authorities to recognize an institution they do not wish to eliminate from the system of education. Open consideration of what is involved in this registration would be the next step if it is agreed that we are to register. Are we going simply to put up a Board of Directors as our representatives, or are we to have an understanding of an honorable position we take. I deprecate just a bit the thought that there is any suggestion whatever that there is not perfect frankness as to what this means. I think we should go to it with the understanding that we are dealing with an instrument that can be made acceptable to the Chinese authorities and at the same time acceptable to us.

Chairman - We have a situation whereby Chinese authorities, as well as ourselves are troubled how to interpret what is necessary to them from their national standpoint without destroying the institution, meaning that the authority in administering the University is largely distributed.

Resolution was adopted that a small committee be appointed to study carefully this document which has been brought to our attention and be prepared to report at the earliest opportunity.

2
7
2
4
3
2
9