OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

West China Union University

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

TRANSFER

January 12, 1923.

George Vaux, Jr., Esquire,
Treasurer,
West China Union University.

WEST CHINA

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I enclose herewith copy of a letter which I am sending to Dr. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, asking for two hundred odd publications which are listed as free publications of the Institution. It occurred to me that perhaps a personal note from you to Dr. Walcott would put us on the preferred list and enable us to profit by the publications which they have for circulation. I would appreciate it, therefore, if it seems right and proper to you, if you will write such a letter to Dr. Walcott.

After we have considered the minutes of the Board of Governors meeting, I shall write to you in detail regarding the items of finance contained therein. I would like, however, to make this advance request for your consideration. That all capital money which is received, be sent forward to the Shanghai sub-treasurers, with a request to them, acting as your agents, to transfer the money into silver when a certain rate of exchange is attained. We have made our estimates for building and land on a rough estimate of two for one. It seems essential, therefore, that we get this rate of exchange. In the last three years two for one has been the rate only about three of four times. It is almost that at present, according to the reports in the latest newspapers received here.

Numbered among the banks in Shanghai are some of the most secure institutions in the world. Gold for building and land purposes might be sent forward to the Associated Mission Treasurers with authority to place it on interest account, and the further authority to withdraw it from the interest if the exchange justifies during the year and then to place the proceeds of same on interest again, which deposited amount would be subject to your order. By this very process I have so planned that the Atherton money received to date will equal about two for one, in some instances going a little higher . If it had been sent to the field as we were compelled to draw it, I doubt if the average rate would have been better than 1.75, for this has been the average rate since the Atherton money has come to the field.

Will you consider sending $20,000 of the Cadbury gift to Shanghai in this way, leaving the balance in

your bank for the purchase of hardware and for architect's fees? And, will you also please send all of the money received to date from the Lamont gift? We will put down the foundations of the Library Building next month, as that is our dry season, and we should be in a position to begin at once with the brick work.

I have written to you fully in regard to the former charge which was made against the Library building, stating that that charge had been transferred to House A and the Middle School, building sheds, etc., all of which items will have to be adjusted in due course, but I cannot see the justice in making the Library account responsible for them all when the original drawing of the money from that account was a mistake of the Senate, made thru inadequate information sent forward to them from the Board of Governors. I notice that this matter has been left purely within your power by the Board, and I trust you will see it in the light in which I have presented it and make the money available. This has to be done, as I see it, in order to keep faith with the donor of the money. And, too, this money must be exchanged at two for one or better because it is inadequate to finish the entire building at even that rate of exchange, due to the delay since the gift was received and the increased cost of construction since then.

What the Board of Governors failed to do, as I read the minutes, was to make provision for House A., the erection of which they authorized. The money which they sent forward for the erection of Houses A and B was found to be insufficient to erect these two residences, most of the money being consumed in the erection of House B.

What I have said in regard to the Cadbury gift applies also with equal force to the gifts received from the Boards for land. The land which we have purchased up to date, and which we reported to the Board of Governors, was really paid for from money which I had on hand from the Atherton gift. At the same time I believe it is true that gifts for land purchases, one of which was later reported to me by Mr. Silcock, - $5,000, was in the treasurery in Philadelphia. This gift, if the suggestion which I have made were in operation, would have been available in Shanghai for transfer into silver at the same rate that I have secured for the Atherton gift. If that money is sent out now for the repayment of the money taken from the Atherton gift, unless there is a slump in the exchange, there will be very little loss, but if the market resumes its average level it will take considerable more of the Board of Governors' gold to return the money taken from the Atherton account.

If you will, therefore, open with the Asso-

ciated Mission Treasurers, accounts in both gold and silver, with authorization to use judgment at this end of the line as to the proper time to transfer from gold to silver, and that both these accounts be kept subject to withdrawal on your order, I think we might make our movements at this end coincide with the high tide instead of being compelled to put to sea when the tide is against us.

It appears that you have had a very happy session of the Board of Governors, and I judge from letters which have come to hand that the members of the Board were very happily entertained during their stay in Philadelphia. I certainly would have enjoyed being one of them.

With very greatest respects, and remembrances to the family, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Beech
President.

IDENT

West China Union University

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

March 26th 1923.

George Vaux, Jr., Esquire,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

TRANSFER

WEST CHINA

My dear Mr. Vaux:

I have prepared a cablegram which I will send to you as soon as I can get it through. Due to fighting below Chungking, the telegraph wires are down just now. The cablegram reads as follows: Senate desires permission draw Lamont-fund, Requests Cadbury land monies transferred silver Shanghai, cable.

The first part of the cablegram refers to the gift already paid and that which is due for the erection of the Library building. I wrote you in detail in regard to the interpretation which the Senate placed upon the Board of Governors minute authorizing us to proceed with this building. I stated that House A had also been authorized, and the middle school. As I understand it there is still a balance due on the middle school, and Mrs. Scattergood indicated in one of her letters to me, copy of which I believe you have, that $20,000 might be available for this building. The Library money was expended for materials for building purposes, it being expected that money would be available for House A and for the middle school. House A cost nearly $14,000 Mex. and the middle school nearly $33,000 (some items still to be added.) I am not prepared to give the rate of exchange, but know that it ranged between 1.50 and 1.75. Most of the money which was drawn on the Library account is chargeable to the middle school and to House A. All of it appears on our books for the above and Stock + Shed.

I am aware that the Board of Governors made no appropriation to cover House A, but this failure on their part ought not to involve the retention of the Library money now that we are prepared to go on with that building. I am hopeful that Mrs. Scattergood will be able to increase her gift so that it will cover the actual cost of the middle school building, and since House A was authorized by the Board of Governors I trust that they will be able to make an appropriation for the charges against the treasury on this account.

Expecting that the Library money would be available, I placed contracts for materials when conditions were favorable and these contracts have been falling due. Fortunately I have been able to meet the accounts as they have fallen due from money in hand for the Biology Building, but we will soon be compelled to repay these amounts to the Biology Building account, as this building is nearing com-

pletion, and the time has arrived when we should go forward with the erection of the Library building. As you know, we must put down our foundations here between January and March. We are now at work on the Library foundations and would like to go forward with the erection of the building immediately as a good share of the lumber and bricks for this building has already been delivered. Another reason for haste is that we have been granted part time of the Canadian Methodist Mission builder, Mr. Small, for the erection of this building, and Mr. Small's furlough is due next spring. If we are to take advantage of his experience, therefore, we must go on with this building immediately. Hence the Senate resolution asking that you cable us permission to draw on the Lamont Fund.

Some time ago Mr. Lamont wrote me that he would make the balance of his money available whenever we desired it. If he has not paid it and you will let me know by cable, I think I can secure payment by cabling to him.

The second part of the cablegram has to do with policy, rather than an immediate need. Ever since the war we have worked at a disadvantage here because of the low rate of exchange. The parity of two to one in silver and gold, has been maintained for a good many years and it seems as tho the commercial uses to which silver is put are sufficient to prevent very much of a rise beyond two to one unless political conditions temporarily interfere with this rather general rule. In view of the unsettled condition of Europe and the scarcity of gold, any unusual trouble by which credits would be interfered with, must call for an increase in the circulation of silver, and in the present condition of the world that is a constant danger.

Since the Board of Governors approved of making the Associated Mission Treasurers in Shanghai the sub-treasurers of the university, it seemed to us the part of wisdom to have any large sums of money that are to be expended here sent to Shanghai with instructions to place on interest in some secure bank, such as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, or other well-known institutions. The current rate of interest could be collected on the gold until such time as the exchange is favorable for transferring it into silver; the silver could then be placed in the bank and would draw silver interest. The method we have been following heretofore, requires us to draw whenever occasion demands and that may be when exchange is most adverse.

We are not ready to begin the College of Education yet, but since the exchange is nearly two to one, it seems wise to have the money sent at once to Shanghai to draw interest there until such time as the rate of two to

one is reached when it can be transferred into silver and kept subject to your order with the Associated Mission Treasurers. The same applies to the money for land, such as $5000 from the Friends last year and, of course, holds true for any other capital expenditure.

I have a letter from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, dated January 26th, in which he seems much concerned because he has not yet received the plans for the clock and bell tower, and he urges more haste in the matter. Personally I am averse to expending so large a sum upon a clock tower as Dr. Taylor states that Mr. Rowntree's plan calls for, namely $25,000. I recall that you and Dr. Taylor were appointed a committee to see Dr. Coles and to endeavor to make some adjustment satisfactory to him. If this has not yet been done, I shall appreciate it greatly if you will see Dr. Coles in the near future. I am quite sure that you will enjoy meeting him and will appreciate many of the art treasurers with which his estate is crammed.

With very kindest remembrances to the family, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Joseph Beech
President.

P.S.
After a week of fighting about the city - in which organized armed robbers had their part, - capturing the Arsenal & supplying themselves with arms, - with almost nightly attacks on the city gates, behind which the governor's forces were sheltered, I hear now that the governor has surrendered and that his forces are evacuating the city by the East gate. If true we may have another time of peace. The winning party have won by troops from Wu Pei-fu & Peking & so will be ruling Szechuen in alliance with the North.

JB

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

West China Union University

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

April 9th 1923. TRANSFER

George Vaux, Jr., Esquire,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

In conformity with Minute 1493 of the university Senate, I am writing to ask if any funds have been made available for medical equipment in accordance with Minute 511 of the Board of Governors. According to minute 507 the Board was not able to make the grant for medical equipment for which the Senate asked, but they referred the matter to the treasurer asking if funds could be made available and asking that he report the same to the executives. Later a request was made to some of the contributing boards for appropriations for this purpose. If there is such money available we would like to know it at the very earliest opportunity.

Three of the medical departments, namely anatomy, physiology and biochemistry, plan to move into the Biology and Preventive Medicine Building as soon as it is complete. It is hoped that they can find accommodation in that building next autumn. Since many of the units in that building correspond with those that will be in the medical building, and any furnishings or equipment that should be made for these departments would be suitable for the medical building when the departments move there, it is desired that any equipment that is to be in these buildings should be made for permanent use.

In addition to such equipment as can be supplied here additional apparatus and supplies should be purchased for these departments in their enlarged quarters and consequently we would like to have the money for this purpose. If this $2000 mentioned, or any portion of it is available, will you please cable me in order that orders may be sent forward for supplies, and preparation for equipment to be made here, undertaken as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Beech
President.

$1000
$26000
assn Wm
1000 " Med.
$6000 " Library
1000 " Cadbury
7000 " Brownell
Equipment
26000 "
Addrs
Wm
Jones

2 8 3

4 4 5 1

1017

WEST CHINA

TRANSFER

June 25, 1923.

Dr. Joseph Beech, Pres.
West China Union University
Chengtu Szechwan, China.

Dear Dr. Beech:

Mr. Vaux has asked me to send you word in regards to funds available for various purposes in his hands as Treasurer and has had the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, send you a cable through the Mission Treasurer in Shanghai as follows:

"W. A. Main
Shanghai China
You may draw at sight Geo. Vaux, Bryn Mawr, Pa, $1000 Medical Equipment, $8000 Library, $10000 Cadbury Fund, $7000 Graves Lands and General Building. Notify J.Beech.
G. M. Fowles."

Hope this will enable you to clear up some of the financial tangles.

Yours very truly,

Accountant.

Please address any reply to this to me at
Flourtown, Montgomery Co.
Pennsylvania

w/ Flavelle 10/27/23

TRANSFER

October 24th, 1923.

Dear Dr. Beach:

The Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Governors, held in Toronto on September 26th and 27th, are, I hope, now before you. You will observe they indicate there should be correspondence between the Chairman and the President, whereby a clearer interpretation of the relations between the Board and the men on the field will be established. I know you will be generous in your appreciation that I will bring inexperience in detail to the discharge of this my first duty as Chairman; you will be patient when I fall into error or display misapprehension.

Before anything else, may I tell you of the deep sense of respect and affection for you and members of the staff evidenced at each Session of the Board. This, as you will know, found its most fitting expression in the devotional exercises, in thanksgiving to God for what had been accomplished through the University and schools, and in heartfelt petitions for "Our Colleagues" in China.

Has it occurred to you that the experience secured in the conduct of the West China Union University, with its affiliated schools, furnishes instructive light, as to the difference to governing and administrative Boards of an educational institution carried on by the co-operative

effort of independent bodies, and the same activity carried on through the unbroken responsibility and authority of a single, independent body, directly charged with the duty. Will it help if I seek to state the case, illustrating the differences as they appear to me? In doing so, I suggest no criticism of Union in educational work in West China of Christian bodies otherwise independent. It will be sufficient for me to say that I am deeply grateful for the privilege of sharing in a movement so wise and liberal. I but seek to secure a working sense of conditions as they exist.

Through the co-operative action of the Boards of Missions of five Christian bodies carrying on independent missions in West China, this Union University and affiliated schools have been established and maintained. The governing body is the choice of the Boards of Missions of the co-operating bodies. They in turn have ~~appointed~~ co-opted members to share with them in the responsibility.

Executive authority and control are vested in the Board. Matters of policy are determined by it, though the initiative is generally taken on the field.

The President is selected and his salary paid by the Board. He is the Board in action on the field.

The Board administers the University and schools through the President and Senate.

The Staff is nominated by the Senate, but appointed by the Board, while their salaries are paid by the

respective Churches for which they serve as working Missionaries. The significance of the co-operative method is in joining forces in the field for common effort. The material resources of the uniting bodies are not behind the Board for use and expenditure at their discretion, but are chiefly available through the workers which each body sends to West China as Missionaries, with qualifications which fit them to be teachers in the schools and University. Through co-operative effort then, we have services of inestimable value from these devoted workers of different communions, commonly interested in one educational institution. Moreover, by their earnest presentation of the need of the work, to their respective foreign Mission Boards at home, they are influential in securing further workers and increased material assistance.

The Board receives annually from the Mission Boards of the co-operating bodies a moderate sum wherewith to discharge its obligations for the President's salary, for maintaining the property, and for incidental expenses directly incurred by the Board and its Executive Committee.

The Board secures needed University and School buildings and equipment from some of the co-operating bodies by direct action of their Mission

Boards; from members of the co-operating Churches, through solicitation of the President or of a member or members of the Board or Senate, and from Chinese Christians.

When the Senate asks for additional Missionary teachers for the University or schools, for further Chinese teachers and increased remmeration for them, the Board refers their need to the respective Boards of Missions of the co-operating Churches. If the answer is favourable, the added assistance will be available. If the reply indicates the respective Boards do not contemplate sending additional workers who will be available, or those who are being sent are not qualified for the positions which should be filled, the Board advises the President and Senate it cannot honour the request.

If the President and Senate urges the Board to follow a policy which requires new buildings, equipment, staff, and maintenance, the Board communicates the need, with their recommendation to the respective Boards of Missions, and the President, or Board, or both, to members of the co-operating Churches. If these do not respond, the President and Senate are advised the Board cannot confirm the policy or authorize the development.

You will observe, then, that this co-operative movement produces unusual conditions. The Board responsible for the University and schools appoints but does not pay the salaries of the teachers and professors; is responsible for the policy, yet with little freedom to exercise effective initiative, either directly or through its chief officer, the President; is without the usual resources for development and, except through fellow-members, with little intimate or operative association with the bodies it represents and on whose account it carries on, for by its constitution, it is a composite body made up of representatives of five different Christian churches or societies, which at no time meet for common action. Nor can the respective Boards of Missions of these co-operating bodies follow their usual methods by which they claim the definite support of their respective people. By agreement, they include in their budgets a moderate sum which will meet the direct expense of the Board. They make available additional teachers when they supplement their forces on the field with men suitable for educational work. Even here, their action may be embarrassed by the query - are the co-operating bodies each supplying their fair quota of workers, or voting a fair quota of money? I am not stressing these disabilities in contrast to the advantages of Union. I state them because they have a direct bearing upon the relations between the men in the field and the Board at home. Judging our relations by normal conditions, the men in the field may not unnaturally assume that the Board have behind them the co-ordinated effort of the Churches

they represent. In substance, the Board of Governors relation to the co-operating churches is as I have stated.

The President and Senate on the field, confronted with great opportunities and responsibilities, and believing their Board at home has the united strength of five highly organized Christian bodies behind them, naturally call upon them with confident expectancy to provide for what they considertthe necessary development in buildings, equipment, teachers, and workers. In view of the pressing character of the need, and the resources of five Christian churches to meet it, they may have difficulty in understanding why the response is tardy, and they may have felt that their Christian patience and restraint were unnecessarily tried.

It is a short step from this to some impairment of wholesome relations, particularly when the participants are so far distant from each other, with consequent infrequency of personal contact. If you had been at the meeting of the Board of Governors, you would have realised the embarrassment occasioned by the absence of any report from the President of the University. You would have deeply regretted the consequent inability to report to the supporting Boards what had been done, and would share in the apprehension felt, that the presentation of the claims of the work could only be made to the respective Boards in an incomplete verbal statement, by some member of the Board of the University who might also be a member of his Church Mission Board.

It was felt that, however disappointing the Board's

support of the field may have appeared, or though in consequence unauthorized action on the field might follow, it would work to the advantage of all, to remember the Board was the authorized body to determine action, and that it was necessary to work as patiently as may be, even if under what may have seemed immediate disadvantage, along regular lines, than to take independent action to any extent, as the remedy for disappointment.

The respective Churches identified with this University and the affiliated schools clear their independent mission activities in foreign fields through a General Secretary residing at the official office of the Church at home. His time is exclusively given to his duties. He interprets the views of the men on the field to the Board or Executive Committee, and interprets his Board or Executive to the men on the field. He is very influential in shaping the policy of his Board and by tradition and practice has wide administrative authority. We have no officer performing this service, and as far as I can see no such officer is needed. The secretaries of the Board do their purely secretarial work well. The President, as I have said is the Board in action on the field. The Board and President should wisely interpret executive action to teachers and professors in China, and to the Boards of the co-operating churches and societies at home. Plainly then, our duty (President and Board) is to understand one another, and to have a common purpose in co-operation.

A Chairman who would devote much time to his duties,

would be of great value in this respect. I know that Mr.Mornay Williams had this view, and had hopes that the Chairman Elect following Dr. Goucher, would be one who would give this time. But one could not be found immediately, hence the Hon. Mr. Rowell generously agreed to serve for a period of one year in so far as his very busy life would permit. Upon its completion, he asked for his release, and the lot fell upon me for a further temporary period, until a more permanent selection can be made. Hence you and I will write each to the other, and if you will be patient with my inexperience and slips in nice judgment, we will help each other.

The Executive Committee hopes to establish regular quarterly meetings, that they may clear as far as may be possible, matters held over from the Board or from the previous Executive Committee; also as far as possible to take action upon matters which,you advise,require early consideration. The first of these executive meetings was to have been held on November 2nd. Your report is not yet in, and I have an unexpected call which takes me to England next week, and I will be absent during the month of November. If your report reaches this side during November, the first meeting may be held in my absence, or it may be held immediately after my return early in December.

You will have noticed that in the Minutes, the Board provided for assistance to your Local Treasurer that he may complete and forward audited statements to the General Treasurer. This action was occasioned by the report of the Treasurer that he had not received a balanced and audited statement from the field for some years. I know how these things occur. Overworked men

with missionary instincts, feel that mere accounts must wait in the interest of vital matters. Yet I hope, as the officer of the Board on the field, you will agree that there is only one remedy for irregularity in accounts, viz: regular entries regularly carried through, with no accumulation of arrears. The blighting influence of arrears is felt in that as long as they continue, the current work will fall behind. In all matters of finance, whether for buildings or equipment, will you kindly arrange that the General Treasurer has exact information, both of the receipts and the expenditures. I think some of the monies for buildings are remitted to you direct by friends who have loyally supported you in your request for assistance. The General Treasurer of the Board, has great admiration for what you have done in this regard, but, of course, the Treasurer's books ought to contain all such records, and the items should reach him early and regularly.

Up to this point, you will consider this communication as official in the sense that it is an attempt on my part to carry out the wishes of the Board that I should communicate with you, in the hope of securing clearer understanding of our mutual relations. The remaining portion will be my first attempt at more or less personal correspondence with you, in the hope I may secure a clearer understanding of your point of view.

Would it not be wise if your annual report should be forwarded as soon as possible after the close of the academic year? If this were done, early consideration could be given to

its recommendations in Executive Committee, and we would have considered views for presentation to the Board of Governors. Indeed, if you adopted the practice of monthly letters telling of the work done, the plans discussed, and the support desired, your annual report would follow in due course and would be less of a task. Moreover, when considered desirable, copies of these letters could be sent to each member of the Board of Governors, and thus enable them to develop an informed opinion concerning the character of work done in the University and schools.

Should not the Board meet much earlier in the year than has been the practice in the past (It will meet earlier next year as the meeting to be held in London is called for early in July). It would then be possible to report upon the work, and make our representations to the respective Foreign Mission Boards of the co-operating Churches and Societies at their annual meetings, possibly lending added dignity to the presentation by a visit from members of the Board to the respective Foreign Mission Boards. It would, moreover, permit closer working relations with the General Secretaries of these Boards, so that they might consider our need while their budgets were under consideration. As it is, their budgets are practically determined long before they hear directly of our need. It is true they hear of it from their own men on the field. They are also members of the Board of Governors, and are deeply interested in our work. Yet they have so many other pressing claims that unless we are to the fore, our work may not receive full consideration if we are not early in the field.

Should the Board seek to secure support from members of the co-operating Churches or Societies by direct appeal for a specific charge of maintenance. For instance, as qualified Chinese teachers may not be members of the working forces of the respective Missions, and hence not (say) automatically available as teachers for the schools, should the Board assume their support in whole or in part, as a direct obligation, with payments for salaries from funds in the Board's possession? If so, shall we ask for increased grants from the Mission Boards, or will the members of the co-operating Churches and Societies who are members of the Board, rally round the Treasurer, and assist him in securing some aid by direct offerings from their friends? Would this present a rival to either your or the Board's solicitations for some more important sums for the erection of buildings and provision for equipment? My query is suggested because of the earnest tone in the Minute of the Senate for an increased number of Chinese teachers, and for increased remuneration for them, and those now on the staff. If you discuss these queries with members of your Senate, be careful that they understand that my enquiries are purely personal, and not official, that I am writing for myself, seeking your counsel that we may establish useful working relations, but that these suggestions do not carry the obligation of the Board, no matter what opinion you or the members of the Senate may express to me. They must be cleared by the Board, which will have all the case before it when they reach the decision, and this neither you nor I can have during the correspondence.

It occurs to me to suggest that we might, at intervals, review our educational standards. There is always danger that quality may be lost through pressure to widen the activities more rapidly than resources in men and money will permit being effectively performed. You will remember the stress laid upon quality of work, rather than quantity, in the report of the Commission (of which Dr. Burton was Chairman) upon Christian Education in China. The supporting Boards of Missions should feel the quiet pressure of the Board to plan for superior men for these educational appointments. We should seek to help them to command the service of men possessing potentialities of great value in educational work, and that they should feel an irresistible call to offer themselves for the Union University in West China, with its affiliated schools. Perhaps you will some time discuss this with Dr. Wallace, if you should haply meet, and if you approve of my suggestion, send a considered opinion as to the standards we are establishing in the work under the control of the Board.

Faithfully yours,

Rev. Joseph Beech, D.D.,
President, West China Union University,
Chengtu, Szechwan,
China.

HE PRESIDENT

West China Union University

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

November 12, 1923.

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,
U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Vaux:

It so happens that the library is closed at the same hours when my office is open and not infrequently the postman brings in copies of the Journal of Morphology, Anatomical Record, American Journal of Anatomy, Journal of Comparative Neurology, Journal of the Franklin Institute Science, and I am always reminded of the fact that you very generously contribute these to the University. I wish we had a number of other people who would follow your good Example in regard to other periodicals which we now charge to our current budget. Formerly we used to receive the Proceedings of the Americal Philosophical Society but it has not been coming since the end of 1922. This journal was supplied by you. It had occurred to me that perhaps the subscription had expired without notice being sent to you and that it had been struck off our list without your knowledge or consent. Because our library is not extensive we are endeavoring to keep continuous files of the few magazines that we receive and we would very much like to have this journal continued if possible and we would appreciate it if you continue to send it to us as heretofore for the entire year of 1923.

I am writing this letter about the time that you are completing your financial statement for the Board of Governors and I am chagrined beyond measure that we have not been able to get a complete record to you of our university finances. Mr. Crawford who is Dean of the Faculty of Arts and has the responsibility of teaching his share of English in the institution and of providing teachers for all of the other classes, has been acting as treasurer, but he has not found it possible to make a complete statement of his accounts and as you are well aware the matter becomes more difficult as it is delayed. I am beginning to despair of ever getting a complete statement of our accounts unless we find someone who will make it his first business. Mr. Crawford manages to keep his daybook entries and I am not without hope that some of the Boards may have agreed to send out a man as Bursar and Treasurer this autumn. If they do not I think we must engage some one in the field who will at least undertake to bring our books up to date. The matter

is made more difficult here by the fact that every worker in the university is an appointee of one of the missions and the missions make first claim upon the man for other work after the obligation for teaching has been met. However I do not finally despair and I hope that you do not finally despair of getting the account that you desire.

We are still at peace; the Chengtu forces seem to have won a decisive victory over the northern troops and it may be that we can look forward to an era ofprogress in the months ahead. On account of the poor people throughout the country who have suffered indescribably at the hands of brigands and soldiers, I certainly hope and pray that it will be so. An amusing and typical incident has appeared in tonight's translation from the Chengtu daily papers. "The soldiers in the victorious army have been rewarded for their heroic conduct by being given a wash cloth, a toothbrush, and a box of tooth powder." Better than a bonus perhaps?

With very kindest wishes to Mrs. Vaux and the children and wishing I might have been with you in the Board meeting, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Joseph Beech
President.

P.S. Hope you gave consideration seriously to my urgent invitation for the Board to meet in Chengtu in 1925. We should plan to give a finer or greater service here than we have yet attempted and a Board of Governors who have faced the situation here is essential for the adoption of right plans, ideals and the steady work needed to realize them. I hope you can plan for a good sized party to come with you. JB

a 839 T

West China Union University.

November 28, 1923.

Sir. Joseph Flavelle, Bart.,
176 Yonge St.,
Toronto.

My dear Sir. Joseph:

We have been compelled to revalue many of our accepted formulae in regard to social evolution and agencies contributing to the civilization and advancement of the world. I remember the glamor of enthusiasm in the United States when billions of money and millions of men were being offered to make end of all war. The most optimistic would hardly dare say it had ended one war, and seems to have paved the way for many more which task the character and wisdom of our best statesmen to prevent even in this present year. After endeavoring to give all other agencies and forces their full credit, I am convinced that there is one adequate and final ground for a better world and for meeting the grave problems involved in national conflicts and racial pride and prejudice, and that is the applied Christianity which Christ revealed to man and has continued to reveal. The Washington Conference has been heralded as marking a decided stage in advance, but most writers who note that fact fail to note that there has been an army of no mean proportions at work in the Orient for the past seventy-five years creating a foundation for good-will between the Occident and the Orient and bringing them to a mutual understanding of one another. I think you will agree with me that it was the personnel of the Oriental delegation, especially the Chinese Delegation, that was responsible for not a little of the hope and confidence in the Orient which representatives of other nations manifested. The actions were just such actions as public good-will demanded. That public good-will cannot be accounted for apart fromtthe continual presentation of the Orient in its most hopeful aspect by an army of missionaries returned from China during the past decade. Whatever else the missionary campaign has accomplished, it has accomplished very much in compelling our Western Nations to regard the Orient highly, and in creating a demand among our best people that the Eastern Nations be given fair play.

There is another side to the question, even more important; that is the attitude of mind and heart that prevails here in the Orient towards Western Nations. Missionary endeavor registered simply in converts to Christianity cannot be regarded other than a wonderful achievement. Just the other day I received staistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China seventy-five years from the date the first Methodist Missionary landed in Foochow. We have sixty-five thousand members and over one hundred thousand members and probationers. Twenty-eight thousand of the members were added during the last quadrennium. This is just one of many bodies working in China. The sum-total effectupon the thinking and living of China in these figures is sufficient to stir the imagination of any man, but I

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart. NOV 28 1923

am inclined to believe that the transformation in public sentiment far out-weighs in its world's significance the enrollment of members in the Christian Church. I believe it is also generally conceded that the educational work of Christian missions has been the most potent of all agencies in creating this sentiment. In spite of all the talk of anti-foreign feeling in China, there is not a little of it owing to the fact that the average Chinese has been lead to believe that without adequate grounds of justification, foreign nations have taken undue advantage of China and that Western peoples have come to regard them as an inferior race-there is, nevertheless, a great and powerful body of good-will in China for the people of the West, and a keen appreciation of the worth of that Christian civilization and a desire to imitate and adopt it.

Our attention has lately been focused upon Europe and Russia. I am not alone in thinking that the Pacific problems hold far greater dangers for the world than the national and racial animosities of Europe. More than fully half the population of the world lies within a two-thousand mile circle drawn from this University. In it are represented nearly all the racial stocks, that have never ceased fighting expect when separated by impassible barriers. All such barriers are being removed to-day and the West must contend with this great mass of humanity and it must agree in some form, if there is to be peace upon the earth among nations and races. Providence has very clearly placed the initiative upon us, and I am confident that the outcome will depend upon the manner in which we discharge the Divine obligation that has been transmitted to us. To-day the Oriental is inferior to the Occidental in everything that pertains to scientific development and scientific efficiency and the world has no great fear of the millions of the Orient. It is confident of its ability to overcome in case there is actual contact or final trial of strength. But I take it that I would be unqualified for a place in this institution, and that the Board of Governors would entirely fail in vision and effectiveness if they looked chiefly to the present. There are not a few indications that the nations of the Orient, put through like development, would be the equal of the nations of the Occident, and one dreads to think what the issue would be if hundreds of millions of men engaged in conflict for racial supremacy. To prevent such an issue may not be the objective of Christian missions-it may just be a by-product of Christian mission - but I feel confident that our Master had just such a vision before Him when he sai, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I command you." If we come now to the West China Union University we perceive this at once - that it is set down here in the western part of China nearly a thousand miles away from the nearest Christian university; that it is in the midst of a buffer state between the peoples of the East and Cantral Asia. It considers its constituency somewhere between one and two hundred millions of people; that it is actually making an impression upon the thinking of these and is regarded as a piece of Christian good-will between the East and the West, and that if ever this great hordes of people come to view life rightly and look charitably upon other people and desire to live in peace and amity with their neighbours and follow the Law of God as revealed unto them, this University will be the chief factor of causation.

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There are, of course, those who look with disfavor upon what we are doing here because they suspicion our motive or because they feel that our presence among them is indicative of their own failures, but among officials and people generally there is growing up a feeling of friendship that will tell in the future decision of this people. There are about five hundred and fifty students on this University campus now and there are thousands of people who come in contact with this institution in one way or another. Every year there goes from this institution a body of young men who take their place in school and church and hospital as well as in public service of some form, and I challenge any man to measure the result of their teaching when transferred and passed on to a growing generation.

Years hence there may be another conference whose achievements will eclipse anything attempted in the Washington Conference and there will doubtless be passed on to future generations the plaudits of the multitude because of the statemanship shown by their leaders, and they may altogether lose sight of the fact that the beneficient action taken was made possible by sacrificial leaders long since forgotten, if ever known. It is in this light that I look at the work of the West China Union University, not wholly but partially, and it is some such view that I trust will be before you as you serve as Chairman of the Board of Governors. If I am not mistaken there cannot be too much in time devoted to such a cause and, to use a Chinese expression, "One cannot use too much heart", in such a project, and I trust therfore that this University and its development may have a very large place in your thinking, win a very large share of your time, for I feel however important the other calls which may come to you are, the time may come when you may have the privilege of discovering that the most constructive piece of work that you have been able to do in the world has been that work which you did as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University in assisting in formulating its policies and forwarding its program.

Before this letter is well on its way I shall have another following it dealing with some of the practical problems of our University.

Again thanking you that you have consented to act as Chairman of the Board of Governors, and hoping that during your adminstration this University may make progress that will be entirely satisfactory to you, I am,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Joseph Beech.

President.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Chengtu, West China
January 29th, 1924

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.,
176 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

My dear Sir Joseph:

I am enclosing for your information copies of the Annual Minutes from October 4th, the beginning of the school year, up to the 10th January, the end of the present school term, I propose to send each month, or at least each time that the minutes are printed, copies to you in order that you may be familiar with all the business that comes before the Senate. I will take occasion to comment upon some of the minutes and make an additional statement to those contained in the Senate minute.

Minutes 1599 and 1646 deal with the admittance of women to the University. This subject was before the Board of Governors at its last meeting, as recorded in Minute 612, All boards concerned in the high education of women here in West China have endeavoured to keep their home constituency informed on every step taken and have endeavoured to secure uniformity of action. Because of the lack of a central committee in the home land, through which business could be carried forward, action by the home constituencies has not kept pace with the actions on the field. We have received assurance from the various women's boards that they were favourable to the plans proposed; that they were nominating representatives on a joint committee. We also received from the Board of Governors (Minute 550) approval of the plans in general, and now again in Minute 612 interpreting again the former minutes of the Board. Although we have not received work from any joint committee of the Women's Boards we trust that such a committee has been organized and that the Secretary of the Board of Governors has been communicated with by this committee. Here on the field we have endeavoured to go forward as far and as rapidly as consent from the women's Boards and the action of the Board of Governors permits.

We have been careful not to involve the Board of Governors in any additional expense while making progress toward the admittance of women into the University. We look forward to admitting women to the University in the autumn of 1924, but in such a manner as will place no obligation upon the University for extra expense in their behalf. In fact the action that we have taken means a distinct contribution to the University and no financial outlay. We have asked from the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church the appointment

of a worker, and such a worker has been appointed and is now on the University staff and will take up regular teaching this coming term. She will teach the regular classes of the University largely, if not exclusively, of the boys and young men, and will give as much time as is needed to the preparation of the temporary living quarters for the young women.

The endowment here in the University for a married man has been fixed at $50,000 (gold); the appointment of a single person to the staff may be considered as equivalent to an endowment of $25,000 (gold). This contribution, therefore by the W.F.M.S. may well be considered in the light of an endowment, an asset and not a liability.

We also asked the Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Church and they have given us assurances that such an appointment will be made at their coming Council which is in Session at this time in Tseliutsing. We also expect that the Baptist Women's Board will designate one of their number now at the University, but making her appointment in behalf of the higher education of women. Thus three teachers will come on to the University staff, we hope, in connection with the education of women, but will begin their work before there are any women admitted. The obligation of the University consists simply in opening the doors to women, allowing them classroom facilities and facilities in laboratories and libraries and all other privileges, the same as male students. But the admittance of a young women student obligates us no more financially than the admittance of an additional male student would do. We have, however, agreed to rent for a term of years a piece of University land, upon which it is not proposed to build for many years, as sites adequate for temporary dwellings for the teachers and young women that may be admitted in the near future.

All proposals are at present tentative and somewhat in the nature of an experiment. If co-education is not found feasible the ladies are free to organize their own institution.

The next step desired is that the women's boards should be related to the Board of Governors and an initial contribution, however small, sought to the maintenance budget of the University. I should hope that the Board of Governors would take the initiative in this matter and that the initial contribution sought from the women's boards will not be such as to deter or delay their participation. Only two of the boards have High Schools for girls in operation and the number of young women admitted will of necessity be very limited for many years to come. It is anticipated that they will start next autumn with a class of from four to six. Viewed from the standpoint of the students that will be admitted the contribution already assured us here on the field is very generous indeed and I believe the Board of Governors can afford to be equally generous in their invitation to the women's boards to participate in the work of the Board of Governors.

Minutes 1601 and 1616D are requests to the Church Missionary Society for a replacement of Dr. Elliott. When Dr. Elliott came upon the University staff the Acting Secretary of the Church Missionary Society made it very clear that in consenting to the appointment of Dr. Elliott they did not obligate their Board for replacement if and when Dr. Elliott should leave the Medical Faculty. But in view of our need on the Medical Faculty, and the very small quota which the Church Missionary Society have on the University staff at present, consisting of Mr. H.H. Taylor and Mr. Wilkinson, who has been on furlough for the past two years, and in view of the large percentage of their students who are taking Medicine, and also in view of the fact that the northern half of the province which is allotted to them has medical work operating in only one or two places, it has seemed right to us to urge upon the Church Missionary Society the appointment of a doctor to the University Staff.

We trust that the urging of a doctor will in no way militate against the return of Mr. Wilkinson, who is very much desired here in the University. We trust that this appointment may be secured at the time of the meeting of the Board in England if it is not consummated before that time.

I am sending forward to you under separate cover a copy of Mr. P.M. Bayne's Biology. While I do not anticipate that you will spend much time in perusing the text, I believe you will enjoy having a copy as it is one of the most serious pieces of work undertaken by a member of the staff in the creation of first class text books. We are already in receipt of requests for this book from other colleges in China and I am negotiating with the Commercial Press in regard to placing the book upon their general list of school and university text books. As far as my knowledge goes this is the best text book in general Biology yet produced for Chinese students. The graphs at the back of the book are the work of Mr. Bayne and his assistant Chinese teacher.

Minute 1616 records the Senate's endeavour to widen the area that the University may serve, and increase, the boards participating in its management. For some years we have been in correspondence with the United Methodist Mission; their Home Secretary and the missionaries on the field are favorable to joining the work of the University. We are expecting special action by their mission on the field at their coming Annual Council and we trust that the Board of Governors will interview the United Methodist Missionary Society, with headquarters in London, at the time of the coming annual meeting of the Board.

The second resolution refers to the Christian Mission Board whose headquarters are in St. Louis. The Christian Missionary Society is the only society doing work on the Szechuen-Thibetan border. While established for work among Thibetans they are located in the Province of Szechuen and it is probable that their major work will be among the Chinese for many years as mission work among Thibetans is beset with great difficulties. We have young men from the Tribes countries in the University and we have demonstrated

that the Tribes people, and in this general group we may include the Thibetans, get on well with the Chinese and when given adequate preparation are able to do very satisfactory work. One of the finest contributions that we can make to this section of the world is to educate and train and make Christian some of the future leaders among the Thibetan people on the Chinese-Thibetan border. We trust that every possible inducement may be offered to the Christian Mission to participate in the University and thus enable us better to make the contribution that we desire to make to that western part of Szechuen.

Minute 1627 presents in a clear manner the problem which faced us on receipt of the news from the Board of Governors that $15,000 had been granted for use on the field. (The difference between the amount granted and the amount received, $1,478, represents receipts here on the field). It was clearly impossible to cut some departments, Science among them, as our student body is growing very rapidly and the equipment must be increased or the classes in those subjects doubled, as we have already classes larger than the equipment available, while the amount granted was the same as estimated, it will prove entirely inadequate.

Minutes 1625 and 1632 represent the action of the Senate in regard to new houses on the Middle School site. Since these house sites are already purchases by the missions, one of them being owned by Mr. Simkin, representative of the American Friends, there is no obligation whatever upon the University, approval being required in order to secure uniformity in the style of architecture.

Minute 1637 deals with the question of the future Educational Secretary. Two plans were before us in providing for the vacancy which will be created when Mr. Kern, who succeeded Dr. Wallace, leaves for furlough this coming spring. The first plan was that the work be carried by a committee of four representing the larger societies engaged in primary and secondary education. We have requested the appointment of such a committee, but it was felt that one of the members of this committee should be designated as the Secretary General of the Committee or of the Educational Union. Because of the intimate relation between teach training work of the University and the examinations conducted and the school work of the missions, it was felt that the secretary should be intimately related to the Department of Education of the University, consequently we suggest that Mr. Brown, the Dean of the Faculty of Education, be relieved of the major portion of his teaching in order that he might give a portion of his time to the Educational Union while still retaining his position in the Educational Faculty. We have made requests to other boards for additional teachers in the Department of Education to permit Mr. Brown to assume this work for the Educational Union, and we have asked the Canadian Methodist Mission to permit Mr. Brown, upon his reappointment to the University, to give part of his time to the Educational Union.

We are looking to Miss A. Brethorst of the Methodist

Episcopal Mission Women's Board, to Miss Mannett or Miss Martin of the Church Missionary Society, and to Mr. Simkin of the American Friends to undertake the work which Mr. Brown ordinarily would have carried. We are asking these missions to make this contribution to the University and we are asking the Canadian Mission to make the contribution of Mr. Brown just as though his appointment read, as heretofore, to the University.

If these requests are complied with this will remove the charge of the Educational Secretary's salary from the Board of Governors' current budget and distribute it here upon the field to the Boards appointing representatives on the University staff. We trust that this method of procedure will be endorsed by the Board of Governors as it will release a certain amount of money, which heretofore has gone to the salary of one of the mission engaged in the University, toward the current expense budget. This will permit of some increases next year at a time when it is most urgent that an increase be granted, and when it is not likely that an increase can be secured from the home boards to the budget of the Board of Governors.

The University, of course, expects to continue to provide offices for the Educational Union in the Administration Building and permit the secretary to reside in house A of the Board of Governors and in every other manner, as heretofore, to link the University most intimately to the work of the Educational Union. In fact the proposed arrangement will make for a closer interrelation than has heretofore existed. I trust that this may have your endorsement and that you will endeavour to secure the endorsement of the Board of Governors to it.

Minutes 1640 and 1641 present the action of the Senate in response to the request from the alumni and student body, asking for fellowships for students to study abroad. There are very few persons in West China who have the advantage of foreign study. Those having such advantage constitute a preferred class in the intellectual leadership of this province. Persons who have not studied abroad are generally regarded as incompetent to serve as university or college professors. In order that our University students may not be excluded from this preferred company, and in order that those of our students who are engaged to teach on the University staff may have attained the standing that the public expect, we have requested that efforts be made outside of our University budget to secure some gifts which will permit young men designated for teaching on the staff of the University to have the advantage of one or two years study abroad.

I am sure the statement in Minute 1643 will prove of interest to you. Notwithstanding the fact that our budget has always been very limited, we have succeeded in creating a library of approximately thirteen thousand volumes. We are indebted to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, who has been the chief benefactor of the library, for very valuable gifts of books. He has also given money for a clock, bell and tower. The money granted is not adequate to

erect the front gateway, but we trust that the Board of Governors will make provision for a bell tower that will come within the terms of his gift, as stated in minute 1643, as we very much desire the clock and bell in the very near future, whereas the erection of the main gateway may be deferred until the erection of the Assembly Hall, a matter of future years.

Minute 1653 is an attempt to provide a dental clinic at the University. Heretofore it has been necessary to make nearly an hour's journey for the dental clinical work to Sishensi. This has militated, and will continue to militate, against the success of our Dental Faculty. Consequently we are endeavouring to secure a University clinic, but until such time as formal requests can be made to the Board of Governors, we are asking the Canadian Mission and the Baptist Mission to join their dental forces, at present operating independently, on the University campus. When these requests have the approval of the missions on the field, the whole question of dental clinics will be sent forward to the Board of Governors, and we trust will receive your favourable action.

Minute 1655 lists the graduates of the next class. Requests will be sent forward within the next few days, or as soon as examination marks are reported to this office, to the Board of Regents for diplomas. At the same time we make request to the Board of Regents we will also send request to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gantz, who has been securing incorporation of the University in the Regents.

In response to a telegram from Dr. Endicott the Senate adopted Minute 1661 and I wired Dr. Endicott that we desired Mr. Small on his return from furlough as builder and suggested that Mr. Rowntree consider engaging Mr. Arnold Silcock as his Field Architect. The name of Mr. W.R. Taylor appears in the resolution. Mr. Taylor was asked from the Baptist Mission two years ago and he was promised to the University as a builder as soon as the building program at Suifu was completed. In as much as they are in the midst of that program we are not at this time asking for Mr. Taylor, but we are expecting his appointment as an additional builder to the University at a later date.

Minute 1663 looks somewhat like a mathematical problem regarding the 6-6-4 system, so called, and is the new division of schools adopted by the Board of Education of China in order to bring their system into harmony with the very latest proposals of western educationalists. Heretofore, and at present, the system of schools has been as follows:-

Lower Primary	4 years
Higher Primary	3 "
Middle School	4 "
Junior University	3 "
Senior University	3 "

and above that post-graduate study. It is now proposed to make the Primary School 6 years, with a division at the end of the third

or fourth year as may be desired locally. The Middle School to consist of the Junior and Senior Middle Schools, three years each, and University to consist of four years for regular University degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, the same as prevails in United States and Canada. The Educational Union and the University propose to fall in line with government recommendations and, as these resolutions state, we began by instituting the change in the Primary Practice School of the University and will gradually move forward until the new system is in operation in the University in the years 1928'29.

As this letter is already much longer than I anticipated we will leave other matters which I desire to write to you until a later date.

With very best wishes, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Joseph Beech.

President.

P.S. General Hsiong, who has been at the head of the Szechuen forces in alliance with the South, has suffered a very serious reverse at Tungchwan. The first and sixth divisions under his command were scattered, arms and money belonging to Hsiong captured, and it is likewise reported that Hsiong was killed. This latter statement is rumour, the other is confirmed. For the past two days the city gates have been closed in order to prevent the defeated troops from entering the city as the authorities in the city fear looting. The victorious army is reported coming in this direction and while this note is being typed reports of rifle fire can be heard from the vicinity of the North Gate.

OF THE PRESIDENT

West China Union University

WEST CHINA

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

Feb.25, 1924.

TRANSFER

Mr.George Vaux, Jr.,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

My dear Mr.Vaux:

I ought to write you on finances relative to the budget and the financial statement of the University. Mr.Crawford is hard at work upon the books and I am doing all that I can to make sure of a statement to you so that you will not need to send forward to the Board of Governors another report without knowing the complete financial situation here. We have been at work upon the budget for 1925 and just now in my office we are getting that budget in shape for presentation to the Senate March 6. As soon as it is adopted either Mr.Crawford or myself will have it on the way to you immediately, but in regard to financial matters like this I will write you more in a separate letter.

I desire now to write you in regard to another matter, and I do so because I know that you have the keenest interest in the subject about which I am to write, and that you yourself have succeeded in bringing together one of the finest collections in one department of knowledge that I know anything about.

West China is perhaps the most remarkable place on this globe for its varieties of life - plant and animal - and for undiscovered ethnological wealth. Among the ancient tribes here we are finding evidences of a civilization that has existed in this part of the country which is entirely unknown at the present day. The ice sheets in their movement across the American continent and Europe, destroyed absolutely many of the varieties of plants and animals, and we know of such only through the discovery of fossils. In West China there has been an entirely different history. We are not quite clear that the ice did its work so effectively on the north-eastern section of the central ranges and in the Gobi region. The high mountains and transverse valleys across Western China prevented the glaciers making headway in this direction; the climate was semi-tropical with considerable moisture in one region and quite arid in another, the valleys deep and the mountains high, with the result that practically every form of vegetation and animal life found its proper habitat and has been preserved.

The extensive deserts and the exceptionally high mountains stretching between this section of the world and Europe have prevented most of the western species from migrating to Europe. There is one species of Edelweiss known to Europe. Professor Smith, who made a journey here for botanical specimens, in a trip of about

two months carried back with him to Europe nearly forty unknown varieties of Edelweiss, and he estimated that there were probably sixty to one hundred, and perhaps even more, varieties. The same is true of nearly every plant and, to a large extent, animals, although I am sorry to say that hunters have been so enthusiastic in running down game that a good deal of the animal life has either disappeared or is difficult to secure. Bugs, bufferflies and birds, as well as plants, of strange and wonderful variety exist.

Then there are left in this part of the world peoples who apparently followed the Egyptian custom of burying with the dead in caves, objects which showed the civilization and customs of their time. Then again, in the inter-reaction of race upon race and the struggle for existence, many separate and distinct types that we cannot even classify ethnologically have succeeded in maintaining themselves in the different mountains and valleys, being fortified in part by nature. All this, of which I have given but a very brief outline, indicates that we have a wonderful opportunity here to preserve and to make known what West China has preserved for mankind.

Knowing of your interest in such things, I am writing to know if you would not like to help us, and perhaps, be helped by us. We believe that we can create here in West China the finest museum on West China life that is to be found anywhere in the world; not for the sake of West China alone, but for the sake of the world at large. In the collection of our material we will always have many duplicates, and if you desire to receive some of these I am sure we can make arrangements whereby you can get them. One of our men here has sent to the Smithsonian Institute thirty thousand beetles and insects, fifteen hundred varieties of birds, and many varieties of fishes, etc., and some large fauna.

Desirable as this ideal which I have just outlined to you is, and which I think you will recognize, we are met at the outset with a difficulty that is not uncommon to most educational institutions, but which is exceptionally acute with us. As a University we have grown very rapidly, and we have expanded over a very wide field owing to the fact that we have been seeking to render as broad and complete a service to the people as we can. Operating upon a very limited budget, contributed largely through the missions, the first claim upon such a budget, naturally, is to do what immediate service we can render in a missionary way here for the education of the people of West China. Since our budget is entirely limited to do the work that we have outlined, it is absolutely impossible to secure from our present budget anything more than an item for the salary of museum attendant, or such other small current charges connected with the museum. For the development of the museum we must, of necessity, get funds outside of our budget from the missionary societies.

The West China Border Research Society that has been organized here for the purpose of studying the tribes have agreed to cooperate in

building up our museum. Mr. Graham, who has sent forward most of the Smithsonian specimens, has likewise agreed to cooperate, and we are seeking the cooperation of missionaries in various parts of West China. All of which means that we must have money sufficient to bear at least part of the expense, and I am trying to get a number of friends to guarantee us a sum of money for the next five years in order that we can build a program and work to it. If we could be assured of from $500 to $1000 (gold) a year for the next five years I think we could do marvels here in the way of the creation of a museum, and I am writing to ask if you would be pleased to make a contribution of $100 towards this service each year for, say, the next five years, and if you can find some other kindred spirit who will join you in giving a like sum, or at least a portion of some such sum each year for the next five years, making the gift available at the beginning of the calendar year. I am naturally somewhat reluctant to make this request and yet I feel certain that if we could reverse our places and that if you were here and I were there, that I would appreciate such a request from you under the circumstances, and I think that perhaps I am not astray in believing that you will appreciate the request that I have made also.

With very best wishes, I am, as ever,

Yours cordially,

Joseph Beech

West China Union University

WEST CHINA

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

June 2,1924

Mr.George Vaux, Jr.,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

My dear Mr.Vaux:

I cannot make up a complete statement of the cost of the Biology Building for presentation to Mr. Atherton until such time as I have received the amount which you may have charged against that building.

There was an account for hardware for which I received a statement from the Board of Foreign Missions. It was stated that this account would be sent forward to you. This may be the only account against the Atherton building for material that you have.

I would also like to have a complete statement of the amount you have paid Mr.Rowntree, or are due to pay him, on account of this one building.

I will send forward to you and to Mr.Atherton a detailed statement of all expenditures and of all receipts on this building in the near future.

The building was dedicated on April 24th, and while not entirely completed, it is now practically finished.

I have received a wire stating that Mr.Albertson has been appointed bursar of the University. As soon as he arrives and he and Mr.Crawford get the accounts to the end of 1923 ready for auditing I plan to suggest to him the adoption of a system of accounting which is based upon college and university finance by Trevor Arnett. This book is put out under the imprint of the New York General Education Board, 61 Broadway. It is this system of accounting that has been followed in the New York Union University office, I believe. In order that correspondence in regard to the new system may be readily

understood between us may I suggest that you secure a copy of this book by Travor Arnett and we may then be able to refer to it by page number and thus make the matter more clear than at present.

We are just getting to the close of the college year, and I imagine that you are about ready to move out to that beautiful mountain home of yours.

With very best wishes, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Joseph Beech

President.

B

DUPLICATE

July 19, 1924

Minister Jacob Gould Schurman,
American Legation,
Peking, China.

My dear Minister Schurman:

On June 19th I sent you a telegram stating our Medical-Dental plans and requesting a share in the returned American Indemnity Money, adding that General Yang Sen was cooperating with us and was telegraphing Peking a similar message. Permit me to thank you for your reply requesting full details in order that proper consideration might be given our request.

I have endeavored to comply by preparing the enclosed statement, which I trust will furnish the information that you desire. Again permit me to say that if there seems any likelihood of West China sharing in the American returned indemnity money I am prepared to come to Peking to more fully state our case and to answer any questions that may arise. In the meantime I shall be pleased to answer by mail or wire all requests for further information.

In this statement, which I have made as brief as possible, I have stated the need of medical education in West China, and a glance at the reports of the Rockefeller Foundation and the medical schools and hospitals receiving aid from them will verify my statement. Their reports demonstrate that the whole western half of China is outside the circle of their benefactions, and unfortunately it is usually beyond the borders of similar movements for the advancement of China.

I have also called attention to the fact that the University offers practically the only foundation for the establishment of a medical school in the West, and I am sending to you under separate cover copies of our 1924-25 catalog that you may have fuller information in respect to it.

The value of our University property, stated at $900,000 (all figures are in silver dollars), gives a very inadequate impression of its extent to one accustomed to judge values of University properties abroad. We have been exceedingly fortunate in carrying forward a building program at costs of construction at one-quarter to one-eighth of prices prevailing in the United States.

In describing the present medical and dental schools and the department of pharmacy, which it is proposed to enlarge into a school as soon as resources permit (see page 7d) I have included the

three city hospitals. While these hospitals are not under the direct control of the Board of Governors of the University, they are very closely associated with us, their staff in the main being on the University staff, and, from the standpoint of practice, work in the hospitals and the medical school is one and the same.

In this statement I have endeavored to indicate the present staff and equipment, the extent of the work, the value of the plant and cost of maintenance.

From this you will see that we have spent approximately $420,000 on plant and are anticipating the erection of a large medical building for teaching purposes to cost, with its equipment, approximately $175,000, bringing the sum total to approximately $600,000. In this statement I have included $300,000 valuation of the city hospitals, which amount was not included in the statement of values of the University proper namely, $900,000, as stated on page 3.

The total annual expenditure for salaries and maintenance of medical work is approximately $210,000. This likewise includes partial maintenance of the city hospitals which was not included in the statement of the University proper, also found on page 3.

The plans for extension and more adequate clinical facilities were not prepared in view of asking aid from the indemnity fund. Our clinical and non-clinical facilities are widely separated, the University being outside, and the hospitals inside, the city, and for some years we have been working upon a plan for the consolidation of most of this work in connection with medical college adjacent to the University campus.

The plans outlined were adopted early this spring and the return of the American indemnity money offered the first hope of its realization. We are making our appeal to you on the basis of the commendable service we have thus far rendered, the commanding opportunity and demand for a much greater service more adequate to the needs of west China, and more extensive plans, together with the fact that the present Government joins us in this appeal and is prepared to cooperate wherever possible, as will be stated in a later paragraph of this letter.

The plans for extension includes the erection of a medical-dental teaching building, which we will undertake to erect, and a group of hospitals and hostels, nurses' homes, dormitories for nurses and residences for doctors, also dispensary and pharmacy buildings and equipment, the sum total required being $975,000. In addition to this sum, $100,000 is included as a revolving loan fund for the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in the 100 hsien cities of Szechuen and other hsien cities and large towns of west China. Graduates of medical schools are severely handicapped in their practice of medicine through an entire absence of hospital facilities in nearly all this western territory. In some centers the local community

are prepared to give largely toward the erection of a hospital and its maintenance, as the experience of missions is now demonstrating. Consequently we believe it possible,, with an initial sum of approximately this amount, to establish a chain of hospitals manned by graduates of our medical institution that will make the benefits of scientific western medicine available throughout the most of west China in a comparatively brief space of time. The sum required for plant and extension is approximately $1,075,000. This does not include, of course, the present medical plant which is stated on page 4 as being approximately $420,000. If this amount is realized it will bring the entire value of the medical plant in Chengtu, and with the $100,000 for revolving fund, to $1,495,000.

Under increase of staff expenditure and maintenance, page 6, are included a yearly expenditure of $42,000 for 15 years for 42 Chinese teachers and doctors, and $90,000 for additional foreign teachers for a period of 10 years, and $20,000 for 20 years for annual maintenance and equipment, and endowment $470,000, calling for a total of $2,400,000.

The staff at present is overwhelmingly foreign and must, of necessity, continue so for a number of years. It is proposed as soon as possible to add Chinese to the staff till they equal the foreign doctors and teachers and in the not distant future they will of necessity greatly predominate.

In connection with the work proposed, see page 6, it seems desirable to add that, given the assurance of a student body which we have in our west China Education Union system of schools, together with qualified graduates from Government schools, and in view of the present interest in medicine which now results in one-third of the students enrolling electing medicine and dentistry, and makes the extension of medical work speedily possible, the statement of the extent of the work that should be accomplished is perhaps too modest. Before the expiration of the 20-year period we should be graduating classes annually of 50 or more, doctors, dentists and pharmacists, who, scattering throughout West China, should bring the advantages of scientific medicine to many thousands of the people of west China now entirely without such benefit, (and repeating in hsien cities on a smaller scale the medical-dental work being done in Chengtu). The enlarged Chengtu plant should make possible the care of 100,000 patients of all kinds per year. We now attend to over 28,000 patients exclusive of out-patients. We believe we have the only building erected thus far in China for preventive medicine and public health. The present Government is favorable to inaugurating a department of public health, and if we are enabled to carry forward our program of preventive medicine and public health the benefits will accrue not only to this city but to remote parts of west China, as we propose to stress the value of preventive medicine and methods of disease prevention throughout our entire scheme of medical education.

Beginning with page 7, I have endeavored to give a concise statement

of values of the entire work, present and projected. In that statement the general University grounds, buildings, maintenance and staff have been omitted except such portions as would be exclusively or largely devoted to medical and dental education and service. In this statement you may see that we expect to contribute locally for plant capital expenditure approximately $605,000, and that we ask for like purposes from the indemnity money $800,000, and $100,000 for revolving fund for the establishment of Hsien hospitals, making a total of $900,000.

Under Maintenance and Salaries for the 20-year period local obligations are listed at $200,000 a year for 20 years making a total of $4,000,000. For the same objects, for 20 years, we are asking from the Indemnity Fund $1,903,000, and $470,000 for a sinking fund for endowment, making a total of $2,400,000.

In the final summary the cost of all properties, present and projected maintenance for 20 years, and provisinn for revolving fund for extension and endowment fund is given as $7,905,000. Of this total sum required we have listed $4,605,000 as our share, and ask $3,300,000 from the Indemnity Fund. The quota we propose to supply is therefore $1,305,000 more than we are seeking from the Indemnity Funds.

The amount asked from the Indemnity Fund is $165,000 yearly for 20 years, or $82,500 gold at the assumed rate of $2 silver for $1 gold. In the ~~xxx~~ telegram sent forward this amount was stated as $60,000. The difference represents the added foreign members of the staff which must be added for a ten-year period but which were not included in the statement sent forward by telegram.

We have endeavored to look forward to the maintenance of the institution at the expiration of Indemnity grants and we believe that the plans outlined, page 10, will be found adequate for the work in the future.

As to the contributions from the Missions and the University Board of Contol, we believe we are justified in expecting that to continue as may be needed to make the work an abiding and efficient service for mankind.

Before closing this letter I desire to add a paragraph regarding cooperating with the Chinese authorities as mentioned in my telegram.

The relations that have existed between the University and the local authorities have always been very intimate and friendly. As noted above, such schools in our system as come under Provincial Government are registered and recognized by the provincial authorities. A former Governor has indorsed our University project under the provincial seal, and while contributions have not directly been sought from official sources, the former President, Yuan Shih K'ai, and the Governors of this province, made the first public contributions to our institution.

Local Chinese eudcators have expressed their desire that our

medical school should constitute the medical school of the University of Western China when inaugurated subject to the consent of the Peking Government.

The present Governor General, Yang Sen, who is by far the most progressive official we have had in Chengtu in recent years (and has greater promise of permanence) expresses himself as in thorough accord with our educational program, and he is most enthusiastic in regard to the medical work that we are doing and hope to do. While the question of the return of the balance of the indemnity money was before Congress we discussed with him for an entire afternoon our medical plans and as to his attitude toward the use of indemnity money if the same could be secured. He assured us that he would cooperate in securing such money, and cooperate wherever possible in the extension and enlargement of the work. He prepared a telegram, similar to the one which I sent forward to you, and sent it to the Peking authorities, addressing it, I believe, to the Foreign Office. He has mailed me a copy of the reply which he received which states that the allocation of the fund has not been made and will probably be determined by a joint committee representing the American Government and the Bureau of Education.

We have together reviewed the statement which I am enclosing to you in this letter. He has a translation in Chinese and he has agreed to send a statement somewhat similar to the Peking Foreign Office or the Bureau of Education. I believe he can be counted upon to establish a Department of Public Health in connection with proposed educational plans for preventive medicine. He also expresses himself as favorable to the organization of this medical school as the medical school of the Government University which it is proposed to organize in West China, subject to the consent of the Peking authorities.

He is further agreeable, should indemnity funds be granted, to jointly overseeing their expenditure and in carrying forward the plans proposed. If, as we earnestly petition, the indemnity funds are granted, we have assumed that a supervising committee would be appointed consisting of representatives of the University, representatives of the Provincial Government, and representatives of the commission in charge of the expenditure of the indemnity money. General Yang Sen is agreeable to serving upon such a committee.

Owing to the present financial situation and disorganization resulting from almost continuous warfare for the past two years financial support from provincial sources was not sought for. Should the indemnity fund be granted and this scheme made possible, I believe that it will prove to be one of the best cooperative projects between the East and the West in China, and that it will receive its due share of support from provincial and private sources.

Because West China has profited less than the East in the distribution

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

West China Union University

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

Minister Schurman -2- 7-19-24

of the first portion of the indemnity money (upon examination I believe it may be ascertained that very few students from West China have had the privilege of availing themselves of Tsing Hua and an education in the United States), we believe West China may rightly ask for preferential consideration in regard to this second portion of the indemnity. And we likewise believe that owing to the contribution which we are offering to make, the need of the work, and the benefits that must of necessity accrue from it in goodwill to the United States and permanent betterment of the people of China, there will be few if any projects more commendable, and, if viewed from the standpoint of humanity, more obligatory.

We pray, therefore, that our petition may have your endorsement and that it may win approval in the commission before whom it shall come.

I am, on behalf of the West China Union University and the people of West China whom we seek to serve,

Most respectfully yours,

Joseph Beech
President

Encls.

(Attached to letter to Minister Schurman, July 19, 1924)

July 16, 1924

Program for Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Education and an Extension of Medical and Dental Practice in Connection with the West China Union University, Chentu. Setting Forth the Work Already in Operation and that Which it is Proposed to do in Cooperation with the Chinese Authorities, for Which a Portion of the Indemnity Money Returned by the American Government is Sought to Make Possible.

- General Statement -

1. 1. THE LACK OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN WEST CHINA AND ITS NEED

The Western half of China, West of Hankow, with approximately two-fifths of the population of China, does not contain a single medical school for the training of general practitioners, except the medical school conducted by the West China Union University. Other than missionary practioners there are practically no doctors in this entire area trained in scientific medicine, except, again graduates of our own medical school which was organized ten years ago.

The medical-dental work of Christian missions and knowledge of the benefits of Western medicine and dentistry have created a desire in many parts of the country for doctors trained in the practice of scientific medcine and dentistry. Our ability to respond to this need is, to a very high degree, absolutely inadequate. By the inauguration of the plans outlined below it is hoped to more adequately meet this need, to prevent disease and epidemics, and alleviate much suffering that otherwise could not be relieved.

2. The West China Union University and the Foundation for Scientific Medicine-Dentistry which it Offers.

The West China Union University was organized and began University teaching in 1916. It is an international and interdenominational institution founded by the American Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal Mission Boards of the United States, the Canadian Methodist Board of Missions of Canada, the Church Missionary Society and the Friends Foreign Mission Association of Great Britain. It has been, and is, sustained by these same mission boards, gifts from individuals from the aforesaid countries, tuition from its student bodies, and gifts from Chinese people. Among the Chinese donors are the former President of China, Yuan Shih K'si, who presented the University with $4,000 and his written endorsement of its educational plans, and the former Military and Civil Governors of this Province, who presented $6,000 and an endorsement of its plans under the provincial seal.

At the present time the following faculties, offering 6 or 7 years for graduation, have been organized and are in operation:- Faculties of Arts, Science, Education, Religion, Medicine and Dentistry, and it is expected that the Department of Pharmacy will be organized into a School of Pharmacy before long. Since this is the only organized University

West of Hankow it is practically the only foundation that exists at present for the development of an up-to-date Medical-Dental School. The University is an integral part of a system of education reaching out into the three Western provinces, which system is directed from the University. Over 21,000 students are enrolled in this system of education, thus an adequate foundation is furnished in feeding schools for the University and a constant supply of qualified students for its various departments.

The University is incorporated under the Board of Regents of the State of New York and will in due time ask for recognition from the Chinese Government, its subsidiary schools below University grade being already registered by the provincial authorities of Szechuan.

In addition to the facilities enumerated above, the University conducts on its own campus a Junior University Division, a Middle School, a Normal School, a Bible School and two Practice Schools for teacher-training purposes. A beginning has been made in animal husbandry and agriculture and a system of trade and industrial schools is projected.

The 1924-25 catalog gives a total enrollment of 791 students, including 41 students in the Summer Normal School. Students in course for degrees number 208. Graduates with degrees to date are 46. The graduating class this year, numbering 13, receive diplomas issued by the University of the State of New York.

3. University Property (Located Adjacent to the City Hall Near the South Gate.)

The University property at the present time consists of approximately 900 Chinese acres, or 150 English acres. The following buildings in Chinese oriental style, constructed of brick and tile, have been erected:-

7 Dormitories, with capacity for approximately 550 students in residence, and dormitories of Chinese type with accomodation for approximately 200 additional.

3 Instructional buildings, of three stories each, averaging 18-' x 50'.

1 Administration building, nearly 200' long by 70' in depth.

1 Library of the same type as the Administration Bldg., and an additional college building under construction which will probably be completed next year,

1 University Middle School, on a separate campus, two stories high and approximately 200' x 50'.

28 Residences, and a school for foreign children adjacent to the campus.

Funds are also available for the erection of an Educational Building, and a School of Religion, and we are prepared to assume responsibility for the erection of a large Medical College building for instructional purposes in connection with the enlarged medical-dental educational scheme proposed.

4. Values (All values are in Silver dollars. - 2 Silver dollars estimated at 1 Gold Dollar.)

The value of the land and buildings already erected is approximately $900,000.

The annual expenditure for all college and university maintenance and Students' support, exclusive of salaries and buildings, is at the present time at the rate of about $90,000 per year.

Salaries are approximately $180,000 a year; the total annual expenditure therefore is about $270,000.

The total faculty, Chinese and Foreign, is at present 76, a number of whom serve part time.

11. UNIVERSITY MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS (Including PHARMACY).

1. Present Organization, Courses and Staff

The Medical and Dental Schools, as at present organized, offer from seven to eight years of instruction in Pre-Medical, Pre-Dental and Medical and Dental subjects. The Pre-Medical-Dental course calls for 58 credit hours as a prerequisite for entrance into the Medical-Dental courses proper, and requires from 2 to 3 years to complete (depending upon the ability of the student) after graduation from High School.

The Pre-Medical courses include Psychology, English and Chinese languages, Mathematics, General Biology, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, and Physics. These courses are taught in the University buildings and Science laboratories, and generally by members of the University staff.

Medical and Dental Faculties offer 5-year courses in Medicine-Dentistry proper, the final year being mainly special work in hospitals and laboratories, the student upon graduation receiving the degree of M.B. or B.D.S. Fifteen students have been graduated with the former degree and one with the latter.

The Medical staff proper, exclusive of nurses, consists of 13 doctors, one of whom is Chinese. The Dental Faculty consists of 6 dentists, one of whom is Chinese; the Department of Pharmacy 3, two of whom are Chinese. The Nursing staff consists of 6 foreigners (with staffs of Chinese nurses in training of approximately 50).

Five foreigners and two Chinese are engaged in teaching Pre-Medical and Pre-Dental subjects, such as Histology, Biology, Chemistry and Physics, making the total staff in Medcine (including the foreign nurses), Dentistry and Pharmacy, 35. For details see Exhibit 1.

2. Present Buildings and Equipment.

The Atherton Biology and Preventive Medicine Building, brick and tile construction, recently completed, 192'x 94', extreme width two full stories and basement, at present houses the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-Chemistry and Chemistry, Pharmacology, Histology, Embryology and Biology. The Dental Faculty, for clinical and structional work, occupies the second floor, north wing, of the Administration Building, and operates a dental clinic hospital in the city.

Student accommodations are provided for in the University dormitories and all general subjects in connection with the professional course are taught in the general University buildings.

There are three hospitals in the city used for clinic-medical purposes, two for men and one for women. One of the former it is proposed to abandon and incorporate in the enlarged medical scheme proposed below. The other two will serve as subsidiary clinical centers and for the training of internes after graduation when the larger scheme is realized. The University is also prepared to erect the main building for instruction in the medical educational plans outlined below.

3. Extent of Present Medical Work

The three clinical hospitals last year registered 2,490 in-patients, several hundred of whom were wounded soldiers. The total dispensary cases numbered 28,000. Figures for dental clinics and hospital are not included in the above. Seventy-three medical and dental students were enrolled in the Medical and Dental School and 51 in the Nursing Schools.

4. Expenditure for Medical and Dental Education and Work

(a) Capital

The total value of the city clinical hospitals, medical and dental, and their equipment, is approximately $300,000. Pharmacy has accommodations in the first floor of a city hospital, and is included in the above.

The new Biological and Preventive Medicine Building, where most of the medical instruction is carried on at present, - building value approximately $70,000; equipment $50,000, a total of $120,000.

Total capital investment for Medical, Dental and

Pharmaceutical plants, approximately $420,000 (See Exhibit II)

(b) Annual Current Expenditure

The total annual expenditure for Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical instruction, maintenance and salaries is approximately $210,000

Included in the above items are
Salaries for foreign doctors, dentists and nurses, total per year $163.000.

Hospitals, Pharmacy and Medical School maintenance and Chinese salaries 57,000.

Of the above amount approximately $90,000 represents income and appropriations from the Missions for hospital work exclusive of the Medical School and its work, leaving a balance of

108,000 for salaries, and
12,000 for maintenance
120,000 total,

which may be considered as the University share.

See Exhibit III.

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III. PLANS FOR EXTENSION AND ADEQUATE CLINICAL FACILITIES

1. Capital Expenditure

The three clinical hospitals in the city are too limited and too far removed from the University medical teaching center to conform with modern standards of efficiency and economy, consequently a new medical center is proposed, to be established near the city wall not far from the South Gate, adjacent to the University property, which calls for additional expenditures as follows:

Land, approximately,	20,000
New Medical College Instructional Bldg. and Equipment	175.000
Hospitals, and hostels for convalescent and cases of minor illness, nurses' homes and dormitories, additional residence for doctors, estimated approximately	600.000

Brot Forward	$795.000
Necessary for initial equipment	100,000.
General Clinical dispensary and equipment	40,000.
Buildings and equipment for Pharmacy	40,000.
Making a total of approximately	$975.000.

In order to hasten the spread of modern medical science and service it is proposed to make provision for a small dispensary and hospital for surgical cases in many of the hsien cities in West China, at an estimated cost of $10,000 cash, same to remain the property of the University until purchased by local doctors or authorities, the income from such sources to be used for further extension, the maximum investment in this at any time not to exceed 100.000.

Giving an estimated total for property and equipment of $1,075.000

See Exhibit IV.

2. Additional Staff and Expenditure

Annual Current Expenditure

Our medical plans call for at least as many qualified Chinese doctors as there are foreign members on the staff when the medical work is in full operation. This looks forward to a total increase in Chinese doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and pre-medical instructors, of 42. At an average of $1,000 annually, making $42,000 a year.

Additional foreign staff required in order to adequately supply all the departments, provide for furloughs and staff the hospitals, is 12 at $6,000 annually and 6 at $3,000, equalling $90,000 a year.

It is estimated that an additional maintenance budget and annual expenditure for equipment (in excess of receipts) will average approximately $20,000 annually.

(For total costs, 20 year period, see page 9 and Exhibit 5).

3. General Statement of Extent of Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Work Proposed

With the above plant and staff, together with that already provided, we look forward to operating the following forms of work:

(a) Preventative Medicine and Public Health. The plant for this is already largely supplied in the new Biologocal and Preventive Medicine Building which building will be given over quite largely to Preventive Medicine and Public Health as soon as the new medical teaching building is erected. We hope to coordinate this work with the public Health Department which it is hoped the Government will inaugurate and that unitedly we may prevent epidemics and by means of publicity, public hygiene and Preventive Medicine materially reduce disease and the present rate of infant mortality.

(b) Establish and maintain in connection with the medical school and the hospitals a school for nurses with approximately 100 additional nurses enrolled, thereby making provision for nursing in homes as well as in the hospitals established.

(c) The operation of a medical and dental school with no less than 300 students enrolled.

(d) To establish and maintain a School of Pharmacy with a manufacturing department utilizing crude native drugs in which Szechuen abounds, thus greatly reducing the cost of western refined drugs and widely extending their use. This school should enroll from 75 to 100 students who would largely carry on the work of manufacture and be partially self-supporting.

(e) General medical-dental hospital chiefly for clinical purposes and consequently largely rendering a service to the poor, with a capacity of 300 beds, and dispensary clinical facilities that should at least double our present capacity, namely, 50,000 patients per year.

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IV. STATEMENT OF TOTAL VALUE OF ENTIRE MEDICAL, DENTAL and PHARMACY PLANTS, INCLUDING PRESENT WORK and PROPOSED EXTENSION.

1. The University General Grounds(except land approximately $20,000 for new medical site), buildings, dormitories, residence for foreign teachers(valued at approximately $200,000), are at the service of the Medical and Dental and Pharmacy schools and hospitals, but are not included in this summary. Likewise a fair share of the annual maintenance, student scholarships and salaries amounting to $270,000 a year, are devoted in part to the advancement of Medical, Dental and Pharmacy interests, but are not included in the summary below, except the maintenance and salaries devoted directly to this purpose.

	Annual $(Mex)	Supplied Locally & by Univ. & Missions $(Mex)	Sought $(Mex)	Total $Mex)
2. Capital Expenditure For Plants Entire.				
(a) Contributed Locally--				
1- Clinical & General Hospitals- Two of the City Hospitals & dental hospitals operated as clinical & special hospitals, and equipment.		290,000		
2- New Biology & Preventive Medicine Bldg & equipment		120,000		
3- New Medical College instructional Bldg. to be erected & equipment (estimated)		175,000		
4- Present Medical College Land		20,000		
Total				605,000
(b) Sought from Indemnity Fund--				
1- Additional Land for Medical expansion			20,000	
2- New Clinical Hospitals, hostels Nurses homes, dormitories, residences			600,000	
3- Initial equipment			100,000	
4- General Clinical Dispensary & Equip,			40,000	
5- Building Equip. for Pharmacy			40,000	
6- Revolving Fund for establishment of Extension Hospitals in Hsien cities			100,000	
Total				900,000
3. Maintenance, Including Salaries, 20 year period.				
(a) Contributed locally--				
Hospitals (including 2 city hospitals $1,600,000) & Medical-Dental Schools & Pharmacy, & salaries	$200,000			
For period of 20 years		4,000,000		4,000,000
Total				

(b) Sought from Indemnity Fund--	Annual $Mex)	Supplied Locally & by Univ. & Missions $(Mex)	Sought $(Mex)	Total $(Mex)
1--Addition of 42 Chinese members of staff (Since increase must be gradual estimate is on basis 15 years instead of 20;	42,000			
For period of 15 years, Total			630,000	
2- Addition 18 Foreign members of staff, 2/3 at $6,000,1/3 at $3,000 (Since increase must be gradual estimate is on basis of 10 years instead of 20)	90,000			
For period of 10 years,Total			900,000	
3- Additional maintenance & equipment	20,000			
For period of 20 years,Total			400,000	
4- Sinking Fund for endowment	23,500			
For period 20 years, Total			470,000	
Total in this group				2,400,000
All properties, present and projected, and 20 year budget for salaries and maintenance including $100,000 for revolving fund, and $470,000 sinking fund for endowment, represent a GRAND TOTAL of				7,905,000

SUMMARY OF ABOVE TOTALS

Supplied Locally-- Total estimated for capital from University & associated Missions	605,000		
20 year maintenance & salaries supplied locally	4,000,000		4,605,000
Total Local Contribution			
Indemnity Fund, Total estimated capital fund sought from Indemnity Fund		900,000	
Additional salaries, 20 years maintenance & endowment		2,400,000	
Total sought from Indemnity Fd.yearly 165,000(gold $82,500)			
Totalling at end 20 years			3,300.000

In order to make this medical program possible the University conjointly with the Provincial Government petition for this $3,300,000 from the Indemnity Funds returned to China by America on the basis of $165,000 Mex or $82,500 gold, yearly, for 20 years.

On the basis of present expenditure and additional capital expenditures to be made, the University and associated Missions in Medical work may be expected to contribute a sum total of $4,605,000.

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V. PROVISION FOR FUTURE MAINTENANCE AT THE EXPIRATION OF INDEMNITY GRANTS.

1. A constant increase in fees may reasonably be anticipated which, at the end of the 20-year period, should constitute the first source of income for the continuance of the work.

2. Endeavors will be made to secure funds for endowment from Chinese and foreign sources throughout the twenty-year period. The income from this will be added to the principal until required at the end of the 20-year period.

3. The $470,000 Sinking Fund included Indemnity grants asked for together with such income as may be derived to the end of the 20-year period, constitute the final source of permanent income for the maintenance of the work.

4. It may rightly be expected that contributions from mission boards to the University will be continued until such time as the charge may be assumed by the Chinese, who are expected each year to take a larger share of the responsibility, management and maintenance of the work.

JOSEPH BEECH
President,
West China Union University.

(C O P Y)

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Office of the President
Chengtu, West China.
Sept. 29, 1924.

Sir Joseph Flavelle,
176 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Sir Joseph:

Being absent during part of the summer months, a longer interval than usual has elapsed since I last wrote you. In the meantime I have received yours of May 29 and June 26.

I have just written to Dr. Endicott and expressed my appreciation, and the appreciation of the Senate, of the action of the Board of Governors in sending word to admit a class of women this autumn to the University. We enrolled eight young ladies in the first class, practically all of whom are admitted to the second year of the University because of superior qualifications of scholarship. The first result of our announcement that we would receive a class of women this autumn was the throwing open of the doors of the Higher Normal College, a Government institution in the city, to a class of women, four I believe, who were qualified to enter. One of them was the wife of the Governor General, who petitioned us to permit her to enter the University. We did not agree to her attending but we did allow her to try two of our entrance examinations to test her educational standing. In both of these examinations she failed to secure a mark which qualified for entrance here.

I am inclined to believe that the admittance of this class of women to the University marks one of the most significant efforts in Christian education in West China. Twenty years ago women were regarded as incapable of higher education and the status of women in this country is largely due to their not being educated at all, or very slightly. That the two highest and most reputed institutions in West China have opened their doors to women will doubtless be heralded all over this western territory with its more than one hundred millions of people, as it deserves to be. I will send you photographs showing the young ladies the first time they came to the University opening service. Six of the young ladies come from Shan Hsi Kai Girls' School here in the city. This is the school in which the class of students last year, being asked to write an essay expressing their chief desires, one of the girls wrote that her chief desires were two, one to know God, and the other to go to West China Union University. That particular girl is not here, but I believe it expresses very well the attitude of those who are. I trust that

such progress can be made in negotiations with the Women's Boards that there will be no further delays or difficulties in admitting classes in the future.

In addition to thoughts which I have already expressed in regard to the item of a special financial representative in the home countries, I would like to add a few statements that may be of service to you. I have already written you of the measure of success which I have had chiefly in the United States and chiefly among the constituency of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among this constituency the Board of Missions allowed me to operate quite freely in securing funds for this University. Viewed from the standpoint of prosperity in the home countries, the time was propitious, but the University as an object of appeal had little to commend it except as a proposal to be realized. We had little to show in justification of the gifts that were sought. Considering the limitations both as to the constituency among whom I operated and other difficulties, I arrived at the conclusion that an agent of the University free to secure funds could continually augment the Mission Boards' appropriations without in any important particular interfering with the income of the Mission Boards. Practically every gift that I secured from Methodist donors was over and above their gifts to the Board of Benevolences, and would not have been turned into the channels of missions. Our building program here at the University has been made possible largely by those gifts, and without those extra Board contributions we would find ourselves today seriously handicapped, in fact some of the work that we are doing would be impossible.

Canton Christian College has no boards or foreign missions which stand sponsor for it, although it has the sympathy of some of the boards. I know from personal acquaintance that President Edmonds spent the larger part of his time away from Canton Christian College; the portion of the year that he was at the college was the time of the year when tourists passed that way. They were interested in Canton Christian College and Dr. Edmonds himself told me that it was largely from such visitations "followed up" that he secured the finances for their work. Though President of the institution, he was practically a financial agent when on the field and off of it. They have an office in New York and a layman greatly interested in the success of Canton Christian College devotes considerable of his time -- I believe gratis -- to furthering the interest of the college. This college does not ask the permission of the mission boards and it does not need to secure the permission of the mission boards. It operates all over the American Christian community in securing gifts. If boards deny that right to the colleges that they sustain, they close the door against their own colleges and open it to others. This statement might also apply in a measure to appeals made for colleges in the Far East, such as Robert College and the University at Cairo.

While I was operating at home, the trustees of Peking University selected Mr. Luce as Vice-President of the Peking University. Mr. Luce has had considerable success in raising

money for Shantung Christian College, in fact most of the real estate and buildings of that institution were made possible by Mr. Luce's earlier efforts in the United States. Mr. Luce continued to work from that time until the present constantly for Peking University. After getting things under way he was joined by the President of the University, Dr. Stuart. They also engaged a very influential Chinese who had spent a number of years in the United States to assist them, and Dr. Porter now at Columbia University, another Acting President of the institution, with other members of the staff, were set free to cultivate the American constituency for funds. While the financial results were not as voluminous as expected, they were considerable, and more than justified the effort. That the policy was not a failure is verified by the fact that upon the return of Mr. Loos and Dr. Stuart and Dr. Hung to the field they engaged Mr. James Lewis, son of Bishop Lewis, to act in America as Executive Secretary for the interests of Peking University.

Vice-President Williams of Nanking University has acted very largely as the financial agent of that institution and has spent a good share of his time among the home constituency receiving gifts in addition to the allotments from the Board of Foreign Missions.

President Jones of Fukien University spent fully half the time that he served as President of that institution, and Dr. Gowdy immediately upon his election to the presidency was called to the United States, in order to further the interests of that institution. Unless Dr. Gowdy has returned very recently he is there at the present time. I just received notification of a gift for scholarships in this institution of $2500, but I believe it is an error and that it was intended for Fukien Christian University, and is probably the result of the work of Dr. Gowdy. The mistake probably came about through a slip of the secretary of staff of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I do not desire to give the impression that the task is easy. My own experience leads me to regard it as one exceptionally difficult and at times almost unendurably disagreeable. If the board of foreign missions, or the boards of governors, or the boards of control of the various universities could supply the funds needed I am confident that there would be little clamoring for additional financial effort such as you deal with in your memo, and as I have now been declaiming upon. Some of the boards-- wisely or unwisely -- have assumed an attitude prohibitive to such efforts among their constituency. If it could be accomplished without giving offense to the board authorities, I am confident that institutions like this, even if not organically connected with the churches, could secure considerable sums of money for its maintenance and growth from the Christian men and women recognized as a part of the constituency of these boards, and that, without interfering with the usual or regular contributions which they make to their various benevolent church projects. I am aware that most organized benevolent bodies are endeavoring to disparage just such efforts as I am advocating. The Methodist

Episcopal Church under its new organization of benevolent boards is making it more difficult to do just such work as I did for this University in America, but I believe if this liberty is not granted to institutions like this that are organically related to the boards, and consequently both from the standpoint of courtesy and obedience to authority compelled to yield to the wishes of the boards, that other independent organizations will take advantage of the willingness of men to give freely and liberally to other projects that especially appeal to them, and, as you know, their name is already legion. To deny us the privilege without power to prohibit others who do not ask the privilege may, I believe, be found to work against institutions for which the boards are primarily responsible but are unable to meet their growing needs.

I also appreciate the efforts which the Board of Governors made in England to increase the annual appropriation for the University. Information that comes from Dr. Endicott just now, that the Baptist Board cannot increase their quota, may have a disastrous effect upon the other Boards, and with Mr. Albertson's salary now added to our budget we may be financially embarrassed to a greater degree than heretofore. My own experience with some of the boards, especially the larger boards, such as the M.E. Board and the Baptist Board, is that they have so many commitments that except in time of prosperity they find it impossible to make increase to any interest without appearing to be unfair to all.

There is no organized science in missions as yet. We are feeling after the most effective method of missionary work. I am convinced that the boards could well afford to put less effort upon certain forms of missionary work that are now supported and more upon others, but there is no general agreement, even among missionaries, as to the degree and kind of missionary work to be advanced. By way of slightly emphasizing my own position, I will include in this letter a statement of our graduation exercises and the work which the men graduated engaged in, and a review of the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that has almost the smallest quota of missionaries on the field, that has the longest record of education and that has made the most extensive use -- far more extensive than other missions to date -- of graduates from its schools. While not conclusive proof that education rightly prosecuted and the results of education turned into evangelistic, educational and medical channels, produce the most effective results, the results of the Methodist Episcopal work are at least indications that point in that direction.

In the entire West China M.E. mission they have 17 missionary families and 29 single missionary women. They have 61 organized congregations and 110 other places of worship. Recent statistics show that they have 5617 full members and 6153 probationers or others under instruction, a total of 11764; 104 Sunday schools with 8395 scholars; 156 Primary Schools in which there are 6620 scholars; 22 Higher Primary or Elementary Schools in which there are 1036 scholars; 4 High Schools in which there are 325 scholars, a total of 182 schools and a total of 7891 scholars

exclusive of the University, all of whom are receiving Christian instruction practically every day of the week.

When this total volume of work is viewed in the light of the insignificant missionary force at the beginning of these statistics, it is readily seen that they are dependent for carrying on this work in very large part on just such men as were graduated from this institution in the Commencement last June.

Our graduates last June were,
13 from the University proper,
56 " " Middle School
5 " " Bible School
19 " " Normal School.

Nearly all of the graduates of the Normal School, after a year of intensive study in Educational Methods and Practice, are now out teaching in the mission schools. The five graduates of the Bible School likewise are serving the missions in church work. Some of the Middle School graduates are also engaged in mission service, and others are continuing their study. The thirteen University graduates received degrees in Arts, Science or Medicine, one receiving his Arts degree in Education.

While thirteen may appear a small number when compared with American graduating classes, viewed in the light of the difficulties to be overcome before a student can arrive at the end of our educational system, a total of 16 or 17 years, and in the light of the service that these tried and well-equipped render after their graduation, the graduation of thirteen men from the University is significant. Seven of them have entered our schools as teachers, four of them remaining here at the University; one of them carries our Department of Biology while the professor is away on furlough. The others are filling places that would require an increase of our missionary staff if we had not had these men available. Three of them are in the Ministry, - one of them in the Province of Kweichow to the south of Szechuen, and I believe he is the first University graduate in the Ministry in that entire province. Another one of these men is the associate pastor in the Chengtu Methodist Episcopal Church. One of them is in Medicine, assisting in the mission hospital. Still another is pursuing advanced studies in Medicine.

We are constantly accumulating evidence that we are serving the missions in a remarkable degree, perhaps more effectively than any Christian institution in China, and I trust there may be an increasing conviction on the part of the representatives of the Several Boards that the support we are praying for is not only desirable, but justified in the highest degree.

With very best wishes from us all, and thanking you for your very gracious service in behalf of the University, I am,

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) "Joseph Beech"
President.

(C O P Y)

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Office of the President
Chengtu, West China.
October 23, 1924.

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Sir Joseph:

In sending forward the Senate Minutes of Sept. 11 and Oct. 2 to Dr. Endicott I have commented upon a number of items which should come to the attention of the Board of Governors. In sending a copy to you, I desire to emphasize further some of the items noted in these minutes.

First, and foremost, stands our request to the missions for additional dormitories. In 1920 when I returned to the field I found that the total enrollment for the year had been 91 in all the University faculties. At the present writing it is 257 and the number will probably reach 270 before the enrollment for the year is finished. It requires no effort to remember the not infrequently expressed fear that we were building too largely and too rapidly and we would soon be in need of students. As one who never entertained such fears, it is gratifying to find, despite our rapid growth in building, that every available place in our dormitories is occupied. One of the Dormitory Principals, the Baptist Dormitory, recently told some students who applied that he could find a place to put a bed but they had no furniture, whereupon the students praying admission told him they would go on the street and buy their own furniture if they might be allowed a place in the dormitory. They are now in the dormitory at their own expense for furnishings.

That it is uneconomical to run a 100-R.P. engine to drive a 10-H.P. load only needs stating to be evident. We have built here with the expectation of providing for a large body of students, and it is not profitable to look forward to reaching our limitation when the enrollment is 260. That is exactly where we have arrived. We have found it detrimental to have students reside in the city and come here for classes. We have established a policy, and wish to continue it, of the missions providing such dormitory accommodations as are needed for students in order that they may be in a Christian atmosphere throughout their entire course at the University and under the special care of the missions. But this provision gives to the missions the power to automatically stop our enrollment by their failure to erect dormitories as needed.

The Friends should have a building ready by the autumn of 1925 and we are urging them to do so. There is still another unit of the C.M.M. Hart quadrangle to be built and we hope that work can be begun there almost immediately as a dormitory should be ready by 1926. By that time it should be possible for the Methodist Episcopal Mission to erect their Middle School Dormitory and thus set free the Joyce Building on the University site. The

Baptist Mission may be able to contribute a dormitory not later than '27 and it is not unreasonable to hope that the C.M.S. should take a larger part in this University than they are at present doing, and that, not later than '28 by erecting an additional dormitory. We are asking the Board of Governors to second our requests to the Missions and by appeal to the Mission Boards and by conference with them to determine the time and order in which we may look forward to the erection of these dormitories. This is not a new appeal. I have mentioned it in successive reports to the Board of Governors as a situation that would be upon us in the very near future and requesting provision to be made for it in advance. I trust that this request may have your earnest consideration as it should in all fairness be marked "urgent".

In Minute 1735 you will find our best suggestion in regard to residences for teachers. At best this is a most difficult subject because it offers grounds for so much discontent among the Chinese teaching body. What is granted one man is claimed by all and the grant will not be permanently satisfactory unless it includes residences comparable with those occupied by the missionaries. I am convinced that the Board of Governors cannot look forward to any such program. It seems best, therefore, since we cannot organize a loan association and permit the teachers to build their own residences, to erect a number of residences of different design and different price of rental, adjacent to the University and allow the teachers to rent such residence as they can afford. We make a departure here from general mission usage and usage elsewhere of granting a salary and houses. We propose to fix the salary exclusive of house. We will need to purchase a piece of property for this purpose as the layout of our college buildings does not make provision for these residences on our present plot, especially since we are now proposing to place the Medical Unit on the Marquis Yang site, which formerly was designated for teachers' residences. I have asked Dr. Endicott to let us know if this procedure meets with approval and if so we will be ready to go forward with the project as soon as finances make it possible.

We are very glad to know from a letter which has just arrived from Mr. W.G. Sewell that Mr. and Mrs. Sewell are expecting to be in Chengtu in November as additions to our University staff.

By Minutes 1732-34 you can see that we are making a general appeal for teachers of English. Here again this is not a new matter as we have had requests for the appointment of teachers of English in our reports to the Board of Governors for sometime. A large increase in students this year, bringing the enrollment to over 600 students in English classes with only one person giving full time to this work, the rest of the schedule being provided by part-time teachers and the wives of the members of the staff, has emphasized the necessity of providing reinforcements for this work and we have come to the conclusion that the best method of providing it is by short-time contract teachers such as are used at the Coast, or by the appointment of single workers by which, generally, we mean the appointment of women. Unless such workers are

appointed by Mission Boards it will be necessary for the Board of Governors to provide a residence for these workers unless arrangements can be made with the Women's Boards for such workers to reside in the home to be erected by the women for Women's College purposes. The line of least resistance appears to me to be to urge upon the Women's Boards, now that they have begun work in the University, the appointment of women workers who could assist in this work; failing this, to secure an appropriation whereby one or two contract workers could be secured from the Coast.

Of the 600 odd students mentioned above as enrolled this autumn, approximately 300 are in the Middle School, 45 in the Normal School, 22 in the Bible School and 257 in the University--Arts 30; Specials 23; Science 42; Education 44, Religion 19, Medicine 74 and 4 pre-Pharmacy students; Dentistry 21.

The constantly increasing enrollment in Medicine is creating problems which we find exceedingly difficult to solve, and our staff is very meagre and our clinical facilities are limited. We spent an afternoon in the Medical Faculty recently discussing the question whether or not we should discontinue teaching one or two of the advanced classes in clinical Medicine, as it will be found practically impossible to teach them owing to the limited hospital staff, as three of the men are due for furlough in '25-'26. Additional men on the staff is the only remedy for the first item mentioned, and this need cannot be too strongly emphasized to the Boards of Missions who are contributing to the University. Some of the Boards, as the English Friends, have never taken any part in the medical work of the University; their staff is limited to the three boards on the American continent. I wish all could be induced to listen to the appeal of the men of the Medical Association at the Coast in China that a minimum of 15 men are required for a medical school, and add to our staff. We should have at least three doctors for each contributing missionary society. Dr. R.A. Peterson (eye, ear, nose and throat) recently decided to return to Nanking in the near future because the clinical facilities offered here are not such as to make possible first-class work in a specialty of his kind. We lack hospital facilities, proper hospital organization, laboratory technicians, trained nurses and assistants such as he deems constitute a hospital that undertakes to specialize in branches such as he represents. If he leaves, as the indications are that he will do, it reduces by one more our present very limited staff. We did not discover how desperately we stood in need of a specialist such as Dr. Peterson is until his arrival demonstrated what could be done. It is regrettable that, having secured such a man, our facilities do not meet with what he considers are necessary.

I am trying to secure a share of the American Boxer indemnity. I have the good fortune to be personally acquainted with several members of the Committee appointed by the Chinese Government. I am making the effort on behalf of medical education in Szechuen. There are three men in New York on the committee, all of whom are at present in the United States, or will be in the

very near future. Prof. Monroe of the Carnegie Foundation and Columbia University; Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, and Mr. Roger Greene of the Rockefeller Foundation, 56 Broadway. If you or other members of the Board are personally acquainted with any of these gentlemen I would appreciate it if you will second the efforts being made to secure a share of the indemnity for the West China Union University. They hold their first meeting in May in Peking. Prof. Monroe plans to leave the United States in January.

Additional clinical facilities we are endeavoring to provide by the establishment of a hospital adjacent to the University. As a beginning in this work we are asking the Methodist Episcopal Mission and Board to remove their San Hsi Kai Hospital from San Hsi Kai to the University; to do this by selling their present hospital property to the church and investing the funds so received from the evangelistic work in building the first unit of a hospital here. The Executive will be considering the question of this new medical unit, and we trust that again you will reinforce the efforts being made to persuade the Methodist Episcopal Board to make the beginning of medical work possible here at the University by supplying the first hospital unit.

We are enjoying a high degree of peace in Szechuen, but if Chang-Tso-Lin continues his march toward Peking we will be in for trouble in the near future as the elements against Wu Pei Fu's man in this province, Governor General Yang Sen, will undoubtedly combine against him on the first opportunity.

With respects, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) "Joseph Beech",

President.

ENT

West China Union University

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

Nov.14, 1924

TRANSFER

WEST CHINA

Mr.George Vaux,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

My dear Mr.Vaux:

I have a statement from Mr.Rowntree to the effect that the Biology Building architect's fees amount to £489-15-9. I will greatly appreciate it if you can let me have a copy of his statement of fees to send to Mr.Atherton. I would like to have the total equivalent in U.S. gold indicated.

Will you also send us a statement of the money paid on account of Chang Dao Pin. Is appears he has overdrawn the amount that was granted him, and we wish to settle the account here but cannot do so until we know how much was paid through your office. Mr.Chang had a return of his tubercular throat trouble shortly after his return, so he was advised not to teach. He has been working for the Asiatic Petroleum Company for several months.

If you did not get to the Board of Governors meeting, I am sending you a copy of the report which I sent to the Board. I note that the Board of Governors passed a resolution favoring holding a meeting here in '26. Should they come, I hope that you will find it possible to be among their number and that Mrs.Vaux will come with you.

Everything goes along very nicely here at the University. We are at peace in Szechuen, though war has been raging in other parts of China. We may get a repercussion later, but we are hoping for the best. We have a very progressive Governor General here just now. He is exceptionally friendly to us and we are most desirous of his remaining in the saddle.

Our enrollment this autumn in the University schools here on the campus is in excess of 600, 257 of whom

West China Union University

CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

WEST CHINA

are in the University courses proper. We have filled every dormitory to the doors and windows. We are hoping the Friends' new college building will be ready for additional students next autumn and we are asking every other mission to get busy as soon as possible on another dormitory.

The action of the Board of Governors in increasing the amount of our current budget was very fine news, but a letter from Dr.Endicott shortly after his arrival in America intimated that the Baptist Board could not increase their quota, and I am fearing that other boards will follow this example, and thus leave us in a very bad condition, since Mr.Albertson's salary has been added to our current budget.

Both Mr.Brown and Mr.Albertson have expressed a wish to have their salary paid to them through their own mission authorities on the field, following the same procedure as holds in my own case, instead of being paid through the local University Treasurer, and the matter has been referred to Dr.Endicott, and if it meets with his approval their salary accounts will be settled through the Canadian Methodist Board in Toronto.

Mr.Albertson is working away on the books endeavoring to get a statement of our accounts completed from the time of the accounts rendered to you by Mr.Davidson some years ago. I am hoping you may have such a statement in your hands shortly after the end of the present year, if not before.

I trust that your family are all well, and I would like to be remembered to them all. I wish it were possible for me to drop in and see you at your very delightful home at Bryn Mawr.

Our two children, Margaret and Raymond, are in attendance at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Margaret is a Sophomore and Raymond entered as a Freshman this year. The four children that we have with us are all attending the school for missionaries' children which is adjacent to the University campus, and so we are enabled to have them with us, which is one of our greatest joys, if not our greatest.

It occurs to me that this letter may reach you about Christmas time, or New Years, and I would like to add my greetings, and best wishes for a Happy Year in 1925.

Respectfully yours,

Joseph Beech

President.