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INDEXED

The Union University,
Chengtou.
West China.

February 25th. 1934.

B.A.Garside, Esq., M.A.,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.



My dear Mr Garside,

It is a pleasure to find that though I have relinquished my work in London I still have cause to write to you. On my return to Chengtu the University has made me convenor of the committee on publicity. This committee has not had opportunity for meeting because of various annual meetings so I cannot say what steps it will take. It is probable however that I shall have to try and find time to do a good deal of the work. It is possible that I shall find someone who will be responsible for sending you information as I discovered from my experience in London that the English and American people need different treatment.

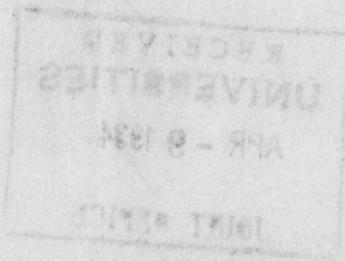
As a start I am contributing a monthly "page" to the West China Missionary News. This will secure a fair circulation among people who are already interested. I will send you an advance copy of what I am turning into the editor. The first of these is enclosed.

Although you are quite free to use this information, yet if you should use the same words please acknowledge to the West China Missionary News. — *as per file* —

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. G. Swell



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The Union University,
Peking,
West China.

February 25th, 1934.



W.A. Garfield, Esq.,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Garfield,

It is a pleasure to find that though I have
relinquished my work in London I still have cause to write
to you. On my return to Chungking the University has made me
convener of the committee on publicity. This committee has
not had opportunity for meeting because of various annual
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West China Stationery News.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Paul J. West

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**WEST
CHINA WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY.**

*sent by Mr. Sewell
1/25/34*

The Editor of The News has kindly offered space for information about the Union University. The opportunity thus afforded is too good to miss; and it is hoped to record, month by month, some of the more outstanding happenings, ~~there~~. It is also intended to summarise the main activities of the various departments of the University in turn, giving an indication not only of what is being accomplished but also of underlying policies. The administration of the University is a good point at which to begin, specially as it has recently been modified in accordance with the requirements of registration with the National Government.

Ultimately, control rests with the Board of Founders, but for whose financial support the University could not continue. This Board is composed of some distinguished co-opted members and representatives of eight co-operating missionary societies: the American Baptists and their Woman's Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Friends Service Council, the United Church of Canada and its Woman's Society, the Methodist Episcopal Church and its Woman's Society. The main income of the Board is derived from these missionary societies, as well as from such trust funds as the Hall Estate. The executive of the Board meets regularly in America, but its annual meetings are held in the U.S.A., Canada or Great Britain. It is linked up with the Founders of other Christian Universities in China through the Associated Boards.

In China financial responsibility and the power of

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The power of appointing and dismissing the president rests with the Board of Directors, who also direct the policies of the University in accordance with the regulations of the government. The Board is composed of representatives of the various Christian bodies co-operating in the University, and of the alumni, together with some co-opted members. At least two-thirds of the total membership must be Chinese. The Executive Committee meets every month, while the full Board is called twice a year.

The General Faculty, which consists of the chief administrative officers, professors, and other members of the teaching staff who may be elected, is the body which, under the president, is responsible for the actual running of the university.

The president, Dr. Lincoln Dsang, who holds his position direct from the Board of Directors, is the head of the University. Associated with him are the Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Beech, who acts as liaison officer between the field and the Board of Founders, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. G.W. Sparling. The cabinet, or executive committee of the General Faculty, which meets weekly or oftener, if necessary, advises the president and administrative officers in carrying out their duties.

How the General Faculty and administrative committees are related to the various colleges of the University and to the different departments will be outlined at a future date.

As announced in a previous issue of The News Bishop John Cowdy has been staying at the University for a short time. It has been a privilege to have him among us reminding us of a

sister institution: the Fukien Christian University. Bishop Gowdy was president of this college before the appointment of Mr. C.J.Lin. We are also linked with Fukien through the association of the American Methodists and the Church Missionary Society with both universities.

Szechwan may soon have a hospital for lepers on the University Campus. Such at least is the hope of the staff of the College of Medicine and Dentistry. During the summer of 1932 Dr. James L. Maxwell visited West China, and formed one of a university expedition into the Nosu or Lolo country of South-western Szechwan. One of the objects of the expedition was the determination of the frequency of leprosy in this part of the province. The observations made have resulted in the conclusion that leprosy is probably as common in this corner of Szechwan as in what have hitherto been regarded as the worst infected parts of China. Both Chinese and Nosu are affected. In addition, as was already known to medical men, there are quite a few other centres in West China in which leprosy is endemic.

As a result of the representations made by the members of the expedition to the University, requests have been sent to the Mission ^{to} for Lepers for sufficient funds to build a leper hospital on the University grounds, and also for an annual grant towards its maintenance. The latest word, received through Dr. Maxwell, is that the Mission to Lepers ~~is~~ is looking with favour on the University's request. If it is granted, it should be possible, very shortly, to do something really curative for a selected group of these unfortunate people, instead of, as now, doing mere palliative work for the relatively few.

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*Sent w/ Mr. Sewell's
letter 2/8/34*

THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY. (LL)

Colleges - Faculties - The New Term.

~~INDEXED~~

Last month we outlined the functions of the Board of Founders, the Board of Directors, the General Faculty and the chief administrative officers. It now remains for us to mention the more academic side of university life.

Each of the co-operating missions supports a residential college in connection with the University, the women's societies uniting together in the Women's College. It is a regulation that all students must be in residence; and before they can commence their studies the principals ^{one of} of these residential colleges, dormitories or hostels, as they are variously called, must have agreed to accept them. The religious and social sides of the students' activities are largely a matter for the concern of the dormitory principals, both severally, and also jointly through their committee. When the time comes for a student to be presented for a degree it is his principal who undertakes to vouch for his character.

The various departments of the University are grouped into four colleges: the College of Arts, which includes the Faculty of Education, the College of Science, the College of Medicine and Dentistry, and the College of Religion. The deans of the various colleges or faculties, together with the Dean of Studies, the Dean of Women, the Registrar and the chief administrative officers of the University constitute the Committee on Studies. This committee, under the authority of

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the President and General Faculty, is responsible for the academic side of the work, and deals with any matters that may arise about courses, examinations, credits and so on. This committee works out in detail policies adopted by the General Faculty, while the deans carry its instructions to their own colleges or faculties.

Each college or faculty is made up of various departments, and their representations are carried either by the dean, or treasurer to the Committee on Studies, General Faculty or Finance Committee as the case may be. The deans in conjunction with the heads of the departments are further responsible for advising the students on what courses they should undertake.

In a university where secretarial help is not available and where it is not possible to set aside sufficient people for the administrative work the general burden has to be distributed and shared as widely as possible.

On Wednesday March 7th., the University opened for another term. Before normal classes were resumed a special opening ceremony took place in the Assembly Hall. At eight o'clock the faculty, in academic dress, took their places while President Dsang and Mr Meng Ti-lien, the Secretary of Social Activities, sat on the platform. Mr Meng opened with the usual ceremony centering around the late Dr Sun Yat-sen, after which the President advised the students how they could help China to find her way out from her present difficulties. He placed great emphasis on the need of real preparation for future work, and also stressed that)

that the present is the time when the student is determining what he will be able to do. The President urged that each should make use of every opportunity to fit himself for future service of his country.

Chiefly because of the difficulties of travel in Szechwan about half of the students remained near the University during the winter vacation. Even so it was difficult, as ~~is~~ usual, to get a full enrolment during the first few days. ~~As~~ As an encouragement, those students who register on the days previous to the opening of classes have one dollar remitted from their fees. During the first week of the term regular fees are charged, but during the week following there is an extra fee of one dollar, and after that of two dollars. Students are not permitted to register after one month from the opening of the term. The annual tuition fees for new students are now \$55 for Arts and \$65 for Science, Medicine and Dentistry. During the first week 305 students had registered as compared with a total of 351 last term.

During the winter vacation changes frequently take place in the foreign staff. This year several teachers have returned to their homelands. We miss Mr Homer Brown, the Dean of the Faculty of Education; Mrs Brown and Mrs Sparling of the College of Arts; Mr Starrett, who for a time acted as Bursar, and who has been succeeded as Principal of the M.E.M. Dormitory by Mr Tom Freeman; and Mrs Starr~~ett~~^{ett} who has recently been assisting in the library. Dr Wilford and Dr Peterson are also absent as they have gone to Nanking to attend the Annual Meetings of the

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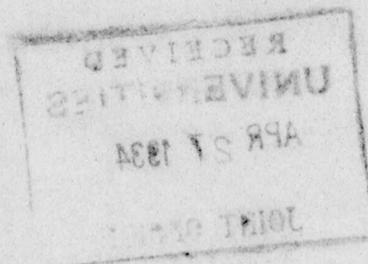
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China Medical Association and also to visit the P.U.M.C.

We are glad to welcome Rev. and Mrs F.A. Smalley back to the Colleges of Arts and Religion. Mr Smalley spent his year in England working under Professor Streeter and Professor Soothill on "An investigation of the methods of presentation of Christianity to the Gentiles by the early church, and an examination of China's religious heritage with a view to similarity of approach." The study was completed only a few days before he left England, and although the examiners were encouraging, and suggested publication of parts of the thesis, it was not until he reached Shanghai that Mr Smalley heard officially that he had been awarded the further degree of Bachelor of Letters. (B.Litt.)

The College of Science welcomes to the Chemistry Department: Mr Roy C. Spooner, who has just completed his period of language study, and Mr. W.G. Sewell, who has returned after four years absence in England; and to the Biology Department: Mrs Sewell.



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China Medical Association and also to visit the U.S.S.R.

We are glad to welcome Rev. and Mrs. A. Smalley back to the College of Arts and Religion. Mr. Smalley spent his year in England working under Professor Street and Professor Scott as an investigation of the methods of presentation of Christianity to the Gentiles by the early church, and an examination of China's religious heritage with a view to similarity of approach. The study was completed only a few days before he left England, and although the examiners were encouraging, and suggested publication of parts of the thesis, it was not until he reached Shanghai that Mr. Smalley heard officially that he had been awarded the further degree of Bachelor of Letters (B.Litt.).

The College of Science welcomed the newly returned Mr. Roy G. Bookman, who has just completed his period of language study, and Mr. A. Jewell, who has returned after four years absence in England; and to the Biology Department Mrs. Jewell.

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April 10, 1934

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Mr. William G. Sewell
West China Union University
Chengtú, Szechwan, China

My dear Mr. Sewell:

We are very glad indeed to re-establish contact with you from Chengtu. We are also very much pleased that they have put you in charge of West China's Committee on Publicity. The University has long been in urgent need of some organization through which we can get more definite information as to what the institution is doing.

The monthly page in the West China Missionary News is a very interesting start in the right direction. We will go over all such material which you send us, and wherever any direct quotation is made I will give proper credit.

The two most urgent needs we now have for information from West China Union University are the following:-

General Publicity Material. We need very urgently up-to-date and interesting pictures of life on the University campus, including both students and faculty, and also glimpses of the campus itself, with life and action rather than merely buildings. We also need human interest stories, and descriptive articles dealing with the particularly interesting and significant pieces of work you are doing.

Statistical Information. West China has always suffered in its presentation to the North American constituency because we have never been able to give any adequate or accurate information as to just what the University is doing and what resources it possesses. For example, last week I prepared comparative statistics for all of our Colleges showing, among other things, the number of western staff serving in each institution. We have absolutely no reliable figures for West China, and such information as we have showed figures ranging all the way from seventeen western staff members to more than sixty.

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We have never been able to give any accurate statement as to the total budget of the University, including some general estimate as to missionary salaries. We are frequently called on to give information as to the training and experience of our West China staff in general or of certain individuals, but always have to admit that we do not have sufficient facts available.

It is particularly important for West China that we be in a position to give such information adequately and impressively. The University is so far inland that very few visitors can go there in person, so we must put a large reliance on the power of description. There is a general impression here in North America that West China is a very small institution doing only a limited amount of work and with very meager resources. We cannot do anything effective to combat this misconception because the very incomplete figures we have available seem to bear out this impression of smallness and insignificance. Dr. Beech has always been afraid that a full statement of what the Mission Boards are giving in cash and in personnel would encourage them to scale down their support. But, as a matter of fact, some of our Mission Boards are already over-exaggerating the contribution they are making and our inability to give concrete facts and figures is encouraging the very difficulty we are seeking to avoid.

I hope that at your very earliest opportunity you will compile and send to us a complete and accurate statement of just what resources the University possesses in personnel and in cash support from such sources as are unknown to us here in New York. I hope too that you will be able to provide the definite information regarding each member of staff concerning which I wrote to Dr. Beech under date of February 20th. If you cannot at first get this information for all of the staff, at least send us the facts for the most prominent members, both western and Chinese. The others could then follow whenever you can secure the necessary information.

With warmest regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

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THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY. (III).

Sent by Mr.
Seville letter
4/18/34

THE LIBRARY.

The state of its library gives an indication of the condition of any university. The Lamont Library of the West China Union University is no exception.

As would naturally be expected the Department of Chinese is more adequately provided for than most. A valuable collection of 25,596 books lent by Mr Lo Heo-fuh is perhaps the greatest acquisition. These books provide endless opportunity for the scholar as there is still much research to be done before the ancient Chinese writings reveal their full meaning. Even the uninformed foreigner may find delight in the beauty of the printed characters and in the intricate woodcuts depicting many old-time and fanciful objects. In all subjects there are over 45,000 books in Chinese, both old and new.

^{A number} ~~many~~ of the foreign books show signs of the long trip into the interior of China, ^{being} ~~A book which escapes all~~ damaged ~~by~~ water, pressure or heat. ~~is indeed a pity.~~ There are nearly 15,000 volumes in English covering all branches of learning. Not all these, however, are to be found in the main library, as some of the medical, dental and scientific works are kept in departmental libraries so as to be ~~conveniently~~ available for immediate use.

The absence of back numbers of scientific journals proves a serious handicap for those engaged in advanced study or research. The gradually increasing stacks of new journals, however, give promise that future workers will be better served.

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The library has 327 different periodicals in both English and Chinese, more than two thirds coming from abroad. Many are the gifts of members of the staff and other friends; some are given in exchange for the Journal of the West China Border Research Society. The books belonging to this society are a valuable addition to the library, as also are those of the Carnegie International Relations Club. The best of current literature, both English and American, is secured by the Book Club, which is a private association with headquarters in the library.

At almost any time of day ~~there are~~ ^{are} students to be found in the main reading room and others of more advanced standing in the "staff room" or seminars. The most popular time is during the evening, especially so in winter when the warmth of the library gives comfort not to be found in most of the dormitories.

One of the problems facing the University is how to maintain an adequate supply of new books with the resources at present available. Equally great is the question of getting the students to make a fuller use of the library, language difficulties proving one of the most serious obstacles to be overcome. It is evident, however, as time goes on that the library is being valued to an increasing extent; Mrs Lindsay and Mr Chen, the librarians, and their helpers are finding that their work is constantly becoming heavier.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors approval was given to plans for establishing a Department of Agriculture.

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When these are worked out much wider scope will be afforded to Mr F. Dickinson, who over a period of years has done so much, both himself and with the co-operation of his Chinese co-workers, to improve agricultural conditions in this province.

One of his chief experiments has been in connection with cattle, for which purpose he introduced into Chengtu a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bull, whose ancestry traces back three generations to May Echo Sylvia, a Canadian cow that broke the world's record when she produced 1,000 lbs of milk in seven days. Gradually he has built up a herd of which the cows ~~are~~ give a minimum of 20 pints of milk daily, compared with an average of 7 pints for Chinese cattle. More recently he has been working on poultry improvement, crossing pure-bred Rhode Island Reds and Black Orpingtons with local Chinese birds. Seed selection and improved fruit trees have also figured in the programme. ~~In connection with the latter it has been~~ ^{There are for} ~~stated~~ ^{sale} at the Flower Fair, now in progress at Chengtu, ~~that~~ ~~there are in all~~ 60,000 apple trees which have been grafted from University stock brought out from ^{the} U.S.A. in 1922. ~~The total number of trees in the province must now be enormous.~~

Mr Dickinson has sustained many losses and discouragements. Rinderpest has several times swept away more than half his herd, and there has been constant thieving. Despite all this and lack of financial support he still keeps cheerful and has obtained a great measure of success.

The most recent enterprise has been the arrival at the University a month ago of three pure-bred Swiss Toggenberg

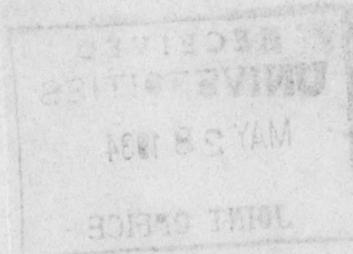
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goats. They are to be the starting point of another animal improvement project designed to assist the small farmer and provide a source of cheap, safe milk.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

News.

The lighting of the University at night has provided a problem which it is hoped is now nearing solution. Originally kerosene lamps were in use, then one or two of the main buildings, including the library, obtained small electric lighting units. A larger plant installed at the Medical-Dental Building now supplies a number of residences, dormitories and university buildings. // Within the last month other residences and colleges have been connected up to a commercial plant owned by a new company outside the East Gate of the city. This is, incidentally, the first Chengtu company to be incorporated with the Nanking Government. The turbines and dynamo were obtained in Germany and supply an alternating current of 3000 volts which is transformed to 220 volts and 110 volts on the campus. The machines took two years on the Yangtse, being held up because of fighting and for the exaction of taxes. The total sum invested in the completed plant is Mex. \$700,000. The light provided is both cheap and good; and, ~~provided~~ ^{should} no untoward events occur, ~~the~~ the future prospects for evenings at the University are bright.



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RESEARCH LIGHT

The lighting of the University at night has provided a problem which it is hoped is now nearly solved. Originally kerosene lamps were in use, then one or two of the main buildings, including the library, obtained small electric lighting units. A larger plant installed at the Medical School building now supplies a number of residences, dormitories and university buildings. Within the last month other residences and colleges have been connected up to a commercial plant owned by a company outside the East Gate of the city. This is, incidentally,

Wm. J.

the first step toward the handling of the lighting problem. The turbines and dynamo were obtained in Germany and supply an alternating current of 300 volts which is transformed to 220 volts and 110 volts on the campus. The machines cost two years on the Yangtze, but hold up because of lighting and for the erection of towers. The total sum invested in the completed plant is \$700,000. The light provided is both cheap and good; and, besides, no untoward events occur. The future prospects for evening at the University are bright.

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(Accompanying letter filed under Sewell)

THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY. (IV).

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Sent by Mr.
Sewell's letter
5/8/34

Ideas are the chief commodity handled by the College of Arts in this University: ideas as they relate to Nature and human nature in their various meanderings through the corridors of time, ideas which create the present and portray the future before it leaps upon us. Therefore the equipment is teachers and books, the methods seminars and personal research. In the departments of Foreign Languages (English, French, German, Japanese), Philosophy and Psychology, Social Sciences (History, Economics, Sociology), Chinese, Fine Arts (Painting, Organ, Piano, Singing), it is hoped that in addition to the foreign staff every separate department may soon have one or more full-time Chinese teachers. The day, we trust, will never come when in this College all teachers will be either Chinese or foreign; for in the realm of ideas there is no East nor West.

The main purpose of the instruction in this faculty is to teach the students how to live intelligently and creatively. In fulfillment of this aim powers of observation and discrimination are developed. To make ideas impinge on conduct, to marry knowledge and action, is the object of these college years.

English is one of the chief attractions of any university in China. It is also the indispensable handmaiden of other departments and faculties. For the Chinese student it is the imperative tool to a larger vision of ideas and happenings. And it is the actual implement for acquiring knowledge and techniques in many fields. Therefore we stress two phases:

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English literature and the best ways of learning a language rapidly and accurately.

One could go on to describe the new world of experience and mental experiment offered by the various departments: Lo Chung-shu opening up Platonic thought to his students even as that elixir of truth transformed Europe and created the Renaissance; the Department of Fine Arts sending out men and women all over the province who will bring to schools, churches, homes a new quality of music and singing. But these departments must each receive individual treatment in these pages in due time.

Three years ago the College of Arts numbered 81 students; the following year 117; the present year 120, or a little more than one-third of the total University enrolment. Government Registration will augment the numbers, giving, we trust, not so much an increased and unmanageable enrolment as a wider field for the selection of students.

The College of Arts provides courses in Chinese, English and Ethics for every student in the University. Freshman Year is a frame-work. It aims to provide the minimum basic essentials for the collegiate start of any liberally educated person: Sociology, Philosophy (Introduction), How to use your mind, Psychology, Chinese, Ethics, English, History, Logic and Biology.

We should be happy were this College of Arts continually to exemplify the succinct wisdom of China's sage when he remarked: "He who keeps on reviewing his old and acquiring new knowledge may become a teacher of others."

THE UNIVERSITY BECOMES KNOWN.

One of the many results of registration with the Government is the number of visitors who have come to see us, and also the amount of public attention obtained. Last summer when the Science Association of China was holding its annual meeting in Chungking the members came over to Chengtu as the guests of the Szechwan Government University and ourselves. After living in our dormitories and observing the University at close quarters they took away with them, we believe, a fine impression to report to the Scientific Institutions they represented.

In February a group of reporters representing the leading papers of Nanking, Peiping and Shanghai visited Chengtu and the University. Since they have returned they have published several glowing accounts of our work, mentioning the University as one of the best in China and giving special praise to the College of Medicine and Dentistry and to the Museum.

More recently the mission sent by the Nanking Government to Tibet has been staying in Chengtu on the way to Lhasa. The head of the mission is General Huang Mo-song, an Assistant Chief of Staff to General Chiang Kai-shek, having the rank of Vice-Minister. Associated with him are fourteen others, including Dr Lin who has studied at McGill, London and Yale Universities. Dr Lin addressed our students one Sunday evening on "The Relation of Jesus to the development of Personality." The group spent two days at the University and the members were free in expressing the high position of our work in their estimation. They took many pictures of our buildings, personnel and equipment to be included in their official reports to Nanking.

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Towards the close of the Chengtu Annual Exhibition General Liu Hsiang, the Head of the Szechwan Government, called a conference of leaders from all the counties of the province to discuss reconstruction. For two weeks they held daily sessions and on Sunday May 6th. visited the University on the suggestion of General Liu. Proceedings started on the arrival of General Liu and General Huang Mo-song, who was still in Chengtu, ^{with} a demonstration by Mr Dickinson on the working of a cream separator. Almost five hundred guests were present and they were dividedx into parties to inspect the various departments, to see the exhibits prepared or to listen to short talks. Lunch was served, the Commercial Press and the China Book Company acting as hosts. These representative men coming from all parts of the province will take away with them a very vivid picture of our work, and we consider their visit one of the best pieces of publicity work we have ever been able to do.

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WHAT THE PAPERS SAY ABOUT THE UNION UNIVERSITY.

Sent by Mr. Jewell's letter 5/1/34

From the TA-KUNG-PAO (L3Impartial) - Tientsin. Thursday March 1st, 34.

Our party came out from the South Gate to see the West China Union University, which was established by Dr Beech, an American and which is assisted by the Szechwan Government. The University grounds are about a thousand Chinese acres in extent. The interior equipment is very good, especially in the case of the College of Dentistry, which is the best, not only in Szechwan, but also throughout China. Many good results have come from the animal testing room.

In the museum many kinds of rare Tibetan objects are exhibited and explained. Foreigners have for a long time been carefully investigating the distant places near the border. We are ashamed and afraid when we remember how we first went to Peking a few years ago to see the exhibits from Si-kang collected by our government. We have finished our visit to Chengtu and we start for Ya-chow. We shall begin to do our own investigation of Si-kong and Tibet.

From THE CENTRAL DAILY NEWS - Nanking.

We expected to ~~stay~~ only a few days in Chengtu but we were told that it would be difficult to hire coolies and cars at the time of the old and happy New Year. Moreover when we go to Sikong we must take heavy clothing as a protection against the cold. Therefore we had to delay some days longer.

On the thirteenth, which was the last day of the old Chinese year, we went from the South Gate to see the West China Union University, which is famous for its College of Medicine and Dentistry. This university has been established more than thirty years and has been well managed by Dr Joseph Beech.

The grounds of the university are very wide and splendid, and the University as a whole is as good as Tsing-hua or Yenching. Most of the expenses of the University are met by money from foreign countries, collected by Dr Beech, who is an American.

Dr Chang Ling Kao, the President, and Dr Beech, welcomed us and took us to see the class rooms and laboratories. There are forty three microscopes and many specimens of plants and animals. The University lays special stress on practical work and research. Our guide told us that it is very easy to study Biology in Szechwan as there are more than ten thousand kinds of plants, ~~which~~ whereas there are only a few thousand kinds in the whole of Europe. There are also many strange animals and insects. For example there are more than three thousand kinds of butterflies. In the laboratory there were exhibited more than four thousand specimens of butterflies of different sizes and colours. Some are so beautiful that nothing can compare with them. These are the beautiful objects of Nature which cannot be made by human labour. One kind of butterfly is exactly like a leaf; if you see it you cannot at first distinguish whether it is a leaf or a butterfly.

The most famous part of the University is the Museum. There is a Tibetan department where many things obtained from the Red and Yellow Lamas of Tibet are exhibited. These things

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have been arranged by Ban Shan, a Tibetan chief. When we look at them we see them in their natural setting.

There are rare and precious exhibits of the earthenware of the ancient Chang people and of old porcelain. The head of the Museum is Dr Graham, an American, who took us round and explained the exhibits. (To be continued.)

From the SHANGHAI TIMES. Tuesday Feb. 7. 1934.

On the thirteenth we went to see the West China Union University. It has a College of Dentistry which is the best and most complete in China. Not only is it the first in China but it also is the third in the world. The equipment of the Colleges of Medicine, Science and Arts are good and complete. The whole university covers nearly a thousand Chinese acres. The buildings are very fine and their surroundings are beautiful.

Many antiquities from Si-kiang are exhibited in the university museum.

There are 451 students in the university. Most of these are diligent and study carefully. The university was established many years ago when Dr Beech came to Szechwan. He saw that Chengtu was a good centre for the establishment of a university. To-day it is successful because of the efforts of Dr Beech for more than twenty years.

(Translated from the Chinese by T.S.Fu and W.G.S.)

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The Union University
Chengtu.
West China.

B.A. Garside, Esq.,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.



15th. June 1934.

ack 7/26

My dear Mr Garside,

Many thanks for your letter of April 10th which I found most interesting. To mention one or two of the points you raise:

Photographs. We have enlisted the help of the photographic club to secure good pictures with human interest. We are, however, rather at a standstill as photos are expensive and we have no money granted to us in this year's budget. The amount of publicity that can be done without money is limited! What money there was is being used by our Chinese friends for publicity in Chinese papers.

Staff - information
Statistical information. I am rather at a loss to know how to deal with the requests you sent to Dr Beech in your letter of Feb. 20th. I saw him about the matter but he is reluctant to pass it over to me - consequently I can only urge him from time to time to let you have the information you request. I gather he is preparing a printed sheet of questions for circulation ~~to~~ the staff. Dr Beech tells me that he has already sent you the financial statement you ask for.

The information about the staff in the Annual Catalogue is badly presented. Next year it will be a little better. Meanwhile I am sending an accurate but badly got out University Directory. It will come under separate cover and will I hope give you some of the information you want.

The Catalogue should be the main source of publicity material. The 1935 number has unfortunately gone to the press. I was able to get them to leave out the very poor illustrations and include a full list of staff with degrees etc. Now is the time, however, to begin thinking about the 1935-36 edition. Any suggestions you can make as regards its increased usefulness will be welcome.

As far as they go the figures in Bulletin 30 of the China Christian Educational Association are accurate. You are of course familiar with these.

Enclosed is a copy of the next Missionary News article. Excuse this rather scrappy letter but we are in the middle of examinations.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. F. Sewell

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The Union University
Chungking
West China

15th June 1934



Mr. A. Garfield, Esq.,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Garfield,

Many thanks for your letter of April 10th which I
found most interesting. To mention one or two of the points
you raised:

Photographs. We have satisfied the help of the photographic
club to secure good pictures with human interest. We are, however,
rather at a disadvantage as we are not so well equipped as you have
no money granted to us in this year's budget. The amount of
publicity that can be done without money is limited. It is money
there was to be used by our Chinese friends for publicity in
Chinese papers.

Statistical information. I am rather at a loss to know
how to deal with the requests you make to be made in your
letter of Feb. 20th. I am sure that the matter is in your hands
to pass it over to me - consequently I can only urge you to
time to time to let me have the information you request. I
gather he is now making a number of requests for information
as to the matter of the matter of the matter of the matter of the
the financial statement you refer to.

The information about the matter in the annual catalogue
is being prepared. Next year it will be in its better
shape. I am sending an account of the matter to you by air mail
directly. It will come under your cover and will I hope
give you some of the information you want.

The catalogue should be the main source of publicity
material. The 1934 catalogue has unfortunately gone to the printer
I was able to get them to leave out the very poor illustrations
and include a full list of staff with highest etc. Now in the
time, do ever, to begin thinking about the 1935 edition. Any
suggestions you can make as regards the layout of usefulness
will be welcome.

As far as the matter of the matter in the matter of the
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THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY. (V).

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Sent to N. Y.
Jewell's letter
6/15/34

The College of Science in this University is in a unique position, in that most of the students studying within it are registered in other Colleges and Faculties. At present ~~this~~ the number of students specialising in Science is relatively small; most of the instruction is to students in Arts and Medicine and Dentistry. Our educational procedure is based largely on the experimental method.

The aim and activities of this College may be stated as follows:

1. Laying a foundation of scientific thinking for all students. Giving them a new psychological outlook on life, based on the scientific method.
2. Training other students, especially those of Medicine and Dentistry, in the fundamental sciences.
3. Training specialists in science for teaching or research careers.
4. Training students for careers in applied science: industry, Business, etc.

The College is composed of five departments: Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Pharmacy and Physics. The Biology Department is in charge of M.C.Chang, who is also Dean of the College. W.C.Ho is a full-time member of the staff, and there are several part-time instructors. M.L.Li is expected to rejoin the department next autumn. Apart from teaching, this department is especially interested in the collection and classification

of the fauna and flora of this province. This is a very important work, for the wild life of this district is varied and unique. In the practical realm, the department is making a contribution in agriculture and horticulture. Animal breeding, crops, silk-worm culture are all of the greatest practical value. The department is planning in the near future ~~xx~~ investigations of local butterflies and mushrooms.

The Chemistry Department is fortunate in having the previous staff of T.H.Lan and H.B.Collier supplemented by the addition of three full-time members this year. W.G.Sewell has returned from England, and is in charge of the department. Y.L.Kao has returned from post-graduate work at Yen-ching, and R.C.Spooner has been newly appointed to the University. These three are all especially interested in the industrial applications of chemistry, and this department should make a real contribution to the industry of the province within the next few years. Sewell's speciality is dyeing and wool; both of these industries are of the greatest importance for Szechwan. Spooner has specialised in electrochemistry, which will have important applications in the future. Lan and Collier have been doing some work in food chemistry.

The staff in Mathematics is composed of H.L.Chang and Mrs D.S.Dye, in addition to part-time instructors. Students in this department are trained for teaching, post-graduate work, and business, graduates finding scope for their abilities in banking institutions, insurance companies, and similar commercial houses. It is planned in the near future to make ~~xx~~ mathematical studies of some ~~of~~ local problems, as interest rates.

D.S.Dye is Head of the Physics Department, supported by Miss S.B.Downer and T.R.Wang. Miss Downer is leaving on furlough, but K.C.Wu is expected back from post-graduate study, to do full-time work in this department and in Mathematics. In addition to regular teaching this department has several special interests. For example students are offered training in preparation for studying engineering at Hongkong. It is hoped next year to open a course in Radio; other practical problems, such as generators and motors will be treated as conditions permit. With the certain development of electricity in this province, the foundation laid in Physics will be of the greatest value.

The newest department in the College is Pharmacy, conducted by Dr. E.N.Meuser. The first graduates will go out this year, four of them. Pharmacy is an applied science and its application will be of inestimable value. The possibilities for graduates in this subjectx are as follows: pharmacists in hospitals, pharmacists in drug stores and drug supply houses, and drug research. Szechwan is famous for production of drug materials, and a scientific investigation of these will make a great contribution to local industry, and to scientific medicine in gna general.

All students graduating in Science are required to present a thesis embodying the results of an original investigation. The subjects studied this year are as follows:

Biology: "Edible Fungi" and "The Erysiphaceae of Chengtu."

Chemistry: "Chemical Analysis of Szechwan Foodstuffs," and

"Purification of Szechwan Salt."

Physics: "Study of Chinese Methods of Illumination and Reflection."

Pharmacy: "Determination of Morphine in Opium of West China," and three theses on analyses of local Chinese drugs.

BOOKS FOR SINOLOGUES.

By the assistance of grants from the Harvard Yenching Fund a first class collection of books on China is slowly but surely being built up at the University Library. It is not the aim of the committee to secure every book as it comes fresh from the press, and their number is legion these days when world interest in China is increasing, but rather to obtain standard works on every aspect of things Chinese. How well they have succeeded is indicated by the present collection which contains, almost without exception, the finest standard books published in any language. Siren's History of Early Chinese Art and his volumes on Sculpture, Beorschmann on Architecture and similar authoritative works on drama, ceramics, furniture, music, painting, lacquer, calligraphy have already been secured.

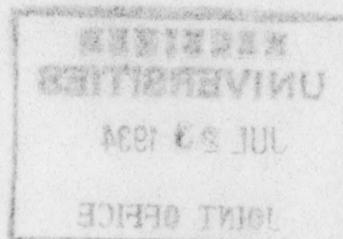
The search for some of the older standard works, long since out of print, has taken the seekers into first and second-hand shops in New York, Shanghai and London, and even into the library of the late Viscount Curzon. The English Librarian, with evident enjoyment, tells of the reply her London agents made to a letter asking for an English book published in Bengal a century ago. "We think there must be some error in the order as this was published in 1837," they wrote. She replied to them that there had indeed been no mistake and invited them to keep

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on searching for a book even from that remote past. She also tells with considerable satisfaction how she had, indeed, just secured a quaint edition of Du Halde's "China" published in 1736. "Our enquiries drew blanks in New York and London and a \$300 estimate from Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai. Later they discovered a set in excellent condition for \$75 silver - my quoted maximum price. Unfortunately the books followed the first estimate; their actual bill of cost arriving three days later. Three anxious ~~days~~ and harrowing days during which we held the precious copies fearing to lose them by a financially necessitated return. But we didn't have to!"

The latest and most precious acquisition is a copy of Southern Tibet by Sven Hedin, produced, like Professor Siren's books, in Stockholm. It consists of nine most beautifully illustrated volumes, two volumes of hypsometrical maps and another volume which is an atlas panorama. The whole work is a credit to the Lithographic Institute of the General Staff of the Swedish Army; and there is natural pride in the fact that our library possesses one of the 200 sets published.

N.S.H.



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on searching for a book even from that remote part. The also
 tells with considerable satisfaction how she had, indeed, just
 secured a certain edition of Du Halde's "China" published in
 1735. "Our Chinese book blinks in New York and London and a
 \$200 estimate was made by the British Museum. When they discovered
 a set in excellent condition for \$75 silver - by quoted maximum
 price. Unfortunately the book followed the usual estimate; their
 actual bill of cost arriving three days later. Their anxious
 task and have the days during which we hold the previous copies
 feeling to have been a financially successful return. But
 we didn't have it!"

The latest of most precious editions is a copy of
Beaux Arts by Jean LeBlond, produced, like the other given's
 books, in 1700. It contains of 12 plates, 12 vignettes
 illustrated volumes, two volumes of typographical work and
 another volume which is an atlas par excellence. The whole work is
 a credit to the typographic Institute of the General Staff of
 the French Army; and there is no other work in the world that
 our library possesses one of the 200 sets published.

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W. F. Sewell & family,
Kew Gardens, England.
Aug. 1933.

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West China Union University
Chengtu, West China.

Department of Chemistry

June 20, 1934

President C. J. Lin
Fukien Christian University
Foochow

Dear President Lin,

It was good to get your letter of April 16th, and it was specially kind of you to put a photograph of yourself and family in with it. I am sending you one of my family taken just before we left England. At that time the little girl could not walk, the elder one is unfortunately paralysed. We are now looking forward to getting them away from the hot plain up to the hills.

It may be true that we are a larger college than yours but that does not say we have nothing to learn from you. I am sure that there are many things you might teach us. For example I have just had sent from England an extract from the report on your Science Work 1932-33. It is with the greatest interest that I see you have been putting in a gas machine for your chemistry department. This is one of our great needs and I wonder if you can advise us?

We now use a mixture of gasoline and air which comes from a special gas machine. It is not very satisfactory and is very costly to run. Five gallons of gasoline cost \$15 here - what do they cost with you? We had thought of putting in a small coal gas plant or one for making producer gas. We had thought that one for creaking oils would be too expensive. Could you kindly let me have some particulars about your plant? Is it costly to run? Who made it? How much did it cost? What oils do you use? Could we use any local products?

The University of Amoy has, I am told, a gas plant. Do you know anything about it and if it is satisfactory?

We congratulate you of getting some money from the Reckefeller Foundation. We are so far away that they do not make grants very readily. They like to see how the money is being used. Our distance from the coast handicaps us in very many ways.

I shall be very grateful for any help you or any of your colleagues on the staff can give us,

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Wm. G. Swell

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C O P Y

July 23, 1934

Wm. G. Sewell, Esq.
West China Union University
Chengtou, West China

Dear Mr. Sewell:

Your letter of June 20 to President Lin, enclosing a family snapshot, came after President Lin and his family left here for America. I am sending a copy of your letter together with the snapshot to him. Their boat to America, a Danish freighter, finally sailed from Hongkong on July 12, after being postponed several times.

For a reply to your questions about the gas plant here, I have turned your letter over to Dr. W. J. Sutton, head of the Chemistry Department and Chairman of the Science Faculty. In the meantime, I am sending you under separate cover a copy of an article prepared by Dr. Sutton and Mr. Paul P. Wiant and Mr. T. S. Lin concerning the construction of our gas plant. Mr. Wiant and Mr. Lin belong to the Fukien Construction Bureau and were in charge of building the gas plant. I think this pamphlet will give you most of the information you ask for; but Dr. Sutton will write you a little later. He is away at present.

I note you say that you have received from England an extract of our report on Science Work for 1932-33. I am enclosing with the other pamphlet a copy of the Science report in case you may be interested in having the full report.

Sincerely yours,

Eva M. Asher

Secretary to the President.

P.S. The enclosed circular letter will give you information in regard to President Lin's address while he is in America.

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West China Union University

July 26, 1934

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Mr. William G. Sewell
West China Union University
Chengtu, Szechuan, China

Dear Sewell:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 15, with its enclosed copy of your latest article for the Missionary News. We are glad that you are making such good progress with these publicity matters in spite of inadequate finances and assistance. In all these promotional affairs we are usually in the dilemma of not being able to secure support without adequate publicity material and not being able to secure adequate publicity material without special support. The only solution seems to be that of taking a few steps in each direction simultaneously. *answ. file*

I felt that our meetings in Oxford were particularly pleasant and worthwhile. We profited by the good work you did while in charge of the office of the United Committee, though we greatly missed your presence at all the meetings. Castleton seems to be taking hold of things in a vigorous way though he is greatly handicapped, and sometimes a bit discouraged because of inadequate support and very lukewarm co-operation. We are sending a supply of the Minutes of the West China meetings to the field in this mail. I presume that Castleton is also sending you copies of the minutes of the joint meeting between the United Committee and representatives of the Associated Boards.

I hope that by the time this reaches Chengtu you will be starting out on what will prove to be a very pleasant and prosperous year.

Very cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

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Mr Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr Garside,

I am sending you another section of material as
supplied to the West China Missionary News.. *Given to Miss Bate*

Have you, I wonder, been over to England for the
various meetings. We are looking forward to hearing details in
due course. I have been interested in reading of the preparations
that have been made.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

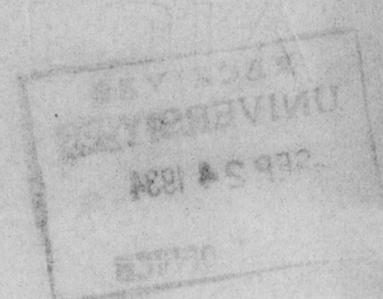
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Wm. G. Sewell

The Union University,
Chengtu.
West China.
16th August 1934.



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The Union University,
Chungking,
West China,
18th August 1934

Mr. Garfield,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garfield,

I am sending you another section of material as
supplied to the West China Missionary News.
Have you, I wonder, been over to England for the
various meetings. We are looking forward to hearing details in
the course. I have been interested in reading of the operations
that have been made.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

David J. Sewell

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THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY. (VI).

THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

*Sent w/ Mr.
Lewell's letter
8/16/34*

The University consists of three nationally registered colleges: the College of Arts, the College of Science and the College of Medicine and Dentistry. A fourth college, the College of Religion, according to present government regulations cannot be registered.

Dentistry was registered with Medicine and by this act the National Government accords its first recognition of dental education in the Republic.

In 1929 when the Correlated Program was under discussion it was estimated that within a five year period the student body in dentistry would number seventy-five of a total of five hundred for the entire university. There is now every indication that the number will be reached though the university total will be under the five hundred. For the college year 1933-34 Dentistry registered fifty-five students.

Due to the small number of Senior Middle Schools in West China capable of graduating students who can pass our entrance Examinations, and, because the study of dentistry is both long and difficult and to all but the few an unknown quantity in Szechwan, we have a sufficient answer to those who find it hard to understand why, with such an immense population, there are so few dental students. In the near future there ^{may} will be still another reason for small classes: a lack of funds to provide equipment and teaching staff.

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Though dentistry's student body is relatively so small nothing can more adequately indicate the extent to which modern dental education is attracting attention in other parts of China than an analysis of the reasons for our students studying dentistry and a mention of the areas from which they come. This brief statement will confine itself with the latter phase. To a dental college situated in the far west of China and only reached by long and uncertain modes of travel, none but enthusiasts could have expected to attract students from the East of China, yet they come. They come because there is being created all over China a demand for qualified dentists which we are prepared to provide.

That our students are drawn from widely separated parts of the Orient was strikingly demonstrated this Spring, when at a dental student concert, one of the numbers on the program was the appearance on the platform of a group of staff members and students, who, each in turn, speaking in his own language or dialect, in a few sentences addressed the audience. Outside of the staff members who spoke in English, French and German, seven different languages or dialects were represented. These were Russian, Dutch and Javanese and the dialects of Fukien, Hupeh, Shantung, Yunnan and Szechwan. It is safe to say that never before in Szechwan has there been gathered on the same platform so diverse a language group.

In 1932 the university graduated a male Russian student who had come from the staff of the Peiping Union Medical College to complete a course in dentistry. This year we have a Russian girl student, who having graduated from the Harbin Dental School is here to complete requirements for our dental degree.

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There have been many applications from Eastern Provinces for entrance to our courses this Fall. To name a few of the more prominent cities from which these applications have been written sustains the statement that there is a wide awakening in respect to the need for modern dental ~~studies~~ care. The cities of Changhsa, Hankow, Wuchang, Nanking, Peiping, Tsinan, Shanghai and Hongkong all are represented.

Our graduates all too readily receive calls which take them away from Chengtu. There are now in Peiping five dental graduates; in Tsinan one; in Changhsa one; in Nanking two; in Wuchang one; in Chungking four; in North Szechwan one.

The university through its College of Medicine and Dentistry, if it continues to offer high standard dentistry, can serve all China.

"RESEARCH AND EXTENSION."

The Lindsay Commission in its report on the Christian Colleges in India stressed the necessity of research and extension. No college or university can hope to be a living institution unless its members keep in the closest contact with the life of the people round about, relating their teaching to their needs and constantly carrying out research upon their problems. In a university such as the West China Union University which is understaffed and where there is scanty leisure and facilities are few it is extremely difficult for the staff to engage on even the minimum of research. Despite this, however, most teachers have some investigation to which in rare and odd moments they turn their attention; and since the introduction of regulations which demand that every student should

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present a thesis before graduation there has been greater opportunity for exploring some of the more elementary problems of Szechwan.

Most teachers find that the long summer vacation is the real opportunity for the researcher to do his field work. This year several investigators are at work. Drs Morse, Kilborn and Ngan have been studying the Miao tribes on the Kweichow-Yunnan border, Dr Morse taking anthropological measurements and Dr Ngan studying the relationship of diet and mouth condition. Dr Kilborn, if he has been able to make up for the damage done by Chinese officials who opened his oxygen cylinders, will have been continuing his work on basal metabolism. Dr Agnew is investigating the relation of diet and mouth conditions among the Tibetans. He and his party have travelled ten days beyond Tachienlu and have been fortunate in securing the help of J.H. Edgar, F.R.G.S. as guide. In the vicinity of Mount Omei Dr Graham is collecting museum specimens. Others, without travelling great distances, are at the various mountain resorts studying the birds or flowers, local industries and customs or probing into the secrets of Chinese literature.

The more important results of these investigations find their way into the Journal of the West China Border Research Society or occasionally into the scientific or literary journals of North America or Great Britain, but, great or small, they all inevitably have their influence upon the teaching at the University. The bones of dry fact take on flesh and life not only because of the deepened vision and understanding on the part of the teacher but also because it is possible to give to the student a presentation of knowledge in terms that he can understand and in relationship to life as he knows it.

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present a thesis before graduation there has been greater opportunity
 for exploring some of the more elementary problems of bacteriology.
 Most of them find that the long summer vacation is
 the real opportunity for the researcher to do his field work.
 This year several investigators are at work. Dr. Morse, Alborn
 and Ryan have been studying the kind of tribes on the Weichow-Yunnan
 border. Dr. Morse taking anthropological measurements and Dr. Ryan
 studying the relationship of diet and mouth condition. Dr. Alborn
 if he has been able to make up for the damage done by disease
 outbreaks who opened his oxygen cylinders, will have been continuing
 his work on basal metabolism. Dr. Ryan is investigating the
 relation of diet and mouth conditions among the tribes. He and
 his party have travelled ten days beyond Lachow and have been
 fortunate in securing the help of J. H. Meyer, M.D., as guide.
 In the vicinity of Yount Gwai Dr. Graham is collecting mammals
 specimens. Others, without travelling great distances, are at the
 various mountain resorts studying the birds or flowers, local industries
 and customs or probing into the secrets of China's literature.
 The more important results of these investigations find
 their way into the journal of the West China Border Research Society
 or occasionally into the scientific or literary journals of
 North America or Great Britain, but, great or small, they all
 inevitably have their influence upon the teaching at the University.
 The best of this on flesh and life not only because of
 the understanding on the part of the teacher
 but because it is possible to give to the student a presentation
 of what he can understand and in relationship to
 life as he knows it.

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Sent w/
Mr. Sewell's
letter 9/7/34

The Union University,
Chengtu.
12th September 1934.

The President and General Faculty,
West China Union University.

Dear Friends:

We learn with grave concern that the University agrees to introduce military training, and we feel that there must be many who share our apprehension.

Although we recognise the difficulties in which the administrative officers are placed as they face the complex situation, we, as members and representatives of the Society of Friends, cannot acquiesce in the course contemplated. Mindful both of the historic testimony of Friends and of our own responsibility as Christians, we protest against the admission by a Christian institution, even under compulsion, of military training as an integral part of its program. We are opposed to military training, not only in China, but also in our own countries, for we regard the spirit of suspicion, hatred and war, of which such training is an expression, as contrary to the spirit of Christ, and as one of the greatest enemies of mankind.

This is a matter on which we must not compromise. If military training is introduced and maintained, some of us, much as we should regret the step, may have to withdraw from the staff. Also, we believe that the Friends Service Council may find itself unable to continue official participation in the University.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Wm. G. Sewell
Hilda G. Sewell
Robert L. Simkin
Margaret T. Simkin
S. D. Du
Jane Balderston Dye

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The Union University
The President and General Faculty
West Chester University
West Chester, Ohio

The Board of Trustees of the University of
the State of Ohio, in its resolution of
the 21st day of October, 1934, has
expressed its confidence in the
ability of the University of the
State of Ohio to carry on its
work in a manner which will
maintain its high standards of
scholarship and efficiency.
It is the policy of the Board
to support the University of the
State of Ohio in its efforts
to provide a high quality
education for the people of
Ohio.

Very truly yours,
Wm. O. ...
...

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THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY (VII)

Sent to Mr.
Swells
letter 9/7/24

THE NEW SESSION

Despite inauspicious political rumours the new session started well. During the first two or three days 340 students registered compared with a total registration of 350 in September 1933. A complete analysis of the numbers is not yet possible but it is certain that there will be a good freshman year, 73, including those taking a special course for religious leaders, having already registered.

The opening assembly was presided over by Mr Tang Bo-chen, a graduate of the University, who has joined the staff as Dean of Discipline and Secretary to the President. It was a great relief to many to have the silence before the portrait of Sun Yat Sen broken by Mr Tang's rich and dignified voice as he led the gathering in prayer. This simple act, omitted of late years, gave a sense of unity and of a term well begun.

The staff were introduced one by one and then after the mutual ceremonial bows between the student body and the united staff the President gave his address. Dr Dsang stressed the responsibility which rested on all, especially upon students during this time of trial in China, when perplexity, despair and real distress are the lot of so many of the people.

The President quoted some figures which are most illuminating. 150 Chinese acres of good land should yield 300 tan of rice. This the landowner and tenant divide between them. The 150 tan which each would own will sell at the present price for \$675. Each year taxes and duty for ten "years" have to be paid

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at the rate of \$30 for each "year", so each man would pay away \$300 leaving him a balance of \$375. ^{thus} ~~so~~ even from good land, the owner or tenant would be able to support only one student, costing between \$250 and \$300 per annum, at the University, and even so he would have insufficient over for the rest of the family to live on.

During the afternoon of the opening day a special devotional meeting for fellowship was held for members of the Faculty. Over fifty were present. President Dsang, Dr Taylor and Mr Loh opened a discussion on "The real aim of the University." Many interesting points were presented both in the papers and during the discussion. These points, however, were so diverse that it is impossible to sum up the proceedings in a few words. Suffice it to say that encouragement was given by the success of the occasion for similar meetings to be held in the future.

Dr. ENDICOTT AND Mr FONG AT OXFORD.

During the series of meetings held in Oxford when members of the Boards of Governors of Cheeloo and West China Union Universities met for conference with others interested in Christian E Higher Education in China ^{successful} ~~an interesting~~ Public Meeting was held at Rhodes House. The chairman was Professor W.G.S.Adams, who recently visited China on behalf of the Universities China Committee, and the principal speakers were Rev Ronald Rees, Secretary of the N.C.C., Dr James Endicott, Mr S.H.Fong, and Sir Michael Sadler who, it was hoped, would become the first president of the West China Union University.

Dr Endicott gave his testimony to the work and place

of the University. Picturing China as it was forty one years ago when he first came to this country he described how conditions had changed and how eventually the idea of the Union University arose. "Before I came home for my first furlough," he said, "there was not a single missionary of any mission giving his whole time to education. A teacher would teach the youngsters certain passages of Scripture, and then during the rest of the day do something quite different. Gradually Sunday Schools grew up, and relationships were established with the children and later with the parents.

"One day news arrived that there were several thousand dollars available for the building of a college. A group of men talked over the situation. Is the best thing we can do to establish and maintain a Methodist College or a Friends College? We felt we ought not to do that. We had 60,000,000 people in our province - it was a virgin field. We ought to do something better to represent our Christianity. We ought not to build that kind of college and eventually have five colleges in competition.

"Something happened to that body of missionaries. We ~~they~~ could not have done it in America, or in Canada, but ~~that~~ we determined to do it in West China. We bought some farms and began to plan, pooling resources of money, men and everything we had got. Of course we were suspicious a little bit that we should get into difficulties with the 'powers that be' - especially the secretaries of the Mission Boards. But there has never been a day when we have had any trouble of a theological nature. We discovered our real unity."

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West China and the other Christian
Mr S.H.Fong described how/the universities have
succeeded in such a remarkable way in turning out people who
are now leaders in Government, in industry and social work all
over China. "You cannot think of missionary work in China," he
told the audience, "apart from Christian Universities and
Colleges. They render a service to China that is unique."

R.S.

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Mr. H. H. Ford described how the universities have
 succeeded in such a remarkable way in turning out people who
 are now leaders in government, in industry and social work all
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 told the audience, "apart from Christian universities and
 colleges. They render a service to China that is unique."

R. B.

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The Union University,
Chengtu,
West China.

17th September 1934.

Mr B.A.Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Garside,

I was glad to have your letter of July 26th and also very happy to hear the accounts which Castleton and others have sent me from England. The help you were able to give the United Committee was considerable - now perhaps it will get something done. I have always wanted to get away from mission secretaries but MacLennan urged that we must wait and convert these good folk first before getting a committee of outsiders. Perhaps he was right: the first job of the United Committee was to fight the battle of the Colleges in the various mission houses. Now it is obvious the time is ripe for a new and extended committee. We are all grateful for the help you gave in preparing the way for the formation of such a new committee.

Enclosed is another article for the News. It is not very bright - but we are in the middle of "beginning of term rush. There are some figures given by Lincoln Dsang which interested me greatly.

I am also enclosing copies of a letter which, I fear, could hardly be said to have any publicity value. Some of us who are Friends view with the greatest misgivings the fact that the University cabinet has agreed to introduce military training. The matter has never come up for discussion in full session, nor were Friends warned though their views must be known. Other folk too will be distressed. I am sending the letters for your information and also for any other interested members of the Board. I have always been given to understand that from the very foundation of the University Friends have made their position quite plain. Although as an individual I have no objection to teaching in a University where there is voluntary military drill - I taught in a College with an O.T.C. at home - yet I feel that it is difficult to be here as the official representative of a body such as the Society of Friends. I am keener on the University than on almost anything else - I should hate to have to leave. I do hope some way can be found out of the present situation.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Wm. G. Sewell.

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The Union University,
Chungking,
West China.

17th September 1934.

Mr B.A. Garbide,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Garbide,

I was glad to have your letter of July 25th and also very happy to hear the accounts which Gaskell and others have sent me from England. The help you were able to give the United Committee was considerable - now perhaps it will get something done. I have always wanted to get away from mission secretaries but MacLennan urged that we must wait and convert these good folk first before getting a committee of outsiders. Perhaps he was right: the first job of the United Committee was to fight the battle of the colleges in the various mission houses. Now it is obvious the time is ripe for a new and extended committee. We are all grateful for the help you gave in preparing the way for the formation of such a new committee.

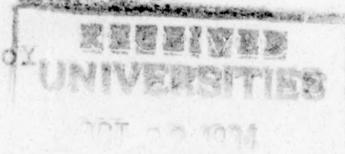
Enclosed is another article for the News. It is not very bright - but we are in the middle of beginning of term rush. There are some figures given by Lincoln Wang which interested me greatly.

I am also enclosing copies of a letter which I fear could hardly be said to have any publicity value. Some of us who are friends view with the greatest misgivings the fact that the University cabinet has agreed to introduce military training. The matter has never come up for discussion in full session, nor were friends warned though their views must be known. Other folk too will be distressed. I am sending the letters for your information and also for any other interested members of the board. I have always been given to understand that from the very foundation of the University Friends have made their position quite plain. Although as an individual I have no objection to teaching in a University where there is voluntary military drill - I taught in a College with an O.T.C. at home - yet I feel that it is difficult to be here as the official representative of a body such as the Society of Friends. I am keener on the University than on almost anything else - I should hate to have to leave. I do hope some way can be found out of the present situation.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Wm. G. Bennett



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THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY (VIII).

THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.

Sent of Mr.
Sewell's
letter
10/14/34

Teaching work in medicine in the West China Union University began in the Fall of 1914. At that time a faculty of five missionaries was all that could be gathered together. They were Dr. O.L. Kilborn and Dr. C.W. Service of the Canadian Methodist Mission, Dr. W.R. Morse of the Baptist Mission, and Dr. H.L. Canright and Dr. H.W. Irwin of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The first class consisted of seven students. From its establishment until the present the school has seen steady growth. Its early vicissitudes and development down to 1927 are well described in Dr. Morse's "Three Crosses in the Purple Mists," to which the interested reader is referred for further details. It is interesting that in the first budget of the faculty is included an item for \$8.39 silver, being the premium for insurance on the entire medical college, building and equipment. The budget for 1934-35, aside from hospital and budget/salaries paid by the various missions, is a little over \$14,000 silver from the Board of Governors, with an expected additional sum of \$11,000 from the Nanking Government.

Senior middle school graduates must study for seven years in the university before they can graduate with the M.D. degree. The first two, or premedical years, are spent in the study of the various fundamental sciences and English. The next two years are spent in the preclinical ^{departments} ~~sciences~~, such as Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Bacteriology etc. The next two years are spent in clinical instruction in the three

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hospitals in the city, and the final year is spent in an internship, during which the student rotates among the different clinical services in the three city hospitals.

Although the school has steadily advanced in equipment, in ~~its~~ staff and in the quality of the work done, several outstanding needs are still apparent. One of these is a university hospital. Medical education owes much to the missions in Chengtu which have so freely placed their hospitals at the disposal of the medical college. But on account of the distance between the various hospitals and the university, and also on account of the wastage in staff and administrative effort required to maintain three hospitals instead of one, the university is now making every effort to secure a clinical centre to be located on the campus in close proximity to the medical-dental building. The erection of this hospital has already been sanctioned by the Board of Governors, work to begin as soon as sufficient money is on hand for the first three units (approximately \$240,000 silver). Of this sum about \$27,000 is already available. The building of the hospital and the completion of the medical-dental building will provide the necessary physical plant for efficiently carrying on the work now being attempted.

Considerable increase of staff, particularly Chinese staff, is also greatly to be desired. At the present time no Chinese holds full professorial rank, a situation much to be regretted. Unfortunately the geographical isolation of Chengtu makes it very difficult to obtain well qualified Chinese from other parts of China. As a result we have to depend almost

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entirely upon our own graduates for a supply of staff members. The school is relatively so young that few of our graduates have yet had time to secure advanced training of the sort necessary to equip them for the senior positions on the staff. Time and money will remedy this situation.

The student body is now drawn from all the Western provinces of China, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kansu and Shansi, together with a few students from other parts of the country. At present it numbers approximately 120, of whom about 40 are in the premedical years, 40 in the preclinical years and the remaining 40 in the clinical years. So far 65 men and one woman have graduated in medicine. It is expected, however, that women will appear in every graduating class in the future, as there are at present from two to six women students in each "year."

Of the graduates, about one half are serving in mission hospitals or on the staff of the university. About one quarter are in private practice, and the remainder are in municipal hospitals, the army or other government positions. Almost without exception the graduates in medicine have given periods of service in mission hospitals before setting up in private practice. At the present time almost every mission hospital has one or more of our graduates on its staff. In many cases the number could very well be increased so that more efficient work might be done.

Very few of the hsien cities have yet established municipal hospitals. But a fine example of what can be done may be seen in Hanchow. This hospital is entirely staffed with graduates

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of the Union University, and Hanchow's example will surely be followed by a large number of the other cities of West China. Assuming that the future of medicine lies in hospital and group practice we can point to the good beginning that has been made in the Hanchow experiment, and note that the professional side of this work has been in the hands of our graduates from the beginning. As there are scores of hsien cities in Szechwan alone many years will be required before we can produce enough graduates to staff just one hospital in each hsien, not to speak of the larger places like Wanhhsien, Chungking and Chengtu. With the nearest medical school over a thousand miles distant, West China has a clear road to a bright future.

X.Y.Z.

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of the Union University, and Harbinow's example will surely be followed by a large number of the other cities of East China. Assuming that the future of medicine lies in hospital and group practice we can point to the good beginning that has been made in the Harbinow experiment, and note that the professional side of this work has been in the hands of our graduates from the beginning. As their and scores of other cities in East China some more work will be required before we can produce enough graduates to fill just one hospital in each city, not to speak of the larger ones like Wambai, Harbinow, and Changhai. With the nearest medical school over a hundred miles distant, West China has a clear road to a bright future.

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Mr. B.A.Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.



The Union University,
Chengtu,
West China.
12th November 1934.

Recd 1/24/35

Dear Mr Garside,

Here is some more material for you - the information will probably be of use for speakers. I found that these efforts to reach a wider circle of the people nearly always brought forth an encouraging response.

Thanks for your letter of September 27th enclosing a list of the West China Board of Governors.

We still exist without military training - but the President has now announced to the students that it is coming and has told us that he cannot hold his hand beyond next Saturday. I fear that Friends will then feel they must take action - probably withdrawing from all administrative posts, but continuing their teaching in the hope that some solution may be arrived at in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. G. Swell

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The Union University,
Chengtu,
West China,
12th November 1934.

Mr. B.A. Garalde,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Garalde,

Here is some more material for you - the information
will probably be of use for speakers. I found that these efforts
to reach a wider circle of the people nearly always brought forth
an encouraging response.

Thanks for your letter of September 27th
listing a list of the West China Board of Government.

We still exist without any training - but the
President has now announced to the students that he is coming
and has told us that he cannot hold a meeting until Saturday.
I fear that friends will then feel the need of action - probably
withdrawing from all administrative positions - maintaining their
teaching in the hope that some solution will be arrived at in the
near future.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Garalde

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THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

ASSOCIATED
(IK) BOARDS
PROMOTION

*with several
letters 11/17/34*

SATURDAY EXTENSION PROJECTS.

Extension work in which members of the staff of the Union University cooperate in developing medical, educational and evangelistic activities in association with the various missions in West China has become a vital entity in the mission work of the province. In one scheme the Szechwan Christian Council, the Council of Health Education, the Faculty of the College of Medicine and Dentistry, the staffs of the various clinical teaching hospitals, and the missions at work in this area join in sending out a well balanced group of eight or ten representatives to visit outstations on Saturdays for a day's intensive program.

Doctors and nurses from the Men's Hospital, the Women and Children's Hospital, the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital and the Dental Hospital hold clinics in which diagnosis, simple treatment and advice as to further treatment are given to the patients, invariably more than two hundred at each place, who come for help. Two evangelistic workers of the mission responsible for the work at the outstation visited cooperate with the pastor in presenting a vital spiritual message which is emphasized by the activities of the day. Physical examinations in schools, public health lectures, exhibits and demonstrations, and consultations with local health, school and municipal authorities stress the preventative features of modern medicine as well as open the way for a larger community life.

Since the initiation of this project last March,

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nine trips have been made and nine more are planned for the autumn and early winter. Each place visited has cooperated remarkably and presses for the early return of a similar group. Transportation is by ^{the} modern ambulance given by Wesleyan University. Each trip is under the general direction of Dr Wallace Crawford, Director of the Council of Public Health, and Head of the Department of Hygiene and Public Health.

EXTENSION WORK BY SPECIALISED GROUPS.

The staff of the University, and associated institutions recognises that extension work falls into different types dependent on the community served. Although nearby outstations can be aided by the well balanced medical, educational and evangelistic groups just described, the larger, more distant centres, where ~~the~~ ^{are} types of work ~~is~~ already carried on by resident mission and Chinese staffs, call for a different sort of cooperation. With mission work well organised, a group of workers in one special field going for a week's work in a centre can make a very vital contribution.

The Chengtu Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital as one of the clinical teaching hospitals associated with the College of Medicine and Dentistry of the University has sent a group from its staff to hold four to six days clinics in one or more mission or community hospitals each year for five years. As the staff has increased this type of work has developed.

In September, Dr. R.A. Peterson, Dr. Y.K. Wu, and Mr. S.K. Yen, N.A.C., spent four days holding clinics at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Tzechow. In association with Dr. Chien and the staff,

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they saw over five hundred eye, ear, nose and throat outpatients, performed twenty-five operations, and gave public health talks on the eye, ear, nose and throat before a number of schools. On the fourth day hospital admissions and operations had to be curtailed as all available beds were filled. Patients came two and three hundred li to attend the clinic. Two families travelled practically all night so as to see the visiting workers before the bus left on the morning of their departure. The local magistrate was so impressed by the amount and type of work made possible by the additional staff that, at a dinner given to the group, he pledged five hundred dollars a year towards the support of a medical graduate to assist Dr. Chien. The Hospitals Board and representatives of the community were most insistent that the group spend two more weeks in Tzechow in the early spring.

Dr. E.R. Cunningham, the United Church of Canada representative on the staff of the Chengtu Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, left on October 5th to spend two months holding eye, ear, nose and throat clinics in seven mission hospitals in the territory cared for by the United Church of Canada. Several colleagues in evangelistic work are in company with him on a very comprehensive itinerary. On his return Dr Peterson and Dr Wu expect to spend a week at the Baptist Hospital at Yachow and another week at the Friends Hospital at Suining. On the way home on furlough in early spring Dr Peterson expects to make a similar visit to the Suifu Baptist Hospital and possibly at the United Church of Canada Mission Hospital at Foochow. Requests from as far away as Nanking have asked that Dr. Peterson stop

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there for consultations on his way to the United States.

This type of mission work through extension activities in conjunction with other departments of the University and in association with mission groups in West China can be developed as one of the most valuable contributions of the staff of the College of Medicine and Dentistry. It relates the University to the community visited. It brings the inspiration of a specialised group to the work of the local hospital staff. It offers an opportunity under field working conditions to train graduates and students of the University in concrete projects for helping the communities in other cities and rural communities of Szechwan. It provides the impetus for a unique coordination of medical, educational and evangelistic activities which may open the way for the more abundant life.

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Mr. B.A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.



The Union University,
Chengtou,
West China.
December 30th. 1934.

Act 2/23/35

My dear Mr Garside,

I am sending you another batch of material which I hope will prove to be of value. The University is very proud of its hen which has laid 217 eggs in 365 days. In the photograph I do not know who is the most important - the hen, Sherwood Eddy, Dickenson or Marshal Den whose gift of money made the model poultry farm possible.

Among the photos ^{with West China picture} there are a number dealing with Pharmacy students - I hope that the next month's "News" article will be by Meuser on his department. The Border Research Society although not composed entirely of University folk has, we found in England, good publicity value. The journal is published at the University and much of the work centres round our extraordinary museum which must be one of the finest in the world as regards ~~the~~ Tribes Country material. The Journal we found made a great appeal to certain folk. *as soon file*

Thanks for your letters of Oct 4th and Oct 26th. The situation as regards military drill has unfortunately not got any easier. You may have seen the minute of General Faculty in which it was agreed to introduce physical training and lectures of a patriotic nature until the Government had been approached on the subject. Later it turned out that the Chinese minute stated baldly that the University introduced military training. Acting on instructions from the Friends Service Council, I, along with other Friends on the staff sent in resignations from all positions connected with the administration. The F.S.C. holds, and I agree, that we can continue as ordinary teachers without office until either military training is abolished or the F.S.C. itself withdraws from the University. As a result of our resignations the President will probably see to it that the Chinese minute is altered, but as it has already been reported to the local education bureau that we have military training, and as all the notices call the drill military training, and as the training is in fact military - the lectures being on, among other things, the use of the rifle - it is not likely that Friends will withdraw their resignations. This will mean my leaving the publicity committee among other things.

As you say war is a stupid survival of savagery and the Christian Universities should take a stand against anything which seems to support it. China's best protection against lawlessness within and oppression from without is surely sound moral character instead of the present rottenness. At any rate she has more than enough soldiers to do whatever police work may be necessary. It is I think a matter of greatest alarm that the Ministry of War can over-ride the Education Bureau and can send through the latter orders which, there are signs indicating, ~~that~~ educationalists are

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opposed to. Several protests have been made in different parts of China, though it has been left to Friends to take any decisive step. It seems to me that the whole subject should be investigated by the Associated Boards in conjunction with the N.C.C. and other Shanghai committees. With the growth of the spirit of militarism in China, and the possibility that some form of Hitlerism may be introduced it is not too soon for Christian educationalists to take stock of the position.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Wm. G. Sewell

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With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Wm. G. Sewell



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FIRST GENERATION IMPROVED HEN ESTABLISHES RECORD IN
CHENGTU, SZECHUAN.

Sent by Mr.
Swell's letter
1/20/34

West China, Union University Poultry Improvement Experiment.

In China, as a whole, chickens are raised extensively and not intensively. No one raises many, but many people raise a few, so that the sum total kept, mounts up to a large number for the entire country.

Dr Lossing Buck in his study of 2,866 farms in seventeen localities of seven provinces in China, finds that 82% of all farmers kept poultry, and the average number kept was 5.5 chickens per farm.

However, it is not only the farmer who keeps his few chickens. Almost every family keep one or two chickens who are scavengers from the baby chick days to maturity. Upon maturity and after laying the season's eggs and thereby supplying the family table, from eggs sold, with a few additions in the form of spices, vegetable oil for cooking, and salt, the "old hen" is taken to market and sold for cash—about fifty cents, which seems like a good return on the original investment of a few coppers.

The custom seems to prevail to keep all roosters around until they are mature. As one passes through the village streets, or wanders into the farm lots, one gets the impression that there are really as many roosters kept as hens during the fall, and up until Chinese New Year, when many of the roosters are killed for table use on the "Big Feast Days".

Lingnan University, some years ago, stated that the average Chinese hen lays only 80 eggs in a year. While this is only an approximate calculation, based on findings under similar conditions in other countries, and as there has been no attempt to put local Chinese hens on a large scale under trapnest conditions to find out the exact number of eggs laid in a year, we have accepted the Lingnan calculations as a challenge for improvement.

Some years ago, The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C, stated that, the average number of eggs for all farm flocks in the United States of America is one hundred and forty.

The world's record hen laid 557 eggs in 365 days.

Some one has said that, unless a hen lays over 100 eggs in a year, the hen does not pay for its feed, labor, investment, interest, etc, but that every egg laid over 100, under normal everyday feeding conditions is clear profit.

Early History of the Experiment.

During the fall 1931, a section of an old Chinese "Lath and plaster" building was remodelled into a three pen poultry house and equipped with locally made fitting

fittings for carrying forward an experiment in the feeding, care and management and breeding of locally purchased poultry. One hundred nondescript hens and pullets were purchased at the Chinese market or from poultry hawkers. All birds were legbanded and put under trapnest conditions. In the late winter and early spring of 1932, six native cockerels were purchased. These cockerels were selected for color, size, vigor, conformation and without feathers on their legs. From the winter records of the hens and pullets, only those were selected that showed the best ability to lay eggs, and those with a reduced tendency towards broodiness.

In the spring of 1932 the best layers were placed in pens with the cockerel (local stock) most nearly approaching their feather color. In due time, natural incubation and hatching of chicks was started, and the poorer grade native hens were used to hatch the eggs of the better hens.

In April, a one hundred egg incubator was used to demonstrate to a class of University students, the technique of artificial incubation. Due to the high price of kerosene, viz, \$20.00 for ten gallons, artificial incubation and brooding is not to be recommended where less than three or four hundred chicks are to be hatched. By securing a number of Chinese hens in the early fall and using these for hatching and brooding purposes only, eight or ten good sized hens will hatch out one hundred chicks and act as brooder. It takes approximately five gallons of Kerosene to run a one hundred egg incubator for twenty-one days and nights; for the purpose of hatching one hundred chicks.

The big majority of the chicks from the carefully selected hens were raised and came into laying in the fall of 1932, and showed that, even local poultry under better selection, feeding, care management and early spring breeding can be greatly improved and made more profitable.

First Step Towards "GRADING UP".

In the spring of 1933 a pen of Purebred Rhode Island Reds, were secured from the Department of Poultry Husbandry, British Columbia University, Canada. After weeks of travel and confinement these birds arrived in Chengtu, to become the pioneers of poultry improvement at the West China Union University.

"GRADING UP", is recognised as the quickest and cheapest breeding method for improving ordinary farm flocks.

Raymond Pearl, some years ago, advanced the theory, that high winter production in egg laying is inherited by the pullets chiefly from their sires, and only slightly from their dams. This new light thrown on the possibilities of "GRADING UP" as a poultry improvement method has been demonstrated in many parts of the world.

In this "GRADING UP" experiment we have three main features in mind;-

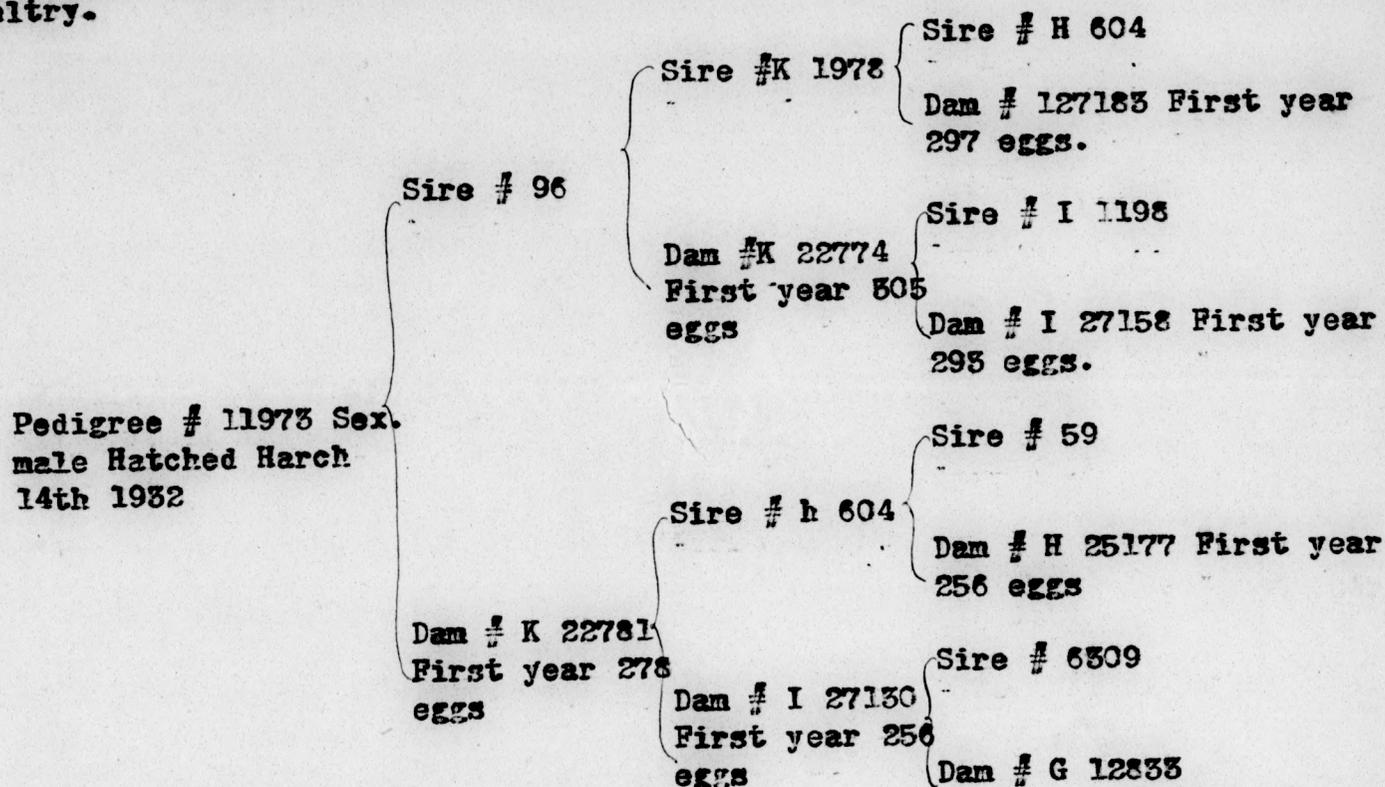
- (1) More eggs per hen per year.
- (2) Bigger birds and more meat in a shorter space of time.
- (3) Bigger eggs not more than eight eggs to the pound, and more unifor-

mity in shape and color.

In this first experiment then, we aimed to ascertain what an influence a Highly Selected Purebred Pedigree Standard Cockerel could have on a small flock of local Chinese hens.

The imported Purebred Rhode Island Red cockerel, Pedigree number 11973, was bred to a limited number of selected Chinese pullets during the breeding season March and April 1933.

A study of the pedigree record of the Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel, used in this experiment, will show that this bird carries in his blood, exceptional possibilities for improving, through breeding, local Chinese poultry.



It will be seen, that the average yearly egg production of all the dams in the three generations recorded is 284 eggs per year. So with such concentrated prepotency for egg production the prospects for rapid improvement is assured.

The following, Table 1, shows that these first generation improved, spring hatched chicks, daughters of the imported pedigree cockerel, began to lay in November and that each and all these birds have during their pullet year greatly exceeded the Chinese hen with its average of eighty eggs in one year.

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Table 1. Showing Egg Records of First Generation improved Szechuan Local Hens, crossed with Rhode Island Red Purebred Cockerel, Number 11978.

1933-34

Legband Number of Hen.	Date on which first egg was laid. 1933	Number of eggs laid in 365 days.
20	November 11th	217
71	November 14th	193
70	November 18th	187
81	November 30th	190
29	November 12th	173
100	November 9th	169
74	November 11th	169
Total Number of eggs laid in the year		1,298
Average record for the year of the seven pullets		185.43
Total % Improvement		132%

An examination of the daily record of Legband Number 74, shows that this pullett, from November 11th, 1933, to June 30th, 1934, or in 255 days laid 153 Eggs and for some unknown reason from July to the completion of her year only laid 16 eggs, in 110 days.

The daily record sheet of each pullet also shows that the tendency to Broodiness has been greatly reduced, and if the pullets during the first year are handled properly when there is a sign of broodiness, this tendency can soon be overcome.

One is led to believe that Broodiness is one of the weak features of the Chinese hen, and is largely responsible for the low yearly average number of eggs laid by the ordinary Chinese hens.

We are grateful to Marshall H.S. Den, Commander-in-chief of the 28th National, Army, who became interested in the theory of this improvement project and made a contribution for the erection of a Model Poultry Building, to further facilitate the carrying forward of Poultry improvement on a larger scale.

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