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WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

POLICY COMMITTEE REPORT

PART I

A SURVEY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

"The First Twenty Five Years"

CHENG TU, CHINA

1936

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

POLICY COMMITTEE REPORT

Preface to Part One

"A Survey of the Present Situation"

The President and General Faculty,—

The Policy Committee was appointed in accordance with Minute 340 of the General Faculty of January 8, 1936 which reads:

Resolved, that we appoint a commission to make a survey of our position, to consider the aims of the university, and how they may be attained, the relations of the university with the government institutions, the general financial position, and all other matters pertaining to the welfare of the university as they may think fit. The commission is to report to the general faculty.

Your Committee has now completed a portion of its work, and herewith submits Part One of its Report, entitled "A Survey of the Present Situation". This deals with the present position of the University in regard to Administration, Teaching, Personnel, and Outside Relations.

It is realized that this Survey cannot be regarded as complete. There are doubtless many problems which have been neglected or dealt with inadequately. The Survey, in its printed form, is a summary of the detailed investigation. Other data and tables of statistics are in the files of the Committee, and may be consulted there. The many imperfections in form and content are largely due to the fact that printing had to be rushed to completion in time for the visit of the Honorary Chairman of the Committee, President Francis Wei, of Central China University, and there was little opportunity for revision.

The remaining portion of the Report, dealing with Recommendations, will be submitted at a later date.

Respectfully submitted,

H.G. ANDERSON

H.L. CHANG

H.B. COLLIER

C.C. LIU

C.S. LO

W.G. SEWELL

Chengtu, October 1936

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

POLICY COMMITTEE REPORT

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REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION

The University is carried on under the control of the Board of Governors, the Board of Directors and the General Faculty. The Board of Governors, the majority of members of which are resident abroad, acts as a Board of Founders, and has entered into an agreement with the Board of Directors, whereby the payment of an annual sum is assured to the latter body, to be used for the work and promotion of the University. The Board of Directors are responsible for the actual carrying on of the University, and all local problems, and are recognized by the Ministry of Education of the National Government as having this responsibility.

The President of the University is appointed by the Board of Directors to take full charge of the University, and he is responsible only to that Board. Under the President is the General Faculty, which through him controls all academic and financial matters within the University. The General Faculty consists of the Deans of Faculties and Heads of Departments, together with representatives of the University Professors. There are 21 members (1936-37), in addition to the administrative officers.

The General Faculty appoints a number of committees to carry on its various administrative functions. Chief among these are the Committee on Studies and the Cabinet. The former deals with all academic questions, such as staff, courses, student academic standing. Actions of the various Colleges are reported through this Committee to the General Faculty. The Committee has no direct executive power, but makes recommendations to the General Faculty. The Cabinet is responsible for the business

affairs of the University, and general administrative problems; however a number of the administrative officers of the University are not members of the Cabinet. The Cabinet also acts as an advisory body to the President, and since he has full executive power, its actions need not be, and often are not, referred to the General Faculty for approval.

In addition there are various other special committees, controlling certain branches of the University activities. Among such may be mentioned the Property Committee, Finance Committee, and committees in charge of the Photographic Studio, Library, Harvard-Yenching Fund. These committees are appointed by, and responsible to, the General Faculty.

COLLEGES

The University, in its academic aspects, is divided into Colleges, Faculties and Departments. The details are made clear in the Report on Teaching and Curriculum. There are four Colleges: Arts, Science, Medicine and Dentistry, Religion. The College of Medicine and Dentistry contains two Faculties, Medicine and Dentistry. Although academically separate, they do not act independently in administration.

Each College, under its Dean, is responsible to the General Faculty for the carrying on of its work. Each College is again divided into Departments, with their respective Heads or Chairmen. The latter are appointed by the President, and are responsible, through the College Dean, to him. The faculties of the various Colleges have regular meetings for the transaction of business. Most of the Departments have meetings irregularly or not at all.

The administration of the Colleges, through their faculty meetings, is carried on in a fairly satisfactory manner. It is possible that the various Colleges are too independent, but a better coordination depends upon the strengthening

of the University administration. The most difficult problem is that of officers. For example, the Deans of the Colleges are all men with a full-time teaching schedule, and most of them are in addition Heads of Departments. Thus it is possible that a Dean may be in charge of a department and carrying the heaviest teaching load in his College or Faculty, in addition to his administrative responsibility. When it is further pointed out that the Deans are not necessarily chosen for their administrative ability, and that no provision is made for clerical assistance, the seriousness of this problem will be realized.

Because of the shortage of staff, all Deans and Heads of Departments must carry on their administrative duties in addition to their teaching. No allowance is made, in teaching schedule or in salaries, for these extra duties, and the opportunity for scholarly work on the part of many of the staff is thereby curtailed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The General Faculty recommends the appointment of the Dean of Studies, Registrar and Dean of Discipline to the President. The President himself, Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, Bursar and Superintendent of Buildings are appointed by the Board of Directors. The general administrative problems of the University will be discussed in detail under the various offices enumerated.

President's Office (including the Chancellors and Secretaries)

The President is the head of the institution, and is responsible to the Board of Directors for the satisfactory management of the University. However his actual duties have not been clearly defined. The President is so burdened with routine duties that he has no time for the broader interests—contact with the outside world, growth and development, planning for the future—and the leadership

which should be his responsibility. There is a Chinese Secretary to the President, but he is also Dean of Discipline, and therefore unable to be of much assistance to the President. The recently appointed English Secretary has been of great help in handling correspondence and reports in English. The President has no one man under him to carry the details of routine administration, and must bear this burden himself.

The Chancellorship is an office not required by the Ministry of Education; it is because this is a private university, with the Founders, namely the Board of Governors, abroad, and the Chancellor is their representative in China. Since the Board of Directors are the local body responsible for the running of the University, the Chancellor is supposed to be the liaison officer between that body and the Board of Governors. However it has been the custom to short-circuit the Board of Directors, and make contact directly with the officers and staff of the University. Thus the Directors have little actual responsibility for University affairs. Their contacts with both the Governors and the University staff have been very unsatisfactory and it is one of the most important duties of the Chancellor to develop these contacts. The relationship of the Chancellor to the President and the definition of their respective duties has been a cause of some misunderstanding. The Chancellor has assumed considerable administrative responsibility, especially in regard to finance. It is a question whether the Chancellor's duties should not be advisory and contact-making, without any direct administrative responsibility. The President and Chancellor are *ex officio* on all University committees.

The Vice-Chancellorship is also a position of vaguely defined duties. In many Universities abroad, the Chancellorship is an honorary position, and the Vice-Chancellor carries the administrative responsibility. In this University, the Vice-Chancellor acts as adviser to the President;

he represents the interests of the western members of the staff, and also acts as spokesman between the various other administrative officers and the President. He has an opportunity to coordinate the work of the various administrative offices. The Vice-Chancellor has in the past had a heavy burden of routine work, such as preparation of reports in English, and the correspondence in that language. However these duties are now largely in the hands of the English Secretary.

The periodic visits of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor abroad have been almost the sole means of maintaining contact between the University and the Board of Governors. Another very important function of the office is the interpretation of the situation in China to friends abroad.

Dean of Studies.

The Dean of Studies is Chairman of the Committee on Studies, which has the following responsibilities:

1. Teaching staff: engagement, ranking and salaries.
2. Student academic standing, grades, character, etc.
3. Courses and teaching problems.

In regard to staff, it may be said that the procedure for engagement of a teacher is for the Head of the Department to make a recommendation through his College Dean to the Committee on Studies, which body forwards the action through the General Faculty to the President. Some of our teachers have not been given academic ranking because of difficulty in regard to salary in relation to ranking. Foreigners on the staff are ranked by the usual procedure, but their appointment to the University is by the respective Missions, not by invitation of the President. The procedure for discovering and engaging new teachers is at present not satisfactory.

The Committee on Studies is responsible for the promotion and coordination of the academic work of the whole University. Details of courses for all the Colleges

must go through this committee. However there has not been as much opportunity as could be desired for the development of forward-looking plans for the academic future of the University.

The duties of the Dean of Studies are roughly as follows:

1. To assist the Registrar in general academic matters.
2. To see to observance of academic rules by students and staff.
3. Preparation of documents for the Government, such as teachers' qualifications, students, academic records.
4. Application to the Government for tax exemption on supplies purchased.

Secretarial staff is insufficient for the amount of writing and report making that has to be done. The Dean of Studies has to spend too much time on routine work, and not enough on promotion of the academic welfare of the University. Application for tax exemption is not the proper duty of this office. The office of Dean is nominally a half-time position and the present incumbent has a teaching program of several courses. However the duties of the office are such as to demand practically full time.

The Committee on Studies spends many hours going over the details of student academic problems which should be handled automatically by the Registrar's office. But the tendency is to make every case a special one, and much time is wasted. Members of the staff are often responsible for this, and it may be said that there is more difficulty with staff than with students over the observance of the academic rules of the University.

Registrar's Office. The work of this office is under the Committee on Studies, and the Registrar is Secretary of that Committee. However the duties and responsibilities of the Registrar have not been clearly defined; are his duties purely mechanical, such as keeping of student

records and conducting of examinations, or does he have any discretionary power in regard to academic matters?

There has been a great deal of criticism of the handling of student records. One reason is that the system of registration is very complex, the student having to pass through the hands of the Bursar, Registrar, Dormitory Principal and College Dean. Thus students have been found taking courses without paying fees, or being advanced in academic standing without the proper credentials, etc. Probably the system has not kept pace with the growth of the University. Another difficulty which confronts the Registrar is the lack of cooperation on the part of the staff. Students taking courses without the proper credentials can only be checked up by the individual teachers. The Registrar has difficulty in keeping his records up to date, because many of the staff do not send their marks in in time, and this was the chief reason why the rule that supplemental examinations be held before the opening of the subsequent term was not put into effect sooner.

There has always been difficulty in obtaining examiners for the entrance examinations. Many of the staff are away when these examinations are held, and many of those on the Campus unwilling to cooperate. This year, each department concerned was asked to appoint an examiner for the entrance examination.

Regarding the conducting of the university examinations, there have been many cases of cheating and impersonation. The supervision of the examinations is not satisfactory. The teachers do not take their responsibilities very seriously, when asked to supervise. The system is partly at fault, in that there is no one examiner placed in charge of each examination, and students find opportunities to cheat when handing in their papers.

There has always been a great deal of difficulty in the handling of the students' academic problems. There is too much tendency to regard each case as a special case.

One would expect that the majority of problems involving student grades and standing would be solved by the Registrar's interpreting and applying the academic rules and regulations. But when the student makes trouble, as is often the case, the Registrar feels he must refer the matter to a higher authority, the Committee on Studies. Thus that Committee has to spend far too much time on the discussion of these problems. Many of them are made doubly difficult for the administration by the fact that individual teachers so often champion their own students in claiming special exemption or treatment.

The staff of the office is sufficient for the amount of work to be handled at present. However if there were any considerable increase in the student body there would have to be a larger staff. Unfortunately the work of this office is seasonal in nature; at the beginning and end of each term the staff is very busy. This is especially true in the summer: the heaviest work of the Registrar's office comes when the rest of the staff are enjoying vacation.

Dean of Discipline

The duties of this office are not limited to those of student discipline. Thus the Dean is also Chinese Secretary to the President, and has many other duties of a routine and business nature. All visitors wishing to inspect the University must be entertained and shown around by the staff of this office. There is the buying of local supplies and helping of teachers and students in many ways. The University paper is edited in this office. Investigation forms from various outside organizations must be filled in, after the information has been compiled. There are forms regarding the graduating students, daily reports from the Drill Instructors, etc. Arrangements for the participation of the University in various meetings in the city have to be made by this office. Although many of the duties are of a business nature, there is no very close relationship to the so-called Business Office.

The proper work of the Dean of Discipline has been limited by lack of time. He has very little opportunity for student contacts, so is unable to keep in touch with their personal problems and give them proper guidance. The actual control of student discipline has been the cause of much misunderstanding. During this last year (1935-36) the problem has been placed in the hands of the Drill Instructors. However their attempt to control student life in the dormitories raises the problem of the relation of those institutions (which are Mission property) to the University. The Dormitory Principals' Meeting has never had any relation to the University, but for the future there is a definite University Committee on Student Discipline, composed of the Dean of Discipline, Dormitory Principals and Drill Instructors, thus bringing the Dormitory Principals into an official relation with the University.

Control of student activities has not been well systematized, because there is no system for recording the various meetings and activities indulged in by staff and students, and many conflicts result.

Business Office. The proper name of this office is a question. The person in charge is known in English as the Superintendent of Buildings, or of Construction. In Chinese he is known as the "Business Manager"; the latter title more nearly corresponds to the duties actually laid upon the incumbent. Control of all University buildings and property rests in this office; also the construction of new buildings. The Superintendent is Secretary of the University Property Committee. In addition the office has to handle many of the business details connected with the running of the University, and all the supplies or freight entering or leaving the institution.

The present staff of the office is inadequate, and there is no one who could take over the work of the present Superintendent. During this last year (1935-36) the problem

has been unusually acute, because the Superintendent was loaned to the Central Government to assist in the construction of an Officers' Training School. This meant that for much of the time there was nobody in the Business Office, and much important University work went undone, because there was no provision made to remedy this situation.

The present system of handling items of general University business is very unsatisfactory. It has never been decided just what are the duties of this office in this connection. Some items are handled by the Dean of Discipline, and there is poor correlation with this office. There is at present no central place for the handling of incoming business; those coming to the University do not know where to go. On Sundays a person coming on business must seek out some member of the staff to assist in tending to his needs.

There are very many problems related to buildings and property, much of which is under Mission control. This hinders centralization of the handling of property and buildings. Constant requests for the use of University equipment, property or buildings by outside organizations create difficulties. At present the supervision of our buildings and property is inadequate.

There has been some dissatisfaction with the method of controlling University servants. Most are paid by this office, some by the departments concerned. But it is difficult to centralize the control of the servants in the buildings other than the Administration Building. It is understood that the Property Committee has appointed one staff member in each teaching building to take this responsibility, and this arrangement should be more satisfactory.

Bursar's Office

The aim and scope of this office is in brief that all accounts of all departments in all their details should head

up and be filed in this office, and that periodic statements of account shall be given to the various parties concerned.

A full-time Bursar was first appointed in 1924, and he spent two years in bringing the books up to date. Unfortunate breaks in the continuity of the work have been caused by the evacuation of 1927 and the furlough of the Bursar in 1931-32. He reports that during the latter period those in charge changed the system of bookkeeping, and this has meant a revision of the books, a work which has been going on until the present time.

This will explain why the Bursar is unable to fulfil his own ideas of the functions of his office. His present duties are almost entirely mechanical, and he does not have the opportunity to make a personal creative contribution in the realm of University financial policy. He does not have time to attend College meetings when matters of finance are being discussed. The Bursar is Secretary of the Finance Committee, but it meets very seldom, and many questions of finance are dealt with by the Cabinet, of which the Bursar is not a member.

The staff consists of one man in addition to the Bursar. This assistant is not young, and nobody is being trained to look forward to a position of responsibility. Will the Bursar always be a foreigner? If not, what will be done to train a Chinese to take responsibility in the future? At present nobody understands the books, and if anything happened to the Bursar there is nobody who could step into his place. Books are kept in English; it is possible that future requirements will necessitate the keeping of books in Chinese, and this will doubtless require additional staff.

Because of the inadequacy of the present staff, all of the time is spent on routine work, as handling of cash and posting of accounts. The bringing of books up to date has been done mostly in spare time. This makes it impossible for the Bursar to prepare regular statements for the various departments and committees, and they may be in

the dark as to their financial standing, unless they keep their own accounts. It is possible that the new English Secretary may be of some assistance in the preparation of statements for the departments.

The office also handles work not directly connected with the University accounts. The Bursar keeps accounts for teachers and students. He partly carries the accounts of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. He is Treasurer of the Book Club, and also has to handle book sales for students. The ordering and selling of books for students, formerly under the Library, takes a great deal of time. There has never been any capital for purchase of these books, which are bought on borrowed money, and a large amount is tied up in unsold books.

The various difficulties enumerated above have resulted in a certain amount of laxness in the handling of finances. Our financial difficulties have resulted in overspending of our grants, as described in the section on Finance. This has been almost impossible to control, because of the inability of this office to provide up-to date statements, and many departments do not know where they stand. The Finance Committee has recommended that all requisitions bear stubs showing the balance on hand, and that no more requisitions be cashed when the balance is exhausted. This has not been carried into effect. Another source of dissatisfaction has been the charging of accounts to departments without the proper requisitions. The chief reason is that the staff of this office is simply too busy to attend to all the details.

The handling of funds by heads of departments and committees, especially for the purchase of equipment, is also very unsatisfactory. Purchasing of equipment has never been centralized, and it has been the custom, especially for western members of the staff, to do their own ordering, drawing the necessary funds personally from the Bursar. Thus each individual or department may have a

private account with the various companies. There is a regulation that copies of all orders be filed with the Bursar, but this has not been put into effect, and thus the Bursar may not know how to charge an account sent to the University. In addition he has no accurate record of the new equipment being purchased. It is obvious that the drawing of large sums of money by members of the staff in their own name might lead to abuses. The problem cannot be solved until there is some centralized system for purchasing of equipment and supplies.

The Bursar makes an annual financial report to the Board of Governors, but the books of the University are not audited locally.

The general financial situation of the University will be dealt with in the following section.

FINANCES

Source of Income. The income of the University is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. The sources for the regular budget are approximately as follows:

Board of Governors	\$50,000
Rent of University land	2,250
Tuition Fees	16,500

It is seen that the largest part of the income is the \$50,000 which the Board of Governors have promised to pay annually. The Directors themselves raise nothing, simply passing the above sums on to the University. There is no other income from local sources. In addition the Harvard-Yenching Foundation has been contributing a sum of \$28,990 in recent years, which is used by the Chinese Department, the Library, Museum, and Research. The Photographic Studio and the Dental Clinic are self-supporting.

The salaries of the Chancellor, Bursar, Superintendent

of Construction, and English Secretary are paid by the Board of Governors, and do not appear in the University budget. All missionaries' salaries are paid by the Missions concerned. The contributions of the various hospitals which are used for teaching purposes in the College of Medicine and Dentistry do not appear in the budget. Nor do the dormitories, teaching buildings and staff residences supplied by the cooperating missions. Occasionally there are private gifts to various departments, but in the case of some, such as Pharmacy and Agriculture, gifts solicited in the name of the University have not been turned in to, or even reported to, the Bursar.

Thus it is seen that the formal budget as passed annually is only a small fraction of the total financial outlay of the University, because these other items do not appear. However some Colleges, even including all items, do not have the income required by the Ministry of Education. In reporting to the Ministry for purpose of registration foreigners' salaries and other items were padded considerably, in some cases almost double, and this has given rise to some misunderstanding. The actual total income of the University is an unknown quantity.

In addition to the regular income, certain special gifts and grants may be mentioned. Several years ago there was granted from the Hall Estate a sum of G\$ 30,000 for the purchase of new equipment for the Colleges of Science and Medicine & Dentistry. (The income from the Hall Estate gift now goes into the Board of Governors' budget.) There was also a special grant of G\$.10,000 for the clinical departments of the Faculty of Medicine. More recently the Ministry of Education has made special grants-in-aid as follows: 1934, \$20,000; 1935, \$18,220; 1936, \$23,000. Since these grants have been largely earmarked for special purposes, they have not been of much assistance in supplementing ordinary budget expenditures. In 1936

the Provincial Bureau of Education granted a sum of \$2000.

Expenditure

The General Faculty each year prepares a budget which is then sent to the Board of Directors for approval. During recent years the College estimates have always exceeded the sums available, so it has been the custom to cut the same to totals established some years ago, going on the principle of "no increase". However there has been considerable dissatisfaction with this method, as it was based on the assumption that a correct distribution of budget had been determined, and should not be changed. Therefore in the spring of 1935 the Cabinet asked the Colleges to prepare detailed estimates and statements of expenditures for several years back, to be a basis for a new distribution. The figures were prepared, but nothing done about them. However this method has been carried into effect in some of the Colleges which have been attempting to distribute their grants among departments on the basis of actual needs, as far as possible. Any cut would be distributed *pro rata*, as had been the intention for the University budget. It may be mentioned that there is no provision for emergencies or special expenditures anywhere in the University or College budgets.

Regarding the actual handling of funds, they are drawn on requisition from the Dean or Treasurer of a College, or Chairman of a Committee. Salaries are paid direct by the Bursar, although one College issues monthly requisitions to him for same. It has already been mentioned that accounts are sometimes charged without the proper requisitions, and occasionally the Cabinet has taken action involving a College's finances without the consent or knowledge of the College. This makes it impossible for College treasurers to keep accurate accounts, or control

the funds for which they are responsible.

All University accounts are kept in silver, but expenditures in gold (for foreign equipment) are charged at the rate of 2:1. Formerly the Board of Governors paid \$25,000 gold to cover their annual grant of \$50,000 silver. Thus when the exchange was greater than 2:1, they gained on all local expenditures in silver. However since the income of the Board of Governors has decreased they give only the gold equivalent of the \$50,000 silver at current exchange, and they lose an equivalent amount on all sums drawn in gold at 2:1. In any case, the former "gains in exchange" never accrued to the University, but remained the property of the Board of Governors.

Deficits.

It has been mentioned that during recent years the annual estimates have exceeded the actual grants. The situation has become very acute, due to increase in students, staff, and administrative expenditures. The difficulty was first felt by the College of Science, when the number of students entering the College (mostly premedical) practically doubled within a few years. At the same time there was an acute situation in regard to staff; most of the western teachers had left, and many of our own graduates were returning to positions on the staff. Since the total grant was unchanged, the increase in salaries was only met by cutting the equipment grants. Thus the departments found their grants for equipment and running expenses cut in half, while at the same time the number of students was doubled. The same was true of the College of Medicine & Dentistry, but to a lesser degree.

Thus the considerable increase in staff during the last few years has been met by the reduction of departmental grants (exclusive of salary). However the departments

most concerned were those with laboratories, and they found it quite impossible to cut down their expenditures and run at all. The situation was met by allowing the over-expenditure of annual grants, and the accumulation of deficits. There was no official action permitting these over-expenditures, but they were more or less winked at as being the only possible way of carrying on the work.

The situation became increasingly serious until in the spring of 1935 the College of Medicine and Dentistry announced that its grant for the year was exhausted (the financial year commences on July 1), and that it was unwilling to take responsibility for further overdrafts. It was pointed out that the College had a total deficit of over \$8,000 (the annual grant being about \$14,000) and that one department had overspent the equivalent of three years' grant. The General Faculty thereupon passed a resolution that no overspending be allowed in future; there was no suggestion as to how the departments might carry on their work under these circumstances. The attitude of the University Administration was that overspending was the responsibility of the Colleges concerned. However it may be pointed out that the initiative in attacking this problem was taken, not by the Administration, but by the College of Medicine and Dentistry refusing to continue until the situation had been faced. The College could have continued to increase its deficit, if it had not felt that the method was fundamentally wrong.

The rule that expenditures must not exceed grants soon failed in practice. In the spring of 1935 the Finance Committee had to vote further sums to enable the Colleges to carry on their work. These were supposed to be a first charge on the next year's budget. They were drawn from unknown sources, but it is presumed that there will be a final reckoning. The various accumulated deficits to that time were ignored, and a new start made. Again in June 1935 it was seen that the estimates for the next year

would greatly exceed the expected income; yet the departments had to order their supplies and equipment for the year following. The enforcement of the "no over-expenditure" rule meant closing laboratories or discharging staff, so again the required sums were voted, in the hope that special financial assistance would be forthcoming.

When the Finance Committee met to determine the actual budget for the year 1935-36 it was faced with a deficit of over \$6,000. There was no relief in sight, as the grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Education was earmarked for special purposes. (However, the subsequent grant of \$2,000 from the Provincial Bureau of Education was applied to the deficit.) The decision, in the face of this crisis, was once again to permit the expenditure of full estimates, and borrow on the future. The absolute lack of policy in regard to our financial situation was the immediate cause of the formation of the Policy Committee. Nevertheless there had been an improvement in the situation, in that overexpenditures were then officially recognized and approved by the University.

One finds various attitudes toward the situation among the staff. Some have felt that we should follow the rule of no over-expenditure in any circumstance, and that the final result of the present *laissez faire* policy would be very dangerous. However, since there seem to be funds available, a number of these have lapsed into indifference, and have come to feel that we might as well spend while we can, and not worry about the future. Others feel that the work must be carried on, and should not be allowed to suffer as long as there are funds available; they feel a genuine concern for the program.

Conclusion In summarizing the financial situation of the University, there are several points that require emphasis. One is the general laxness in our financial administration as seen in the condition of our accounts, the matter of overspending, etc. Our administrative facilities have not

kept pace with the growth of the University, and those in charge find it impossible to attend to the mass of detail required to maintain efficiency.

Another very serious problem is the dependence on foreign sources. The Board of Directors raise no money, simply passing on what they receive. They have never really attempted to raise money, for it has been said that a number of the alumni of the University are prepared to make contributions if they be approached. This situation is not entirely the fault of the Directors, for they have been encouraged to depend on foreign sources. They have been made to feel that the Board of Governors and their representatives at the University are an ever-dependable source of income. Thus it has become the custom for the Board of Directors to turn requests for funds over to the Chancellor, with the request that *he* find the money. Another difficulty is that the Board of Directors really have no intimate relation to the finances of the University; they only vote on money which they never see or handle. Our finances are too much in the control of foreigners, and there are no Chinese, either on the Board of Directors or University staff, who know anything about the details.

A third point is the air of mystery which covers so many of our financial dealings. For example, the University staff do not know the source of the funds used to cover the deficit. This causes indifference or even more serious misunderstanding. The average Head of Department is not going to worry about overspending as long as there seem to be funds available to cover his needs. Many Chinese members of the staff cannot understand why their salaries cannot be increased, when departments are able to overspend indefinitely, and there are funds available for buildings and other special purposes. There will always be misunderstandings until all the facts in regard to our financial situation are brought to light, and every member of the staff knows just where we stand.

SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION

The problem in administration is chiefly a problem of unification and coordination. The various administrative offices have no clearly defined relation to one another, and tend to be too independent. Many examples could be cited of this lack of coordination: when forms are to be filled out for the Government there have been serious discrepancies among the various offices. At present the President is the *only* officer with responsibility for the whole, and neither can he nor should he be responsible for this unification. The various administrative officers never meet together to discuss their common problems; the Cabinet cannot fulfil this function, because some of the administrative officers are not members.

The reason for this state of affairs is to be found partly in our background. The University did not commence as a unit, and the process of unification has been hindered by tendencies to independence and individualism. The cooperation of five Missions, a fine thing in itself, had led to a certain amount of division and decentralization. Staff and buildings are too much under the control of these separate units. In addition, many of the leaders of the institution have been strong individualists, keen on putting across their own program, and not realizing that the University is more than its parts. Many foreign members of the staff are responsible for this spirit of individualism which is hindering the growth of a unified whole.

The administration is under-staffed, both in the University offices and in the Colleges. It will be seen that we have economized on administration when we consider how much of the routine work now done by Professors could be accomplished by a staff of secretaries.

The comment of a recent visitor is worth recording here.

"With regard to W.C.U.U., I have given a great deal of thought to it. While we were very much impressed

with the plant, and with the possibilities of the institution, we were sorry to find that the University is not progressively administered. We all felt that the University, provided with dynamic leadership, might be made to play a very significant, if not determining, role in the reconstruction of Szechwan."

The University has gained credit for what it has accomplished to date. But we are warned that further growth and development, and the possibility of a real contribution to the life of this province, depend more upon an efficient, vital, far-seeing administration than upon any other factor.

REPORT ON TEACHING AND CURRICULUM

When the University started its first classes in March 1910 it was divided into four departments: General Arts, Political Science and History, Pedagogy, Natural Sciences. There were nine faculty members, six being in Arts. The University closed in 1911 because of revolutionary disturbances, and reopened in 1913, being organized at that time into three Colleges, Arts, Science, and Medicine. In 1915 there was a reorganization into four Faculties, Arts, Science, Religion, and Medicine. The Faculty of Education was established in 1919.

The University applied in 1931 to the Ministry of Education of the National Government for registration, and at that time the organization was once again changed. Registration was granted in 1933, and the present division is into four Colleges, Arts, Science, Religion, Medicine & Dentistry. However the College of Religion is not registered with the Government, and in addition, no regular students are enrolled and no degrees conferred. Hence the College of Religion is not on the same basis as the other three. It only offers courses related to certain aspects of Christian culture, and these courses also appear under the various departments of the College of Arts.

The College of Arts is divided into four departments: Chinese Language and Literature; Foreign Languages and Literature; Philosophy, Education and Fine Arts; Political and Social Sciences. There are also four departments in the College of Science: Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics, Pharmacy. The College of Medicine & Dentistry is divided into the two Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry; the former has ten departments and the latter five. However the Ministry and Education does

not recognize the division of a Medical College into departments.

The Colleges of Arts and Science each have four-year courses. According to the Ministry of Education, the maximum and minimum credits for graduation are 152 and 132 respectively. This University requires the maximum number for graduation in Arts and Science. However students in Education usually take more than this number, and the Department of Pharmacy requires a total of 167 credits. (It should be pointed out that there is no absolute standard for the determination of credits, the ratings of the courses being more or less arbitrary.) The Colleges of Arts and Science each have a common first year course. Students intending to enter the College of Medicine & Dentistry are required to take the common first year Science course as a prerequisite.

The course in the College of Medicine & Dentistry is a six-year course. However an additional year of Science is required for entrance, as noted above. For this reason, the course in Medicine does not correspond exactly with that laid down by the Ministry of Education; but plans are being made to alter the course to follow the Government standard curriculum.

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

Introduction. When the University was reorganized in 1913, the College of arts was divided into five departments: English, Education, History, Philosophy, Religious Education and Social Service. There was no Department of Chinese at that time, only one teacher offering courses in that subject. Commencing in 1915 the Faculty of Arts was divided into four departments: English, Education, History, and Philosophy. Chinese was taught by a famous scholar, the late Liao Chi-pin. In 1913 Education became an independent Faculty; at that time there were 13 instructors in

Arts and 7 in Education, and each Faculty had its own Dean. In 1920 the Department of Chinese Language and Literature first appeared, but existed in name only: there was but one teacher, offering two courses. It was properly organized as a department in 1926. Since 1929 the department has enjoyed a special grant from the Harvard-Yenching Fund, and has developed rapidly. Music and Art were introduced into the curriculum in 1921, and the Department of Fine Arts was established in 1929.

When the University in 1931 applied to the Ministry of Education for registration, the Faculty of Education was again amalgamated with Arts, and recognized as a department. (Education had insufficient budget to be recognized as an independent faculty, according to Government requirement.) At that time there were seven departments: Chinese Language and Literature; Foreign Languages and Literature; Philosophy; Education; History; Sociology; Fine Arts.

A visit from inspectors of the Ministry of Education in 1935 resulted in an order to reduce the number of departments in the College of Arts. As a result of the reorganization there are at present four Departments: Chinese Language and Literature; Foreign Language and Literature; Philosophy, Education and Fine Arts; History, Political and Social Sciences.

In 1934 the Ministry of Education granted \$4000 for the salary of a Professor for the Department of Chinese. A noted scholar from Peiping, Mr. Chu Chao-pin, was engaged. This grant was renewed in 1935 and 1936. Mr. Chu has published a number of his books, as well as those of his father and grandfather, also famous scholars, under the auspices of the Department. In 1935 the Ministry of Education also granted a sum of \$1703 for the purchase of books for the library of the College.

Student Body. The number of students registered in the College has been decreasing during recent years, both in number and in percentage of the total student body. In 1933 the students registered in Arts comprised 47.3 per cent of the whole student body. During the current year, 1935-36, there were 102 students, being only 30.9 per cent of the whole student body. Of these 102 students, 37 are registered in the Department of Philosophy, Education and Fine Arts; 33 in Chinese; 17 in Foreign Languages; 15 in History, Political and Social Sciences. There are 38 women students in the College.

A regulation of the Ministry of Education requires that the number of students entering the College of Arts may not exceed the number accepted by the College of Science (including premedical students).

Courses. The credits in the four years of the College of Arts are as follows:

First year	42 credits
Second "	40 "
Third "	38 "
Fourth "	32 "
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 152 "

The first year is a common year, with the exception of the Chinese Department (see below, under that department). The subjects are them:

Chinese,	2 hours per week	4 credits
English	8	8
History	3	5
Sociology (Fall term)	3	2½
Economics (Spring term)	3	2½
Principles of Education (Fall term)	2	2
Logic (Spring term)	3	3
Psychology	2	4
Ethics	2	4
Biology	3	6

In the Second Year a major part of the time is given to common courses including the following subjects: Chinese, History of Chinese Culture or History of Chinese Literature, English, Philosophy or Religious Studies, Introduction to Political Science (Fall term), Human Geography (Spring term), with a total of 19 hours per week and 26 credits.

At the commencement of the Second Year, the student must choose to major in one department, and take a minor in another department. The student is not allowed to change his major or minor without the permission of the College Dean, the Registrar, and the Heads of the departments concerned. No student may change his major or minor after the end of the Third Year.

A student of the Second Year must elect 14 credits, in addition to the 26 credits in common courses as outlined above, from his major and minor courses. In the case of the Department of Foreign Languages a student must choose two of the following: Expository English, Modern Drama, French or German.

Students in the Department of Philosophy, Education, and Fine Arts are required to take: Introduction to Education; Educational Psychology; Child Psychology; General Methods of Education or History of Philosophy or courses in Music (see Fine Arts).

Students of the Department of History, Political and Social Science are required to take: History of Civilization; Social Survey and Statistics; and 4 credits of electives. Students may not substitute other courses without the permission of the Dean of the College.

Beginning with the Second Year, a student of any department may elect courses outside his major or minor, or in another College, if approved by the Dean of the College, Head of his major department and the instructor of the course chosen.

Teaching Problems. It is impossible to go into detail in discussing the curriculum of the College of Arts. The chief problems are not those of the curriculum as such, but those of the teaching staff. There are too many part-time teachers, and the staff is too unstable (due to furloughs, etc.).

Department	Teachers			
	total	full* time	part time	full* time teaching
Chinese	13	5	8	4
Foreign Languages	12	4	8	2
Philosophy, Education & Fine Arts	18	5	13	2
History, Political & Social Sciences	13	3	10	1
Total	56	17	39	9

(* 'full-time' indicates those who are full-time members of the University staff. 'full-time teaching' indicates the number of these who spend all their time on teaching, that is, have no administrative duties.

Courses offered in 1935-36:

Department	Teachers	Courses	Lectures per week	Students x courses
Chinese	13	34	80	409
Foreign Languages	14	25	72	377
Division of Education	5	10	26	91
Division of Philosophy	7	13	28	172
Division of Fine Arts	9	15	14	46
Division of History & Political Science	5	8	18	44
Division of Sociology & Economics	8	13	34	172

Note. There are reduplications under the items Teachers, and Student-courses, because of teachers teaching more than one course, and students taking more than one course.

Staff. Before 1922 there was only one Chinese on the staff in Arts; he was teacher of Chinese language and literature. Since then the number of Chinese teachers has increased: in the spring term of 1936 the total staff of the College was 50 (including part-time teachers); of these 32 were Chinese and 18 westerners.

Because there are too many part-time teachers there is very little group spirit in the College, and not many of the teachers are really interested in the College itself. Another factor which contributes to instability of the staff is the fact that when foreigners go on furlough there is always difficulty in replacing them.

Chinese and English are required courses for the first and second year students of all Colleges. The large number of students to be taught means that each class must be divided into three or four sections. This increases the difficulty of providing adequate staff, especially in the Department of Foreign Languages. In this department there is no permanent staff for the teaching of the heavy program of English, and the Chairman has to seek teachers year by year, mostly non-members of the University staff, such as missionaries' wives. Thus the staff changes year by year, and this results in a very unsatisfactory situation. The Department of Chinese has adequate staff for its teaching program. The problem here is to create interest in the study of Chinese among the students who are not majoring in Chinese.

Departments.

In the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature the chief problem is that of staff, as has already been indicated. Another difficulty is in the very low standard of English among the students; our entrance standard has

to be extremely low in order to admit sufficient students. Few students can read reference books in English, and most of them do not like to choose courses in which the lectures or the reference books are in English. How to raise the standard of English is a big problem. This University has a unique contribution to make in this field, such as the National Universities cannot hope to make.

The Department of Philosophy, Education and Fine Arts has 16 teachers: 5 in Philosophy, 3 in Education and 8 in Fine Arts. Only two of the 18 are engaged in full-time teaching work. The staff of the Philosophy Division is sufficient to provide the courses required in first and second years of all Colleges in Ethical Studies and Religious Instruction. Since students have a choice in electing these courses, some teachers may have very many students, and others few; students are inclined to choose the easiest courses. Some have felt that foreigners teaching courses in Ethics and allied subjects to Chinese students constitutes a problem: it is very difficult for a foreigner to appreciate the background of his students, and equally difficult for him to get his own ideas across in a foreign language.

The course in Psychology which is required for first year students in both Arts and Medicine and Dentistry usually has about 60 students in the class. This size of class is too large for one teacher to handle. It is also a question whether students of Arts and Medicine should take exactly the same course in Psychology.

The advanced course in Philosophy attracts only a few students, but it is fortunate that these are of high academic standing.

There is a growing interest in Fine Arts. But there is difficulty in that courses in Music and Art cannot be fitted into the regular hours of the teaching schedule. This results in conflict with other courses. The Division of Fine Arts is a specialty of this University; we are here

making a unique contribution, with no competition from other Universities in this province.

The Division of Education will be dealt with in a separate report, following that of the College of Arts, since it is in fact, if not in name, an independent Faculty.

The Department of History, Political & Social Sciences has thirteen teachers, but only one is engaged in full-time teaching. Most of the staff teach only one or two courses, and several are carrying very heavy administrative responsibilities. The courses under this Department are few, because most of the advanced courses are given in English, and this is a deterrent to the students choosing them. As a matter of fact, many students could follow the lectures in English, if they would make the effort. It is hoped that such courses will be made compulsory in future.

One of the special contributions that this University can make is in the interpretation of occidental culture through western teachers, and in the fostering of a better understanding of international relations. Moreover, we have to know enough of the past in order to understand the present and look forward to the future intelligently.

On the whole the students are not enthusiastic about historical courses, even if taught in Chinese. Their emphasis is on the "modern". Thus the courses in Sociology and Economics are very attractive to the students: they are taught in Chinese, and the students feel that they are applicable to daily life and a possible future career. However we have no full-time teacher in Economics, and with this subject becoming so technical and practical, our courses are not fundamental enough.

Sociology is another unique contribution of this University; the Szechwan National University does not have such a department. There are great possibilities for studies in Sociology and research and extension work in the community.

The Department of Chinese has five full-time and eight part-time teachers. This department has the advantage of financial assistance from the Harvard-Yenching Fund, and has been provided with the salary of a Professor from the Ministry of Education for the last three years.

The Department of Chinese has as yet no common courses with Arts students, except the Orientation Course. Students of the Department take English, but even this is specially planned for them, and not in common with other Arts students. There are more courses in common between Arts and Science than between the Department of Chinese and other departments of the College of Arts.

The first year course in the Department of Chinese is as follows:

Philology	3 hours per week
Phonology	2
Chinese Essays	3
History of Chinese Literature	3
Book of Poetry	4
Tso Chuan	4
Mencius	2
Introduction to History Chinese)	2
English	6

Total, 29 hours per week.

Second and third year students are divided into two groups, one emphasizing the study of Chinese Literature, the other Chinese Culture. There is a common course in the fourth year for all students. Beginning from the second year, some courses are conducted by the method of supervised study. There is a special seminar room in the Library for this department; students meet in this room with the instructor, and may go there at any time to study the books assigned. Regular reports must be handed in to the instructor: two essays per month are required.

The present curriculum of this department is a problem. The teachers of the department are satisfied with it, for

they feel that the students must concentrate on the study of Chinese. The foundation of Chinese in the primary and secondary schools is now very poor so the students have to study the Classics in College, rather than in their childhood. Therefore it is difficult to spare the time for subjects of modern knowledge. But we are living in a modern world: China is related to the world in every aspect of life. One would be lost if he made a study of only the Chinese Classics. The present curriculum of this department not only excludes its students from the modern world, but even excludes them from the general life of the University, because they do not take courses in common with other students.

The Department is now taking steps to remedy these defects.

Our Department of Chinese with its special financial support can develop along certain definite lines, especially since the National Szechwan University is teaching Chinese on a different basis.

General Although the National Szechwan University has a College of Arts, our College of Arts does not duplicate any of its work. We have our own special contribution to make, and Arts has a definite cultural contribution in a Christian University. Because the staff is both Chinese and western, there is a unique opportunity to stress the culture of both East and West, and to stress international relations. As a Christian University, it is especially important to stress character building, and not a few courses in Arts are specially designed for this purpose.

The lack of full-time teachers has already been mentioned. The very inadequate amount of research work and publication undertaken by the staff (almost *nil* except in the case of the Department of Chinese) should be pointed out.

COLLEGE OF ARTS—DIVISION OF EDUCATION (formerly Faculty of Education)

Missions considered evangelism, education, and medicine their three most important activities. Consequently when the University was first opened the Colleges of Arts, Science, Religion, and Medicine were included. Education comprised only a few courses until 1918, when it was established as a separate faculty. At this time there were seven teachers. When the University applied for registration with the Ministry of Education in 1931, an annual budget of \$80,000 was required for the registration of a College of Education. Since the budget of our Faculty of Education did not equal this amount, it was changed to the Department of Education in the College of Arts. However the Department was administered as a more or less independent unit.

As a result of the order from the Ministry of Education, following the visit of its inspector in 1935, the number of departments in the College of Arts was reduced, and Education became a Division of the Department of Philosophy, Education and Fine Arts. However the number of students in Education is larger than in any department in Arts, and it appears that this combining of departments has no practical basis, and no real meaning. Practically, Education has continued to be recognized more or less as a Faculty, with representation on the Committee of Studies, Finance Committee, etc.

Teaching Staff Before 1918 there was a staff of three, all foreigners. The maximum staff was in 1925, with 13 teachers. But since that time the staff has decreased, and from 1929 to the present there have been *no* full-time teachers. Of the ten foreign teachers who have taught

Education, not one is left. The present staff are all doing other administrative work, etc.

The number of courses in Education has fluctuated, due to the fact that the courses taught depend upon the staff available, and not upon the real needs of the students and of society.

Students There were only two students in the first graduating class of this University, and one of them was from Education. Up to and including 1935, there have been 44 graduates in Education, which equals about one-seventh of the total body of graduates. The number of students has been steadily increasing, there being 9, 12 and 10 in the present second, third and fourth years respectively.

Courses The purpose of the training in Education is as follows:

1. To train teachers for secondary schools.
2. To train specialists in education administration and school management.
3. To cultivate leaders for mass education, rural education and vocational education.
4. To train students for further research in education.

The courses are divided into seven groups: Theory of Education; Psychology of Education; Teaching Methods; School Administration; Religious Education; Rural Education; Courses for preparation for further study. Students who major in Education are required to take 40 credits in Education, while those minoring must have 25 credits.

There are also courses which provide material for future teaching; these are taken by students of Education in other departments or Colleges. The value of this arrangement is recognized, but it has not worked out very satisfactorily. Students of Education have to take the courses in other departments which are planned for specialists in these departments, and not for the training of teachers.

There is a lack of satisfactory correlation between Education and the other departments in Arts and Science. Students majoring in Education have to specialize too much in educational methods, and for the reasons mentioned above do not get much material for their future teaching. On the other hand, students specializing in Science or some other department of Arts get too little training as teachers. The problem is especially acute in the Science field; students in Science must specialize in one department, which is not at all suitable for the training of middle school teachers. There is no course such as "Science for Teachers". There has also been no attempt to give a post-graduate course in Education for such students.

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

When the University was first established, the work in science was under the Science Faculty, which at that time was not divided into departments. In 1913 it became the College of Science, but in 1915 was reorganized, called the Faculty of Science again, and divided into four departments: Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Physics. The staff consisted of only one foreign professor for each department, and the senior students acted as assistants. The Department of Pharmacy was opened in 1932, and in the same year the work in Agriculture was placed under the Biology Department. In 1935, following the instructions of the Ministry of Education, Mathematics and Physics were combined as the Department of Mathematics & Physics.

The first student graduated in 1919, in Mathematics. By 1924 two of the graduates of the College were engaged as full-time teachers in the University.

Staff

Department	full-time	part-time	total
Biology (inc. Agriculture)	4	2	6
Chemistry	3	4	7
Mathematics-Physics	5	2	7
Pharmacy	2	8	10
Total	14	16	30

The above total includes five foreigners engaged in full-time work in the College. All the Chinese staff except two are graduates or students of the College. The work under Mathematics-Physics includes instruction in Astronomy and Geology.

Students

Department	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	total
Biology	3	2	2	7
Chemistry	2	1	3	6
Mathematics-Physics	2	5	4	11
Pharmacy	4	6	8	18
Total	11	14	17	42

The above table does not include the first year, which is a common year; The total in the first year is 35 students, the majority of whom will enter the College of Medicine & Dentistry. The above total of 42 students in the College includes 17 females.

Teaching and Curriculum

The work of the College of Science is now organized under four departments: Biology (including Agriculture), Chemistry, Mathematics-Physics, Pharmacy. In addition to offering all students of the University a general knowledge of the physical and natural sciences, the College provides for a certain specialization in each of the depart-

ments, and also prepares students for the study of Medicine and Dentistry.

The first year course is a common course, and includes those students who will later enter the College of Medicine & Dentistry. After the common year, the science student must choose one of the four departments; in the first year are given lectures in General Science designed to help the student in deciding upon his future study. The first year common course is outlined below:

Subject	Lecture hours	Lab hours	Credits
Chinese	2		3
English	6		8
Ethics	2		4
Biological Principles	2	6	8
Inorganic Chemistry	2	6	8
Mathematics	4		6
General Physics	3	3	8
Total	21	15	45

There are two regulations which deserve special mention.

- (1) Those students deciding to register in the College of Science must obtain an average grade of 66 percent in Science subjects in the entrance examination. This regulation has never been enforced.
- (2) Those students electing to enter any particular department must obtain an average of 75 per cent in the subject offered by that department during the first year.

The teaching in this College presents several difficulties. One is that the courses have in most cases (first and second years) to meet the needs of both Science and Medical-Dental students. They are a compromise between the two needs, and Science students, being in a minority, have to fit into courses planned essentially for premedical students.

Another difficulty is found in the academic standing of the students entering the College. There is too much disparity among the students, and it is therefore impossible to make the courses fit the needs of all students. Many of the students are of very low standard, especially those having come from middle schools which are weak in science. If the courses are lowered in standard for the sake of these poor students, the better students lose interest. It is a fact that a number of the best students have left the College because they feel that the work of the first year is only a repetition of what they learned in middle school. This is true, but it is necessary that the first year be essentially a review year as long as students of such low standard are admitted. This is basically a problem of middle school standards, and the correlation between University and middle schools.

There has been some criticism in the College of the regulation which requires students to take courses in Chinese and Ethics. It is felt that the Chinese taught is of no practical value, and many students would prefer courses in economics or sociology to those in ethics or religion.

Biology Department. This Department has four divisions, A, B, C, D. (A, botanical subjects; B, zoological subjects; C, general subjects; D, agricultural subjects.) After the second year the student may choose one of these divisions. Students who wish to major in Botany must choose courses under A and C. Groups B and C are required for those majoring in Zoology. Students registered in Biology but wishing to major in agricultural subjects choose courses under A and D. It is very unusual to allow a specialization in an undergraduate course to the extent represented by these various groups. In most other departments the students are not allowed to specialize before graduation.

It is felt by some that the first year course in General Biology is an unnecessary repetition of middle school work, and could be eliminated. In some other universities Botany and Zoology are taken in the first year. The heavy emphasis on biology has not been made at the request of the College of Medicine & Dentistry; the total hours in Biology are almost double the government requirement for a College of Medicine (see report of College of Medicine & Dentistry.)

The teaching of Agriculture has always been a subject for discussion. The work was formerly under Education and Religion and never officially recognized as an entity in itself. Now the teaching of Agriculture is recognized as a part of the work of the Biology Department. The work in Agriculture proper is only a two year course; its place in the curriculum is indicated in the following description:

"As a progressive step in an effort to meet changing social conditions, and the known needs of the students in the social faculties, there is listed a two year course in Agriculture. Upon the completion of these two years, the student may elect either to continue the study of Agriculture in some other university, or he may register in the Biology Department and choose agricultural courses as major options. In addition, orientation courses and informational courses in Agriculture and closely allied subjects are offered to students who wish to become acquainted with certain definite branches of knowledge and field practice.

"Special courses are offered to young men and women who plan, upon completing their University work, to enter the teaching profession with a view to teaching Vocational Agriculture in the middle schools of the province".

The General Faculty of the University has recently agreed to the establishment of a special extension course in Agriculture. This will admit students who have not senior middle school graduation, and will be essentially practical.

Since the National Szechwan University has an active College of Agriculture, the aim and policy of our work in Agriculture demands serious consideration. Is our purpose to be practical or educational? Should we plan to give a formal course in Agriculture, or stress extension courses?

Chemistry Department. The chief problems in this department are those already mentioned in the introduction as applying to the College as a whole. The department has recently branched out into extension courses. In 1935 the Ministry of Education granted \$2500 for the establishment of an extension course in Dyeing. Equipment has been purchased, and a class of nearly 30 admitted and carried through one term's instruction; it is a two-year course. The students are not of University grade, and pay a special fee. This year, 1936, the Ministry has granted a further \$6000 for the establishment of an extension course in Tanning; this will be commenced when equipment has been obtained.

This new emphasis raises the question of the aim of the Department; is it in the realm of pure or applied science?

Up to the present the policy has been largely to stress fundamental courses in chemistry, some pure, and some applied. However the Government is especially interested in the industrial applications of Chemistry, and subsidies will mean an emphasis on this field of Chemistry.

Mathematics-Physics Department

The courses in this department have five aims: (1) to develop accuracy, (2) to cultivate an interest in pure Mathematics and Physics, (3) to provide a foundation for the study of other courses, (4) to train teachers of Mathematics and Physics for senior middle schools, (5) to train accountants for commerce, and technologists for industry.

Mathematics-Physics is less useful from the standpoint of industry than, say, Chemistry. But it is very important

for the training of teachers: a junior or senior middle school needs one or more teachers of mathematics and physics, while the teaching of biology or chemistry requires only a few hours per week.

Since the combining of Mathematics and Physics into one department in 1935 there has been no great change in the content of the courses. During the first two years students must take common courses; after that they may major in either branch of the department. The minimum requirement for graduation is 152 credits. Students majoring in Mathematics take 96 credits within the department (of which 68 credits are in pure mathematics), and 56 credits in other departments. Students majoring in Physics take 43 per cent of their total credits in Physics.

The first year course in Mathematics is divided into two sections because of the inequality of the students' academic standing. The advanced class take Elementary Calculus, the others General Mathematics with stress on graphical and statistical methods. It is possible that the first year course in Physics may be similarly divided.

Pharmacy Department This department is on a different basis from the other three in that it deals with an applied science. The work of this department has aroused great interest in government circles, as indicated by a special grant from the Ministry of Education of \$5000 for purchase of equipment.

The credits required for graduation in this department total 167, which is higher than that required by the University, 152, and higher than the other Departments in the College. The work in this department is very heavy, as it appears that the students are being trained to be research chemists and dispensing pharmacists. This is probably too much to expect in a four year course. Courses in Pharmacy are usually of much shorter duration, but

the students in this University spend a great deal of time in the fundamental sciences as well as in medical subjects such as bacteriology. The aim of the department is too broad, and could be more clearly defined.

Summary The common required courses exclusive of Science subjects are Chinese, English, and Ethics in the first two years. Comparing the curricula of the various departments, the proportion of courses required in those departments to total credits are as follows: Mathematics, 63 per cent; Chemistry, 50 per cent; Physics, 45 per cent; Pharmacy, 43 per cent; Biology; 35-44 per cent.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

The Faculty of Medicine was established in 1914, and the Faculty of Dentistry in 1919. The two Faculties were combined into the College of Medicine and Dentistry in the year 1929. The college has a Director, who is reported as the "yüan chang"; in addition, each Faculty has a Dean in charge of internal administration. The Ministry of Education does not recognize the division of a Medical College into departments; but actually the Faculty of Medicine is sub-divided into ten departments, and the Faculty of Dentistry into five. Another proposed organization of the College is as three groups: Medical Science (preclinical), Medical Applied Sciences (clinical), and Dental Applied Sciences (clinical). Although the so-called preclinical departments are under the Faculty of Medicine, they serve both Faculties equally, and the three-group organization is more logical. There is a Committee of Heads of Departments which deals with matters of curriculum and finance, and a smaller Council of eight members which acts as an executive for the College.

Organization. The skeleton of the organization has already been indicated. The Council and Committee of Heads of Departments, although useful bodies, have no executive power, and all items of business must be passed by the full meeting of the College. Administration could be improved and time saved by the delegation of more power to the various committees, or to the three teaching divisions of the College as indicated above. In order to reduce the number of actual departments, and simplify administration, the various departments in the Medical Sciences and Applied Medical Sciences groups have tentatively been rearranged as follows—Medical Sciences, three departments: Anatomy, Histology & Embryology; Physiology, Biochemistry & Pharmacology; Pathology & Bacteriology. Applied Medical Sciences, four departments: Internal Medicine; Surgery; Gynecology & Obstetrics; Public Health. The Dental departments have not been changed.

All of the hospitals, with the exception of the Dental Infirmary, are within the city at some distance from the College. The various hospitals themselves are not all within one locality. This makes for a looseness of organization which is one of the major problems with which the College is faced. Since the hospitals are controlled by the cooperating missions, and the clinical members of the staff also have hospital appointments under the missions, there is actually no entity corresponding to the "College of Medicine & Dentistry". Members of the staff of the College may be removed by their missions for varying periods of time without first consulting the College. It has been said that "Individualism is often allowed to run rampant. While the spirit of unity exists, there is insufficient scope for its proper functioning". Plans have recently been completed for the erection of a new University Hospital, and initial grants obtained from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund of \$75,000, and from the China

Foundation of \$25,000. The completion of this hospital will go a long way toward removing the difficulties described above.

Staff. The staff for the year 1935-36 may be classified as follows:

Faculty	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Chin.	west.	Chin.	west.	Chin.	west.
Medicine	10	16	0	4	10	20
Dentistry	1	3	1	3	2	6
Total	11	19	1	7	12	26

It should be noted that clinical teachers are all listed under "full-time" although they all have hospital appointments, and clinical work takes up a large proportion of their time. Of this group, more than half will not be available during the coming year because of furloughs. The present shortage of Chinese staff will then assume the dimensions of a real crisis in the history of the school, and there will thus be laid bare one of its major weaknesses. The shortage of staff is even more serious in the Medical Science (preclinical) group. Biochemistry and Pathology have had no Chinese staff in recent years; only one of the four departments has a Chinese of professorial rank. However both Biochemistry and Pathology expect to engage Chinese instructors for the next year, and Pathology has received a salary grant from the Ministry of Education.

Students.	Year	Medicine	Dentistry
	1	17	13
	2	17	14
	3	21	10
	4	15	9
	5	13	8
	6	11	6
	Total	94	60

Of the above, there are 32 female students in Medicine and 14 in Dentistry. The Faculty of Dentistry, because of its unique position in China, draws students from all parts of the country and from outside. The Faculty of Medicine has also had an increasing number of applicants from other parts of the country. It is seen that the number of students in the College reached a maximum several years ago, and the size of the larger classes has caused great hardship in the laboratories. The College has therefore decided to limit the number of students entering the second year (the first preclinical year, after completion of the premedical sciences) to 28, of whom 12 may be dental students. At this time an Aptitude Test is given, and may be used in selecting the applicants.

Courses. The complete course from entrance into the University to graduation totals seven years. The College Catalog recognizes five years, including the Medical Sciences, Applied Medical Sciences and internship. The first two years are devoted to the premedical sciences, and are taught in the College of Science. However, to conform to the Government standard of a six-year course, students in the second premedical year have been registered in this College. Students of the first year in University take the common Science course. Even this arrangement does not conform to the requirement of the Ministry of Education, and plans are under way to reorganize the College on a true six-year basis as soon as the permanent regulations for Medical Colleges are published. In comparing our seven-year curriculum with the Government six-year temporary standard, it is seen that our extra time has been taken chiefly by three subjects: English and Technical English, 390 hours extra; Biology, 252 hours extra; Anatomy, 206 hours extra.

The course in Dentistry is unique in requiring seven years of University study for graduation. The Dental

students take a premedical and preclinical course practically identical with that of the Medical students. In addition they take some of the clinical subjects in Medicine. The Dental Faculty has been pioneering in setting a high standard, and is known abroad for its work in this field. However it has created a serious strain on our limited facilities in staff and equipment. The problem is becoming acute, as indicated by the statement of one observer, "There is a feeling abroad that some of the medical courses which these (Dental) students take is rather in the nature of a padding of their time-tables and not of adequate value. The subject needs full discussion between the two groups concerned, and brings up the question of the relation of Medicine to Dentistry in the future."

Understanding of the present trends and policy of this College would be incomplete if it did not recognize that the two Faculties were founded by clinicians. This, though it may have been an advantage in the first two decades of growth, and typical of most such schools in western countries, also carries certain inherent weaknesses. Medicine as an Art improperly balanced by Medicine as a Science is apt to degenerate into a type of trades-unionism which actually tends to perpetuate medical quackery. This danger is very real in a country like China, where the majority of practitioners adhere to no code of medical ethics.

There are signs, however, that in this College the former phase is passing; a great cause for hope is the increased scientific emphasis in those departments which teach those subjects of Medical Science whose application constitutes Clinical Medicine. Stressing the need for a thorough grounding in scientific method and view-point does not so much involve quantity of knowledge as quality manifested in an honest, patient and well-trained curiosity. Such a training demands teachers most thoroughly in love with their subjects, and not merely highly trained in them.

Methods of teaching vary considerably between various departments. A series of curriculum meetings was held by the staff, but resulted in little actual change in the teaching program. Correlation is still lacking; for example, one subject was at one time taught in some degree by three different departments. There is probably too much emphasis on didactic work, and not enough on the seminar and clinic. The students are given little practical instruction in the application of pathological methods to their patients. In fact the subject of Applied Pathology has been taught outside the hospital wards.

There is a tendency in some departments to overload their schedule by making their standards post-graduate rather than undergraduate.

In recent years there has been an increased use of the excellent teaching material presented in the out-patient clinics, and the students may actually spend too much of their time in the operating theatre. But too much of the student contact with patients is a contact without responsibility or intimacy, two factors which will form the basis of their after-success as practitioners. In Dentistry, on the other hand, contact with patients probably comes as early as is possible.

The aim of the College seems to be to provide a western style medical education, and turn out graduates. There has been very little emphasis on the development of a Chinese scientific medicine, and there is no place in the program for original work. What little research has been done has been largely in the limited spare time and at the private expense of individual teachers.

The Government has recognized the work of this College in providing grants-in-aid for several years. The Dental Faculty has received the salary of a professor for three years, and \$7000 for equipment. The preclinical departments received about \$6000 for equipment, and this year (1936) has been added the salary of a professor in

Pathology and \$5000 for new equipment for the whole College.

THE COLLEGE OF RELIGION

When the University was founded plans were made for each Mission to teach Religion separately. However cooperation gradually grew, and there was formed a Bible School with students registered in the Union Middle School. Eventually a Faculty of Religion was organized and made responsible for all religious teaching on the Campus; the students of the Bible School were now housed in the University dormitories. Students were given a diploma at the end of a three or four year course; but the fact that the students were not of University grade tended to lower the University students' estimate of the Christian ministry, and the Bible School was discontinued in 1927.

The Faculty continued elective courses in Religion as part of the University curriculum; further, students wishing to pursue theological studies concurrently with general Arts could proceed to the B.A. degree, then possibly a year later take the diploma in Theology. A good number chose to do so, and may are now filling prominent positions of Christian leadership.

No systematic course in Theology is now being given; it may be said that the courses now offered are of a "character-building" nature, planned to help the student to become a decent and responsible citizen, and to teach him the history and fundamentals of Christianity. By Government order, these courses have to be optional. Until the proposed Union Theological College is established, the College is prepared to continue the training of men for the Christian ministry. Later it may consider the organization of post-graduate theological courses on the tutorial system.

The College aims also to serve the Church in Szechwan by means of extension work, such as conferences and retreats for church workers, special summer courses in theology, and rural itinerant evangelism, and has plans for the establishment of a Christian Service Centre near the campus, in which expressional work could be found for students and teachers alike.

The College is starved for funds, and the present budget, \$74C in 1935-36, does not allow of the engagement of one full-time Chinese teacher. Some of the University staff have felt that principle has been sacrificed by the omission of any reference to the College in the Chinese edition of the University catalog. Of course the College is not recognized by the Government, but it is expected that a Christian University would give some instruction of a religious nature, though not compulsory.

The question of the relationship of the College of Religion to the religious life of the University has not yet been solved, and the standing of the College in the University since registration with the Ministry of Education is by no means clear.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL TEACHING PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. The correlation of courses among all Departments and Colleges is not very satisfactory. The various Departments are too independent, and are not properly related to one another.
2. Freshman students suffer from lack of guidance. There is very little opportunity for meetings or interviews which would assist them in choosing their courses.
3. There is a need for comprehensive courses.

4. There is no proper balance between the fundamental courses and specialized courses. Chinese, English, and Ethics or Religion are the only courses common to all three Colleges (excepting the Department of Chinese). A study of this problem, with examination of the curricula of other Universities, is needed.

An orientation course, "A Survey of Modern Knowledge" has been given for two years. It was planned for all students, but few Science students attended, and none of the students of Medicine & Dentistry. The course is still in the experimental stage; the details have not been worked out completely, and it is difficult to get the proper lecturers and correlate their topics into a unified program.

5. There is need for a careful study of methods of teaching and of study. Very little time has been spent in Department or Faculty meetings on discussion of teaching problems, or methods of study for the students.
6. One of the fundamental problems is that of student quality. The academic standard of students entering the University has been too low. It is impossible to raise the quality of our teaching until a solution to this problem has been found.
7. The teaching staff is too unstable due to the great number of part-time teachers and the periodic furloughs of western teachers.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL

STUDENTS

Entrance Requirements Entrance requirements are laid down in the University Catalog. Students are not admitted solely on the basis of academic standing, but character is taken into consideration; interviews in the nature of an oral examination are given to all new students. The entrance standard has been very low—in 1935 only 14 per cent of the students *admitted* to the University obtained a grade of 60 per cent or over in the University entrance examinations. This has had a very adverse effect on the teaching, and because of the low standard in first-year courses some of the better students have left for other universities. The reason for such a low entrance standard is to ensure the acceptance of a sufficient *number* of students; only a very small proportion can pass the entrance examinations with proper grading. New students must also pass the Government "huei k'ao" examinations, but the results of these are usually not published until after the University has accepted the students.

The Deans of the Colleges act as advisers to new students entering the University. Upon entering the second year they are advised by the Head of the Department chosen. The students entering Medicine and Dentistry are given a special Aptitude Test at the end of the first year (before entrance to the first preclinical year). There is an Orientation Course for all first year students of the University; it has proved of great value to students and teachers. (see Report on Teaching and Curriculum.)

Source of Students Of the 93 students entering the University in 1935, 50 (54%) came from private schools, including mission middle schools. The other 43 (46%) were from Government middle schools. There were 57 male and 36 female students. Of the present total student body of the University, about two-thirds have come from mission schools. The year 1935 therefore shows a large increase in the number of students from non-mission schools. The number of students from mission schools registered in the various Colleges is as follows: College of Arts, 54% of the total; College of Science, 38% of the total; College of Medicine and Dentistry, 80% of the total. The latter College therefore has the greatest proportion of mission school students.

Of the total student body of 349 (1935-36), 322 are natives of Szechwan. The remaining 27 (8%) come from Kweichow, Chekiang, Kwangsi, Hupeh, Shangtung, Yunnan, Shansi, Hopei, Fukien, Kiangsu, Manchuria, and one each from Russia, the United States, and Java. All except two of the non-Szechwanese students are registered in the College of Medicine and Dentistry.

Of the total student body, 199, or 57%, are either actual Church members, believers, or members of Christian families.

Distribution of Student Body. The distribution of the total student body for the year 1935-36 is indicated in the following table.

College	Male	Female	Total	%
Arts	70	38	108	31
Science (inc. 1 year premed.)	56	28	84	24
Medicine and Dentistry	114	43	157	45
Total	240 (69%)	109 (31%)	349	

The distribution among the three Colleges for the last seven academic years is indicated in the following table.

Year	Arts		Science		Medicine and Dentistry		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1929-30	106	40	46	17	113	43	265
1930-31	91	48	40	16	123	36	254
1931-32	81	33	31	13	131	54	243
1932-33	147	41	52	15	157	44	356
1933-34	166	47	64	18	121	35	351
1934-35	122	33	90	24	160	43	372
1935-36	108	31	84	24	157	45	349

Scholarships About 57 per cent of the whole student body are self-supporting; the remainder are wholly or in part dependent on scholarships, and grants or loans from missions or private individuals. Most of this student aid applies to tuition only, but some private loans apply also to the purchase of textbooks. The regular University annual scholarships have been abolished because of lack of funds in the University budget. However there are a number of special scholarships, eleven of which are available to students of any College, three to students in Chinese, one in Education, one in Medicine or Dentistry, one in Medicine only, two in Dentistry only, six in Pharmacy, one in Chemistry, and one in any Department of Science.

Many of the medical students benefit from private support, and most of the students in Dentistry are similarly assisted. It is probable that the financial help available tends to divert students into certain departments. It may

Correction to page 55, line 26

Provision was made for the female students of the University for the summer of 1936, accomodation being provided for them at the YWCA within the city.

(Kindly notify the Committee of other errors or misstatements in this Report.)

be noted that the loan fund of one of the largest missions has been discontinued, so this will probably mean a considerable increase in the number of self-supporting students.

Student Life The question of student dormitories is discussed in a subsequent section, as is the religious life of the University. Student societies are listed in the University catalogue, but it should be pointed out that some of these societies rarely meet. The departmental societies are much more active, and in most cases have a social basis. National training has crowded out most of the extra-curricular activities.

Student athletic activities are practically at a stand-still. The annual athletic meet has not been held for the last two years. For some time there has been difficulty in getting a suitable person to take charge of athletics, and now national training has made it practically impossible for the students to find time for athletics, and the money formerly used in engaging an athletic instructor now goes toward the salaries of the Drill Instructors.

The Dormitories One of the conditions to be met by each of the Missions coöperating in the founding of the University was the establishment of a dormitory, and also of a College building as its own contribution to the University plant. (All of the five participating Missions have built dormitories, and three of them have College buildings which are used for teaching purposes.) At the very outset, therefore, a step was taken which, whatever its advantages to the Missions, has militated against the emergence of a real University spirit, and a common religious life. Divided loyalties have made the maintenance of discipline exceedingly difficult. The Dormitory Principals have collaborated somewhat with the University authorities in the preparation of a common code of rules. In general, however, regulations have been conspicuous by their absence, and

in practice limited to those commanding the general assent of the student body. The student committees which manage the domestic affairs of each dormitory cannot be looked to to take any effective share of responsibility for their discipline. Nor can the authority of the University be relied upon in times of minor crisis, though some attempt at closer coöperation has been made through attendance of the Dean of Discipline and Drill Instructors at the Dormitory Principals' meeting.

The dormitories are the property of the Missions, and the Dormitory Principals' meeting has no official relation to the University; nor is there agreement as to whether such recognition is advisable; there has been much discussion as to how far the authority of the University should penetrate into the dormitory sphere. During this last year the University disciplinary authorities, through the Drill Instructors, have attempted to regulate the life of the students in great detail, even within the dormitories. It should be noted that there has been appointed a new University Committee on Discipline, which includes the Dean of Discipline, the Drill Instructors and the Dormitory Principals.

Summer accomodation for students wishing to remain on the campus has always been a problem, especially as there is a Government regulation that all dormitories be closed. No provision is made for female students during the summer, but for the holiday of 1936 one of the men's dormitories was loaned to the University for use as a student hostel, the other dormitories being closed. This is a new experiment, but serious disciplinary and financial problems have arisen.

For closer personal contacts it is agreed that the ideal relationship of the Dormitory Principal would be that of a resident "Warden", and that dormitories should remain small. A real problem will arise when the present clinical teaching plant is moved out to the projected University Ho-

spital on the Campus; accomodation will have to be found for the medical students hitherto housed in the city. It is felt that the best solution would be the provision of a special dormitory for students of these senior years.

The dormitories are now receiving a large influx of students from non-christian schools. Happily, opinion seems united that their keenness and good manners have made a very satisfactory contribution to the life of the dormitories. The religion-hardened product that sometimes comes from our Christian middle schools is often more of a problem.

The dormitories are now filled comfortably to capacity, and no major extensions are planned. About half of the students come from the territorial areas served by the participating Missions. The proportion of non-christian students varies from 80 per cent in two dormitories to 20 per cent in two others.

Coeducation has been an undoubted success. The disciplinary problems resulting therefrom are perhaps less than those of any similar institution in China. (There is one women's dormitory, built and supported by the Woman's Boards of the cooperating Missions; the single female teachers of the University, both foreign and Chinese, live at the Woman's College.) Unwanted guests, both male and female, in the men's dormitories are still a problem, and constant watchfulness on the part of those in authority is required.

Food charges are barely adequate, averaging \$21.00 per term. Some influence over dietary values is available through the advice of medical and dental students. Students manage the supplying of their own meals.

Missions must be made to realize that the vocation of Dormitory Principal is a key one in the life of the students. Many feel that it should be considered a full-time job and a life work, and only those specially suited to the post appointed to it. (The present Dormitory Principals all

have to carry heavy teaching or administrative programs, or both.) An adequately gifted Chinese must obviously be the first choice for such a position.

GRADUATES

The situation in regard to the graduates of the University can best be indicated by studying the positions which they are occupying in society. The following table exhibits the occupations of all graduates of the University up to and including the class of 1935.

Occupations of Graduates	Number	% of total
Teaching in Church or Mission schools	81	27.1
Teaching in other schools	21	7.0
Social and religious work	25	8.4
Medical and Dental work	90	30.1
Public affairs, official positions	16	5.3
Commerce and business	6	2.0
Military	1	0.3
Agricultural work	1	0.3
Studying abroad	9	3.0
Studying in China	12	4.0
Deceased	15	5.0
Occupation unknown	22	7.4
Total	299	

One-half of the graduates are in Church or Mission employ. About 10 per cent are in Government institutions, and 15 per cent in private occupations. Those departments which have contributed the greatest proportion of their graduates to the Church are Biology, Education, Medicine, and Philosophy, averaging about 60 per cent. The departments which have the greatest proportion of graduates in

government or official positions are Dentistry, Mathematics, Sociology, Education, and English.

Almost one-half of the graduates are located in Chengtu, mostly in the University or Church employ. Women constitute 9 per cent of the total graduate body, but the proportion is increasing.

STAFF

The University teaching staff may be classified according to the various tables below. The figures are based upon the actual teaching staff for the year 1935-36, plus the permanent members of the staff on leave abroad during that time. The administrative officers who do no teaching, four in number, are not included. Teachers of Religion are classified under the College of Arts. There are no reduplications; although a number of the staff teach in more than one College, they are classified under the College in which their major work is done. Figures expressed as ratios indicate the ratio of Chinese/westerners for that particular classification.

Nationality

Chinese (W.C.U.U. graduates)	36
Chinese (other than above)	19
Westerners (including 16 wives not under special appointment by missions)	55
Total	110

Distribution by Colleges

College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Arts	9/14	19/9	28/23
Science	12/6	1/2	13/8
Medicine & Dentistry	12/18	2/6	14/24
Total	33/38	22/17	55/55

Academic Degrees

College	Higher degree or diploma	Pass degree or diploma	No degree
Arts	19	27	5
Science	13	7	1
Medicine & Dentistry	18	18	2
Total	50	52	8

Ranking

College	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.	Instructor	Lower	Total
Arts	4/7	3/2	2/6	0/0	19/8	28/23
Science	0/2	3/3	3/0	6/1	1/2	13/8
Medicine & Dentistry	0/11	4/3	0/3	7/1	2/6	14/24
Total	4/20	10/8	5/9	13/2	22/16	55/55

It will be seen that in the professorial ranks there are twice as many westerners as Chinese, and that in the junior rankings the reverse holds true. Naturally the original staff of the University were almost entirely westerners, and the Chinese staff is only gradually being built up. The very large number of part-time teachers in the College of Arts has already been noted in the Report on Teaching and Curriculum. The proportion of those holding higher qualifications in the College of Arts is too low. Almost one-third of the foreign staff (i.e. wives of staff members) are giving voluntary service. The rank of Assistant Professor is not recognized by the Government. In reporting to the Ministry of Education, we adjust our

ranking to the official classification, and the suggestion has been made that our actual ranking be changed to conform to that classification.

Tables are on file showing the distribution of the staff among the various departments of the three Colleges. No standard of staff in relation to the actual needs of the various departments has ever been determined. Foreigners are appointed by their Missions to the University, and in many cases the courses taught have had to be adjusted to the available teachers. To a large extent, Chinese teachers have been engaged on the basis of men available rather than on the actual needs of the departments. This has been especially true of our own graduates, who have been sent away for post-graduate study, with the understanding that they be invited back to join the staff. Thus some departments have been relatively overstaffed with assistants, while other departments in the same College have none.

Ranking has been made independent of salary because the lack of money in recent years has made it impossible to raise salaries. However now that the two have been made independent there is possibly a tendency to advance ranking too quickly. According to the regulations governing ranking qualifications, it is possible to become a full Professor within seven years after graduation, taking account of the time qualification alone. To appoint those with less than fifteen years teaching experience to the rank of Professor may suit exceptional cases; but it is undignified as a general policy. Nevertheless, many staff members, both Chinese and foreign, with but few years' experience, are carrying heavy responsibilities as Heads of Departments or Deans of Faculties or Colleges.

Salary Scales. The western staff, even including those administrative officers appointed by the Board of Governors, are paid directly by their Missions, or on the regular

salary schedule of those Missions. Thus foreign salaries have no relation to University duties or ranking. Most of the Missions grant a small increase with increasing years of service, but on the whole it may be said that western salaries are more or less constant, apart from children's allowances. The various Missions have entirely independent salary scales, and there is considerable variation among them. Some salaries are on a gold standard, some paid in silver. Only one Mission has a Pension Fund, the missionary paying five per cent of his salary. At the current rate of exchange (U.S. \$1.00 equals about silver \$3.30) the basic salaries for a married couple, exclusive of children's allowances, vary from about \$250 to \$350 (silver) per month. In the case of single workers, the salary is one-half, or slightly more, of that for a married couple.

Salaries of Chinese staff are paid by the University, except in the case of members of hospital staffs, most of whom are paid directly by their hospitals, and at a rate independent of their University ranking. The present University standard of salary is theoretically half of the standard set by the Ministry of Education, the amounts of the former being (in silver per month), Professor, \$200—\$300; Associate Professor, \$130—200; Lecturer (corresponding to our Assistant Professor), \$90—130; Assistant or Instructor, \$50—90. Teachers engaged by means of the special grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Education are paid according to the Government standard. It must be emphasized that the figures quoted above are an *ideal* standard, since it has already been pointed out that salaries have been made independent of ranking. A large number of the Chinese teachers are now receiving a salary below this ideal figure. Thus, only one-quarter of the staff draw salaries of over \$10, and only one-third of these exceed \$180. Of the remainder, about one-half draw between \$50 and \$100; the other half are part-time teachers, paid by the hour. One Associate Professor receives less than \$100 per

month; although advanced in rank since joining the staff, his salary has remained approximately what it was when he first came. Compared with the salary scales of other Universities in China (tables of comparison are on file), the salaries of our Chinese teachers are very low. Our standard is not very much lower than that of the National Szechwan University, but as has been pointed out, many of our teachers do not get the salary corresponding to their position. The University allows no increase in salary for administrative responsibility; it is customary in other Universities to allow an increase for acting as Chairman of a Department, or Dean of a College.

Salaries of Chinese teachers engaged from down-river (other than our own graduates) are usually much higher than others of similar ranking; it is only possible to engage such men by offering a higher salary. Thus it is seen that the salary scale for Chinese teachers of this University has no rational basis. In general it may be said that men are paid whatever sum is required to secure their engagement.

A measure already in use in other Chinese Universities is that of staff group-insurance. This University has no arrangement for insurance or pension.

Could adequate adjustments be made for home-land responsibilities of foreigners, there is no valid reason why Chinese and western staff should not be paid at the same basic rate while serving at the University. What is badly needed is the elaboration of basic principles for the paying of salaries to University teachers. The disparity existing in the case of foreigners' salaries is still more evident in the case of Chinese teachers, and the reasons are sometimes hard to justify, or even explain.

Teachers' Residences

Westerners are accommodated in foreign-style residences built and owned by their respective Missions. (The Uni-

versity owns two foreign-style houses, one of which is occupied by the President, the other by a foreign member of the administrative staff.) Members of the Missions pay no rent for the use of the residences. Accommodation is sufficient for the foreign staff at present.

The University has four newly-built residences for the use of Chinese staff. In addition, there are various residences owned by the missionary societies. In all, the accommodation is sufficient for twenty Chinese families. Most of the single women teachers live at the Woman's College, and the single men in the various men's dormitories. Accommodation is not provided free, except by some Missions. Rent is charged for the use of either University or Mission owned residences. Just now the accommodation for Chinese teachers is entirely inadequate. The University takes no responsibility for the housing of its staff, and it is practically impossible to find suitable houses "on the street." At the same time, several mission-owned residences are now occupied by members of the staff of the local National University, or persons having no connection with this University, who are willing to pay the rentals charged by the various Missions to non-members of the Missions.

Working Conditions

Foreign members of the staff take the regular furloughs as arranged by their Missions. These periods are generally used for advanced study and further preparation for teaching. There is no definite arrangement for a sabbatical year, or leave, for the Chinese teachers; however in most cases private arrangements are made for periods of study down-river, or abroad, after a suitable period of teaching. The various Missions make provision for medical care for their members. The University physician is of course at the service of the Chinese staff, but there is no arrangement for an annual physical examination, such as is given

to most westerners. No definite arrangement is made for medical treatment of the Chinese teachers, but special consideration is given by the various Mission hospitals.

As far as actual University duties are concerned, the full-time staff are almost without exception overworked. The investigator for the Laymen's Commission of Inquiry a few years ago reported that the University was "desperately under-staffed", and the situation has not improved since that time. Practically all of the full-time teachers carry heavy teaching programs, and many have administrative duties in addition. Apart from the University offices, all administrative work, including that of the Colleges, departments, and the various committees, is carried on by teachers. Most of the westerners have to spend more or less time on mission duties and responsibilities also.

One of the most serious problems with which the University is faced results from this overworking of the staff. Not only is physical health endangered, but teaching and administrative work both suffer. There is obviously little opportunity for study or original work, and this leads to an extremely discouraging situation for most of the teachers; it is difficult to avoid intellectual stagnation. It is urged that scholarly activities should be fostered: the fewness of publications from the University means that as well as suffering in its internal life it also has little reputation in scholastic and scientific circles. It is encouraging that research work is possible in the Department of Chinese, and in Archeology, both of which have been strengthened as a result. This serves to emphasize the desirability of making such work possible in other departments.

There is lack of a satisfactory arrangement for the apportioning of University responsibilities during the summer vacation. The majority of foreigners are away from the Campus during July and August, and responsi-

bility for care of property and buildings falls upon those few individuals who happen to remain. The many duties in connection with preparation of student academic records and handling of entrance examinations are attended to almost entirely by the Chinese administrative and teaching staff. In any case, summer duties fall heavily upon those whose offices involve such responsibilities, and there is no arrangement whereby other members of the staff may assist.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

The Place of Christianity in the Life of the University.

(As a preface to this section it must be stated that this institution was primarily a Foreign Mission University, but is not entirely so now. Many of the Chinese members of the staff have not the foreign missionary zeal, and some are non-Christians. The question of the fundamental aim of the University at the present time remains to be considered by the Policy Committee.)

Christianity has faced many a storm in West China. In some cases it has bent before the storm, in other cases the storm has been triumphantly weathered. It must be emphasized that the University has been from the beginning a part of that enterprise which has been seeking to establish the Kingdom of God in West China; should it cease to be so, its main and peculiar contribution would vanish. If ever its fundamental aim should cease to be the building of that Kingdom, it would have to be sloughed off from the Christian Church, of which it has been one of the grandest ventures in this part of the world.

Any apologetic for the University's continued existence for the purpose of developing Christian character would be inadequate if it lost sight of the fact that the basis of the development of such character lies in the revelation of God

through Christ and through the Holy Spirit to individuals. Should the supporters, teachers, and administrators of this University feel that it had ceased to be an instrument for the expression of that purpose, then the foundations for any truly unshakable loyalty would be broken. Principles must guide policy; should policy begin to dominate principles, and there have been times recently when such a tendency has had to be fought, then the unique contribution of the University would be most perilously jeopardized.

Much place has been given in this Report to the need for efficiency in administration and teaching; and of course no institution which lacks efficiency can claim to be giving a complete Christian witness. But the primary efficiency demanded of those running a Christian institution is efficiency in their Christian living. It seems that all the present problems of leadership and cooperation can find their solution only in the renewal and growth of the practice of the presence of God by individuals and groups. For that revival we feel that the first essential is a feeling of dissatisfaction with ourselves as we are. Out of this can come a sense of guilt strong enough to lift us out of the grooves into which many of us have sunk. And finally, where such vital preliminaries have been allowed free course, there will dawn the vision of the new way which God is opening out before us.

The challenge to which the founders of this University responded has led to the growth of its work during the last twenty-five years. That challenge was mainly to foreign missionaries, and the generation which responded to that challenge has largely passed. A new generation is now emerging; but in it both Chinese and foreigners together face the future. Surely we are right in expecting a new commission for the new situation which now faces us! The following section on "The Religious Life of the University" is written in this spirit; believing that a new

charge will be committed to us, if we are sincerely willing to face its implications, and to acknowledge our shortcomings.

The Religious Life of the University.

Considered frankly as the result of the work of those who with high religious motive founded and maintained the University during the twenty-five years of its history, the present religious situation gives cause for anxiety. Unless the root causes of this failure are made clear and remedied the outlook is indeed serious.

What is the present situation, in brief? The foreign missionary staff is decreasing, and there is little immediate hope for increase in personnel or finances from mission sources. There is a Chinese staff of some sixty men and women, many of whom are part-time teachers, and half of whom make no tangible contribution to the Christian life of the University, and are rarely, if ever, seen at Church or University services. The attendance of more than one-third of the student body at a University service is very unusual; not more than one student in five habitually attends. With the exception of the city medical students, not more than 15 per cent of the student body own to regular attendance at the dormitory chapel services. (See report of the Student Religious Life Questionnaire, in the next section.) The Student Christian Movement directly influences hardly one-fifth of the students, though this of course has its parallel in western countries. Chief among the factors which tend to crowd out the religious activities is the present program of national training.

Both in the dormitories and in the University as a whole there are too few signs of vigorous religious leadership, nor are the staff bound together by loyalty to any outstanding religious leaders. While many students confess to having been helped in their religious life by their teachers, and an equal number feel that the teachers are

their friends, a rather larger proportion feel that the teachers stand aloof. Few of the staff or students feel that the present religious tone of the University is satisfactory. The impulse toward vital religion is given too little scope for adequate development, and this in an institution where three-quarters of the students are either Church members or interested in Christianity, and where those actively opposed to Christianity are in an exceedingly small minority. Misunderstanding of the union principle which brought the University into being has tended to a democratic chaos in which existing leadership is sterilized by inefficient committee control. And all this at a time when opportunities for service to the community are unparalleled, when anti-Christian opposition has practically vanished, and when a vital religious message is being sought by the best of Chinese society as never before.

An attempt will now be made to outline some of the root causes of this present state of affairs. The essential religious driving force in any Christian institution must be its staff. Where such an institution is failing in its aims, it is primarily the staff members who are failing. The foreign staff unites in a mid-week prayer meeting whose influence needs no emphasis; but because held in English, and perhaps because foreign in form and appeal, it is rarely attended by the Chinese staff. The University staff as a whole therefore fails to be directly influenced by these meetings. Better attended by the Chinese teachers are some of the smaller group meetings, such as a dormitory Sunday morning service, a Chinese prayer meeting, the Fellowship Group, and certain mission meetings. But there is no service or meeting where the religious life of the staff as a whole is directly promoted, except it be the Sunday evening University service about which more will be written later. Services are primarily directed to the student body, and perhaps one reason for their failure is that the Christian character of the staff does not command

the unqualified respect of the students. Moreover there has been little tendency for the religious services to result in Christian activities in which staff and students could cooperate, and so bring about a better relationship. The successful evangelistic function of any Christian institution depends upon the corporate religious life of those within it. And this has usually centred in a daily devotional meeting, reminding those who attend of the primary task of any Christian institution, namely the building of the Kingdom of God.

It should be emphasized that such a community life must include the students and be lived in close identification with them. Much of the community life of the foreign teachers automatically excludes both Chinese staff and students. The attendance of one staff member, usually the Dormitory Principal, at the dormitory chapel services hardly realizes such an ideal. The identification of the staff with the students is too often confined to rather formal social entertaining, and dormitory or University functions. The plea that the teachers have not the time for student contacts merely means that their teaching program is being allowed to crowd out the more essential Christian program. If this be allowed to continue, there is great danger of the University losing its Christian character altogether. Much of the present lack of intimacy between staff and students could be overcome were staff members to give a far greater proportion of their time to the non-academic side of University life. The city churches exhibit a similar lack of an adequate ideal of Christian community living; there is far too little place in their program for expressional work by University and other students.

The present emphasis on national training, which stresses discipline, physical fitness and social service, is quite a natural and understandable reaction to the crisis by which China is faced. There is no good reason why the University as a registered institution should not take its

place with other similar institutions in the modified program ordered for it. It must be stressed, however, that the purpose of the founding of the University was the application of Christian principles to the development of character, and other needs of Chinese society. The duty to God which should have run parallel to the duty to Caesar has tended to take second place. Are we going to see what was often seen at the time of the Great War, that at the time of maximal challenge only minimal response was forthcoming? If anything has a solution for China's problems, Christ's teaching has, and yet too many of us are acquiescing in a partial solution, which has largely crowded out what we know to be the true one. We are not adequately proclaiming the Christian message and its implications for the present situation.

The University service on Sunday evenings is held in a room (the Assembly Hall) whose associations are predominantly secular rather than religious. The ceremonial, so essential a part of the tradition of Chinese life, is negligible, and inadequate expression is given to the sense of worship without which a service is little more than a meeting with hymns. The hymns are largely western in tune and content, accompanied by western instruments, and conducted by a westerner. The leaders of the service are the officials of the University. The content of the addresses is too often divorced from the real personal needs of the listeners; Bible teaching, or teaching of the essentials of Christianity, is seldom given the place it is due in a relatively uninstructed Christian community. It is hardly to be wondered at that the average student thinks of these services as "just another meeting", to be attended only if there is nothing more interesting or recreative to do.

The religious life of the University tends to be too parasitic; that is, of course, an easily arising situation in a foreign-founded institution. In finance, in educational

methods, outside sources are looked to; help is always in fact being sought from outside. A religious revival is needed: well, let us get somebody from outside to bring it about! The University has taken no obvious part in the Five Year Movement of the National Christian Council. Were we now to do no more than accept the prayer of that Movement, "Lord, revive Thy Church, beginning with me", in all sincerity, then many of our present problems would disappear. Such must be the basis of any corporate Christian initiative.

In concluding this section, it would be doing less than justice to those concerned not to acknowledge the splendid and devoted work carried on, often against great obstacles, by certain members of the staff. Were such work more universal, the Christian character of the University would be assured. Such work has not necessarily taken the form of religious addresses, Bible classes and so forth; religion is spread largely by the contact of personalities, and in many cases it has been manner and methods in classroom, laboratory or clinic which have effectively demonstrated the reality of a life lived with Christ in God. Nevertheless, religious addresses have played their part, and this is also true of much of the steady classroom instruction work for which the College of Religion has been responsible.

(The University Faculty at its meeting in June 1936 appointed a special committee to examine the religious life of the University. This committee has not reported at the time of writing.)

Analysis of "Student Religious Life" Questionnaire.

The questionnaire used was adapted (and translated into Chinese) from the *Report on the Religious Life in the Christian Colleges of China*, Bulletin No. 37 of the China Christian Educational Association, 1936. A statistical

analysis of the results is on file; a summary of the chief findings will be given here.

Only one-half of the total student body answered the questionnaire. It was given without warning or preparation, and names were not signed, so the first doubt that arises is as to the opinions of those who did not answer. But inasmuch as the proportion of those stating themselves to be Church members (56%) is much the same as was reported for the whole student body two years ago, those answering may be considered fairly representative. A further 18 per cent owned to being interested in Christianity, and of the remaining students who answered, about one-half, or 13 per cent (all figures are given as percentages of the total number of students *answering*), stated that they were opposed to Christianity.

Decreased attendance at religious services since entering University was indicated by 32 per cent of the students, the proportion being rather larger among senior students. Increased attendance was shown by 16 per cent, and only a negligible proportion of the students, two per cent, said that they never attended any religious services. Lack of time was given as the reason for non-attendance by 38 per cent; ten students indicated that they did not approve of religious services.

The number of students who usually attend dormitory chapel services, 26 per cent, exceeds the number of those who say they do not, 19 per cent; but the total includes less than half of those who answered. It should be noted that nine-tenths of the city medical students usually attend their daily chapel service. Eighteen per cent of the students habitually attend church services in the city, though a total of 33 per cent say that they have some sort of contact with these churches. The proportion of those attending the University Sunday evening service, 20 per cent, is about the same as for the Sunday morning services. Only 15 per cent of the students say that they never

attend the University service, this being much the same proportion as those expressing themselves as opposed to Christianity.

In the University services, about one-half of the students, 52 per cent, prefer a musical form of service, and about the same proportion, 49 per cent, prefer that the address should be given by an outside speaker. Only one-quarter appreciate addresses from the teachers. Regarding the dormitory chapel services, 18 per cent feel that they are too long, 15 per cent that they are too short. A silent service is preferred by 33 per cent, and a service with singing by 37 per cent; about one-half of the students, 46 per cent, appreciate a short address.

Regarding relations with teachers, 32 per cent of the students say that they have been helped in their religious life by such contacts; 35 per cent feel that the teachers are friendly, and 20 per cent feel that their relationships are intimate. On the other hand, a larger proportion, 39 per cent, feel that the teachers are too formal and that they stand aloof. A negligible proportion, 5 per cent, doubt the sincerity of their teachers.

The general religious life of the University is considered to be unsatisfactory by 33 per cent of the students; only 8 per cent indicated that they feel the religious life to be good. Somewhat over half of the students state that the purpose of the University is to develop intellect; two-thirds recognize the importance of the development of character and personality (it is obvious that a number of the students expressed their approval of *both* aims).

On the whole, the senior students seem to have profited religiously from their stay in the University; but there is little definite evidence of any steady yearly development. The analysis of this questionnaire, however disappointing, points to at least a nucleus on which to build a better religious life among the students.

REPORT ON OUTSIDE RELATIONS

RELATION TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The University has been established for twenty-five years, but registration with the Ministry of Education of the National Government was applied for only in 1931, and granted in 1933. It may be mentioned that registration is not compulsory, but graduates of unregistered institutions cannot receive official recognition from the Government. The peculiar problems which may arise when a private university, especially one established by foreigners, registers with the Government and agrees to submit to its regulations will be dealt with later.

In reviewing the situation in which the University finds itself, having been successfully registered with the Ministry of Education, it may be profitable to examine the various regulations published by that Ministry. Their *Regulations for Universities* and *Regulations for Private Schools*, together with other official publications, have been examined, and those items which affect this University are summarized below.

Organization

Several regulations regarding organization are of special interest. For example, in regard to the organization of the General Faculty, the regulation reads, "The President may invite outside specialists, to a number not exceeding one-fifth of the total membership." The University has made no attempt to do this. Also in regard to ranking this University has Assistant Professors, a rank not recognized, as noted in the section on Staff. A rule

of special importance is, "A University may engage part-time teachers, but their total number may not exceed one-third of the number of full-time teachers." The number of part-time teachers, mostly in the College of Arts, considerably exceeds this proportion. (See Report on Personnel, section on Staff.)

This University has not followed the regulation which establishes the length of the Medical Course as six years (including internship). However it is planned to make the change, as explained in the Report on Curriculum.

General Regulations

Admittance to a University requires a graduation diploma from a recognized middle school. This University has a few students without a middle school diploma; their position is anomalous, as they actually have the standing of university students. There seems to be no arrangement whereby these students can be recognized. Another regulation permits the acceptance of special students who have not passed the entrance examination; however they must pass this examination during the first year. Considerable difficulty has been experienced with new students each year, and it has been suggested that this regulation be adopted, and a special "sub-freshman" class for such students be established. Another important regulation in regard to the admittance of new students is one which states that several Universities in one locality may organize a "Matriculation Committee"; this has not been attempted in Chengtu.

Regarding actual courses, a regulation states that all university students (except in Medicine) must at the beginning of the second year choose a major department, and also a minor. This has been carried out in Arts, but not in Science. (See Report on Teaching and Curriculum.) Two foreign languages are supposed to be offered in common required courses. This University has only one

required foreign language—English. A rule allowing “clever and industrious students to choose a special course in their final year, apart from the required courses, for advanced study”, appears in the regulations, but has not been tried here.

In regard to graduation examinations, an oral examination is permitted. This method is useful where there is some doubt as to the student's graduation thesis. Also the official method for compiling the graduation record is to combine the marks for graduation thesis and examination with the various term and examination records; this has not been carried into effect.

In regard to finance, the various Colleges of this University do not have a large enough annual budget to qualify as Colleges, according to the regulation of the Ministry; however this rule has not been strictly enforced. Another rule requires that fifteen per cent of the annual budget be set aside for new equipment, but this has not been followed.

Regulations for Private Schools.

These regulations deserve special attention, as applying to this University. The relation to the Government is defined in the following words:

A private school must be registered with the educational office, and be under its control and instruction. Administration, courses, and other details must follow the regulations and orders of the educational authorities.

It is required that the President be a Chinese, and that courses in religion be not compulsory; nor may there be any religious propaganda in the teaching. There must be no compulsion or persuasion of students to attend religious exercises; in primary schools there must be no religious exercises.

In relation to the administration of a private university, the procedure is for the Board of Directors to appoint the

President, who will take full responsibility; the Board of Directors must not interfere in the internal management of the institution. The President must be approved by the educational office; if not, the Directors must appoint another. The Chairman of the Board of Directors must be a Chinese, and foreigners cannot make up more than one-third of the Board. The educational office may, if necessary, inspect the finances and business administration of the Directors.

If a school is discontinued, and if there is no body to take over the property, the educational office will assume control. If the management of a private university is unsatisfactory, or if it does not follow the regulations or orders, its registration may be withdrawn, or it may be closed.

Granting of Degrees

In brief, it may be said that before the Bachelor's or Master's degree is granted by a University, the candidate must be approved by the Ministry of Education. The Doctor's degree is granted by the National Government, after having passed the examination of the National “Committee on Doctors' Degrees”. Where degrees from approved foreign institutions are used, the name of the institution and of the country must be indicated.

Other Regulations

Military Instructors may be engaged or dismissed only by the local Military Headquarters applying to the National Military Affairs Commission, which body will request the Ministry of Education to take action.

In the year 1934 a special Grant-in-aid for private universities was established; it emphasized Agriculture, Engineering, and Medicine. This University has received assistance each year to date, as described in the Report on Teaching and Curriculum.

The National Economic Commission and the Ministry of Education have cooperated to establish an "Information Bureau for Academic Work", in order to assist the academic talent of the country to find suitable positions. This University has established an Employment Bureau, to assist in this work.

The Ministry has a regulation regarding the method of commending those who have made contributions to educational institutions. The University has not adopted these methods, but they might be used to make clear the source of some of our income, and to interest others in making contributions.

Special Orders from the Ministry of Education.

Since registration, the University has been visited twice by inspectors from the Ministry. The orders and recommendations from the Ministry resulting from these inspections are of special importance.

The first report stated that the Colleges of Arts and Science had too many departments, and too few students; it recommended the reduction of departments. This has been carried out in both Colleges (see Report on Teaching and Curriculum), but has made very little practical difference. No financial economies have resulted therefrom, as our Department Heads and Deans receive no extra salary. The combination of departments has really been meaningless, as far as this University is concerned.

The same report criticised the teaching staff, stating that the teachers appointed by the various Missions did not necessarily fill the greatest needs of the University; some very important subjects (e.g. economics and geology) have no special teachers. The inspector also felt that the furlough system of the foreign staff was very detrimental to the teaching program. It was recommended that the President and Board of Directors seek a solution to these problems. Nothing has been done, because the foreign

staff are not under the control of the University, but of the Missionary Societies.

It was also pointed out that the method of determining Chinese teachers' salaries was unsatisfactory, and the salaries too low. This problem has been dealt with in the Report on Personnel. The recommendation that the organization of the General Faculty be altered to follow the official regulations has already been put into effect.

The report resulting from the second annual inspection again recommended that something be done about the furlough situation—that teachers be engaged to replace those on leave. Unfortunately lack of finances makes this practically impossible, but in some Colleges the teaching program is usually arranged to allow for the furloughs of foreign teachers. It was further recommended that "more fundamental courses should be added to the first year of each College"; however, the meaning of 'fundamental courses' was not made clear in the report.

It was suggested that the College of Medicine and Dentistry establish a Rural Health Experimental Centre, in order to give the students practical experience, and cultivate the ability to serve society after graduation. Others have criticised the teaching program of this College as being too academic, and made similar recommendations. It was further stated that "The College of Science should plan to cooperate with the Provincial Reconstruction Bureau, to obtain assistance in carrying out programs in Tanning, Pharmacy, etc." However up to the present it has not been possible to interest the Provincial Government in any scheme of cooperation to carry out this recommendation.

Finally, the work in Archeology received commendation in this report. But it was suggested that reports be made to the Ministry, as to the plan of work, and giving the names of all objects discovered from time to time.

Relation to the Provincial Government

Theoretically, all correspondence with the Ministry of Education, and all orders from them to the University, should pass through the Provincial Education Bureau. Actually, the Ministry has dealt directly with the University. The Education Bureau has an overseeing responsibility in regard to the University, but as a matter of fact the relation has not been very intimate. Financial assistance from the Province has totalled only \$2,000; funds from this source should really exceed those obtainable from the National Government. It is felt that this University, as a private institution, is not accorded the same treatment as the government-established educational institutions.

Summary

It is evident that peculiar problems may arise from the fact that this University is a private institution, with a Board of Founders abroad, but at the same time registered with the Government of China. The University, in making application for official registration, agreed to comply with all regulations and orders of the Government. It is easily seen that a conflict of authority might arise.

A case in point has been the problem of Military Training. When the Government, in pursuance of its policy of national training, ordered that all universities provide military training for their students, it was pointed out that the Friends' Service Council, in entering into agreement with the Board of Governors to participate in the University, had stipulated that there be no military training for the students of the University. Those members of the staff who were members of that Mission accordingly gave warning that compliance with the Government order might necessitate the withdrawal of that body from participation in the University. When the program of military training was actually put into effect, the

Friends resigned from all University administrative positions, but continued with their teaching, in the hope that a solution would be found before the withdrawal of their Mission was made necessary.

At the commencement of the year 1935-36, a special order was received from the National Government, granting the University exemption from military training, but requiring that equivalent training of another nature be substituted. Two military officers were appointed as Drill Instructors, but the training given has in fact been military training (with the exception of the use of arms), and it is generally recognized as such. For this reason, the members of the Friends' Service Council have to date declined to reassume University responsibilities; they feel that a completely satisfactory solution of the problem has not yet been attained.

A recent visitor pointed out the peculiar situation in which a private university, and especially an institution with a foreign Board of Founders, found itself in this country. He felt that such a state of affairs must continue to be unsatisfactory, and mentioned that there was really no satisfactory arrangement whereby an international university could be recognized as such, in China.

RELATION TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, MISSIONS, CHURCHES.

Board of Governors and Missions

The relation of the University to these bodies may be summarized as follows. In 1910 the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Friends Foreign Mission Association (now Friends Service Council), General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada (now United Church of Canada), and the Board of Foreign

Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A. united together to found the University, and were joined in 1918 by the Church Missionary Society, and in 1925 by the Women's Foreign Boards of the American Baptist Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, and United Church of Canada.

The University is connected with these Missions through the Board of Governors, Board of Directors, members of the staff appointed by the Missions, and more indirectly through the local churches. The cooperating Missions each appoint three members to the Board of Governors, with the exception that the Women's Boards each appoint one representative. In addition there are coöpted members of the Board. The Executive of the Board meets in America, the whole Board uniting at its annual meetings, which are held in the U.S.A., Canada or Great Britain. Those members who live in Great Britain in 1934 formed themselves into a British Section, which meets from time to time.

Associated with the British Section of the Board is the United Committee for Christian Universities of China, whose members are appointed by the missionary societies concerned. This Committee has no administrative or executive power and receives no financial support from the Universities. It provides, however, a means for the exchange of ideas, for publicity and promotional work, and for drawing together the missionary societies. Its potentialities are great, and this University could use it in many ways.

In America the Boards of Governors or Trustees of the various Christian Universities have set up the Associated Boards of the Christian Colleges of China. Its membership is drawn from these Governors or Trustees, and not directly from the Missions. This body not only carries out promotional work, but also acts in an administrative capacity. It handles the finances of the various Univer-

sities, and performs a coordinating function. Its Executive Secretary is the Assistant Treasurer of the Board of Governors of this University.

Board of Directors

The Board of Governors have, in theory, contact with the University through the Board of Directors, the local body which has, since registration, had control of the institution, and with which the Governors have entered into a definite agreement regarding the running of the University. In actual practice the Directors have had little direct responsibility for the affairs of the University, as it has been the practice to establish direct contact between the University and the Governors. (See Report on Administration.)

The Board of Directors is composed of nine regular members, together with six coöpted members. The regular members are appointed by the annual conferences of the participating Missions or Churches, together with one member from the Women's Boards, and one each appointed by the alumni and the Board of Governors. Through the coöpted members, the University may make real contacts outside the usual missionary and church circles. The present coöpted members of the Board consist of the principal of a Church middle school, a professor of the National Szechwan University, a graduate of this University who is in business, an adviser of Provincial Governor Liu, the Commissioner of Industry for Szechwan, and another member of the Provincial Government. Even so, it is felt by many that the membership of the Board is too limited to Church circles. Recently it has been decided to add to the Board five honorary members, with no executive power, and it is proposed to invite persons of distinction in the nation to become these members.

Relation to the Churches

The various relations to the churches abroad have

already been indicated. But apart from these official connections there are many connections with individual churches, through members of the staff. Regarding the local churches, some have representation on the Board of Directors, and many of the Chinese teaching staff are members of these various churches. However the local churches as a whole have no very intimate relation with the University, apart from that through the Missions. Of course the many graduates in the employ of the churches provide another informal connection.

The University is associated in a vague way with the National Council for Higher Education, and the National Christian Council. However distance makes it impossible to attend the regular meetings, and this difficulty hinders many contacts with down-river organizations. Consequently the relation to the sister Christian Universities is not intimate, and our share in the correlated program is more or less theoretical. Statistics are supplied, but there is lack of those vital contacts which would make this University in reality one of the group. This University has no agent in Shanghai, and more help has been received through the Associated Mission Treasurers than through the Council for Higher Education.

RELATION TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING

Chinese Institutions

The relations with sister Christian Universities have already been mentioned. Although official cooperation is negligible, there have been certain other contacts. Two members of the faculty served on the staff of Lingnam University during 1927. A professor from Yenching University spent the spring term of 1935 here, while one

of our staff was a visiting professor on the staff of Yenching in the spring of 1936. Eleven of our Chinese staff have done post-graduate work at Yenching. Of the staff of the College of Medicine and Dentistry, nine Chinese and eight foreign members have taken post-graduate study at the Peiping Union Medical College; others of our students have studied there, and three are now on the staff of that institution. Several graduates have studied at Nanking University.

In the case of the Lester Research Institute, Shanghai, two Chinese members of the staff, in Medicine and Pharmacy respectively, and one foreign member of the staff in Medicine, have obtained fellowships.

Other links with Universities in China are through our graduates who are serving on their staffs. There are such at each of the following institutions: The Shantung Government University, Chungking University, National Szechwan University, Hunan University, the Central University at Nanking, Kwangsi University, and the Shanghai National Medical College.

With none of the above institutions is there any special arrangement for interrelation of courses, or recognition of credits. There is an arrangement with Hongkong University whereby students are trained here to enter their course in engineering; so far, no students have availed themselves of this. The absence of any general interrelation of courses seems to indicate the possibility of a wider correlation, especially as it affects post-graduate studies. There is no arrangement with even the National Szechwan University.

This University has no real relations with the Government Research Institutes; however the Biology Department has assisted in botanical research to some extent. Connection with some of the scientific societies is provided through membership of some of the staff therein. Such societies are the Science Society of China, the Chinese

Medical Association, the Chinese Physiological Society. Most of the staff in Medicine and Dentistry are members of the national professional associations. Research has been published in the various Chinese scientific journals. Distance naturally renders participation in the activities of these societies difficult if not impossible; however a few members of the staff have acted on committees of the Chinese Medical Association.

It should be mentioned that there is some exchange of teachers between the National Szechwan University and this University, but the relation is not very extensive. In Chengtu there is a Returned Students' Club, and a College Teachers' Club, with membership from the staff of the two Universities, but the latter organization is at present not very active.

A Chapter of the Phi Tau Phi Society was organized in the West China Union University in the year 1923, and is now recognized as one of the chapters of the National Organization.

Foreign Institutions

Cheeloo University, Shantung, possesses a charter granted by the Dominion Parliament of Canada; therefore it is able to obtain special privileges for its graduates entering foreign universities. There is little evidence that graduates of this University obtain any special privileges, although it is considered that those doing post-graduate work in America obtain standing because of our recognition by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1922 this Board granted a provisional charter, which was made absolute in 1934, which enables this institution to grant degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, and Dentistry, under the authority of that University. Graduates studying in Chicago are granted exemption from entrance examination to undergraduate schools, but no further exemption is allowed. At the Uni-

versity of Toronto each student is considered as a special case, but for the pass course our graduates are not required to take the entrance examination.

In England there is, it is understood, some arrangement whereby for the teacher's diploma of Oxford some allowance is made for teaching experience here. In other universities no credit is given, though except for London, Oxford, Cambridge and one or two other places the matriculation examination may be waived. The authorities of the newer universities have expressed willingness to consider granting further exemption if full information regarding our standards is laid before them. One student, as a practical example of what may happen, was received into the Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London, on the strength of a University catalogue, and a recommendation from the Holt Scholarship authorities. These relations are all very vague, and in most cases we are not in a position to inform our students as to the treatment they may expect in a foreign university.

Some of the other Christian Universities in China have close connections with certain foreign universities. For example the School of Political and Social Science at Yenching University is run by graduates of Princeton University. There is also some connection between the Yenching School of Journalism and Missouri University. Yale-in-China is a further example of such relations. Cornell cooperates very closely with the University of Nanking in agriculture. No such arrangements exist in West China.

Regarding the various foundations, this University has derived considerable assistance from the Harvard-Yenching Fund, as indicated in the Report on Administration, section on Finance. The China Foundation and the British Boxer Indemnity Fund have this year for the first time recognized the work of this institution, in making grants for the erection of the University Hospital. In

connection with some of these foundations which give scholarships as a result of competitive examinations, it should be pointed out that a very real hardship exists in those cases where the examination is held at Nanking or some other down-river centre. The cost of travel, especially in view of the uncertainty of the result, makes it practically impossible for students of this University to attend.

RELATION TO THE LOCAL SCHOOLS

The Union Middle School

Before 1908 the various Missions had their own middle schools in Chengtu. But in that year they united to establish a Union Middle School. When within a short time the Union University was also established it was decided to build the Middle School on adjacent property, so that it would be in close relation to the University. The Missions which cooperated in founding the University may also be regarded as the founders of the Union Middle School.

The early relation between these two institutions is not entirely clear. The land and buildings used by the Middle School are the property of the University, and rented annually to the Middle School. The running expenses were provided by grants from the cooperating Missions, and from fees; apart from property and certain loans the University has never taken any financial responsibility for the Union Middle School. Nevertheless the actual control of the affairs of the school was for many years in the hands of a Union Middle School Management Committee appointed by the Senate of the University. The present Principal of the school was engaged by the Senate in 1914.

Within recent years, however, several changes have affected the relation between the Union Middle School and the University. In 1925 the Middle School was granted registration with the Ministry of Education, and consequently had to establish a Board of Directors to control the institution. Each cooperating Mission appoints one representative to the Board annually, and the University Board of Governors, Directors, and General Faculty each have similar representation.

A minute of the University Senate (No. 2618, May 7 1931) states:

Resolved, that the Board of Founders of the Union Middle School be discontinued, and that the Board of Directors of the University take its place.

Resolved to recommend that the Middle School Board of Directors be continued as at present constituted."

That was the last year in which the University appointed Middle School committees.

A further change followed the reorganization of the educational system some years ago, as a result of which the Union Middle School in 1928 started work of senior middle grade. In 1930 the Precollegiate Course of the University was discontinued, and that work handed over to the Middle School. At the same time a Committee on Coordination was appointed, with representatives of both the University and the Middle School, to function until the latter was reorganized. This committee continued to meet until 1934, when it ceased to exist. It made many recommendations, but did not succeed in establishing any very satisfactory method of coordination between the two institutions.

Various attempts have been made to bring the Union Middle School under the full control of the University. The Board of Governors of the University agreed to such an arrangement, provided that the participating Missions would guarantee continued financial support for the

Middle School. However nothing further was done about the matter. At present the two institutions are practically independent in management, although commonly spoken of as being "affiliated".

The teachers were originally all members of the University staff. However the Middle School gradually engaged a number of other teachers, from among University graduates and students, and some outsiders. When the Union Middle School took over the Precollegiate Course from the University, the students being recognized as of senior middle standing, the University was asked to contribute 48 hours per week of teaching. That amount of teaching was not given, and at present the contribution is not large. There is now no definite arrangement in regard to University teachers assisting in Middle School teaching.

The Union Middle School possesses no library nor science laboratories. The students use the University laboratories and scientific equipment. There has been considerable misunderstanding in regard to the use of equipment, which, it is claimed, was originally owned in common by both institutions, and never clearly divided. Now the Middle School students pay laboratory fees to the University to cover the cost of practical courses. Middle School students use the University Dispensary, and are provided with an annual physical examination.

University students of Education formerly did some practice teaching in the Union Middle School. This has now been discontinued because of various difficulties; Education students pay only an occasional visit of inspection.

The importance of the relation of the Middle School to the University is indicated by the fact that about forty per cent of the University students are graduates of that school. In a recent year, of the thirty-five University prize winners, twenty were Union Middle graduates. Of

the Chinese staff of the University, one-third have come from the Union Middle School. Thus University problems of academic standard and discipline are greatly influenced by the situation in the Union Middle School.

Formerly Union Middle graduates were accepted by the University without entrance examination. Now they must try the University entrance examinations, being treated the same as graduates of other senior middle schools.

The present Principal of the Union Middle School has always had a very intimate relation with the University. For many years he has been of great assistance in the sphere of the University's outside relations. He has been a member of the Senate, and of the General Faculty until its reorganization in 1935. He is Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the University, and a member of the Property Committee. In 1934 he was granted the honorary degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy by the University, in recognition of his signal services.

The Goucher Junior Middle School.

In 1914 Dr. Goucher, at that time Chairman of the Board of Governors, visited the University. He contributed a sum of money to the Methodist Episcopal Mission to build a Model Higher Primary School. In 1925, with the reorganization of the national educational system, the school was changed to junior middle grade, and became known as the Goucher Junior Middle School. The University Dean of Education was the first principal, and the University made a small annual contribution. In 1931 the dormitory was destroyed by fire, and as the Methodist Episcopal Mission was unable to continue the running of the school it was taken over by the University, to be used as a practice school by the Faculty of Education. The University contributes \$1500 per year, through Education, and the school rooms are in the Education Building.

This school is of especial value to the University in

giving an opportunity to students of Education for practice in teaching and administration, and in acting as a laboratory for research in Education. New methods are experimented with in this school, and after trial and adaptation offered to Chinese society. Thus this school makes a unique contribution such as the ordinary school cannot make.

The Principal of the School is a member of the University staff, being Head of the Division of Education, and finances of the school are handled by the University Bursar, the same as for any other department.

The Dewey Primary School

This school was established twenty years ago by the University to be of the nature of the Dewey Experimental Schools. The land was given by Dr. Goucher, and the University contributes \$700 per annum to the budget, using the school as a practice school for students of Education. One of the Girls' Schools of the Woman's Board of the Methodist Episcopal Mission was combined with the Dewey School, and that Board now contributes \$700 per annum also. The school subsists largely on fees and private contributions, and is greatly handicapped for lack of money.

The Dewey School is generally said to be the best primary school in Chengtu, and even in Szechwan, and the high regard in which it is held has made a considerable contribution to the establishment of good relations between the University and the outside world. Large numbers of visitors from many places and students of all the city schools come annually to inspect the school.

The children of many of the Chinese teachers of the University and Union Middle School attend this school. Most of its Directors are University teachers, and the school Treasurer is on the University staff in Education.

Other Church Schools

Of the local senior middle schools which supply students to the University, there are, apart from the Union Middle School (boys only), two girls' schools in the city, the Hwa Mei, and the Hwa Yin, and the Chen Kuang Girls' School in Suifu. In future, students will come from three middle schools in Chungking, which have just become, or are about to become, of senior middle rank: the Ch'iu Ching, Kwang I, and Su Teh Middle Schools. These various schools have no relation to the University, apart from the fact that they are church schools and their teachers are mostly graduates of this University. Since the majority of University students come from these schools, their standing and character will ultimately have an effect upon the University. There are University entrance scholarships for four of these schools.

It is said that the students of the middle schools in Chungking know very little about the University, and prefer to go down river to continue their studies. Even those of our graduates who are on the staffs of these schools are not well supplied with University news, and are consequently unable to inform their students of conditions in the University.

The University must also pay attention to the problems of the sixteen church junior middle schools and several tens of primary schools. At present the University is doing nothing for the teachers of these schools outside of Chengtu.

EXTENSION WORK AND PUBLICITY

Extension work

It has been aptly stated that the main activities of any University may be divided into three branches: academic, extension, and research. The former is dealt with else-

where, and the two latter are mentioned in this section. Extension work provides an obvious way in which the University may reach out to the people, and make a contribution to society in a more general way than is possible through the ordinary courses.

The Department of Public Health carries on a considerable program of extension work such as health talks, vaccinations, distribution of tracts, and seeing of medical and dental cases. It has undertaken the physical examination of a number of school children, and runs a Baby Welfare Clinic. The head of the department is a member of the municipal Health Bureau. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital has sent a team to visit a number of centres in the province, to perform operations and assist the staffs of the smaller hospitals.

The Faculty of Education has run a number of summer schools, giving special courses for primary school teachers, also courses in religious education. There have been demonstration classes in teaching for the mission primary schools, and every two weeks are held meetings for the mission primary and secondary school teachers in Chengtu.

In Science, the Department of Physics holds bi-weekly seminars for teachers of Physics in the Chengtu mission schools. The Chemistry Department has opened a course in Dyeing for non-university students (utilizing a special grant from the Ministry of Education for that purpose), and out of forty applicants selected twenty-seven to take the two years' course. A further grant has been obtained from the Ministry (1936) for Tanning, and an extension course similar to the one above will be opened. The Agriculture group have touched a wide circle of people, both farmers and officials, through their work on fruit trees, cattle, and fowl. They are also opening an extension course in practical agriculture for non-university students in the fall of 1936.

The Student Christian Movement runs night classes for servants, and has extension projects in two nearby market-towns. Many students assist in the city churches and the Y.M.C.A., though these institutions have no definite relation to the University.

Allied to extension work is the Consumers' Cooperative Society which has been initiated by the Sociology group, and is supported by staff members of the University. It offers itself as a laboratory for students of Sociology, and also is an attempt to introduce honest trading on a cooperative basis.

Research

The quality of a University may to some extent be judged by the nature of the research undertaken by its staff. When we consider the understaffing of most departments, the multiplicity of outside affairs which are the responsibility of the teachers, the lack of financial resources, the wonder is not that so little is accomplished, but that so many papers have been published. The Department of Chinese deserves special mention for the excellence of its research work and the quality of its publications.

The University is also associated, through a number of its staff, with the West China Border Research Society, whose annual journal is beginning to make a name for itself.

Publicity

From research it is an easy step to the consideration of publicity. This is one of the most important ways of keeping the University in touch with the outside world, but here we have to acknowledge great weakness. We note how other Christian Colleges are constantly reporting their activities in the papers. Yet this University receives no such notice, apart from an occasional special article on

agriculture or pharmacy, or a chance mention in the travelogue of some visitor who has dared to venture so far inland.

Local papers naturally give more space to our affairs than do the downriver publications, but even here there is much room for developing a proper system of supplying news. There might be advantage in advertising the University at regular intervals in the Szechwan papers, and in the national medical journal. Advertising has already been experimented with in one local daily paper, and one of the students has been made a reporter by the same paper.

At irregular intervals the University publishes a "fortnightly" paper in Chinese which gives an account of current events. It is distributed free to staff, graduates, dormitories, and schools (both church and government). The Vice-Chancellor has made a practice of preparing term reports in English and sending them to the cooperating Mission Boards. Articles from members of the staff appear from time to time in the church magazines. Several of the student societies publish journals, and health articles for the local papers are contributed by some of the medical students.

In the University there is an International Relations Club under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Occasional mention is made of the University in the publications of the Endowment, and also in papers of international interest.

In regard to general publicity and the attitude of the public to the University, the situation is improving. In the past there has been considerable misunderstanding in regard to the University, but because of registration and increasing contacts with the outside world, the work of this institution is being more and more appreciated.

Contacts of the officers and teachers of the University with various other organizations, educational and official,

have proved an excellent form of publicity. But perhaps the best means of making the work of the University known has been through "visits of inspection". It is said that everyone who comes to Chengtu does not count his visit complete until he has seen the University. Annually, hundreds of visitors—officials, educators, students, and others—are shown through the buildings and see the teachers and students at work. A great attraction is the Museum of Archeology, which has been declared by independent observers to be one of the best of its kind in the world. It is attracting visitors from a distance, and a demand is being made for an illustrated catalogue for wider circulation.

A more intangible means of publicity, but one of the most valuable, is contact with society through the students and their families, and through the graduates. The latter are vital links in making contacts for the University with outside institutions, and for justifying our existence in Chinese society. It is unfortunate that no deliberate attempt is being made to cultivate publicity through these channels. It is necessary to emphasize the difficulty our graduates have in seeking to distribute themselves widely; although they have an open field in Christian institutions, they find many other avenues closed. (Perhaps in similar manner one of the weaknesses of this University has been that it has not sufficiently attracted teachers from other institutions and other parts of China to its staff.)

The local churches in their various aspects, evangelistic, educational, and medical, should also be effective in spreading knowledge about the University, since most of our graduates find positions under the church. But the lack of contact of most graduates with the University, and the difficulty of obtaining information once they have left the institution, seriously limit the effectiveness of this avenue of publicity.

RELATION TO CHINESE SOCIETY

The Needs of Society

Some idea of the needs of Chinese society, in so far as related to education, may be obtained by an examination of the "Aims of Education" published by the Government at various times, and also the Aims as stated by various academic institutions in China. Such an examination leads to the conclusion that the Aim of Education may be stated, in brief, to be "The development and cultivation of morals, intellect, health, esthetic appreciation, group spirit, and vocational training." It is felt that the need of society is expressed in this statement.

In how far is this University following this aim, and fulfilling this need? There have been many criticisms, from both within and without, that the aim of the University seems to be only the imparting of knowledge to the student. The result of such a program would be to turn out men "rich in knowledge, poor in morals; well developed in intellect, weak in physique". We recognize the need of society; the problem is how to fill that need.

The development of character and morals in the student is the responsibility of the teachers. The question as to whether the University courses are really fitting students for a life vocation is a matter of curriculum and academic program. It is frequently stated that this University has followed too slavishly an occidental academic pattern, with little regard for the actual needs of the society which it is pledged to serve.

The Contribution of a Christian University

A recent writer stated that a Christian University should emphasize three special fields. (1) Vocational Education: in addition to the regular professional specialties, it should establish a class to train vocational teachers

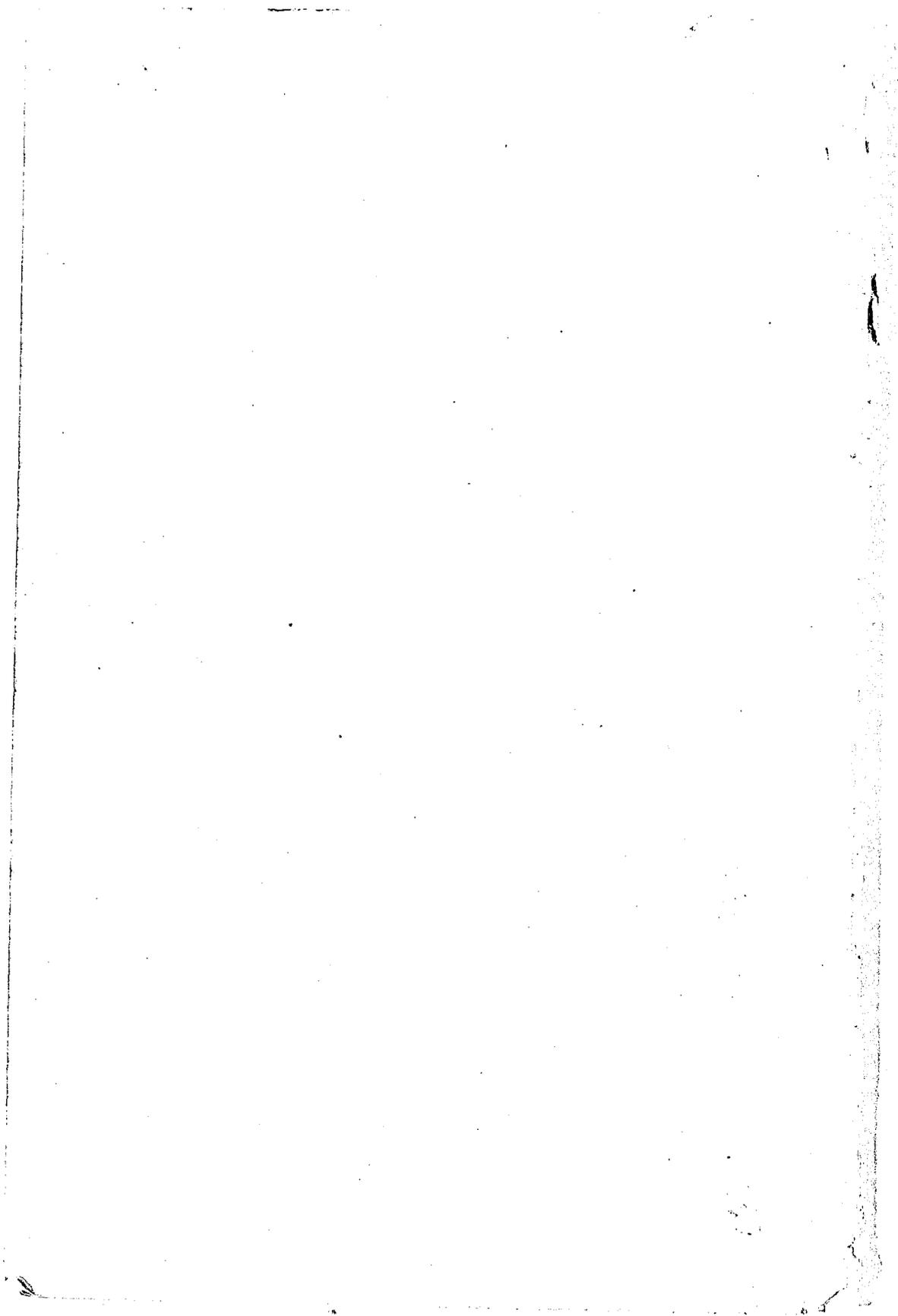
of middle school grade. It should also have experimental districts, to act as research laboratories for the teachers and students of that area. In a University district there should be at least one vocational school of middle school grade. (2) Rural Education: there should be one or two Universities in China to train teachers for rural education, and there should be rural experimental schools. (3) Mass Education: all the Universities should have mass education teacher-training classes. There should also be a mass education experimental district, for research and experimental purposes.

This University has stressed none of these three projects, which this writer considers so important.

A recent conference discussing Christian Education in China decided that the main problems were: (a) how to make Christian Education indigenous in China; (b) how to increase its efficiency; (c) how to make it more religious. In regard to the first, it may be stated that Christian Education should be intimately related to Chinese culture. It should be able to take a place of leadership in social movements. In discussing efficiency, it is interesting to quote the statement of an official of the Ministry of Education, in which he pointed out what the Government expected of Christian Universities—to be small in size, distinctive in contribution, excelling in quality, and limited in scope. That is, we should decide in what way we may make a distinctive contribution, such as is not being made by other institutions. The religious aspect of Christian Education has been affected by registration and the increasing proportion of non-christian students. The problem of cultivating Christian teachers is also one that has been largely neglected.

What has been reported above indicates the possible ways in which a Christian University can make a contribution to Chinese society. It must be confessed that this University has not gone very far in making some of these

specific contributions. Pointing out the needs of society serves, rather, to indicate the possibilities of the future.



PART II "ANOTHER QUARTER-CENTURY" - RECOMMENDATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

Members of the committee because of their institutional affiliations have naturally had some difficulty in facing objectively the problems of the University. It has therefore been especially fortunate that an outsider with the wide experience and exceptional ability of Dr. Francis Bell, President of the Central Union University, was willing to chair the report stage of the committee's work. Valuable experience, mature judgment, and an objective point of view were thus made available, and for this reason the recommendations which follow are submitted with increased confidence.

These recommendations may at times seem drastic; they are certainly more drastic than were the preconceptions with which most of the members of the committee began their study. The conclusions reached are the result of about thirty meetings, and represent many times that number of hours of work both in committee and out; conclusions have not been lightly formulated.

Both in its findings and recommendations the committee has been largely influenced by the replies to questionnaires sent out both to staff and students. The great majority of those answering expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the status quo, nor should it be forgotten that the University is also under criticism by outside authorities.

We have not felt it our province to eulogize the significant achievements of the past twenty-five years; they speak for themselves. No disloyalty to the University is involved in this decision to assess the gains of the past; our terms of reference imply rather the examination of possibilities of further advance. If measures outlined were idealistic, they can hardly claim to be more idealistic than the present progress of the University could have secured a quarter of a century ago.

A cooperative attitude in the coming centuries towards some of

the measures advocated is feared as inevitable by some. The leaders in these countries do not live in a vacuum however, and their policies are conditioned not solely by the views of their supporting constituencies. A policy adequately represented to the parent churches will fail to receive just and sympathetic consideration and whatever support can be mobilised.

Some of the recommendations will demand both courage and self-sacrifice on the part of those specially involved. Loyalties are divided between Church affiliations, the University, department or college, and, in the case of Doctors, their hospital work. Readjustment of these loyalties may be necessary. But after all the primary loyalty is that to the ideal of the building of the Kingdom of God in China, and with such a background these lesser loyalties can automatically take their proper place.

A section of the changes recommended will need increases in income and perhaps whole-time staff; but many adjustments can be made within the limits of the present income and special grants; and such changes should be made as soon as possible.

It does not seem advisable to shut down any of the existing colleges to strengthen others, but this may be necessary as far as individual departments are concerned. Only tentative recommendations along broad general lines have been made for consideration in detail by the colleges concerned.

While some of the recommendations are for more centralised control, their object is rather to make more efficient the democratic characteristics of the University. The ideal democratic system is made up of electorate, its representative legislature, and executive experts. Our own system suffers from too great a multiplication of deliberative committees, and too little use of responsible executive heads backed up by small advisory committees for the carrying out of routine matters.

In conclusion we would point out that the very brief section of recommendations which follows arises out of the section on findings.

In some cases situations described in these findings are already in process of being ~~immediate~~ remedied; in others the remedy appears to lie in the gradual processes of growth. In any case the Committee has striven to confine itself to the advocacy of general principles; details are rather the concern of those committees upon which final decisions on greater or smaller issues must rest.

Confidential!

H. C. Carter

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

Section 1. AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In official documents there are different versions of the aim of the University, but looking forward to the next twenty-five years we recommend that it should be defined as being:

To make a Christian and a limited but specific educational contribution to the people of China.

Section 2. FINANCIAL AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

To concentrate the teaching programme so that high standards are attained and the actual financial resources available are not exceeded; and to limit the student body to such numbers as are consistent with the development of Chinese citizens of Christian character and conscience.

Section 3. ADMINISTRATION.

We recommend that a reorganization of the administration should take place with a view to ensuring greater efficiency and simplicity, and more concentration, placing authority where it should rest and avoiding the present multiplicity of committees. It has been thought best to outline a full scheme but it is realized that it might not be justifiable to exceed the present cost of administration and therefore until more resources are available it will be essential for some of the positions to be held concurrently by the same officer, and for Westerners to be appointed in some cases.

1. The main administrative officers should be:

The **PRESIDENT**, who is chief executive, appointed by and responsible to the Board of Directors.

The **SECRETARY**, appointed by the PRESIDENT, who would be responsible for the routine work of the President's office, the preparation of Chinese reports, the care of documents, for the coordination of the administration, ~~(and he would act for the President in his absence.)~~ (Note this and the following position are not to be confused with "office secretaries.")

The **ASSISTANT SECRETARY**, who must also would assist the President, prepare English reports, and be responsible for those parts of the routine work of the President's office which particularly affect the Western members of the staff.

The **DEAN OF STUDIES**, who should be freed from all but a minimum of actual teaching work and so have time to develop the creative side of his office. He should be an ex-officio member of all college meetings.

The **DEAN OF STUDENTS**, who would be responsible to the Board of Studies.

The **MANAGER**, who would be appointed by the Directors and who would be responsible for all university finance, property and business. Under him would be:

- (a) the **ACCOUNTANT**;
- (b) the **SUPERVISOR OF PURCHASES**;
- and (c) the **PROPERTY MANAGER**.

The **COMPTROLLER** would be an ex-officio member of all college meetings.

A **STAFF OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES**, who would be the officer coordinating athletics, religious life, health and student affairs.

The **DEAN OF WOMEN**.

2. We recommend to the Directors that they should request the Board of Governors, on the retirement of the present Chancellor, to discontinue the office, but appoint a representative to promote contacts between the Governors in America and the Directors of the University in China. The representative would have no administrative function in the University.

(The President, with the concurrence of -)

3. An EXECUTIVE JOINT ITTEE should have full executive responsibility for all university affairs; should be a clearing-house for university business; and should have a centralizing function and coordinating function. It should consist of the President and his Chinese and Western Secretaries, the Dean of Studies, the Comptroller, the Dean (or other representative) from each college, the Dean of Women and a representative from the Dormitory Principals.

Under the Executive Committee would be: (a) THE DEPARTMENTS, which would refer all their business through their Deans to the Executive Committee, the President issuing any resulting orders direct to the proper officer.

(b) THE SUB-COMMITTEES, which would be purely advisory in function, and which would consider such matters as were delegated to them by the Executive Committee. These sub-committees would be: THE ASSET AND LIABILITY COMMITTEE, including finance and property and all the matters governed by the Comptroller. THE LIBRARY JOINT ITTEE. THE HARVARD-EDUCATION COMMITTEE. THE UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, including athletics, religious life, health and student affairs.

(c) DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COMMITTEES, consisting of all full professors. Its deliberations would be held in camera.

All university business must pass through the Executive Committee whose decisions would be in the nature of recommendations to the President, who would have his orders executed through the officer concerned.

The General Faculty, which would be constituted as at present, would meet ~~for~~ for deliberation upon matters of general policy.

4. A careful examination of the position of the junior assistants in the administrative offices should be made with a view to securing greater efficiency by the elimination of unnecessary clerks, the engagement of men and women (e.g. in the accountant's and registrar's offices) with modern business training, and the regularizing of hours of work and conditions of service.

Section 4. FINANCE.

To recommend:

1. That the teaching programs be based upon the annual grant from the Board of Directors and not upon expectations.
2. That the Directors be requested to fix the annual university budget by the end of April previous to the commencement of the financial year.
3. That departments obtain the permission of the University before collecting contributions.
4. That all special gifts and contributions be turned over to the Directors for the use of the departments which have received them.
5. That the President be freed from much of his routine work (by the means outlined in Section 3) so as to enable him to develop

outside contacts.

6. That quarterly statements be issued by the Accountant's office.

7. That, as soon as facilities permit, all purchasing be done through the Comptroller's office, excepting petty purchases of an amount to be determined by the Comptroller.

Section 5. MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.

The Policy Committee in making its recommendations about teaching and curriculum has been able to indicate only the general lines along which it considers action should be taken. The detailed curriculum and the changes in staff can only be determined finally only after full consideration by the Colleges concerned. The following recommendations are made in the light of the General Policy, see Section 2.

1. That the teaching of MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY be continued as a main and unique contribution.

In making this recommendation, it must clearly be understood, ~~that~~ depends upon obtaining greatly increased assistance from outside sources. If this assistance cannot be obtained the whole of this suggested policy will require revision, for it is doubtful if under these circumstances medical and dental teaching can be continued. ^{essentially} such of the income of the College of Arts is derived from ~~the~~ ^{collected} funds specially ~~concerned~~ for the purposes for which it is not applied: to close the College of Arts and Science would not liberate from our present budget sufficient funds for the College of Medicine and Dentistry (including the pre-medical work) to be carried out in a manner consistent with our aim.

It must also be emphasised that Government or other grants ^{use} should be accepted for any college or department only if their ~~application~~ will further the aim and General Policy of the University as defined above.

2. That the programme of the COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE be revised so that these two Colleges stress a General Liberal Education and the training of teachers. Specialisation should ~~only~~ be allowed only in a few main departments.

3. That in the COLLEGE OF ARTS, until an adequate budget is available, the three main departments should be ANTHROPOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY and EDUCATION, the last two departments being strengthened if and when resources permit.

That History, Sociology, Philosophy and Religion be divisions with no increase in the present staff.

4. That in the COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, until an adequate budget is available, there should be only one main department, namely PHARMACY, provided that this department should define its aim more specifically and obtain the necessary funds. The policy of the college should be to give the required premedical ~~university~~ instruction and sufficient courses for the teachers of science. It would no longer attempt to train specialised students. Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics could not be main departments, and would ~~run~~ ^{be} out from their total staff.

5. That Administration should not be taught as a university subject except for one or two courses for teachers.

6. That ~~specialised courses~~ should be taught by the College of Arts and Science in those subjects which meet some special need of society

and which we are able to teach in a manner consistent with our aim without drawing upon our general budget. Dying, tanning and agriculture are three such courses; the value of each should be carefully weighed. The ~~value~~ ^{value} of an extension course in FINE ARTS (opening leading possibly to the establishment of a conservatoire, ~~which~~ ^{might} be considered.

Section 6. THE STUDENTS.

~~2. That~~ ^{2. That} the total number of students be determined for each College,

the figures being based on the present resources in staff, equipment, laboratory space and dormitory accommodation.

2. That any expansion in the number of students admitted in Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, or any other College or Department, should only take place if full provision is also made for the students' work in other departments (e.g. premedical), including buildings, dormitory accommodation, laboratory facilities, extra staff, etc.

(* ~~xxxxxx~~ additional resources are obtained and if)

3. That if, as allowed in recommendation 2, any increase takes place over the number of students as determined in recommendation 1, the upper limit should be 500 students, to be reached gradually in not less than five years.

4. That the standard required in the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION should be differentiated according to the basic teaching requirements of the Colleges concerned; and that this examination be strictly an entrance examination and not a matriculation. A smaller number of examination papers of a more comprehensive nature should be given.

The possibility should be considered of sending catalogues and application forms for entrance to the university to senior middle schools requesting the principals to write recommendations for those students seeking entrance.

It is desirable that a definite system governing the transfer of students from other universities be decided upon.

5. That STUDENT DISCIPLINE be the responsibility of the President. (It will be noted that no bean of discipline figured among the administrative officers, ~~colleagues~~.)

The Dormitory Principals should be responsible for the internal management of the dormitories, reporting any infraction of university disciplinary regulations to the President, who, with the Executive Committee, will take suitable action.

6. That the BRILL INSTRUCTORS appointed by the Government should be responsible only for the first year students who are taking Government training; and that, as discipline is intimately connected with the Christian aim of the University, the instructors should have no disciplinary power over these students except as the President may direct. The Brill instructors should have no disciplinary jurisdiction over the students of other years or over those students of the First Year who, ~~from conscientious reasons, are~~ ^{are} taking Government training.

The possibility of a special first year dormitory might be considered.

7. That the majority of the MEDALS awarded by the university, be not on entry, but in later years when something more than examination results can be considered.

Section 7. THE ALUMNI.

~~with the~~ ~~recommend~~ that through an expansion of present channels the alumni be kept in closer touch with the University; and that they be granted the privilege of being permanent students of the University in regard to all except laboratory practice.

The establishment of an employment bureau for all old students should be considered.

Section 8. THE STAFF.

~~the~~ ~~is~~ ~~recommend~~:

1. That the teaching staff should be based upon the teaching needs; and that the majority of part-time teachers (other than the wives of resident full-time teachers) should be eliminated.

2. That the government scheme of ranking should be adopted; and that ranking should be carried out by the Ranking Committee, ~~and~~ ~~at~~ ~~annual~~ ~~meetings~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~held~~.

It is desirable that the standards relating to each rank should be revised, and that a standard of teaching programs should be determined, it being understood that ~~heads~~ ~~of~~ ~~colleges~~ ~~and~~ ~~heads~~ ~~of~~ ~~departments~~ and others with administrative responsibility should carry relatively lighter teaching loads.

Part-time teachers should be listed separately in the Catalogue and in other official publications.

3. That the salaries of the Chinese staff should be raised to the official university salary scale.

Some system of group insurance should be adopted.

4. That all non-student members of staff should be appointed by their Mission Boards direct to the University; their teaching programs, furloughs etc to be under the full control of the University.

It is suggested that consideration should be given to the adoption of a uniform basic salary scale for all Western teachers, at a rate not disproportionate to the salary scale of the Chinese staff.

8. That the housing of the staff, both Chinese and others, be regularized, the Chinese being requested to allow their teachers' residences to be centralized under the university.

9. That the vital importance of the office of auxiliary principal be stressed to the students.

It is desirable that not more than half of the auxiliary principal's time be devoted to teaching; and that he be housed in the closest possible relationship to the auxiliary.

It is also desirable that in future there should be some Chinese auxiliary principals.

Section 9. Christian Life.

1. Personnel:

1. That in the selection of teachers great care should be taken in choosing those likely to adapt themselves to the Christian atmosphere and activities of the university; and that the large majority should be professing Christians.

2. That a definite part of the annual budget be allocated to facilitate the coming of leading Chinese Christian leaders of note, a contribution to the religious life of the university.

3. That efforts should be made to obtain a chapel to act as the centre of the corporate religious life of the campus.

To emphasize the importance of establishing the confidence of the churches in Kweichow, so that money be regarded as an integral part of the Christian programme.

Section 10. Cultural Standards.

1. The cultural standards of the University depend upon the standards of the middle schools. It is recommended that the Education Department be strengthened so that it can cultivate relations with the middle schools in Kweichow and the province by special holiday courses, conferences etc.

So as to coordinate the programmes and standards of provincial schools the organization of an association akin to the East Asia Educational Union should be considered.

2. To emphasize the importance of maintaining informal friendly relations with the other universities in Kweichow.

An interesting visit with advantage be arranged at on the following matters: the attitude to middle schools and their standards; the difficulty of local students taking competitive national examinations which are given some miles; the contribution of the various universities to Kweichow; cooperation in the development of museums; and mutual library privileges for staff and senior students.

3. While the promotion of official outside contacts is the function of the President, all members of staff should be encouraged to make outside contacts when opportunities occur, by attending conferences, membership in learned societies, publications and so on.

4. Publicity should be the business not of any sub-committee but of the President and his secretaries.

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WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

The Students' Association has been granted the use of the old Goucher Building on the Dong Hang Dse for a social service centre. They are planning a clinic two or three days each week, a night school and a "loan without interest" scheme for the folk of the neighbourhood. Before making a start, however, they need some capital and some simple furniture, such as tables, stools, etc. They have therefore appealed to the Chengtu community for gifts of money and furniture. Also, on Friday evening, November 13th, a movie featuring Shirley Temple was shown in Hart College Gymnasium to an enthusiastic audience, and the proceeds of this event will be used for the social service centre.

The students of the Department of Sociology have just returned from a most interesting trip. Throughout the week hospitality was most generously extended to them by the farmers. Under the auspices of the Local Government they went to Sintu to take part in a general survey of the Province. They visited more than ten credit societies in the rural districts around Wenchiang; and also made a study of over four hundred priests of the Pao Kwang Si, particularly in regard to their former occupations and the average age of entrance into temple life. Before long the results of this investigation will be published.

Towards the end of October Mr. S. H. Fong, Dean of Studies, was invited to act as one of the examiners at the examinations conducted in Chengtu by the Examination Yuan of the Central Government, Nanking, for civil officials. This may be taken as an indication of the desire of the Central Government for cooperation between the Provincial Bureau of Education and our University. Under the old system the students were locked in their cells throughout the period of the examinations, but during this particular examination it was the examiners who were kept under lock and key!

The local Broadcasting Station has invited the University to provide half hour programmes on alternate Thursdays from 4.30 to 5 p.m. President Dsang gave the opening speech on November 3rd, and a fortnight later Dr. Lindsay spoke on University Dental Education. Readers may be interested in the tentative programme for forthcoming broadcasts:

December	1st	College of Medicine and Dentistry
"	15th	Extension Course Agriculture
"	29th	Fine Arts Musical Programme
January	12th	College of Arts
"	26th	Department of Education.
February	9th	Department of English
"	23rd	Department of Sociology

March	9th	College of Medicine and Dentistry—Hospital Work.
"	23rd	Department of Pharmacy
April	6th	Extension Courses—Tanning and Dyeing
"	20th	Women's College
May	4th	Fine Arts Musical Programme
"	18th	College of Medicine and Dentistry
June	1st	Department of Chemistry
"	15th	Department of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy
"	29th	President Dsang

Recent Visitors:

Lady Hosie, of Oxford, England, widow of Sir Alexander Hosie, a former British Consul in Chengtu, and daughter of Professor Soothill of Dictionary fame. On the evening of November 14th Lady Hosie delighted members and friends of the West China Border Research Society by showing sixty odd slides depicting some of the representative treasures included in the Chinese Art Exhibition held in London during the winter of 1935-36.

Mr. Thomas Thornton Read, Professor of Mining, Columbia University, New York, who gave an informal talk one evening on Chinese Culture.

Mr. W.K.F. Campbell, League of Nations expert, who as an official for many years in Ceylon has had wide experience in Co-operatives

Mr. Li Teng-liu, for over twenty years President of the Fu Dan University, Shanghai.

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THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

The events in connection with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the University were held in the beautiful Lamont Building which accommodates the Library and the Archaeological Museum, and in which seating accommodation was arranged for a thousand people. Officials and gentry of Chengtu as well as representatives of all grades of schools were invited to attend, and there was a large number of graduates of the University present each day. As special guest and speaker the University had invited Dr. Francis Wei, Ph.D., President of Central China University, Wuchang.

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning, October 12th, guests began to arrive at the Administration Building, and light refreshments were served. After a picture had been taken, guests and members of the Board of Directors joined with the staff, alumni and students in a procession to the Library Building.

Following the observance of the National Ceremony, letters and telegrams of greeting and congratulation were read from Mr. Wang Chih-chieh, Ministry of Education, Nanking; Mr. Oong, chief secretary to the Generalissimo; General Chang Hsing-pu of Chengtu, General Den Shi-heo of the 45th Army of Szechwan; Mr. Chu Chia-hwa, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the China Foundation; Mr. Chang Yu-chu, director of International Commerce; the Red Cross organisation in Chengtu; Mr. Yang Shao-chuen, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors; from the graduates, the teaching staff and the students of the University.

Announcement was made of the gifts presented to the University in honour of its 25th Anniversary. These included a silken banner from General T'ang Dze-dsen; a silver shield from Mr. Li Chu-ren of the Military Academy; two silver cups from the three main Banks in Chengtu; a pair of scrolls from Dr. Francis Wei; a silver vase from six graduates teaching in the city; a scroll from the Alumni Association; from the staff of the Union Middle School a pair of scrolls, from Goucher School \$10.00, from Dewey School a banner; from Fang Cheng Kai an embroidered picture, from Shan

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Shi Kai a bouquet of flowers, and from the Commerical Press a voucher for \$4.00.

President Dsang extended greeting to the many friends who had united in celebrating this anniversary and expressed sincere thanks to those who have presented gifts. He reminded his audience that this University was the outcome of the united efforts of many people, both Chinese and foreign, and that the value of its work might be judged from the character and ability of its graduates. He outlined its development from the time when it has been looked upon as a "foreign" school, then as a "Church" school, until within the last few years it had become a "Private" school registered with the Government. It was Dr. Dsang's hope that both students, staff, and alumni, as well as the Government and society, would recognise the Union University as their own, serving not only the province of Szechwan but the whole of China.

General T'ang represented General Liu-Hsiang, and congratulated the Union University on the attainment of its 25th anniversary. He expressed appreciation of what the University had been enabled to accomplish despite the difficulties which it had had to face through being looked upon as a "foreign" school. He was grateful for the many students who had gone forth as graduates to serve their country in the same spirit of love and service which had animated the founders of this institution, and based his hopes for its future usefulness upon the quality of students trained here from year to year.

General T'ang was followed by Mr. Liu Bu-den who represented both the Educational Bureau of the Province and Marshal Liu Hsiang. Mr. Mong Shou-chwan of Chwan Da presented President Zen's regrets for his inability to attend the celebrations on account of absence from Chengtu, and extended congratulations to the Union University on its record throughout the twenty-five years of its history. He looked forward to many opportunities for cooperation between Chwan Da and Hua Hsi in coming years.

After a musical interlude Dr. Francis Wei sketched the history of Christian Education in China from 1829 to the present day, indicating the advantages and disadvantages of registering with the Government, and the necessity for planning the whole programme of Christian education in China in accordance with available resources. (A fuller account of Dr. Wei's speech is given elsewhere).

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From 6 to 10.30 on Monday evening the hall of the Library was packed, for students, alumni and staff members had gathered to enjoy a programme of music, plays and acrobatic feats, the majority of the items being given by members of a travelling company of acrobats from Shanghai.

Tuesday was an Open Day, and all the college buildings and dormitories were on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

In the Assembly Hall of the Administration Building over one hundred of Mrs. W. R. Morse's painting of the campus, mountain scenery of Omei and Behluding, temples, pagodas, gateways, junks and the world-famed Yangtse Gorges, were displayed.

In the Library there are over 70,000 Chinese volumes and over 15,000 in the English language. Each year a certain sum of money is definitely applied to the building up of a research library of books dealing with the history, culture and art of China. The Archaeological Museum, which has been built up as the result of an annual grant from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, contains over 17,000 objects. Each year gifts of scientific value are made to the Museum by Chinese, Tibetan, Ch'iang and foreign friends. A recent acquisition of particular interest is a piece of flame coloured satin inscribed by the Pan Shan Lama himself and bearing his seal.

Specimens of the work done by students of junior and middle school age were set out in the Education Building - plain needlework, embroidery, stuffed animal toys, paper flowers, cut-outs, maps, drawings, paintings, character writing, and even carved wood blocks for printing. The Public Health Department is housed in the same building, and has a permanent exhibit demonstrating personal hygiene and public health.

In the Medical and Dental Buildings there was much of interest to be seen - the preparation of peppermint tablets, exhibits of pathological specimens, microscopic slides showing the stages of dental decay, methods of recording respiration and so forth.

In the Biology Building were shown both living and pressed specimens of plants and flowers, a fine collection of butterflies, moths and beetles, apparatus used in typical chemical experiments, and in the basement the new apparatus to be used in connection with the extension course in Dyeing made possible by a special grant from the Government.

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Geometrical figures, diagrams illustrating crystal formation, and apparatus demonstrating the wonderful ways of heat, light and sound were displayed in Hart College.

It was evident that the Open Day was greatly appreciated, for over ten thousand visited the various buildings. Those who came were from all walks of life, the intelligentsia, business folk, numbers of poor folk from the neighbourhood, as well as very small Girl Guides and Boy Scouts and students from the schools of the city.

Through the kindness of the local Broadcasting Station President Dsang and representatives of the three Colleges were given the opportunity from 4-5 p.m. to broadcast information concerning the work of the University. Members of the staff and student body rendered three musical items.

The day was brought to a fitting close by a repetition of the Lantern Parade of the previous Saturday, followed by a display of fireworks.

Mr. C. ...

"CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA, PAST AND PRESENT."

Address delivered by Dr. Francis Wei on Monday,
October 12th, 1936.

I think of myself as a member of a great family, that of our Christian Universities. It has branches at the cardinal points of the compass, east, west, north and south, while I belong to the centre, Hua Chung. I speak to you today not as an orator coming from outside, but rather as one who belongs to the family. I wish to speak of the Christian College, its place, its prospects, its special field and functions. I will not speak from the standpoint of either east or west, but rather thinking of China as a whole and of the place of Christian education in this country.

Christian education in China already has 97 year of history, and these may be divided into three periods: from 1839 until a change was made in the educational system in 1903, from 1903 to 1928 when the Nationalist Government was established, and from 1928 to the present day. The first Christian school was in Macao, and until 1903 education in China was static, except for that given in Christian schools. Those schools were more like academies of the old type, and it was part of the spreading of the Gospel to form contacts with the Chinese people, to use Science to break down superstition, to build up a membership of the Church, and finally to train workers for the Christian movement. Judging these schools from the educational point of view and as a contribution to the educational movement in China, we have to be grateful to our predecessors and not too critical of their work in those early days. During the first fifty or sixty years educational work was done largely as a sort of side-show by people who were not educational experts. After the Boxer troubles the educational system was changed, and for more than two decades there was a golden opportunity for Christian education.

Let us consider the education of this period as being divided into three levels: primary, secondary and higher education each with its special objective and therefore its special function. At the primary level the objective was to train good citizens, and members of the community; at the secondary level to train leadership for the rank and file of society; and at the higher level to educate leadership for

creative work and making a real contribution to human civilisation.

Before 1926/7 there were Christian primary and secondary schools and a few schools of higher learning of the professional type, but hardly an institution which deserved the name of "university". The primary schools were largely of the nature of charitable institutions; they met a crying need but made practically no contribution of significance to the educational movement in China.

During the second period, i.e. from 1903 - 27 the Chinese Government was transforming its educational system and introducing new knowledge. Christian middle schools, including the so-called universities and colleges, were able to set an interim standard for modern learning in China. They were able to demonstrate what was meant by school discipline. They made a contribution by turning out teachers of foreign languages, largely English, but most of them were unable to realise what education meant in society. Consequently a barrier was erected between the Christian schools and Chinese society. During this period the colleges had but limited financial resources, and lacked teachers of scholarship, so that little was done in advancing higher learning. We should distinguish between the graduates of institutions of higher learning and those who did preparatory work in those institutions but graduated abroad, for they are usually claimed as products of the Christian universities. It is most regrettable that owing to an order of the imperial Manchu Government that schools established by foreigners should not report for registration, the Christian schools failed to become part of the educational system in China, thus making an impression upon Chinese people that the Christian schools were extra-territorial institutions.

We come now to the present period covering less than ten years, and it is very difficult to gauge either its success or its failure, but there are certain tendencies to be noted. Beginning with 1922 there was for some years a movement known as the movement to reclaim educational sovereignty for China; it was only one aspect of the anti-Christian movement, but at least it called the attention of the Government to the importance of enforcing the law requiring private schools, including Christian middle schools, to register. With most Christian schools this question of registration is a matter of the past, and so it is unnecessary for me to discuss it here.

At the same time, that is after the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, public schools have been improving by leaps and bounds. This is particularly noticeable in the larger centres where there are now national universities.

From the educational point of view, Christian schools ought to strengthen and improve their staffs, build up their teaching equipment, raise their standards and experiment with new methods, in order to make a new contribution to this new age. Unfortunately, owing to economic depression abroad, financial support from the mission boards has been decreasing, making it difficult to run the Christian schools efficiently, and in some cases shaking them to the very foundation.

With the increase in the number of students in primary schools—about 1,000,000 per year, according to the report of the Minister of Education—there is still opportunity for Christian primary and middle schools. 90% of those of school age are still unable to find schools to attend. Since registration the Christian primary schools seem to have been improved, because of the necessity of conforming with Government standards and regulations. How to fulfil their function of religious education is still a problem with most of them; they have not been very successful in adapting themselves to this new situation.

In Christian middle schools there has been a tremendous increase in enrolment in order to augment income from fees. This means in many cases the sacrifice of quality. Most of the Christian middle schools have failed to make a proper adjustment to the new situation, just drifting along without any definite objective, making no effort to make a specific contribution to the educational movement in China—this is a most dangerous situation.

The Christian colleges and universities have had increased enrollment, but the majority of them are facing a serious crisis financially. The most important thing for the Christian colleges and universities to remember is that they are Christian. What is the function of these private colleges and universities and what is their specific contribution are problems which we ought to take very very carefully into consideration.

Looking into the future—we do not anticipate any in tolerance on the part of Government authorities towards

private schools; that would be contrary to Chinese tradition. We have to remember that there is the so-called Anglo-Saxon tradition of educational administration on the one hand, and the Continental or European tradition on the other. It is only to be expected that with a Nationalist wave sweeping over the country, national consciousness should be one of the features of our national life. Many of the Government regulations are expressions of that feature.

Owing to the difficult circumstances, which may be but a passing phase we have to struggle to make a specific contribution through our Christian educational institutions; to give a Christian education to the children of Christian parents; to train Christian leaders for the Church; to bring into prominence the international nature of higher education; to exhibit peaceful international cooperation in higher learning and to experiment along the lines of higher education.

Although it is true that for primary and middle schools the curricula are prescribed by the Government, yet there is still room for experimentation in the grouping of subjects, in teaching methods, in cooperating with families, in socialisation of the schools and in seeking through those schools to penetrate Chinese society with Christian influence. The building of character, vocational guidance and the following up of students after graduation are things on which the Christian middle schools ought to lay special emphasis.

With regard to Christian colleges and universities it is essential to emphasize quality rather than quantity; to have a clear vision of what university education ought to mean in China; to realise our limitations and resources so as to shape our programme accordingly so as to avoid the danger of attempting something totally beyond our abilities. Whatever we undertake should demonstrate to our fellow-countrymen in China the Christian spirit and the Christian life, so as to continue to make our contribution to the Church in China as well as to the nation, and to follow up the work so well started by our predecessors.

PRESIDENT DSANG'S BROADCAST MESSAGE

Tuesday, October 13th, 1936.

Today we have been invited to broadcast a programme in honour of the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the West China Union University. As a representative of the University I wish to extend greetings and thanks to officials both here and in other parts of the Province, to representatives of various organisations, to the relatives and friends of the students, to the alumni in Chengtu and elsewhere, and to the Board of Directors. To all our friends we send thanks for their kind messages of greeting and congratulation, for their gifts, for their co-operation in making these anniversary celebrations such a success, and for their interest in the work which the University is doing.

For the benefit of those who have not been able to join with us in these celebrations in person, I would like to make a brief statement concerning the first twenty-five years of the University's history. It was established in 1910 with an entering class of eleven students taking courses in Arts and Science. Ten years later Medical and Dental faculties were established for an enlarged student body, and more courses were offered in Arts and Science. Later still a course in Agriculture and Departments of Fine Arts and Pharmacy were added. It was not until 1924 that co-education was introduced and a few women students enrolled. In 1927, in accordance with Government regulations, the University was reorganised, with a Board of Directors in China and a Chinese President. From that time on the University has been working harmoniously in accord with Government regulations.

At present we have 367 students, of whom about one-third are women. Their distribution among the Colleges is about one-third in Science, one-quarter in Arts, and 45% in Medicine and Dentistry. 90% of them come from Szechwan province, and the remainder from other parts of China, from Korea, Java, Russia and America. We have 130 teachers, of whom half are Chinese and half foreign. During these twenty-five years there have been 365 graduates, one-third doctors and dentists, one-third teachers and the remainder in business and in Government offices. The graduating class has always been a small one, mainly because this is a private institution with limited financial resources, but also because we look for quality rather than quantity.

In the College of Arts there are four departments - English, Chinese, History and Social Science, and Philosophy and

Education. In the College of Science there are Departments of Biology, in connection with which a course in practical Agriculture is being offered; of Chemistry, associated with which are extension courses in Dyeing and Tanning, subjects of practical value in Szechwan Province; Mathematics; Physics, Pharmacy. The special purpose of the latter Department is to do research work in Chinese drugs, in which Szechwan abounds, to train pharmacists who will be able to establish pharmacies and undertake the manufacture of drugs. There is no other Medical School in this Province, so our College of Medicine and Dentistry has a unique opportunity to meet the urgent need for fully qualified doctors, dentists and Public Health workers.

Our financial resources come very largely from the five cooperating mission boards, the American Methodists, American Baptists, the United Church of Canada, the Church Missionary Society and the Friends' Service Council. Their contribution is approximately \$380,000 each year, including the salaries of the missionary staff. During the past three years the Ministry of Education, Nanking, has granted the Union University about \$20,000 annually for specially designated work. Last year the Provincial Government also gave us \$2,000 for emergency needs, and it is hoped that this grant will not only be continued but increased. In connection with the Medical-Dental College a new clinical hospital is to be built in the near future, and already the Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund have granted \$75,000 towards the erection of the building, and the China Foundation \$25,000 for equipment. This serves to show that both the Government and society in China are recognising the West China Union University as one of their own institutions, and on behalf of the University I wish to express sincere appreciation of their help and interest. Other of our friends are helping by offering annual scholarships. Mr. Gob is offering ten, and the following are offering one each: Dr. Hsiao, one of our medical graduates; Mr. Yuin, in memory of his wife who was a former student of the University, and Mr. Kang Chi-ming of Chengtu. We hope that other friends will adopt this method of giving assistance to the University.

The West China Union University has reached its present position largely through the help of foreign mission boards, and it is hoped that from now on Chinese friends will take a more practical interest in cooperating with this private institution which seeks to train those who will be the future leaders of China.

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THE FIRST HODGKIN MEMORIAL
FUND LECTURER.

In March 1933 Dr. Henry E. Hodgkin, "a great servant of the Kingdom of God," died. During his life he had shown great affection for China and had proved himself the friend of many Chinese people. For a time he had lived in Chengtu, being connected with the Friends Foreign Missionary Association and the International Young Men's Christian Association; later, for seven years, he was one of the secretaries of the National Christian Council. It seemed natural that his many friends, all the world over, should seek to perpetuate his memory by establishing a special fund. The sum raised was given as an endowment to the West China Union University, with which he was intimately connected and which "stands in many ways for just those things which were important in Henry Hodgkin's life."

The Board of Directors of the University appointed a special committee to administer the Memorial Fund; it has decided in accordance with the wish of the donors, that the interest shall be used for bringing special lecturers of repute to Chengtu; for essays, oral contests and publications to promote international understanding and world peace; to establish a library of books on international and peace subjects; to send Union University graduates or staff members abroad for the cultivation of international good-will; or for any other urgent purpose along similar lines.

Already the fund has made it possible for one of the university graduate, Dr. H. P. Chen of Suining, to make a good-will visit to Japan; now it has invited as its first outside lecturer Dr. Francis Wei, President of Central China University, Wuchang. Dr. Wei is a graduate of both Harvard and London, and has established himself as a leader of Chinese thought, especially in educational circles. His visit at this time is particularly welcome as he has been able to combine his lectureship with attendance at the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of the Union University. In addition he has been acting as honorary chairman of the University Policy Committee, helping that body as it has planned for the future by his ripe experience, penetrating analysis and statesmanlike outlook.

Dr. Wei has delivered two special Hodgkin Memorial lectures under the title "Christianity and Chinese Culture." They were given to crowded and appreciative audiences, one on Sunday, October 11th at the Thanksgiving Service, the other on Friday, October 16th. Dr. Wei in his lectures outlined the growth of Christianity in China from the pioneer period, through the Mission Compound period, to the time of the Chinese Church, leading eventually to the fourth period of the Christian church, universal and catholic. He showed the difference between Christianity and westernism, he weighed the validity of the assertion that while Christianity was theistic, Chinese culture was humanistic; finally he reviewed the religions of China, comparing and contrasting them with Christianity, especially as regards the conception of God, the relation to society and the problem of sin. The publication of the lectures will be awaited with interest by those who have heard them; and their appearance will afford an opportunity for a wider circle to benefit by Dr. Wei's scholarly research.

During his visit to the University Dr. Wei has not had an idle moment. He has had personal interviews with most members of the staff and some students; he has met influential and representative people in Chengtu and in the National Szechwan University; he has delivered a number of addresses; and he has met groups in discussion on educational and religious subjects. It has been an inspiration for those associated with the West China Union University to have among them the President of a sister university: Dr. Wei has helped us all by his lectures and especially by sharing our life. The first Hodgkin Memorial fund lecturer will not easily be forgotten both as individual and as an institution we are the better for his visit.

Mr. Garvide 50 Copies
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WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY NOTES

The Students' Association has now organised its projected Social Service Bureau on Dong Hang Tse, under the leadership of Mr. S. W. Cheo. President Lincoln Dsang has been invited to become General Adviser. The activities of the Bureau are divided into two Departments, Clinical and Educational, and Drs. Lindsay and Kilborn have been invited to become advisers to the former, and Messrs Seng Shichuan and Wang Chuin-hsien to the latter.

In the Clinical Department doctors, interns and senior students cooperate in diagnosing and relieving the sicknesses of the folk of the neighbourhood. Other members of the Students' Association help in the Educational Department, teaching the people to read and write, educating them in the laws of hygiene and public health, and making surveys of present living conditions so as to discover the most practical ways of meeting their needs. During the first month 64 patients were treated at the Clinic, and over 4,250 received instruction through the Education Department.

The students themselves are doing what they can to raise funds and many are giving their services week by week. They are most grateful for the cooperation of faculty members and friends whose gifts and promises already amount to just over \$100. These will help substantially towards the expenses incurred in providing a minimum of equipment, the first six months rent, and the wages of a servant. There is still need for a gramophone and some noisy records, pictures and books on Hygiene and Education, and of course money gifts are always useful. Any contributions towards this project may be sent the Miss Robertson at the Administration Building, Union University.

When the Dong Hang Tse Social Service Bureau is thoroughly established the students hope during vacation periods to extend their activities to nearby villages.

Dr. David C. Graham, Director of the University Museum is expected to return on December 23rd from a two month's trip to East and North China in the interests of the Museum.

During his absence he has visited various provincial and university museums and seen several valuable private collections, meeting both Chinese and foreign scientists interested

in archaeology and related subjects. His itinerary has included a number of universities—the University of Shanghai, St. John's, the University of Nanking, Cheeloo, Yenching, Yale-in-China, and others. Among the cities of historic interest he has visited Nanking, Tsinan, Kaifeng and Sian. He has also seen the excavations being made at Anyang by the Academia Sinica and the place where the Peking Man was discovered.

While the trip was primarily undertaken for Museum purposes, Dr. Graham has been called upon for lectures to the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the University of Shanghai, St. John's University and other societies in Shanghai, and to Yenching University, the Peking Union Medical College, the College of Chinese Studies etc., in Peiping.

The Sunday evening Services of Worship, held in the Assembly Hall of the Administration Building, have been varied in form. On November 22nd Mrs. Anderson planned a Service of Worship through music, led by Mrs. Lo Chungshu who gave short talks concerning the source and authorship of certain hymns. The following Sunday Lady Hosie spoke on "How I discovered the New Testament for myself". There was a Vesper Service on December 6th, and on the 12th, President Lincoln Dsang deputised at the last minute for Mr. W. H. Yang, Secretary of the Moral Endeavour Society, taking for his subject "Why should we study?"

The following Sunday Service took the form of a Dramatic Reading in Chinese by Miss Fosnot of a Nativity Play, and there was Christmas Music. On December 27th there is to be a special service for University and Middle School students in the hall of the Library, when the University choir will render selections from Handel's "The Messiah".

Under the auspices of the Fine Arts Department Dr. Gordon Agnew is arranging Saturday Night Broadcast Concerts between 6 and 7 o'clock. Members of the staff and student body, as well as other friends, take part, and we learn from listeners as far away as Chungking that the reception is very good, and that these concerts are much appreciated.

Reports

1936

June 1936.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY NOTES

*Sent w/ Miss
Robertson's
letter 6/1/36*

For some months there has been a Government scheme in operation for repairing the roads in Chongtu, but nothing was being done about the roads outside the city gates. On their own initiative our students sought permission to share with the students of several schools outside the South Gate in the project of repairing the road from the South Gate Bridge to the Silk School. They have accepted responsibility for the part of the road which runs from the University Gate to the M.E.M. Property. For several weeks, therefore, between the hours of six and seven each morning our students have been busily occupied collecting clay, sand, stones and cinders, and then in making the necessary repairs. They have worked happily and successfully together in this piece of service for the benefit of the community.

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A short time ago the University community was requested to subscribe to a fund for the wounded soldiers of the armies fighting the Reds in Western Szechwan. The response was both prompt and generous, and some \$96.00 were raised, of which one-third came from the students themselves. With this money medical supplies for the wounded were purchased as follows: disinfectant, Epsom's salts, quinine tablets, soda tablets, boric acid, kaolin powder, castor oil, aspirin, Blaud's pills; and in addition the students of the Women's College prepared 38 bundles of bandages and 54 bundles of dressings. Directions for the use of these materials in both English and Chinese were sent with the gift.

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Under the Student Christian Movement, despite difficulties of one kind and another, twelve Bible Study Classes have been kept going throughout the year, two inside and ten outside the city. International and Interprovincial Clubs are also helping to spread a spirit of good fellowship. Rural work is taking a more prominent place than ever before. The movement is supporting a worker at Wu Gwei Dei. Through the work of Mr. Wu, one of our Middle School graduates, in a variety of classes, and through other methods of contact-making, a spirit of friendliness is being built up which makes the villagers and farmers welcome the visits of our students.

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In connection with the Chemistry Department a special course in Dyeing has been opened. This has been made possible by a grant from the Government of \$2,558 for industrial chemistry. The course is open to students of Senior Middle School standing or to those who have had sufficient experience in dyeing to benefit from such a course. Owing to shortage of staff it has only been possible to give two days' teaching a week, the course covering two years, for which a fee of \$60.00 per annum is charged. Despite these disadvantages there were over forty applicants, twenty-seven

being admitted, of whom one-third are women. The course is a practical one and large scale machinery has been purchased from Shanghai to enable the students to undertake dyeing under dye house conditions. As this experiment is proving successful it will probably lead to extension courses in other subjects being offered by the University.

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Dr. Morse paid a "flying" visit to Nanking to represent the University at the first conference of the Deans of National, Provincial and Private Medical Schools, summoned by the Ministry of Education, to discuss the six-year curriculum.

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On April 25th a gathering was held in Hart College in honour of the students of the graduating class. A fortnight later a Students' Art Exhibition was on view in the Administration Building, and many of the pictures displayed real talent. That same evening was the occasion of the Students' Annual Recital arranged by the Faculty of Fine Arts. The programme was interesting and varied, the standard of performance being higher than ever before.

* * * *

Among recent visitors to the University campus we have been glad to welcome Dr. Francis Jones of Bristol University, England, King's College, Halifax, Canada, and during the past five years of Harvard. Dr. Jones' special interest lies in the fields of international relations and diplomatic history. He is in China on a Rockefeller travelling fellowship for the purpose of observing political and social conditions. While in Chungku he addressed the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Undergraduate International Club upon "The London Naval Conference and its bearing upon the situation in the Far East" and the International Relations Club upon "How to make the League of Nations more effective."

Other visitors of note have included:

Dr. Ho-lien, Dean of the College of Commerce of Hankai University, Tientsin, and Head of a Commission investigating financial conditions in Szechwan;

Professor Ernest Cherzi, S.J. of Si-ka-wei Observatory, Shanghai, who is Scientific Adviser of the National Geological Survey and of the Maritime Customs of the Chinese Government;

Mr. Clarence L. Sonn, Acting Director of the China Foundation;

Mr. Roger Greene, also of the China Foundation. At the Faculty Meeting which he attended, the thanks of the University were conveyed through him to the China Foundation for their grant

of \$25,000 towards the proposed University Medical Centre.

The well-known author, and lately Professor of History at Peking University, Mrs. H.C. Zen, better known as Sophia Chen, was the guest of the University Book Club early in May. She addressed the members on "The Development of Chinese Culture". A most interesting discussion followed, after which Mrs. Zen visited the Women's College new dormitory.

* * * *

Four hundred students from the Magistrate's Training School paid their annual visit to the University on Saturday, May 9th.

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Addresses have been given at the Sunday evening services by Dr. J. Taylor on "Why do we need Policemen"; by Mr. Tang Bo-chen on "The Cure of Youth's Melancholy"; by Mr. R. Simkin on "How can the University serve the country districts" and by Mr. Wallace Wang on "The Power of Faith"

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
JUL 13 1936
JOINT OFFICE

June 1936.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY NOTES

Some weeks ago a number of mat-shed homes on the Dong Hong Sze were destroyed by fire, and the Middle School students expressed a keen desire to produce a play in order to raise funds for the refugees. It was suggested that a few houses might be built on the small piece of land opposite the Hsiao Tien Sau, property of the Baptist Mission loaned to the Student Christian Movement, but the ground was not large enough for the purpose. Mr. S.D. Liu of the Education Department then conceived the idea of using it as a playground for the children who spend their days amidst the dirt, dust and traffic dangers of the Dong Hong Sze. This project was taken up enthusiastically by the students of the Union and Goucher Middle Schools, and aided by university students they gave three performances of three plays in the Education Building on June 8th and 9th. Expenses in connection with the effort were heavy, but there is a balance of approximately \$100 towards the cost of building a wall around the playground and the provision of swings, slides and other apparatus for the use of the children. Certain of the Goucher boys have shown keenness in the project by helping with the levelling of the ground. It is quite likely to develop into a piece of extension work for these Middle School students who desire to give some of their spare time to the children, under the supervision of one of the students of the University.

* * *

Mr. Wesley Shen has visited Chungking recently, partly in connection with the arranging of a cooperative store for the military training camp, and partly to secure the cooperation of the Government

in the work of the Department of Sociology. It is possible that some financial assistance will be forthcoming, and beginning with the autumn term the Department of Sociology is to be enlarged and strengthened, particularly the course in cooperatives. As a result of Mr. Shen's personal interviews with the authorities, four of the graduates in Sociology have been employed by the Bureau for the Promotion of Rural Cooperative Societies.

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During the past month the inevitable social functions in honour of the graduating class have occupied a certain amount of time. They are but preliminaries leading up to Graduation Day - always a very important event in the life of the University. Monday, June 22nd, 1936, is a specially significant occasion for fifty-eight graduates - the largest number in any year of the University's history - will be receiving diplomas. President Zen of the National Szechwan University has kindly consented to give the graduation address, and Dr. Paul Hsu, General Secretary of Lichwan Rural Reconstruction, will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on the preceding Sunday.

* * * *

Last year the University attained its twenty-fifth birthday, but owing the difficulties of the political situation through a large portion of the year, the celebrations had to be postponed until 1936, the dates now fixed being October 11th, 12th and 13th. The programme of events will be announced early in the autumn.

* * * *

American and British members of the community united in celebrating Empire Day at the Canadian School on May 25th. A flag-raising ceremony took place at 8.30 a.m. and was followed by a short service in the chapel, at which Mr. Fred Owen gave an interesting talk on the significance of the Day. In the afternoon the smallest members of the community had their sports. A unique ceremony followed after tea, when several of the Brownies "flew-up" from the Brownie Pack to be enrolled as members of the Guide Company. A fine presentation of the play "Three Live Ghosts" by certain talented members of the community added yet another pleasure to the Day.

* * *

Visitors to the campus during the month have included:

Mrs. Grant, who is keenly interested in the work of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has travelled in India, Korea and North China, and after her brief stay in Chungtu intended to spend some time in the south of China.

Dr. Phil. Erich Haenisch, Professor of Sinology of the University of Berlin, and a member of the Saxonian Academy of Science, who has been studying Chinese and Tibetan objects in the Museum and at Mt. Omei.

Mr. W.M. Fisher, Jnr., a graduate of Yale University, and now connected with the China Press Agency in Shanghai.

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On June 12th a Farewell Tea was given in honour of Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Crawford, Dr. T.H. Williams, and Mrs. G.P.C. Jolliffe, who with their families will be leaving shortly for furlough in Canada. The best wishes of the community go with them, and their return during 1937/38 is eagerly anticipated.

* * *

Miss Fesnot is sailing from the United States in 1st August,
and expected on the campus in good time for the opening of the autumn
term. The Chapmans, Kilborns, Lindsays and Petersons are also due
in September.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUL 20 1936
JOINT OFFICE

July, 1936

West China

To the Board of Governors:-

Dear Friends:

You will, I know, be both interested and anxious to hear something about the University and its environment during the past year and a half. Many interesting things have happened during the period and there have been many problems.

During the spring of 1935 the Communistic troubles developed seriously; the cause no doubt was the failure of military and government officials in fulfilling their duties. People in Chengtu were worried about the coming of the Communists and at one time the University pretty nearly had to close. You may have heard that Government officials sent two letters requesting me to urge foreign faculty members to leave Chengtu as soon as possible, so as to avoid anything serious happening to them. However, most of us felt that the situation was not so serious as to make it necessary for them to leave. I took Dr. Beech, representing the American, and Dr. Sparling the British members, to call on the Provincial Government officials and discuss the matter. As a result we were able to complete the year's classes and examinations. We had an interesting programme for Commencement Day, which proved to be a most significant occasion. Both Generalissimo and Madame Chiang addressed the students; they spoke very well of the University. One remark made by the Generalissimo was particularly interesting. He said: "Since I came to the Western part of China, I have never seen such clean and orderly conditions, nor heard such sweet music as I see and hear this morning." He also spoke very highly of the Museum and the Medical and Dental work. Madame Chiang was particularly appreciative because she was ill when she arrived in Szechwan and needed the care of some of our faculty members. Mr. Dickinson also helped her a great deal with his agricultural products, such as milk, fruit and vegetables. Thus she gained a fine impression of our work and usefulness, and was very surprised that our cash budget was so small. We were very glad to make such good contacts with them.

With the help of the Central Government forces, the political situation in Szechwan has been greatly improved since last year. The areas under the war lords have been abolished and the Central Government has taken control. Public financial matters have been centralized under one Provincial Government, closely supervised and inspected by the Central Government. All budgets for taxes have to be approved by the Central Government. No longer are officials and military generals allowed to impose taxes outside the budget. This is a great relief to the people. Appointment of all officials is under the control of the Central Government, and most of the magistrates have to be specially trained before they are appointed to office. The Central Government has started a campaign for public education in the cities, smaller towns and rural districts. In every family at least one man must receive two months' special training. In this way their physical condition is improved, and they receive a certain amount of citizenship training. The New Life Movement, which was started and carried on by the Generalissimo, has spread throughout this Province; it has helped a great deal to change the old undesirable habits of the people to more modern ways of life. Both on the street and in schools young people, especially, live a much more simple and healthy kind of life, and are more energetic in their work.

The Central Government is very interested in the improvement of communications; motor roads have been built during the past couple of years throughout the province. There are now main roads from Chengtu to Sian, Shensi, and from Chengtu, to Kweichow. A new road from Chengtu to Changsha, Honan, is projected and will be built before long. There are regular air services between Chengtu and Peiping,

Nanking, Shanghai, and Yunnan. The projected railway from Chongtu to Chungking is now under construction, and it is hoped will be completed within four years. As a result of all these improvements Szechwan and Chengtu have become much more interesting and important centers of China. It is a great convenience for visitors from the coast, of whom we have had a great many this year. They can take early breakfast in Shanghai, Nanking, or Peiping, and arrive in Chengtu for supper the same day, whereas formerly the journey would have taken them at least two months. Almost every visitor to Chengtu city comes to see our University. During the year we have had quite a few outstanding visitors, including Dr. James Yen and Dr. C. C. Chen of the Tingsien Rural Experiment; President Chang Po-lin and Dr. Ho Tien-lu of Nankai University; Dr. Roger Greene and Dr. Sonn Hong-fen representing the China Foundation; Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund; Dr. E. H. Hume from the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. Stampor, League of Nations adviser to the National Health Administration, Nanking. It is very encouraging that almost all our visitors have gained a very good impression of the University both as regards the beauty of the campus and the work being done. We ourselves feel, however, that we have not done all we would like.

Last term a fine wireless station was built by the Central Government, adjoining our campus. From it messages can be broadcast to all parts of the world. During the experimental stage they invited some of our faculty members to broadcast some musical items. It is an amazing thing for people as far away as Shanghai or Peiping to hear directly the music and voices of their friends in Chengtu. We have been told that when the station is opened officially our faculty members and students will be invited to give lectures on special subjects, and of course we will be glad to help in this way. It will be good publicity too.

For the location of this wireless station the National Government requested a certain piece of land belonging to the University, and a sort of gentleman's agreement was made that they would pay the cost of the land they occupied or exchange it for another piece of land. Unfortunately the magistrate who represented the local Government at that time was changed, and the new magistrate does not want to take the responsibility. We are taking this matter up with the Provincial Government, and we hope in the near future it can be settled without much difficulty.

The Chinese Government has done its best to improve internal affairs, and it is too bad that the Japanese Government should choose this particular moment for aggression. Practically all northern China, especially Tientsin and Peiping, is under Japanese influence, and in consequence there is much opposition and bad feeling against the Japanese military government. Recently another unfortunate event has been the combining of Kwangtung and Kwangsi in expressing their dissatisfaction in regard to the policy of the Central Government towards Japan, and desiring to force them to fight immediately. Of course we all realize that China is not prepared and it is not wise to declare war if there is some other way out. We hear that small skirmishes have taken place, but we believe they will be settled soon, because there is not one single Chinese citizen in favour of such interior strife, while the nation is going through a very critical stage. During these past two or three years people have shown confidence in the Central Government under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang, so we all feel very encouraged about the future of China.

In spite of all the changes and political disturbances, the West China Union University has been going on very nicely. Last year we had 385 students, of whom about one-third were women. This year the enrolment is a little less, and for a very simple reason. On the one hand some of the families from which the students come are suffering from great financial depression, because most of the rural districts have been either destroyed or badly affected by the Communist troubles, and on the other they are very heavily taxed for the military campaign against the Communists. The reputation of this institution has been spreading widely beyond Szechwan Province, and during these two years we have had students also from Yunnan,

Kwoichow, Shansi, Kwangsi, Fukien, Kiangsu, Shantung, Kansu, Hupoh, Chekiang, Hopei, Liaolin (Manchuria), Korea, Java, Russia, and America. The number of graduates has been increasing year by year. Last year we had 42, while this year there were 58, including 20 girls. Among these was one Russian who graduated in Dentistry, and one American who graduated in Medicine. This is the largest graduating class we have ever had, and the largest number of girls. We are very pleased that our students show such a fine cooperative spirit. Of course we always try to keep the parental attitude towards our students, so that they may feel they are really members of the big family. Just because of such a corporate, family spirit we can cultivate among our students and faculty loyalty and devotion to this institution. Under the influence of the New Life Movement and the strict discipline ordered by the Government, student life is comparatively more simple than formerly; they are more industrious and take their studies more seriously.

During these past two years the Government has sent us orders that all students from Communist Areas must be exempted from tuition and other fees, because most of their families have been destroyed. For financial reasons we cannot do this, so each term when such students come to me, I explain very clearly our financial difficulties, and point out the sacrificial spirit shown by donors, mission boards and faculty members, and that in spite of all these difficulties we do our best to keep up the educational standards of the University and to make the campus as comfortable as possible for them. They appreciate our difficulties as well as our sacrificial spirit, and do not press hard for exemption as do students of other Universities, which shows the interest which students take in this institution. Both faculty and students realize that it does not belong to any one individual or small group, but is established for the benefit of the younger generation and for the extension of the Kingdom of God in China. We have invited quite a few part-time teachers from the Government University to teach certain courses. Though the remuneration is just about half what they could get from a Government institution, yet they enjoy working with our students in a spirit of loyal cooperation.

The students are keenly interested in extra-curricular activities, especially in the way of public service. Not long ago, on their own initiative, they started a campaign for repairing the road from the city gates to the University - about half a mile - which has been very muddy and miserable for years. With the help of a few faculty members they cooperated with all the schools in this area, from university to primary grade, each school being responsible for a section of the road. They were very busy with their studies, so for two or three weeks they worked happily together in the early mornings, digging out pebbles and sand from the ditches, collecting cinders and clay, and then repairing the surface of the road, finally rolling it with stone rollers. From the enclosed pictures you can see their interest and enthusiasm in undertaking this piece of service. Some of our students are cooperating with middle school students in levelling some ground and furnishing a playground for street children. Medical and Dental students are uneasy because so many poor people in the neighborhood suffer from all sorts of diseases, so they have started a campaign to provide simple medicines and supplies for a dispensary which they hold two or three times each week in a temple they have borrowed from the local authorities. About once a month some of our Medical and Dental students have been going out with Dr. Crawford (head of the Department of Public Health) in the ambulance to carry simple medicines to certain rural districts, where they have opened half-day dispensaries for the very poor. Reports of their visits are very interesting and the people seem quite appreciative. Art students have been making a social survey of the neighborhood, and they are now trying to discover what they can do to improve the conditions of the poor people. Students in the Department of Education are building up a capital sum from which they may make loans, without interest, to poor people who need help to make a start in business. This is a very valuable piece of service in a place like Chengtu, where the average annual interest on loans is at least twenty percent. On the campus students have been conducting a night

school five evenings a week for servants, street children and women. They use the Thousand Character books to teach them to read and write, teach them the use of the abacus and give simple lessons concerning civics, public health and so forth. Under the Department of Education there is a day school for poor children who cannot afford to go to regular schools. An important piece of service undertaken by the Department of Public Health is the weekly Baby Welfare Clinic on Friday afternoons. The Student Christian Movement has started some mass education work; certain of their members go at weekends to a village three or four miles from the campus and open a school for the people. There is quite a tendency nowadays for young people to find some such way of expressing their ideals of social service, and indeed, the Government recognizes such service as an integral part of education.

During the winter and summer vacations we run short conferences for students from the University and its affiliated Middle Schools. This June a week's conference was held in a temple about 60 li from the campus. The students, both boys and girls, worked heartily and well. Besides devotional services and discussion groups on the various social problems, they went out each afternoon to visit the families in nearby villages, and to speak in the streets, giving simple talks on farming, cure of diseases, public health matters, baby welfare, and religious subjects. I was at this conference for a short while and felt it to be one of the most effective ways of training students in the Christian way of service and love.

You will be interested to hear about the Government Order concerning military training. The University has had to face two big difficulties in this connection. On the one hand the Government has ordered military training as an essential requirement for graduation, and on the other hand, as Christians we feel the military purpose ought not to be encouraged. After long discussions between representatives of the Friends Mission and the University officials, and negotiations with the Provincial and Central Governments, we finally appealed to the Generalissimo, through the help of Dr. Boech. The Generalissimo was very kind and sympathetic with our difficulties, and he finally ordered the Board of Education and Head of the Military Training Bureau in Nanking to make our institution an exception. After discussing the matter with the local Government, we have discovered that five-sixths of the military training programme is concerned with physical and citizenship training, and only one-sixth with military affairs. We have therefore arranged for our students to take the physical and civic training here, and the Government has offered them the remainder of the programme at their military camp, which is held each summer. So far as we know we are the only institution which has been granted such exemption. We desire to thank all the friends who have helped us through this unhappy and difficult question. We are glad to report that the results of the physical and civic training have been very good. The students are healthier, more orderly and disciplined, and their manners are much better. Our only difficulty is that we have to pay the drill teachers and for certain books needed by the students. The total cost is approximately \$1,700, and for this there is no provision in our budget. This is one of the reasons for this year's deficit of about \$5,800.

Because of political difficulties we were not able to hold the annual meeting of the Board of Directors in 1935. This year it was held on February 28th and 29th, and I want to comment upon a few of the decisions then made. In order to get more influential people to help the University, the Directors voted to invite certain distinguished people to become honorary members of the Board. We decided to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the University this year, and the date has been fixed by the Executive - some time during the

national holiday of the Double Tenth. The celebrations will be followed by a financial campaign for an endowment fund of \$200,000 to be used for the establishment of chairs and scholarships, and to relieve the general budget of the University. We feel it is not fair to press the Board of Governors and Mission Boards for increased budget contributions at the present time. There is an urgent need for residences for Chinese faculty members, and for student dormitories. However, at the present moment the Directors are only asking the Board of Directors to help them to the extent of approximately Gold \$1,000 for the expenses of the anniversary celebrations and the financial campaign. You will have heard about this directly from the secretary of the Board of Directors. To help forward the campaign a special booklet is to be issued, containing a brief history of the university, a general statement of each faculty and department, and a number of photographs showing the activities of the university.

In connection with the University Hospital project, with the backing of Generalissimo Chiang, we have approached the China Foundation for \$50,000 for equipment, and the British Boxer Indemnity Fund Trustees for \$150,000 for building expenses. The China Foundation has granted \$25,000 for equipment and the British Boxer Indemnity Fund Trustees \$75,000 for building expenses, spread over a period of three years.

In May Dr. Morse attended a national conference of the Deans of Medical Schools held in Nanking by the Central Government. He gained fine impressions from that conference. One of the questions discussed concerns us rather seriously. The Government wants to cut down the medical course from seven years to six, and an official Order to this effect has just reached us. We will probably have to find some way to condense our medical and dental courses into six years, including entrance year, and if possible make some special arrangement for an extra year of preparatory study in science.

According to impressions gained by Dr. Hume and Dr. Morse it seems likely that as a result of their present favorable attitude towards our medical and dental work, in the near future the Government will cooperate with our College of Medicine and Dentistry in the training of doctors, dentists and nurses for Public Health work. If we can work out a programme which is satisfactory to them, then the Government may give us some financial assistance. Their general idea is to establish a hospital in each hsion, related to a central hospital in such places as Chengtu and Chungking. Dispensary-clinics are to be opened in the towns and villages, and nurses will be appointed to visit the rural districts. We shall be interested to hear what the Governors think of such a cooperative scheme.

In association with departments of Agriculture, Social Science, Education, the Department of Public Health has drawn up a scheme for social service, and Dr. Crawford will be presenting the details to you. Such a plan is of great importance at the present time both to the people needing such service, and as a piece of practical work for our students. Our budget, unfortunately, cannot cover the expenses of such a scheme, so we hope some special funds may be secured for the purpose.

In order to meet the demands of the times, the Department of Chemistry has been conducting a special course in Dyeing, the expenses of which have been met by a special grant from the Ministry of Education. This course is for students of high school standing; the first year is devoted to class work, and the second to practical laboratory work. Twenty-seven students have registered, and under the leadership of Mr. Sowell, and with the help of Mr. Gow

and Mr. Spooner, a good start has been made. If more help can be secured from the Government, or elsewhere, we would like to offer an associated course in Tanning. Projects of this nature are very popular, but the University is quite unable to assume financial obligation for them, nor have we the staff to meet all such demands.

In order to standardize and supervise generally the extension work of the University, a special committee has been appointed by the General Faculty. The heads of the departments concerned with agriculture, public health and dyeing projects are ex officio members of that committee. There is a great opportunity for constructive work in Szechwan just now. We can train pharmacists to utilize native drugs - about two-thirds of the Chinese drugs are found in this province. Through our agricultural course we can help to improve farming conditions, while such courses as Dyeing and Tanning can demonstrate the best methods of using raw materials of the province, such as wool, silk, linen and so forth. It is possible that the Government may wish to have these practical courses run under their auspices some time in the future.

The Central Government is checking up on all educational institutions, both private and public, with the intention of supporting those which show a good record of work, and closing those which fail to come up to standard. Fortunately our institution is counted as one of those worthy of such support, and from the Central Government we received \$20,000 in 1934/35, \$18,500 in 1935/36, and during 1936/37 we expect to receive \$23,000. Last year the Provincial Government also granted us \$2,000 to show their goodwill and appreciation of our work. Actually such grants do not relieve the general University budget, for in order to secure their continuance we have to keep up to the standards required by the Government, and also such grants must be used for the objects to which they have been specifically designated. I always joke with the Departments concerned because the Central office of the University receives no help from these grants; instead it is put to additional expense for the clerical help and postage involved in sending in detailed applications and reports.

One of our main difficulties is the instability of the missionary staff, for every year there are some going on furlough, some are delayed at home for financial and family reasons, whilst others are transferred to different mission centres. The vacancies caused in this way are extremely difficult to fill. The cost of finding such substitutes is largely responsible for the deficit on this year's accounts, of approximately \$5,800. For the same reason we may have a deficit on the 1936/37 account up to \$12,000. For instance, since Miss Brethorst, Mr. Neumann and Mr. Larkin returned to the West, their missions have not appointed any one to take their place, and when Mr. Homer Brown returned from furlough the U.C.C.M. transferred him to other work. During Dr. Kilborn's absence we have had to employ Dr. Pen, and next year we shall have to engage a Mr. Ian from Peiping to act during Dr. Collier's absence. In addition, there is the problem of the higher cost of living, the increased price of books and apparatus, etc. so that the University is in a critical financial position. One way out, but not an ideal one, is to overload our teaching staff, both foreign and Chinese, and through force of circumstances we are often driven to this.

For some time we have felt that we must improve the salary status of our Chinese staff members, but as yet it has been quite impossible to do anything. In the transition to a new system of paper money, the value of the dollar has been depreciated by almost one-third. Since Government troops have been in the Province, the cost of living has risen considerably. Recently visitors from Shanghai have said that the cost of living is far higher in Chengtu than in

Shanghai, but just how true this is we do not know. However, during the past year or two living costs have risen by at least one-third. In view of this, it is very encouraging to see how our Chinese faculty members have appreciated the situation and co-operated quietly, without constantly pressing for increased salary. But before long, in the face of these very material difficulties, their interest and enthusiasm may flag. We therefore hope the results of the projected campaign for \$200,000 will enable us to do something for them.

Recently the Cabinet and the Board of Directors have been exploring the possibility of adopting group insurance for our faculty members. Since there is very little likelihood of our being able to increase their salaries, such a scheme would be a real relief to them. We might get them to set aside a certain amount each month to which the University might add up to one-half or one-third. For instance, a clerk who earns \$20 a month could probably set aside \$2 each month, and the University might add \$1. This would mean eventually a life insurance policy of about \$1,000. Such a scheme would probably cost the University about \$1,000 a year to insure thirty to forty staff members. I have talked it over with several people, and we consider it to be an economical and worth-while proposition. It would demonstrate our sympathy and willingness to help our staff members, and be a great comfort to them to know that if anything happened to them, their families would not be too badly hit. I hope the Board of Governors will consider this matter seriously.

It is very difficult for me to give a satisfactory account of my own achievements since my return from America, for I have always been in a state of rush and confusion, largely because my office has to be a kind of clearing house for administration, establishing relationships with Government officials, entertaining visitors, dealing with problems raised by staff and students, as well as a large and varied correspondence, both Chinese and foreign. I never seem able to keep up-to-date with my foreign correspondence, and as President, I must apologise for not having made a report to the Board of Governors for nearly two years. Fortunately you will have learned from other friends how things have been going here.

Now I want to express my deep appreciation and hearty thanks to the Governors for their help in securing Miss Robertson's services - services which we have needed for many years. With her help I will be able to keep up my correspondence, and I hope that our machinery will run more smoothly. Certain other of our offices are also benefitting from her help. I cannot express what it means to have such a person as Miss Robertson, mature, experienced in office work, and friendly to both Chinese and foreigners. She may be quite a help later on with activities other than office work; however we will be careful not to overburden her and injure her health.

Because of the present shortage of staff we are facing a problem in regard to student discipline. Normally responsibility for this is divided among the different mission colleges. I think it is a good idea to divide the students in this way, so that their college principals may not only supervise their discipline, but the students may have the benefit of their personal influence. Unfortunately full-time teachers have to take charge of the dormitories, and this means that they have very little time and energy to devote to student guidance. In consequence, though the discipline in the colleges is not very bad, it is not as good as it might be. There are difficulties of language, psychology, customs and so forth. We are anxious to cultivate the college spirit, and the ideal way it seems to me is for each mission to find someone who can give at

least half-time to the duties of a college principal, and perhaps to appoint some good Chinese teacher to stay in the dormitory with the students, as a kind of adviser. If only we could free our teachers from some of their duties, more of their homes might be open for frequent personal and social contacts with students. Such contacts are, I believe, more important than formal and official discipline. If something is not done about this I do not think the contribution of the University to the life of young China will be entirely satisfactory. A Christian University has a unique contribution which a secular institution cannot make, through the influence of its Christian personnel.

The alumni associations both in Chengtu and other cities seem loyal and cordial towards their alma mater. Perhaps the former misunderstanding between alumni members and the University has been cast away, for they certainly appreciate both our difficulties and our progress more than they have ever done before. We hope that in the future they will be able to give us some financial backing, for more and more of them are going out to good Government and other positions.

A new venture during the past year has been the exchange of professors between Yenching University and ourselves. Yenching sent Dr. Porter to us for about three months last year, and he created a very good impression among both students and faculty. He is a scholar and a fine Christian gentleman. In return, this year we sent Dr. and Mrs. Phelps to Yenching. Reports from Dr. Stuart and Dr. Porter show what a fine impression the Phelps made upon Yenching. Such links between our two institutions are very valuable, and later we hope to repeat the experiment.

In former years when we had fewer graduates there was no difficulty in placing them, but this year we are not finding it easy to place them all. Several who graduated in Arts, Medicine and Dentistry will be entering Government service. In future we plan to give our students training more in line with the demands of the times, so that they may enter different types of jobs immediately on graduation. Recently the Central Government has organised an Employment Bureau in Nanking for college graduates, and associated with it a special training course lasting one year, to fit them to enter varying types of service.

Another problem which may affect us in the near future is that in view of the bankruptcy which exists in certain rural districts Government institutions in Szechwan have lowered their tuition fees to \$24. a year, and set aside \$6,000 for special scholarships of \$100 each, available for those who have reached a sufficiently high standard in their school work - at least 70%. Our tuition fees average \$60 a year, and very few scholarships are available. Recently the Government sent us an order to establish scholarships of from \$150 to \$250 for at least one-fifth of our student body, but of course we are quite unable to do this. In consequence it will be more difficult for us to attract students, apart from those who have already made up their minds to come here for some special study. It is far more important to have quality rather than quantity, so we are not worrying unduly. The Board of Directors has decided to include scholarships as one of the main items of the financial campaign.

In order to meet the demands of the times and the newer tendencies in education, there was a general feeling among our faculty members last term that the University should reconsider its purpose, aims, organisation, etc. The General Faculty, therefore, appointed a special committee consisting of three Chinese and three foreigners from among the younger members of the staff (I, as President, am a member *ex officio*) to make a thorough study of all aspects of the university's work and organisation. They have met once a week through the term

and worked very hard. Their findings are very interesting, and some of the facts revealed are quite new to me. During the vacation they are working on the report, which they hope to publish before the end of the summer. So as to avoid a merely subjective point of view, the Committee, with the approval of the Cabinet and Faculty, has decided to invite some outstanding educators to advise with them. Dr. Francis Wei of Central China College has been invited to act as honorary chairman of the Committee and Dr. Hume as general adviser. We expect to have them both here about the time of our 25th anniversary celebrations. The idea is that under their guidance, the Committee will study the present situation, analyse and classify the outstanding problems, and then make constructive recommendations for their solution to the Board of Directors and Board of Governors.

I want to thank the Board of Governors for securing the endowment Fund in memory of Dr. Hodgkin. You will have heard that the Directors appointed a special committee to take charge of this Fund and plan for its use in accordance with the general principles already approved by the Board of Governors. Under the Hodgkin Memorial Fund lectureship scheme, Dr. Francis Wei has accepted an invitation to give the first series of lectures on International Peace while he is here in the fall.

A full report of the Harvard-Yenching Fund Committee has already been mailed to Dr. Elisseoff of Harvard-Yenching Institute, and also a copy to Dr. Beech.

This year we miss many of our staff members who have gone on furlough - Dr. Beech, Dr. Sparling, Mr. Dickinson, Dr. Crawford, Dr. Williams and Mr. Walmsley. We miss them as teachers, and we miss their fine Christian influence. We sincerely hope the mission boards and the Board of Governors will secure their early return, refreshed in body, mind and spirit, to join with us in the battle for Christ. Meanwhile we are eagerly looking forward to the return of Miss Fosnot, the Kilborns, Lindsays and Petersons this fall. Their help is urgently needed. Through the help of the Harvard-Yenching Fund we are glad to learn that Dr. Chong is to join our Chinese Department. What Dr. Porter says of him leads us to feel he is quite an ideal person - he is a good scholar of Chinese and English and much interested in archaeological studies. The Department of Education is passing through a critical period, and so will be particularly pleased to welcome to their staff Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, daughter and son-in-law of Dr. Goucher. Their influence and sacrificial spirit in coming at their own charges will be highly appreciated. We are most grateful to Mrs. Chapman for her generous gift of about \$10,000 for the new Goucher School building to replace the one burned down several years ago. Mrs. Chapman is very interested in the Library, so we have already asked for her help in that connection.

I want to say a special word of deep appreciation of all the help that Dr. Beech and Dr. Sparling have given to me. They have worked closely with me and shared my problems and difficulties. Without their help the University could not have been brought to its present state. We hope that Dr. Sparling will return soon, full of enthusiasm for the work which he plans to do.

I hope the Board of Governors will be able to help Dr. Beech carry out all his plans. He is a man with a large vision of what the future of this University may be. Personally I feel quite lost without him. His attractive personality has been a great help in making social contacts, particularly with those of official rank. However, for the sake of the future of the University, I cannot but wish him success in all his efforts in the States for the carrying out of his schemes. There are several things we hope he will be able to do for the University

with your help, and we hope that the Governors will be able to put some of these requests early in the programme for the financial campaign:

1. The completion of the clinical hospital scheme. As mentioned above, we have \$100,000 from the American and British Indemnity Funds as a start.
2. The securing of funds for residences for the Chinese teachers. It is not necessary to build strong foreign-style buildings, for the Chinese teachers prefer a kind of semi-foreign residence which is not expensive. This is an urgent need, as Dr. Beech knows.
3. The securing of funds to help us start group life insurance for our staff members. Dr. Beech is interested in this and has discussed the matter with me.
4. The securing of funds for simple style dormitories. We have sufficient accommodation for the present number of students, but if we are to expand in the future we must have more dormitories.

While it is very unfortunate for me that both Dr. Beech and Dr. Sparling have to be away from the University at the same time, I wish to express my deep appreciation of Mr. Robertson's fine services in the Vice-Chancellor's office. He taught me when I was a student and has been my friend for many years. With his knowledge of history and political science, and with his systematic legal mind, he is a tremendous help both in the office and in committee meetings. He is very energetic and friendly, and without his family on the field he has more time to devote to the University. In the fall we shall have Mrs. Chapman to take his place as librarian; then he will be able to assist still more with administrative affairs. With the combined efforts of Mr. Robertson and myself, we ought to be able to deal with the situation in both its Chinese and foreign aspects.

Before I close I must apologise for not having acknowledged the receipt of all the reports and minutes sent to me by Dr. Anderson and Dr. Garside. They are most interesting to read, and quite often I pass them on to some of the senior members of the staff. Such information is very important for keeping up the interest and co-operation of the staff. If there is any special information you need from us at any time, please let me know.

With greetings to the members of the Board of Governors, and thanks for their backing throughout the years,

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,

Lincoln D. Dsang,
President.

Reports

1937

*Rec'd attached
to Sparling's letter
letter 3/21/38.*

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

1937

I. The Year in Retrospect

During the spring the President left for Central and South China. He reported to the Ministry of Education concerning recent development in the University. At a meeting called by Generalissimo Chiang in Lushan he met many officials and leaders in different circles.

The Increased Number of Visitors to West China.

Thanks to the convenience of modern transportation, Szechuan now has many more visitors than formerly. Being a higher educational institution, the West China Union University has become a rendezvous of "smart society". Apart from the presidents of universities and the heads of different departments of the Government offices, the most distinguished guests have been Dr. Serge Elisseeff of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and Prof. Paul Monroe, accompanied by Mrs. Monroe and his daughter. They were entertained by the Provincial Government, Szechuan University and W.C.U.U. Goucher School was celebrating its Founder's Day at that time, and being an old friend of the late Dr. Goucher, Dr. Monroe was asked to give the address.

The Increasing Enrolment

The students who have entered the University this term represent more than thirty schools, among which are the following:

University of Nanking	Cheeloo University
Ginling Women's College	Soochow University
Tung Chi University	Tsing Hua University
University of Shanghai	Peiping University
Yenching University	Hangchow Christian College
Fu Ren University	Peiping Commercial College
Fuh Tan University	Nantung College
Sino-French University	Chekiang Medical College
Hopei University	Chungking University
Tung Teh College	Nonan University
P.U.M.C.	Szechuen University
Tung Nan College	Fukien Christian
Hua Nan College	University

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Enclosed for the Bureau are...

The enclosed for the Bureau are... (mirrored text)

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosed for the Bureau are... (mirrored text)

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosed for the Bureau are... (mirrored text)

JOINT OFFICE
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UNIVERSITIES
College of Arts and Sciences
College of Business Administration
College of Education
College of Engineering
College of Fine Arts
College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
College of Law
College of Letters and Social Sciences
College of Medicine
College of Pharmacy
College of Science
College of Theology

Enclosed for the Bureau are... (mirrored text)

The number of students enrolled fall term 1937-38 were:

Transfer students	16
New	144
Old	289
Loan	105
Special	10
Dyeing class	19
Agricultural section	35
	<hr/>
	618

There are 94 full-time and 54 part-time members of the teaching staff, of whom 22 are on furlough

Academic Co-operation.

Since the beginning of the war, the W.C.U.U. has unexpectedly become host to several universities, both National and Christian. Those who have come are the Medical College of Cheeloo University with 12 staff and 70 odd students; Medical and Dental Colleges of the National Central University with 16 staff and 70 odd students; 20 students and 13 staff of the Ginling Women's College; 240 students and 100 staff of the University of Nanking; and 14 students and 4 staff members of the Biology Department of Soochow University. All are sharing the Union University's classrooms.

Extension Courses.

The extension courses offered by the University are:

Dyeing; Leather Tanning; Agriculture.

When the University of Nanking is able to leave Chengtu, the buildings erected on the Chiang Hsi Kai property for which the Provincial Government made a grant will be used for classroom and dormitory accommodation for an enlarged Agricultural Extension Course.

The specimens now being prepared by the Biology Department of Soochow University and Union University jointly will be used as teaching material for middle schools.

II. Finance.

Despite the financial assistance given during this time of emergency by the Government and by the board of Founders (enumerated below) it is feared that the year will not close without a deficit, though at the present moment it is not possible to estimate just how large it will be.

The estimated expenditure for maintenance during the year 1938-9 is \$221,215, plus \$184,700 for the salaries contributed by the Missions, i.e. a total of \$405,915. apart from Hospitals and Pharmacy expenditures. The detailed estimates appear in Faculty Minutes of January 13th 1938, and in the Minutes of the

Board of Directors of March 5th, 1938.

The 1937-8 Grant from the Central Government has been increased from \$23,000 to \$30,000; and from the Provincial Government from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The British Indemnity Fund has granted \$75,000 in three instalments for building the University teaching hospital and the China Foundation \$50,000 for its equipment.

The Ministry of Education has given \$6,000 for equipment of the Tanning, the local Bureau of Education and local Bureau of Reconstruction \$9,000 together with the sum of \$500. to cover the cost of removing the building to a more suitable site.

In this time of war emergency when so many university groups have come to the W.C.U.U. campus the Provincial Government has granted the following sums for temporary housing accommodation:

National Central University	\$ 2,000
University of Nanking	20,000
Cheeloo University dormitory furniture	1,000
Women's Dormitory for a 3-roomed building to hold over-flow students of Soochow and University of Nanking	<u>800</u>

The Board of Founders has also granted \$5,000 gold for the hospital laundry to be used as dormitory and classroom accommodation for the University of Nanking.

Four of the W.C.U.U. students and four from other universities are receiving a monthly allowance from the Provincial Government.

\$6,500. has been given by the Provincial Government to the Biology Department of the Soochow University for the preparation of specimens for teaching purposes.

Four students from the Tribles Country are receiving annual allowances amounting to \$407.

The following personal gifts have been received during the year 1937:-

Mr. Ho.	\$600.	for the salary of an assistant in Sociology Department
Mr. Kwoh Shu-kao	600.	for ten scholarships
Mr. Dsen Shih-chun	106.	" two "
Mrs. Ying	39.	" one scholarship
Lo family	100	" " "
Wu "	80	" " "
Dr. Luke Hsiao	65	" " "

III. Student Activities.

Student activities in operation this year have covered weekly assembly on Monday mornings; flag raising and lowering at sunrise and sunset; morning chapels in the dormitories; New Life Movement activities; student self-government; meetings of the Society for National Salvation; clubs and societies related to the different departments of the University; athletic contests between colleges; the annual Field Day; debating societies; combined social gatherings of the staff and students; visits in the faculty homes; S.C.M. Retreats and conferences; educational and health service to the poor of the immediate neighbourhood and in districts a day or so's journey away from the city.

There has also been more supervision of individual students and of their united activities. The students have shown more interest in public affairs, and have shared in organising concerts and in raising funds for the relief of those who are suffering in war areas. They have also had to give a fair amount of time to physical training and lectures on various phases of citizenship. In these ways and also through living together with so many students from the north and east of China they are developing a broader outlook, and eventually it is hoped will outgrow the provincialism into which they seemed formerly to have settled down.

The coming of the Cheeloo, Hanking and Soochow groups to our campus, and the transference of so many Government offices to Chungking, have increased the importance of Chengtu. It looks as though this city might become one of the leading educational centres of China. The opportunity of forming a strong co-operative Christian educational group must not be lost. There is no telling how far its influence may permeate the new life movements of this part of the country and even beyond its boundaries.

Our College of Medicine and Dentistry too has a unique opportunity of co-operation, through the National Central Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry in helping raise national standards in these two branches of education so highly important to the welfare of this vast land of China.

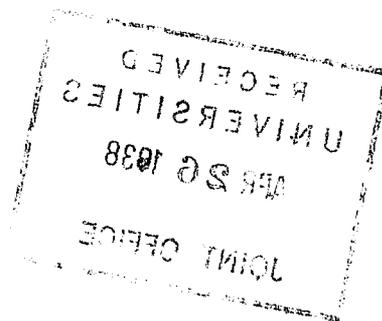
We would like to point out to the Board of Founders and to the co-operating Missions the importance of maintaining their contribution in personnel so that furloughs do not lay too heavy a burden on those remaining on the field.

The tremendously increased enrolment, the ever-increasing

demands being made upon the University, and its growing opportunities of service and influence, call for a substantial increase in financial support. The need for more endowment is felt more and more as the years pass, and efforts should be made to secure such funds through the alumni and friends of the University both in China and abroad.

Submitted by

LINCOLN DSANG
President.



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PRESIDENT DSANG'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

March 1, 1937

Registration.



Thanks to the help of the Governors, Directors and other friends, the work of the past fiscal year closed quite successfully. In June 58 students graduated from the University: 18 in Arts, 8 in Education, 15 in Science; 11 in Medicine and 6 in Dentistry. This is the largest number of graduates in any one year, and their academic standing was very satisfactory. All but a few secured posts immediately; the remainder attended a Government Training School for University Graduates, in Nanking. This fact serves to show that our graduates are filling a definite place in the China of today.

The Fall Term 1936 opened with a registration of 391 students;

Arts	113	of whom 36 were women
Science	121	" " 44 " "
Medicine & Dent.	157	" " 37 " "
Total	391	

These included 134 new students. Actually, according to the apparatus and equipment available we should not have taken so many new students; but so many high school graduates sat for the entrance examination, and we had over 80 pressing letters of introduction from families and friends, that we felt bound to receive a larger number than usual. At the same time, we have tried to maintain our standards of university work. The teachers report that the students appear to be behaving very well and studying diligently. But the situation is a difficult one, for many of the students were not very successful in their entrance examinations, simply because their previous training was not of as high a standard as it should have been. We hope this situation will be improved in future years.

Government Grants.

The Nanking Government granted us \$23,000 to be used as follows:-

College of Arts: Department of Chinese - salary	\$4,000.00
College of Science: Extension Course in Tanning	6,000.00
College of Medicine and Dentistry:	
Faculty of Medicine - salary	4,000.00
Faculty of Dentistry - salary	4,000.00
Equipment	5,000.00
	<u>\$23,000.00</u>

This allocation seems to show that the present emphasis is upon the applied sciences, those more directly connected with the reconstruction programme of the Government. This grant was given for the current year only, but we hope that similar grants will be made in future years. We have also approached the local Government for assistance. Unfortunately, because of the rather disturbed political situation, the askings of private institutions have not yet been considered, though it is hoped that this matter will be taken up within the next few weeks. The University has been trying to approach the local Government in various ways, and the outlook seems favourable; though it is just possible we may not secure much help this academic year. The Bureau of Education has already promised \$2,900 for the purchase of an X-ray machine for the Dental Faculty; the Bureau of Education and the Bureau of Reconstruction jointly have promised \$5,200 towards a two-year project of Tanning, and we hope this will be confirmed within a few days.

These gestures on the part of the Government would seem to show that our work is appreciated more than it has ever been before. It is encouraging to know that the local Government is taking into its consideration the work of private institutions.

Policy Committee Recommendations.

Another feature of the past year has been the work of the Policy Committee which has dealt with the reorganization of the system of administration. The Committee has put a good deal of time and effort into the consideration of ways of solving various problems. They worked for more than six months and based their conclusions upon information collected from various individuals and departments. These conclusions and recommendations were considered by the Faculty, and referred to a Committee of XII, composed of college deans and administrative officers, for further study. The report of this Committee concerning administration and committees was presented to the Faculty at its meeting on February 25th. The plan suggested is an ideal one for the centralisation and simplification of the administration, but through lack of the necessary funds and personnel it is not possible to put the entire scheme into effect at once. All that can be done is to adopt this ideal, while utilising the present staff and making readjustments. The detailed scheme as adopted is reported in the Minutes of the General Faculty.

Relationships with National University.

During the past few years we have had very friendly relationships with the National University in this city, and our faculty members have personal contacts with members of their staff. The National University is responsible for a general educational programme, and we develop certain aspects with which the National University is not so concerned, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication and competition, and making for economy. It is our plan and policy to develop the Medical-Dental College, the English and Chinese Departments as our special contribution. In Science we must maintain the standards required by the Medical-Dental College. Also, we want to develop extension courses in applied science, such as Pharmacy, Tanning, Agriculture and Dyeing, using grants from the Central and Provincial Governments. The Department of Education plans to reorganise its courses so as to train students as teachers for middle schools, while the Department of History, Political and Social Sciences aims to train students for Government and social service.

Military Training.

During this year we have had permission from the Central Government for a modified form of military training, which means that we omit the military aspect of that training, leaving it for summer camp meetings. We just stress the physical and disciplinary sides. Last term we received another order from the Government concerning special training in Chinese citizenship during the period of national crisis. The essence of it is something like this. The Government will not allow any students from middle schools or colleges to graduate without fulfilling certain required standards in academic studies, physical training, military training, and moral and ethical character. These four qualifications are required of every student, and a definite record has to be presented to the Ministry of Education. If they do not fulfil any one of these four requirements then they cannot graduate. Our University follows the plan of emphasising the three sides - physical, academic and moral. Perhaps this coming year we will be able to approach the Government again concerning this problem of

military training, as we hear that the Friends Middle School at Chungking is now approaching the Government, following our procedure. Since we have one more school facing this same problem, the Government will perhaps be more encouraged to allow us to lessen the military side. I do not anticipate much difficulty in making this so-called military training non-military. The Headquarters of the Military Training Bureau here knows our difficulties and is sympathetic towards them, and appreciates our sincere spirit and desire to put the non-military part of the training in to practice. I hope our Faculty members and cooperating missions will not worry much about this problem, because after all we are of the same mind in wanting to train Chinese citizens, and have no desire to emphasise the military side. I feel convinced that the Government does not want to militarise students, for they can serve their country much more usefully in other than military ways. Several speeches of the Generalissimo seem to indicate this.

Group Insurance.

According to the minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors, the University has been working on a group life insurance scheme for faculty members. Plans are on foot for taking out a policy with the Life Insurance Company of the Bank of China. The University is using \$1,000 of the Provincial Government grant of 1935-36 to meet the University's share of the premium. It is a very important step for the University to take in helping its faculty members, because owing to financial difficulties we have not been able to make any increases in salary for the past four years. Such a scheme of life insurance will show our appreciation of their good work, and our sympathy towards their difficulties.

25th Anniversary Celebrations.

Last fall we celebrated our 25th anniversary very successfully, and many friends in Government and educational circles joined with us in the celebrations. Dr. Francis Wei of Central China College was with us and gave helpful addresses. On Visitors' Day thousands of people from all walks of life visited the various buildings.

Both the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and the faculty members feel that we should follow up this 25th anniversary celebration with a financial campaign. Last year the Board of Directors voted to invite some honorary members to join the Board, and up to the present the following influential people have accepted this invitation:

Marshal Liu Hsiang, Governor of Szechwan; Mr. Kan Tien-kwei, member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Government; General Ho Kwei-kwang, chief Adviser to the headquarters staff of the Generalissimo; General Chu Chia-hwa, former Minister of Communications, now Governor of the Province of Chekiang and Chairman of the Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund; Dr. Ktung Hsiang-hsi, Minister of Finance; General Lu Han-chuin, military adviser to the Central Government; General Chang Chun, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Dr. Oong Wen-hao, Chief Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Central Government; Dr. Chang Pei-ling, President of Nankai University; Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, President of Shanghai University; Dr. Lin Tung-hai, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the interests of the University it seems desirable for me to go down river to get into touch with these Honorary Members of the Board, and to make useful contacts leading to financial results. It has been very difficult for me to get away, chiefly for financial reasons. It is rather fortunate, therefore, that at the annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church I was elected as one of their delegates to their Central Conference in Nanking on March 24th. I am, therefore, taking this opportunity to meet with the Honorary Members of the Board and with graduates in various cities. I also hope to visit some of the other Christian

universities, so as to learn something from them about university organisation and management. Probably I will be away for about two months, and the work here will be re-arranged without very much difficulty. It is our plan to ask Mr. Fong, the newly elected Chinese Executive Secretary, to act in my absence. He will have the help of the English Executive Secretary, Dr. Lindsay, and of Mr. T'ang, Student Director.

Concerning the financial campaign, the University feels it is better to do this quietly, approaching individuals, rather than doing a lot of publicity which not only costs money and time, but does not always bring much result. Our idea is to raise \$200,000 as endowment for the General Budget, and \$50,000 as endowment for scholarships. We hope the members of the Board will do all they can to help us, so that we may succeed with our plans concerning the future financing of this institution. We also hope that the Associated Boards in America will succeed in their financial programme, whereby our University might have a share of something like \$100,000 for endowment.

Budget.

I hesitate to state to you the expected deficit on the estimates for the year 1937-38, for I fear it will be rather a shock. The sum is \$35,000.00. This is largely due to the fact that so many missionaries are going home on furlough, who must be replaced by Chinese faculty members, and also that there is real need for more equipment. This anticipated deficit has been considered at many meetings, but without result. The work of the University must be carried on, and in order to do this, we must have money. The Bursar will give detailed explanation for the increases felt to be so essential. We greatly hope that the Board will consider this matter very seriously, for otherwise the work of the University will be badly crippled.

The University is really on the map now, for it is known throughout China. This is largely due to the good work done by the teaching staff, Board members and other friends who have helped the University to progress to its present state. We do not need to worry much about the attitude of others towards our University, but we do need to strengthen the teaching staff and provide more financial support. I am sure that there is a great future for our University, and I pray that God will guide us and open the way for this University to carry out its plans for the establishment of His Kingdom.

I must thank you all for your assistance, instruction and advice. I only feel so sorry that with my limitations I cannot do as much as I could wish. I always feel subject to your correction and criticism of my management; and so long as I can help this institution I will be very glad to be at your service. Thanking you once again for your patience, help and kindness to me at all times,

LINCOLN DSANG,

President.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE 1936-1937

The fall of 1936 brought a deluge of freshmen seeking admittance - far more than we could accommodate. However, a number of those who wrote the Entrance Examination did not have the required standing, and at the woman's College we accepted 42, making a total enrolment of 118. Of these three were special students, living in their own homes. Nineteen came from mission schools; twenty-three from Government institutions. The percentage of applicants from non-Mission schools is steadily increasing.

One of last year's graduates has a position on the University staff as demonstrator in Chemistry. Two who were with us last year in the Departments of Biology and English remained, so we have three part-time Chinese teachers in residence. We are still looking for the Chinese woman with education and experience, suitable for the position of Dormitory Principal, and eventually Dean of Women.

B.L. FOSTER,

March 1937.

REPORT OF THE UNION MIDDLE SCHOOL, March 1937.

To the Board of Governors:

INDEXED

Dear Sirs,

I beg to send you directly for the first time the Union Senior Middle School report. Previously this report was included in the report of the Union University. The report covers the most important matters in connection with the work we are doing in the Union Senior Middle School. My report is contained in

- (1) The annual report of the Principal of the U.S.M.S. to the Secretaries of the participating Missions.
- (2) The budget of the U.S.M.S. for 1936/37
- (3) An extract from the report of the U.S.M.S. sent to the homes of the students.

The Board of Directors of the U.S.M.S. decided to request through the University and the several Missions the Board of Governors to assume responsibility for forwarding Gold \$1,000 per year for the support of the U.S.M.S. This minute was forwarded with the minutes of the Board of Directors of the University. The U.S.M.S. is supported by contributions from the Missions and tuition fees from the students. During this year an order of the Provincial Bureau of Education determines the fees to be collected by the Government Middle Schools as:

Tuition \$6; Library \$1; Athletics \$1; medical attention 40c; Dormitory fees nil.

For Private Middle Schools the fees may be doubled, i.e.

Tuition \$12; Library \$2; Athletics \$2; Medical attention 80c; making a total of \$16.80.

After the receipt of this order the Principals of the Private Middle Schools, both Christian and non-Christian, in Chengtu met and agreed to collect the following fees:

Tuition \$16; Library \$1; Athletics \$1; Medical attention 40c; Dormitory Fee \$5, of which \$2 will be the share of the School. This makes a total of \$20.40 for the School, which is 10% less than the fees charged last year.

If we collect fees on this basis we shall have a debt of \$467. This creates a very serious situation; and the officers of the School are making every effort to teach a greater number of hours so that this deficit may be reduced. We ask your sympathetic consideration of this situation which has been forced on us by the action of the Bureau of Education in determining the fees which may be charged by Private Middle Schools.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) S.C. YANG,

Principal.

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WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY - UNION SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

Estimates for 1936 - 1937

<u>Expenditure:</u>	<u>per month</u>	<u>per year</u>
Salaries: Principal (4)	150.00	
Proctor (Hsung) (6)	40.00	
Instructor (Fu) (6)	60.00	
Manager (Liu) (6)	40.00	
Chinese Dept. (Hsu) (4)	40.00	
Dean (Wu) (8)	35.00	
Secretaries - 3	62.00	
Writers - 2	30.00	
Assistant in Bureau	10.00	
	<u>3467.00</u>	\$5604.00
Less teaching (hours in brackets)		<u>952.00</u>
		\$4652.00
Teaching - 260 hours a week at 70c an hr. for 40 wks		7280.00
Current Expenses:		
Coolies - 4	354.00	
Marking compositions	380.00	
Bugler	120.00	
Physical Education - (teacher for $\frac{1}{2}$ yr)	300.00	
Athletic Equipment	200.00	
Furniture	100.00	
Books, magazines, etc.	200.00	
Heating and lighting	100.00	
Paper and stationery	350.00	
Postage and telegrams	100.00	
Repairs	250.00	
Printing of 25th Anniversary booklet	400.00	
Students' activities and entertainments	200.00	
Incidentals	<u>100.00</u>	3134.00
To the University: Science labs.	506.00	
Physical Examination	<u>150.00</u>	<u>656.00</u>
		\$15722.00
<u>Income:</u>		
Fees - Fall Term - 350 students at 20.50	7175.00	
Spring Term 320 " 20.50	<u>6560.00</u>	<u>\$13735.00</u>
Mission Grants: U.C.C.M.	500.00	
Baptists	500.00	
Friends	420.00	
C.M.S.	300.00	
M.E.M.	<u>---</u>	<u>1520.00</u>
		<u>\$15255.00</u>

Abstract from Report of the West China Union Senior Middle School sent to the homes of the students.

Government Orders.

This year we received an Order, No. 12783 of the Chiao (考交) character from the Szechwan Provincial Government, which said "We received the document No. 4055 of the portfolio No. 10 of 32 of the Board of Education in Nanking. It states 'We received your document No. 5932 of the Chiao (考交) character on March 2nd of this year, which informs us that the Chengtu West China Union Middle School, in accordance with our Order, has filled in the lists afresh and presented again the proof-certificates and photographs concerning their School and has applied for registration. We have now examined the documents they have sent and find all to be in order. Therefore their School and their Board of Directors should be registered here. It should be noted, however, that in their School there are now no Junior Middle School classes. Their School title, therefore, should be changed to West China Senior Union Middle School, so that the name and the fact may agree.'" "

Later we received our official seal from the Szechwan Provincial Government.

Concerning Leave of Absence.

Owing to the fact that too many students had been asking for leave of absence, we found it necessary to announce that none would be granted between Monday and Saturday each week and that it would only be granted for the week-end provided the boy concerned brought a letter from his family.

Lectures.

Each Monday morning there has been a special lecture dealing with various aspects of Chinese culture and the national life. When Dr. Wei Che-ming visited the University, we were privileged to attend his lecture on Christianity and Chinese Civilisation.

Students' Successes.

Of our graduates last year, 77 sat for the Public School Examinations. Of these 25 were successful, 34 were required to take supplementary examinations, while 18 of the number must repeat the year. Our graduates who entered for the recent supplementary examinations were all successful.

Thirty of our students went on to the Union University and twelve to the Szechwan University. A third of those entering the Union University this year were from our School and our students occupied first and second places in the entrance examination results.

Other students were successful in the examination for the Post Office and Telegraphic services.

Social Service.

Our students are helping in Mass Education projects in several centres and also in teaching in some of the local Primary Schools.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

The Graduation Exercises take place on Sunday and Monday, June 20th and 21st. The Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday afternoon will be preached by Bishop Ralph A. Ward of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, recently appointed to Szechwan. On Monday morning, fifty-four students are expected to graduate in Arts, Education, Science, Medicine and Dentistry. Three will be receiving the post-graduate Diploma of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. The day will close with the President's Reception-Concert, which promises to be quite a jolly affair.

This year there have been many more applications for W.C.U.U. graduates than we could supply. Some have, of course, received scholarships for further study both in China and abroad.

A special Graduation Ceremony will be held for twenty-six students who have successfully completed the Extension Course in Agriculture and fifteen in Dyeing; this will be held in Hart College on Saturday, June 19th.

Entrance Examinations for the year 1937-38 will be held from August 11th to 14th, registration for these taking place from August 2nd to 7th. The Fall Term opens on Monday, September 13th, registration for the year taking place on September 9th, 10th and 11th.

Famine Relief.

In connection with China International Famine Relief Committee the women students of the W.C.U.U. have collected \$320 from staff members, the Students' Association has raised \$80 and sold \$10 worth of tickets for a concert arranged by the Provincial authorities. The funds thus secured have been transmitted through the Y.W.C.A. to a special committee in charge of famine relief.

The Cabinet has granted leave of absence to Mr. Hwang Mien so that he may represent the University in Wu-hsien Hsien to supervise famine relief work, and in order to assist him subscription lists have been circulated amongst the staff and students. We understand that the local Churches are also raising funds for this purpose.

The President has returned after a three months' absence full of vigour and with a new spirit of hope. He states that

everywhere he went - and he visited Chungking, Nanking, Shanghai, Tsinan, Peiping - he was much encouraged by the spirit shown by W.C.U.U. graduates and by their recognition of the value of all that the University had given them through its courses and in other ways. He found that the further he went from Chengtu the better was the University's reputation! Dr. Dsang secured the consent of a number of prominent men in Government and educational circles to become honorary members of the Board of Directors. He was also able to enlist the interest of the alumni in a scheme for the provision of scholarships in the near future.

Dr. Harold G. Anderson has also returned from his tour of the C.M.S. stations in the south and east. He confesses that he left Chengtu with a sense of the value of education for education's sake, but he has returned with a fresh realization of the fact that the Christian Universities can make their main contribution to China through the relation of education to life and the building of character.

Professor J. G. Andersson, geologist and archaeologist, has been in Chengtu for a few weeks prior to starting on a trip via Ch'ung Chow and Yachow, to Tatsienlu and the highlands beyond in search of evidences of the existence of prehistoric man in that area. The party includes his secretary, Miss Dorf, Mr. Ch'i, geologist and archaeologist and representative of Academic Sinica, Mr. Chou of the Szechwan National University, also a geologist, and Dr. D. C. Graham, curator of the W.C.U.U. Museum of Archaeology. They plan to return through Mungkung, Tsagulow, Lifan, Weichou, and Kwanhsien.

Professor Paul Monroe and party spent a week in Chengtu and divided their time between the Szechwan National University and the W.C.U.U. Professor Monroe gave a number of informative lectures to different groups. From his remarks it was evident that he had noted many and important changes in the educational system in China and its workings since he had first known it. On the whole his report was very encouraging to those who have put their lives into educational work in China. Much progress is being made.

Dr. C. K. Chu, Executive Secretary of the Medical Commission under the Ministry of Education, Nanking, has been

in Chengtu for a week, investigating and giving advice to the College of Medicine and Dentistry. Formerly Dr. Chu had visited all the other Medical Schools in China, and now he has included the University's College of Medicine and Dentistry in his education. As a result it is hoped that the health service of Szechwan Province may benefit greatly. From his statements it was evident that he did not look upon the W.C.U.U. as a foreign institution, but rather as a Private University under the Ministry of Education. Dr. Chu is a proponent of State medicine and State dentistry, and in his addresses to the College of Medicine and Dentistry he outlined a program for State medicine in China. This was of great interest and will influence the thinking of the Medical-Dental group in the future.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS

It has been a privilege to have visits from Dr. W. Y. Chen, General Secretary of the National Christian Council, and the Rev. Ronald Rees, Religious Education Secretary of the Council of Higher Education.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Dr. and Mrs. Sparling and Dr. Jean Millar, Miss Harris and Miss Virgo received a hearty welcome on their return from furlough. They travelled via Indo-China and Yunnan, the ladies of the party flying from Kunming to Chengtu in less than three hours, and the men following by truck with the baggage. Cable news has just come that another Canadian party - Miss Gormley, Miss MacRae and Miss Ruth Sparling - will be leaving for China on January 22nd, by the same route.

* * * * *
On Christmas Eve the whole community joined in carolling on the main playing field from 6 to 7 p.m. Staff and students, old and young, carried torches, bamboo flares, red candles or lanterns as they gathered from all directions to take part in the programme. The children were particularly thrilled to be carried shoulder high by their fathers or adopted uncles to watch all that was going on. Once again, the Choir rendered selections from Handel's "The Messiah" before a large audience in the Library. Students collected numerous secondhand garments to pass on to needy folk.

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Both staff and students have shared in war relief work, with the result that 400 dozen towels bearing the slogan "Loyalty to China" and 400 undergarments, representing a contribution of about \$550, have been sent down river by the Chinese staff and students. The subscriptions and donations of the foreign community have so far amounted to close on \$700, of which \$185 has already been remitted through the local Committee for War Relief, and \$215 through the National Christian Council. Further sums will be disbursed shortly.

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During the winter vacation most of the women students are attending special courses in First Aid and Nursing arranged by Dr. Pi T'ien-min, acting head of the Department of Public Health. The men students, except those in Medicine and Dentistry and 3rd and 4th year Pharmacy, are receiving Special Training at Szechwan National University from Instructors appointed by the Government.

The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, February 16th, registration taking place on Monday and Tuesday, February 14th and 15th.

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From Monday to Saturday evening each week, 7.30 to 7 p.m., there will be an English news broadcast from the Chengtu station, some of the announcers being members of the University faculty.

The regular University broadcast on Tuesday evenings, 8 - 8.20 p.m. during the month of February will be:

Feb. 1st. Mr. Lin Min-chuin: "New Discovery of the Monument of Chang Hsien Chung."

" 8th. Dr. Lo Gweng-bi: "Tuberculosis in Szechwan"

" 15th. Chen Hsu-te 輸血之意義及常人應有之認識

" 22nd. Dr. Dryden Phelps: "Szechwan's Sacred Mountain."

* * * * *

Already fifty staff and students of the University of Nanking have arrived in Chengtu. Others are in Chungking and Ichang and will be following shortly. Fortunately progress is being made with the erection of accommodation. The first floor of the two-storey section of the University Hospital Laundry, to house 200 men students, will be completed before the end of the month. Satisfactory progress is also being made on the four staff residences located in the north-east corner of the Canadian Mission property on Chiang Hsi Kai. The framework of the houses is nearing completion and tiles are on the roofs. Plans are being made for the temporary accommodation of staff and students until these buildings are ready for occupation, and for the allocation of administration offices for the staffs of the University of Nanking and Ginling College.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

President Y. G. Chen of the University of Nanking arrived in Chengtu by aeroplane on Thursday, December 16th. He came ahead of his staff and students - a group of some three hundred and fifty persons - to consult over plans for their accommodation.

President Chen has a thrilling story to tell of their exit from Nanking. As soon as it became evident that there was nothing to be done but to move from the capital, the staff and students began to pack up their belongings; one group packed the university equipment and apparatus and listed the contents of seven hundred odd cases. They made many fruitless attempts to get reservations on up-river steamers, but eventually reached Hankow in three parties with 480 of the seven hundred precious cases, each succeeding party having more difficulty than the previous one to get on to a steamer.

It was problem enough to get the staff and students away with their personal belongings - but the seven hundred cases of university equipment!! The University is situated a long way from the riverside, and so it was necessary to find some kind of conveyance; nothing on wheels seemed available. Finally, however, a truck was secured and on to it they piled boxes high and ran back and forth between the campus and the river bank. Next day it was confiscated. Then came the question as to how the boxes were to be transferred to the steamer which was anchored in mid-stream. The wharf coolies demanded \$10. per box, which was prohibitive. Long drawn out negotiations followed, and at long last a lighter was secured on to which the students piled the baggage and boxes. Needless to say those wharf coolies were not a bit pleased and announced firmly that although they had allowed such a procedure in a time of crisis, it was certainly the first and last time!

A group of teachers from the Department of Agriculture with their families are already on the way to Chungking, the rest remain in Hankow awaiting news from President Chen, and also trying to secure accommodation on steamers. It may be two months before they can all arrive in Chengtu. They will bring with them only the most necessary equipment and apparatus, leaving the remainder in Hankow until a suitable opportunity occurs to remove them. The fate of the two hundred and twenty boxes which it was impossible to get out of Nanking remains to be seen. The exodus was conducted in such an atmosphere of urgent haste that it was with a feeling of great relief that they arrived safely in Hankow.

News has just come that President Yi-fang Wu of Ginling College is planning to bring five members of her staff and some ten students to Chengtu.

Plans are already on foot for the housing of this large group on our campus.

The latest figures for the fall term enrolment are as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
College of Arts	96	66	162
College of Science	103	34	147
College of Medicine	148	39	186
Dentistry	55	13	68
Agricultural Extension Course			35
Dyeing Extension Course			19
	402	162	618

The University broadcast programme for the month will be:

Speaker	Subject
Jan. 4th Prof. Lan Chien-tung	"Nutrition during the time of national crisis" (Chinese)
Jan. 11th Mrs. Dye	"Szechwan Birds"
Jan. 18th Prof. Cheng Te-k'un	"The Beginning of China's Modernisation"
Jan. 25th Mrs. Anderson	"How to listen to music"

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UNIVERSITY NEWS

We record with pleasure that the Bayer Pharmacy Co., Shanghai, has made a gift of \$600 towards the salary of an assistant instructor in the Department of Pharmacy for the year 1937-38, and that Mercks Chemical Co., Shanghai, has granted two scholarships of \$50 each to the Department of Chemistry, one scholarship of \$100 and one merit prize of \$20 to the Department of Pharmacy.

Work has commenced on putting in foundations for the new Clinical Hospital to be built on land to the north-east of the present Medical-Dental block, and it is hoped to start building operations in the fall.

Preparations are in progress for an Athletic Field Day on April 24th, and for an Oratorical Contest on May 7th.

On April 2nd, the staff and students of the University had the privilege of hearing a lecture on "Biology and College Education" by Professor Bin Lung-shan, an outstanding biologist.

Dr. J. E. Baker of the China International Famine Relief Commission has been staying on the campus for a few days whilst visiting Chengtu in connection with famine relief projects of the Provincial Government.

We are now looking forward to having Dr. Serge Elisseeff of the Harvard-Yenching Institute with us for a couple of weeks.

Dr. Lindsay has just returned from a trip to Shanghai and Nanking. In the latter city he attended a meeting of the Dental Educational Committee of the Ministry of Education. He reports that actions were taken which will greatly influence the future of dental practice and education in China. There is every indication that the Government has now become convinced that it must have a programme and policy in regard to dentistry.

Dr. Lindsay was able to continue his representations to the China Medical Association towards the acceptance of university dental graduates as members of the Association. The bi-annual meeting voted in favour of this innovation, so that it is hoped that in future medical and dental practitioners will be able to work in closer cooperation.

Extension Course in Dyeing.

In connection with the Spring Fair held in the grounds of a large Buddhist Temple outside the West Gate of Chengtu, the Dyeing Department of the College of Science is displaying a small exhibit prepared by the students. The Department is being kept busy with orders, and announces its desire to serve the community in the following advertisement:

The students taking the above course will be glad to dye for the community. They are devoting one day a week during term time to practical dyeing, thus giving you a unique opportunity.

White material or yarns (cotton, silk, wool, linen or artificial silk) are specially required.

1. Send to W. G. Sewell, the Chemistry Department. Mark your parcels "dyeing", and do not forget to add your name.

2. Send a sample of the shade required, stating whether you want it matching approximately or accurately.

3. Orders will be filled in the sequence best suited for teaching purposes and may therefore take several weeks. Work which is required in a short specified time will be charged extra.

4. Charges for white materials will be nominal, covering part only of the cost of dyes and other chemicals used. (For example 1 lb wool dyed with an average dye will cost about 50 cents; 1 lb cotton about 30 cents.) Made up garments and materials which are already coloured will be charged at a higher rate.

There is no such thing as an absolutely fast dye, though some are much better than others. Some of the brightest and most beautiful colours fade most easily and can only be used for evening wear. Some dyes are specially fast to light, others to washing or to perspiration. Indicate if your material is for some special purpose and we shall dye it accordingly.

While every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction our work is carried out on the same conditions as those under which the dyes themselves are sold: *without guarantee.*

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UNIVERSITY NOTES

The spring exodus has commenced. President Dsang left for Nanking to attend the Central Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on March 24th, and while down river he plans to utilise the opportunity for meeting with honorary members of the Board of Directors and with Alumni. In this and other ways he hopes to raise some funds for the maintenance of the work of the University. During Dr. Dsang's absence Mr. S. H. Fong is undertaking the duties of the President's office.

Four of the medical families are on their way home to the States and Canada - Dr. and Mrs. Morse, Dr. and Mrs. Liljestrand, Dr. and Mrs. Lenox, and Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham - and to each of them we extend best wishes for a happy and refreshing furlough and a speedy return to the University.

Dr. Morse has placed his entire library on loan to the University Library and Mrs. Morse has presented a dozen of her lovely pictures to hang in the Assembly Hall and Faculty Common Room in the Administration Building. These gifts are greatly appreciated by the Faculty.

Those who will be leaving before the close of the month include Mr. H. D. Robertson going on furlough, Mr. Li Ming-liang who will accompany a Government Survey Group in the Lin Yun district, and Mr. Kao Yoh-lin, who, at the request of the Bureau of Reconstruction, is to investigate the tanning industry in Chungking and Wanhsien; he hopes also to arouse interest in the proposed extension course in Tanning to be commenced at the University next fall term.

The sincere appreciation and best wishes of the Faculty go with Mr. Lo Chung-shu, Dean of Arts, and Head of the Department of Philosophy, as he leaves for a period of study abroad. During August and September he will be attending the International Congress of Philosophy in Paris and the Geneva School of International Studies, after which he will be in England for at least a year. In consequence Mr. F. A. Smalley has been appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Head of the Department of History, Political and Social Sciences, and Miss P. B. Fosnot as Head of the Department of Philosophy, until the close of the fiscal year.

The General Faculty at its last meeting, having learned of the death of Dr. George B. Neumann, passed the following minute:

Resolved, to record our sincere regret at the news of the death of George B. Neumann, formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission on the staff of this University. Dr. Neumann was connected with the University from 1908 to 1923 as professor in the Departments of Sociology and Religion and for several years as chairman of the Senate. Dr. and Mrs. Neumann enjoyed the confidence and respect of their fellow-workers and it was a great disappointment not only to themselves, but to the Faculty of the University when they were unable to return to China after their furlough in 1923. We extend to Mrs. Neumann and to her son the sincere sympathy of their former associates at this University in their loss and personal sorrow.

The Policy of the University.

During the past year a Policy Committee has been putting a good deal of time and effort into the consideration of ways of solving the many problems which have faced the University. They have based their conclusions upon information collected from various individuals and departments. These conclusions have been considered by the General Faculty, and referred to a Committee of Twelve, composed of college deans and administrative officers, for further study. The report of this Committee concerning Administration and Committees was presented to the Faculty at its meeting on February 25th. The plan suggested is an ideal one for the centralisation and simplification of the administration, but through lack of the necessary funds and personnel it is not possible to put the entire scheme into effect at once. However, certain readjustments are being made.

The office of Vice-Chancellor has ceased, and instead Mr. S. H. Fong has been appointed as Chinese Executive Secretary and Dr. A. W. Lindsay as English Executive Secretary. Their functions will be to assist the President in all administrative and academic affairs, and in matters concerning Chinese and western members of the staff. Mr. T'ang Bo-chen has been elected as Director of Student Activities, and is responsible for coordinating all activities relating to student life. The new Cabinet is to be the executive committee of the General Faculty, and it is composed of the President, the Chinese and English Executive Secretaries, the Bursar, the Deans of the Colleges, the Dean of Women and a representative of the Principals of the Men's Residential Colleges.

In his report to the Board of Directors, President Dsang writes:

Relationships with National University.

"During the past few years the University has had very friendly relationships with the National University in this city. The National University is responsible for a general educational programme, and the Union University develops certain aspects with which the National University is not so concerned, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication and competition, and making for economy. It is our plan and policy to develop the College of Medicine and Dentistry, the English and Chinese Departments as our special contribution. In Science we maintain the standards required by the College of Medicine and Dentistry, and are hoping to develop extension courses in applied science, such as Pharmacy, Tanning, Agriculture and Dyeing, using grants from the Central and Provincial Governments for this purpose. The Department of Education plans to reorganise its courses so as to train students as teachers for middle schools, while the Department of History, Political and Social Sciences aims to train students for Government and social service.

Military Training.

During this year we have had permission from the Central Government for a modified form of military training, leaving it for summer camp meetings. We just stress the physical and disciplinary sides. Last term we received another order from the Government concerning special training in Chinese citizenship during the period of national crisis. The Government will not allow any students from middle schools or colleges to graduate without fulfilling certain required standards in academic studies, physical training, military training, and moral and ethical character. These four qualifications are required of every student, and a definite record has to be presented to the Ministry of Education. If they do not fulfil any one of these four requirements then they cannot graduate. Our University follows the plan of emphasising the three sides - physical, academic and moral. The Headquarters of the Military Training Bureau here knows our difficulties and is sympathetic towards them, and appreciates our sincere spirit and desire to put the non-military part of the training into practice. I hope our Faculty members and cooperating Missions will not worry much about this problem, because after all we are of the same mind in wanting to train Chinese citizens, and have no desire to emphasize the military side."

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on March 1st, the following minute was passed:

Whereas in the matter of military training the Univer-

ss: ...

sity has to comply with the minimum requirements of the Government in order that students may receive Government diplomas on graduation,

RESOLVED that we assure all supporters of the University that every effort is made to maintain the Christian character of the institution and to give the students a type of higher education in harmony with Christian ideals and principles.

Dr. Harold Anderson

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UNIVERSITY NOTES

April 24th was a delightfully cool Saturday for the Field Day. So many students of the University and its associated Middle Schools took part that it was necessary to run off some of the events the previous afternoon. The meet was well organized with the assistance of the Athletics Director of Chwan Da University and some of the teachers from the Chengtu School of Physical Training. Friends College headed the list for the highest number of successes, and Hart College came second.

Dr. Harold G. Anderson has just returned from a three months tour of C.M.S. mission stations, and will be giving a talk over the radio on Tuesday evening, May 25th, on "Modern Medicine in Modern China".

President Lincoln Dsang is still in Shanghai, but is expected back at the end of May, so as to be in Chengtu in good time for end-of-term committees and functions. While in Peiping he met Mr. Lo Chung-shu and Mr. H. D. Robertson, and the three of them were entertained together several times.

The Graduation Exercises will take place on Monday, June 21st; it is hoped that the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday, June 20th, will be preached by Dr. Stanton Lautenschlager of Cheeloo.

Leave of absence for one month has been granted to Mr. Hwang Mien, so that he may assist the Commissioner of Reconstruction with a survey of famine conditions in the North Eastern part of this Province. Mr. Li Ming-liang is being asked to prepare a report on famine conditions in the Ning Yuan Fu area, for Dr. Baker of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

The foundations of the new Hospital are now in, and we await permission from New York for the purchase of building materials. A further sum of \$25,000 has been granted by the China Foundation for the purchase of equipment for the Hospital.

Professor Serge Elisseeff of the Harvard-Yenching Institute has been visiting the University for a fortnight. He addressed the Faculty concerning the work which the Harvard-Yenching Institute hopes to do through this University, and gave a lecture on "Chinese Bronzes" before the West China Border Research Society, and through numbers of personal interviews established firm links of understanding between the University and the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Professor and Madame Elisseeff made a brief trip to Mt. Omei with Dr. D. C. Graham. Unfortunately they were not favoured with fine weather.

The following Minutes passed by the Cabinet at a recent meeting may be of interest:

Entrance Examinations for students at a distance.

RESOLVED to accept students who have passed their "Hwei K'ao" and the entrance examinations of approved Universities; each individual case being considered on its merits.

Students transferring from other Universities.

RESOLVED to accept the transfer into the Medical-Dental courses of students who have satisfactorily completed their pre-Medical-Dental courses in approved Universities. In the case of those who have completed part of their University course in an approved institution, they should be examined informally by the Head of the Department concerned to decide upon the year of study they should enter. In both cases no formal entrance examination is required.

Will friends please note that the University's telegraphic address has now been registered as "HUATA" Chengtu.

The Fine Arts Department is making quite a contribution to the musical life of Chengtu. Apart from their weekly radio programme, they have given concerts at the Spring Fair and in the Central Park - this latter in connection with "Famine Relief Week" organised by the municipality.

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UNIVERSITY NOTES.

As the result of an order from the Provincial Government that the West China Union University should take more students during the war emergency, a second entrance examination was held during the third week of September. Apart from the large number of regular students accepted many have been registered as transfer or loan students from universities in Shanghai, Changsha, Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking, Wuchang, Hankow, Peiping, Tsinan and Canton. The total enrolment to date is 490, and it is anticipated that this figure will be increased somewhat during the next few weeks.

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Although the coming of these groups from Nanking and Tsinan will mean considerable added administrative responsibilities, it is hoped that the staff members of the party will assume the major responsibility for the teaching of their students.

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1937

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

A rough estimate was made recently of the number of people now living on the University campus, and it was found to be somewhere in the region of 1,600. Before long we may have 200 students and 150 staff and families from the University of Nanking living here. Definite word has not yet come, but plans are in hand to erect temporary dormitories on the campus and to rent houses in the city for the staff members.

The latest enrolment figures are:

Old Students	293
New Students	176
Loan Students, including 61 from Cheeloo	98
	<hr/>
	566
Agriculture Extension Course	35
Dyeing Extension Course	19
	<hr/>
	620

There are also fifty-six students of the National Central Medical and Dental Colleges, 31 in Medicine and 25 in Dentistry, living in a nearby temple, which the Provincial Government has fixed up as a temporary dormitory.

The Willmotts and Walmsleys, Canadian Mission, the Misses Sharpe and McKenzie of the Canadian School, Miss Argetsinger, Baptist Mission, and Mr. Leonard Tomkinson of Friends' Mission, have all arrived safely and the whole community is very glad to welcome them. The expectation is that the Dickinsons and Sparlings will have sailed from Vancouver on November 27th, and will be arriving during the early part of January.

Miss Irene Hutchinson, Friends Mission, has just moved from Chungking to Chengtu and is living in the house she occupied formerly, near Friends College.

In order to follow up Dr. Stanley Jones' meetings, the Religious Life Committee of the University is planning a special Retreat the students who signified their desire to learn more of the Christian Way, and also arranging for more Bible Classes.

The Committee on Student Hospitality organised a Staff and Student "Get-together" for Friday evening, November 19th. The students were divided into three groups and visited in turn a Concert in Assembly Hall, and Plays in

the Education Building, and in Hart College an opportunity was afforded for informal conversation. The evening was voted a huge success.

Plans are now on foot for the organisation of a Debating Society under the control of the Student Activities Committee.

It is good to learn that Dr. Wallace Crawford has secured £1,500 for the erection of a Leper Hospital, and an annual sum of £300 for its maintenance.

Recent visitors to the campus include:

Mr. C. C. Chang, Hon. Treasurer of the University's Board of Directors.

Mr. K. P. Chen, Chairman of the Bankers' Association, Shanghai, who also holds office under the Ministry of Finance.

Rev. Robert Laird, D.D., Treasurer of the United Church of Canada, who has been visiting the mission stations in India and South China, and will be going on from Chengtu to Kiating, Junghsien, Tzeliutsing, and Chungking, returning to Canada via Japan.

Miss Barbara W. Tinker of the University of Michigan, who is doing research work on Miao Embroideries in the Museum. She is particularly interesting in textiles and dyes, and is collaborating with Dr. Carl Schuster, whose major interest is design.

Mr. Schuyler V. R. Cammann, recently of Yale in China, Changsha, who has become very much interested in things Chinese and Tibetan. At present he is doing some research in Symbolism in Tibetan Lamaism.

The University broadcast programme for the month will be:

	Speaker:	Subjects:
December 7th:	Prof. Paul C. Fugh	"Education for Farmers during the time of National Crisis"
December 14th:	Dr. H. T. Williams	"Serums and Vaccines"
December 21st:	Prof. Chang Min-chuin	
December 28th:	Dr. R. A. Peterson	"Diseases of the Nose and Throat in Szechwan"

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The general meeting of the University staff on Thursday, November 4th, was a particularly interesting occasion. President Dsang extended a cordial welcome to the twenty-one members of the staffs of the National Central Medical and Dental Colleges and of Cheeloo Medical College, who had already arrived in Chengtu.

Dean Sheo-Nan Cheer of the National Central Medical College pointed out that if the future cultural development of China was not to be destroyed it was necessary for them to find a place where uninterrupted study could be carried on. He then introduced the following members of his staff:

- Chiao Tsai, B.S., Ph.D., Professor of Physiology
 - Charles Chang, M.D., Professor of Anatomy
 - Hsi-jung Kang, M.D., Professor of Pathology
 - K. Y. Yu, M.B., Ch.B., Professor of Pharmacology
 - Yu-lin Ch'eng, M.D., Professor of Neuro-anatomy and Psychiatry
 - Libin Cheng, Ph.D., Professor of Biochemistry
 - Lin, Fei-ching, M.D., Associate in Bacteriology
 - Kuo, Shao-chou, B. Agr. Sc., B.C., M.B., Associate in Internal Medicine.
 - C. L. Yi, M.B., Associate in Physiology
 - Chen-shan Lu, M.B., Assistant in Anatomy
 - D.D.S., L.D.S., Professor of Crown and Bridge, and of Diseases of the Mouth
- Dean J. L. Wong, of the National Central Dental College, introduced the following members of his staff:
- Thomas N. Call, D.D.S., Associate Professor of Oral Surgery, and of Operative Dentistry.
 - Fred H. Y. Pon, D.D.S., L.D.S., Instructor of Prosthetic Dentistry, and of Operative Dentistry.
 - D. F. Huang, D.D.S., Instructor of Dental Histology, and of Dental Pathology.
- Dr. Eugene Chan, S.B., M.D., Head of the Department of Ophthalmology, Cheeloo, introduced his colleagues:
- Chang Tze-shen, B.S., Assistant in Physiology
 - Fan Pei-lu, M.D., Instructor in Pediatrics
 - Liu Yung-yao, M.D., Instructor, Surgery
 - Pi T'ien-min, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H., Public Health Department.

* * * *

At the outset of the meeting Dr. E. Stanley Jones was introduced. He congratulated teachers on their privileges, responsibilities and opportunities in leading the youth of the nation and challenged them to make the most of those opportunities.

* * * *

Dr. and Mrs. Dryden Phelps were welcomed on their return from furlough having just arrived after a thirty days' sojourn in Japan. Dr. Phelps told of their experiences in Japan where they had met some of the finest of the foreigners living in the country. He spoke of Japan as a fear-ridden country, and of the desperate plight of the Christian Church in China at the present time. He spoke of the danger of China's imitating Japan - "Continue to be Chinese," he said, "then China will continue to live."

* * * *

Dr. and Mrs. Collier and Carol left for furlough in Canada, on Saturday, October 23rd, travelling by aeroplane as far as Yunnan. The best wishes of all go with them.

The enrolment figures as recorded in the Registrar's Office on October 29th were as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
College of Arts	97	66	163
College of Science	102	44	146
College of Medicine and Dentistry	176	47	223
	<u>375</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>532</u>

The University has been asked to give a weekly broadcast from 8 - 8.20 p.m. on Tuesdays, one week in Chinese and the next in English: The programme for the month will be:

	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Nov. 9th	President Dsang	Responsibilities of the Rear-guard during the national crisis.
" 16th	Dean D. S. Dye	Some West China Horizons
" 23rd	Professor Liu Li-hsien	
" 30th	Professor Cora D. Reeves	Fish in China

UNIVERSITY NEWS

President Y. G. Chen of the University of Nanking arrived in Chengtu by aeroplane on Thursday, December 16th. He came ahead of his staff and students - a group of some three hundred and fifty persons - to consult over plans for their accommodation.

President Chen has a thrilling story to tell of their exit from Nanking. As soon as it became evident that there was nothing to be done but to move from the capital, the staff and students began to pack up their belongings; one group packed the university equipment and apparatus and listed the contents of seven hundred odd cases. They made many fruitless attempts to get reservations on up-river steamers, but eventually reached Hankow in three parties with 480 of the seven hundred precious cases, each succeeding party having more difficulty than the previous one to get on to a steamer.

It was problem enough to get the staff and students away with their personal belongings - but the seven hundred cases of university equipment!! The University is situated a long way from the riverside, and so it was necessary to find some kind of conveyance; nothing on wheels seemed available. Finally, however, a truck was secured and on to it they piled boxes high and ran back and forth between the campus and the river bank. Next day it was confiscated. Then came the question as to how the boxes were to be transferred to the steamer which was anchored in mid-stream. The wharf coolies demanded \$10. per box, which was prohibitive. Long drawn out negotiations followed, and at long last a lighter was secured on to which the students piled the baggage and boxes. Needless to say those wharf coolies were not a bit pleased and announced firmly that although they had allowed such a procedure in a time of crisis, it was certainly the first and last time!

A group of teachers from the Department of Agriculture with their families are already on the way to Chungking, the rest remain in Hankow awaiting news from President Chen, and also trying to secure accommodation on steamers. It may be two months before they can all arrive in Chengtu. They will bring with them only the most necessary equipment and apparatus, leaving the remainder in Hankow until a suitable opportunity occurs to remove them. The fate of the two hundred and twenty boxes which it was impossible to get out of Nanking remains to be seen. The exodus was conducted in such an atmosphere of urgent haste that it was with a feeling of great relief that they arrived safely in Hankow.

News has just come that President Yi-fang Wu of Ginling College is planning to bring five members of her staff and some ten students to Chengtu.

Plans are already on foot for the housing of this large group on our campus.

The latest figures for the fall term enrolment are as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
College of Arts	96	66	162
College of Science	103	34	147
College of Medicine	148	39	186
Dentistry	55	13	68
Agricultural Extension Course			35
Dyeing Extension Course			19
	402	162	618

The University broadcast programme for the month will be:

Speaker	Subject
Jan. 4th Prof. Lan Chien-tung	"Nutrition during the time of national crisis" (Chinese)
Jan. 11th Mrs. Dye	"Szechwan Birds"
Jan. 18th Prof. Cheng Te-k'un	"The Beginning of China's Modernisation"
Jan. 25th Mrs. Anderson	"How to listen to music"

1945

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and informative account of the events of the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very detailed and thorough analysis of the economic conditions and the measures taken to improve them.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very comprehensive and up-to-date account of the social conditions and the measures taken to improve them.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very clear and concise account of the political conditions and the measures taken to improve them.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative account of the cultural conditions and the measures taken to improve them.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the educational situation of the country. It is a very detailed and thorough analysis of the educational conditions and the measures taken to improve them.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the health situation of the country. It is a very comprehensive and up-to-date account of the health conditions and the measures taken to improve them.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the housing situation of the country. It is a very detailed and thorough analysis of the housing conditions and the measures taken to improve them.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the transportation situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative account of the transportation conditions and the measures taken to improve them.

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UNIVERSITY NOTES.

As the result of an order from the Provincial Government that the West China Union University should take more students during the war emergency, a second entrance examination was held during the third week of September. Apart from the large number of regular students accepted many have been registered as transfer or loan students from universities in Shanghai, Changsha, Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking, Wuchang, Hankow, Peiping, Tsinan and Canton. The total enrolment to date is 490, and it is anticipated that this figure will be increased somewhat during the next few weeks.

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"University News"
1938

Miss Christ

File - Herb Christ

Univ. folder

Miss Christ

UNIVERSITY NEWS - 1938. -

On June 20th fifty-three of our students graduated—nineteen in Arts, twelve in Science, thirteen in Medicine and nine in Dentistry. Four Loan students from down-river Universities also received graduation diplomas. One student was awarded the postgraduate diploma in Ophthalmology. There was a special Graduation Ceremony for students completing Extension Courses in Dyeing and Agriculture, 7 in the former and 29 in the latter. It is good to know that most of our graduates have already found positions in Govt. and Mission educational work, and in other spheres of service.

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Everybody will be very sorry to learn that Dr. H. G. Anderson has presented his resignation to the College of Medicine and Dentistry and through the College to the University, in order to accept the position of Medical Superintendent and Physician to the Church Missionary Society. The following is quoted from recent Minutes of the College:

"That this resignation be accepted with sincere regret, and that we record our appreciation of the very great contribution that Dr. Anderson has made to this College during the ten years of his association with it. This contribution has been threefold: academic, administrative and personal. Through the work of Dr. Anderson the place of tuberculosis in the academic and clinical life of West China has been

placed upon a permanently high standard. Dr. Anderson's contribution to the general policies of this College has been outstanding, and his Christian character has left a deep impression upon both students and staff. The best wishes of the College go with Dr. and Mrs. Anderson as they depart to take up their new work in London."

The University desires to express sincere thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Anderson for the valuable services they have rendered during their life on the campus; particularly to thank Mrs. Anderson for her valuable contribution to the development of the Department of Fine Arts. It is with real regret that the University finds itself in the position of having to accept the resignation of both Dr. and Mrs. Anderson. The best wishes of all will be with them in their new venture.

It has been a pleasure to have the four representatives of the World Student Delegation visiting Chengtu, during the past few days. Miss Mollie Yard, Secretary of the American Students Association, was particularly welcome, for she was born in Chengtu and spent the first years of her childhood here. The others were Mr. James Klugmann, Secretary of the World Student Association; Mr. Bernard Floud, representing the Student Committee of the British Youth Peace Assembly; and Mr. Grant Lathe, representing Canadian Student Youth.

The object of their tour of China is to tell of what youth and students of other countries have been doing for China at this time, to learn at first hand the truth about the Japanese invasion of China and the reaction of students and youth in both countries. On their return, they hope to make use of all they have seen and heard to help friends in the west to express in more concrete ways their sympathy with and interest in China's problems.

World
Students
Delegation
Visit

UNIVERSITY NEWS

It has been a privilege to have visits from Dr. W. Y. Chen, General Secretary of the National Christian Council, and the Rev. Ronald Rees, Religious Education Secretary of the Council of Higher Education.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Dr. and Mrs. Sparling and Dr. Jean Millar, Miss Harris and Miss Virgo received a hearty welcome on their return from furlough. They travelled via Indo-China and Yunnan, the ladies of the party flying from Kunming to Chengtu in less than three hours, and the men following by truck with the baggage. Cable news has just come that another Canadian party - Miss Gormley, Miss MacRae and Miss Ruth Sparling - will be leaving for China on January 22nd, by the same route.

On Christmas Eve the whole community joined in carolling on the main playing field from 6 to 7 p.m. Staff and students, old and young, carried torches, bamboo flares, red candles or lanterns as they gathered from all directions to take part in the programme. The children were particularly thrilled to be carried shoulder high by their fathers or adopted uncles to watch all that was going on. Once again, the Choir rendered selections from Handel's "The Messiah" before a large audience in the Library. Students collected numerous secondhand garments to pass on to needy folk.

Both staff and students have shared in war relief work, with the result that 400 dozen towels bearing the slogan "Loyalty to China" and 400 undergarments, representing a contribution of about \$550, have been sent down river by the Chinese staff and students. The subscriptions and donations of the foreign community have so far amounted to close on \$700, of which \$185 has already been remitted through the local Committee for War Relief, and \$215 through the National Christian Council. Further sums will be disbursed shortly.

During the winter vacation most of the women students are attending special courses in First Aid and Nursing arranged by Dr. Pi T'ien-min, acting head of the Department of Public Health. The men students, except those in Medicine and Dentistry and 3rd and 4th year Pharmacy, are receiving Special Training at Szechwan National University from Instructors appointed by the Government.

The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, February 16th, registration taking place on Monday and Tuesday, February 14th and 15th.

From Monday to Saturday evening each week, 7.30 to 7 p.m., there will be an English news broadcast from the Chengtu station, some of the announcers being members of the University faculty.

The regular University broadcast on Tuesday evenings, 8 - 8.20 p.m. during the month of February will be:

Feb. 1st. Mr. Lin Min-chuin: "New Discovery of the Monument of Chang Hsien Chung."

" 8th. Dr. Lo Gweng-bi: "Tuberculosis in Szechwan"

" 15th. Chen Hsu-te 輸血之意義及常人應有之認識

" 22nd. Dr. Dryden Phelps: "Szechwan's Sacred Mountain."

Already fifty staff and students of the University of Nanking have arrived in Chengtu. Others are in Chungking and Ichang and will be following shortly. Fortunately progress is being made with the erection of accommodation. The first floor of the two-storey section of the University Hospital Laundry, to house 200 men students, will be completed before the end of the month. Satisfactory progress is also being made on the four staff residences located in the north-east corner of the Canadian Mission property on Chiang Hsi Kai. The framework of the houses is nearing completion and tiles are on the roofs. Plans are being made for the temporary accommodation of staff and students until these buildings are ready for occupation, and for the allocation of administration offices for the staffs of the University of Nanking and Ginling College.

1938 ✓

UNIVERSITY NOTES

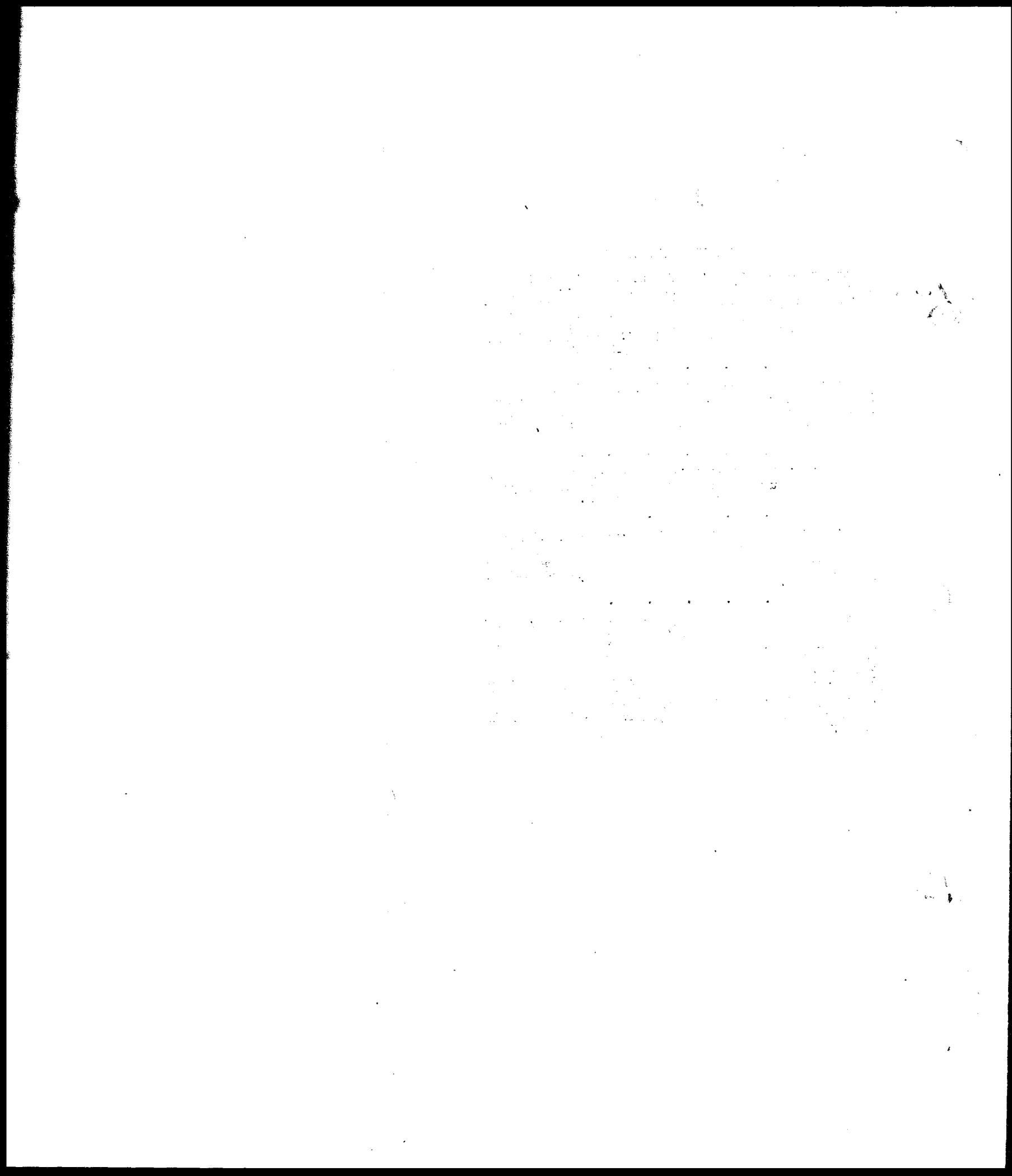
The Universities Joint Council mentioned in the last issue of the "News" has come into being, and has already formed joint committees to organise religious life, athletic and health activities for the various cooperating Universities. Student and staff retreats have been planned, and all groups are sharing in the Sunday Evening Service. Combined Field Days will be held for the Universities and Middle Schools on April 22nd and 23rd.

The Library is a very busy building. The University of Nanking is served by placing their library staff in the building, by adding tables and chairs in the reading room and housing in the old seminar four thousand books which they were able to bring with them.

The Hospital Laundry building is now completed, and will be divided into a number of rooms so that it may be used by the University of Nanking for classrooms and offices.

The University congratulates Vice-Chancellor S. H. Fong on his election by the National Christian Council of China as a member of the China delegation to the meeting of the International Missionary Council to be held at Tambaram, Madras, India, in December next.

There are now on the campus a number of Natural History experts from other universities. They have been invited to use our Natural History Museum specimens for teaching purposes, to take responsibility for the care, arrangement and cataloguing of specimens, and to use the Museum as a centre for their research work. It has been suggested that as far as possible in their future collecting they will leave one specimen at least of each species in the Museum, with its scientific name. At least NC \$1,000 is needed to finance this cooperative work in the Natural History Museum.



Dr. Frank Anderson.

1938

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UNIVERSITY NOTES

A recent estimate of the number of students of all grades associated with our University in one way or another will be of interest:

W.C.U.U. guest and regular students in Arts, Science, Medicine & Dentistry	563
Extension students in Agriculture and Dyeing	54
W.C.U.U. Senior Middle School	472
Goucher Junior Middle School	120
Dewey School, Primary & Kindergarten	642
Mass Education School	75
Cooperating University groups:—	
University of Nanking	300
Ginling College	20
National Central Medical & Dental Schools	75
	<hr/>
	2,321

Dinners and teas in honour of the Graduating Classes are the order of the day. Of special interest was the Dinner held in the Woman's College, for the Graduates include five women from Ginling; six from the University of Nanking, one each from Central China, Yenching and Shanghai, and twenty from West China. The Toast List will indicate the high tone of the gathering: Crusaders for Truth, for Human Good, World Brotherhood; for Progress; and the Builders of Tomorrow's World.

Crusaders for happier, fairer World,
He speaks the truth with poignancy and power—
For human good his ensign is unfurled,
He lives to make men love—
He speaks for change and will not acquiesce,
Defying prejudice and wonted wrong
He helps to build tomorrow's world.

Word has come that the Board of Directors of Ginling College have now decided to move their remaining unit from Shanghai to Chengtu. Negotiations are therefore in progress for the erection on our campus of a dormitory for Ginling College.

The numbers of those entering for the Annual Athletic Meet, held on May 6th and 7th, are as follows:

W.C.U.U.	61 men	21 women
University of Nanking	19	"
Nat. Central Univ.	14	" 4
Ginling College		4
Goucher School	48	

W.C.U.U. headed the list with 121 points gained, University of Nanking claiming 92 and National Central 45.

Thanks to personal visits from Mr. Roger S. Greene and Mr. Clarence Senn the China Foundation has become aware of the urgent need for greatly increased clinical facilities for the teaching of the very large group of medical and dental students associated with us at this time. The Foundation has risen to the occasion by making a grant of N.C. \$145,000 to cover extra professional staff, the cost of re-organising the teaching hospitals and much-needed equipment, including a machine shop, library books, microscopes,

Plans are on foot for cooperation between our Tanning Department and the Industrial Research Bureau in the improvement of the Tanning Industry of the Province, research in local materials, methods, technical skill, etc. Discoveries made through such cooperative research will be patented and shared by the two bodies. The Chemistry Department has also been asked to cooperate with the Sugar Refining Bureau of the Province.

President Dsang paid an interesting and worth while visit to Chungking, meeting with officials of the Ministry of Education and discussing matters of vital importance to the work of our University.

Letters have been received from Dr. S. H. Liljestrand, Dr. R. A. Peterson, and Prof. H. D. Robertson concerning furlough experiences, and looking forward to their return to Chengtu in the autumn. At the end of May Mr. Walter Small is due to reach Hongkong where he will find awaiting him a list of commissions for the securing of hospital building materials, etc.

One of the latest visitors to the campus was Pandora, the cutest Giant Panda cub imaginable. She stayed two or three weeks only while plans were made for her to set out on her long journey to New York. Through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Education and other officials of the Provincial Bureau of Education she secured her passport, and was able to leave Chengtu by aeroplane for Hongkong where she joined the Spooners who are on their way to Canada for furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner and their three small children will see that Pandora reaches her destination safely - the New York Zoological Society.

Dr. Frank Anderson.

1938

UNIVERSITY NEWS

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"That this resignation be accepted with sincere regret, and that we record our appreciation of the very great contribution that Dr. Anderson has made to this College during the ten years of his association with it. This contribution has been threefold: academic, administrative and personal. Through the work of Dr. Anderson the place of tuberculosis in the academic and clinical life of West China has been

placed upon a permanently high standard. Dr. Anderson's contribution to the general policies of this College has been outstanding, and his Christian character has left a deep impression upon both students and staff. The best wishes of the College go with Dr. and Mrs. Anderson as they depart to take up their new work in London."

The University desires to express sincere thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Anderson for the valuable services they have rendered during their life on the campus; particularly to thank Mrs. Anderson for her valuable contribution to the development of the Department of Fine Arts. It is with real regret that the University finds itself in the position of having to accept the resignation of both Dr. and Mrs. Anderson. The best wishes of all will be with them in their new venture.

It has been a pleasure to have the four representatives of the World Student Delegation visiting Chengtu, during the past few days. Miss Mollie Yard, Secretary of the American Students Association, was particularly welcome, for she was born in Chengtu and spent the first years of her childhood here. The others were Mr. James Klugmann, Secretary of the World Student Association; Mr. Bernard Floud, representing the Student Committee of the British Youth Peace Assembly; and Mr. Grant Lathe, representing Canadian Student Youth.

The object of their tour of China is to tell of what youth and students of other countries have been doing for China at this time, to learn at first hand the truth about the Japanese invasion of China and the reaction of students and youth in both countries. On their return, they hope to make use of all they have seen and heard to help friends in the west to express in more concrete ways their sympathy with and interest in China's problems.

1938

UNIVERSITY NOTES

Plans are under way for a scheme of cooperation between the West China Union University, the Bureau of Education and the Bureau of Reconstruction in connection with the training of foremen, technicians and leather chemists for the tanning industry. The experimental tannery will need to be enlarged and probably later dormitory accommodation will have to be provided.

* * *
The Dairy Barn to house Madame Chiang Kai-shek's herd of prize cattle is nearing completion. Three of the cows have arrived already and the remainder are expected shortly.

There is much activity on the Hospital site where foundations are going in and walls are growing apace. But even so, it is felt that progress is not as rapid as it should be. The University has therefore engaged Mr. Canning Young of the National Szechuen Architectural Department as Local Architect for the Hospital to prepare detailed plans so that Mr. Small may have more time for superintending building operations. Mr. Canning Young joins the staff of the University on January 1st, 1939.

* * *
This year there have been far fewer feasts amongst the students, for there has been a keenness to give all money possible for war relief work. The Chemistry Department has been making fine table salt and selling it for double the regular price so that the increased profits might be used for refugees; Ginling women students gave a Christmas party to beggar children of the neighbourhood. Others arranged concerts. Instead of giving Christmas Cards and gifts to their friends many have given the equivalent cash to war relief work. Nanking students set up a stall near the University gate and sold oranges to the passers-by for as high a price as they would give. Some oranges fetched as much as \$10. In these and other ways quite a large sum of money has been raised and will, it is hoped, be put to good use.

Three parties of students and staff members of the various Universities carolled their way round the grounds at intervals throughout the night, the first party starting at 8 o'clock on Christmas Eve and the last finishing about 6 on Christmas Morning.

On Sunday, December 18th, the Assembly Hall was crammed to the doors, and many could not get in at all, when students of the Five Universities presented a dramatic version in Chinese of one of Tolstoy's stories, "What Men Live By." This was followed by a most effective Christmas Pageant given by the children of the Canadian School. On Christmas Night the Community Chorus and Students' Choir rendered selections from Handel's "Messiah" in the Library.

* * *
The University Broadcasts in December were given by Mr. Chang Min-chuin of the Biology Department, Mr. Li Ming-liang of the Agricultural Extension Course, and Dr. John Lenox recently returned from furlough, whose subject was "Present Trends in Education." In the New Year the broadcasts in English will fit into the general topic "New Forces in the World Today" and those in English will describe "Research Projects."

The University's visitors this month have included Marc Cadourne, a famous French author; Dr. Ch'ao-ting Chi, Research Economist of the International Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations; President Lo Chuen-yuen of Boone Middle School, Wuchang; T. C. T'ang, Chief Editor of the English Department of the Central News Agency, Hankow; Robert Martin, Shanghai Correspondent of the United Press Associations; Tsai Hong-tsen of the Central Relief Committee; and numbers of folk in Government and business circles.

* * *
The Fall Term closes on February 4th and registration for the Spring Term takes place on February 24th and 25th, classes opening on February 27th.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

All the students have returned from Camp Training and classes are in full swing. The latest figures for the fall term enrolment are:

College of Arts	164	
College of Science	128	
Agricultural Extension	36	
College of Medicine & Dentistry		
Medicine	168	
Dentistry	77	573.

Cheeloo University has enrolled in the		
College of Arts	29	
College of Science	23	
College of Medicine & Dentistry		
Medicine	98.	150.

Nanking University has an enrolment of 319, Ginling Women's College 111 and the National Central University Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry a total of 113, making a total 1,266 University students on our campus at the present time.

The best wishes of all go with Mr. Albertson, and Mr. and Mrs. Smalley who have left for furlough. Vice-Chancellor S. H. Fong and Mr. Wallace Wang have left for the Madras Conference with representatives of Ginling College.

A cordial welcome is extended to Dr. Gladys Cunningham, Miss Annie Ward, and Mrs. Wilford on their return from furlough. We hope Dr. Ed. Cunningham and Dr. Wilford will be arriving shortly with baggage.

Consideration is being given to a scheme of cooperation between the Biology Department of Soochow University, the West China Union University and the Bureau of Education for the preparation of biological specimens for middle schools, and necessary finance to be secured from the Government.

There is considerable building activity on the campus. Progress is being made with the Isolation Block of the new Hospital, and with the barn to house Madame Chiang's herd of dairy cows.

Ginling Women's College are already using their small Music Building. They are commencing on the erection of a simple brick and tile gymnasium on the Baptist property

to the west of Vandeman Hall and just south of the athletic field.

The University of Nanking is planning to erect a dining room and kitchen near their dormitories on Chiang Hsi Kai property, so as to free Hart College gymnasium for other purposes.

Staff and students are making special efforts to raise funds for War Relief. One group has just held a successful musical concert, another plans a dramatic show; and we hear that the Bazaar arranged by the International Association of University Women realized about \$800.

The University has been asked to provide a weekly broadcast on Tuesday evenings, one week in Chinese and the next in English. The speakers this term have been: Prof. Liu Li-hsien of the Chinese Department; Mr. Jack Mc-Michael "Greetings from America and Impressions of China"; Prof. Chang Shih-wen of the Sociology Department; Dean Frank A. Smalley "Western Ideas of the Relationship between the Individual and the Community"; Professor Paul C. Fugh, Head of the Department of Education; Rev. F. O. Stockwell "The Madras Conference"; Professor Li Hen, Head of the Department of Mathematics and Physics; Dr. Wallace Crawford of the Department of Hygiene and Public Health, on "Water".

The topics chosen by speakers at the Sunday Evening Service have centred round the theme "Vital Religion".

Recent visitors to the University have included: Messrs. Ho Ong, Lun Chu and Ho Hsu, high officials of the Central Government Administrative Yuan; Hsia Kwa bin and Lu Gi-tsen of the Kiangpeh Government; Wong Yuin-bei and many other representatives of the Szechwan Government; Hsu Bin-ch'ang and Koo Chi-kong, members of the Peking Research Bureau, the former also a noted archaeologist and the latter a member of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund Committee; Gang Gin-shan a famous photographer; K. V. Li and Yang Teh-chan, representing the Central Trust of China; Mr. Hawthorne Cheng of the International Department of the Board of Publicity; Dr. Richard F. Brown of the Canadian Church Mission who has been working with the Eighth Route Army in the north west; Dr. and Mrs. William G. D. Gunn of the English Baptist Mission, Sian; Dr. Lily Abegg, correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung".

Reports
1938

June 15, 1938

The Board of Governors
West China Union University

Dear Friends:

In view of the approaching meeting of the Board of Governors we are anxious that another letter should reach you so that you may have before that meeting the latest information concerning our Theological College. We have not yet received any letter since the meeting of the Executive on the Fourth of May so you will pardon us if any suggestions made here seem superfluous in the light of action taken at that time.

As time passes and our work in the college becomes established we are able to see more and more clearly the place that this work will have in the future development of the Christian Church in West China. The church and its place in Society is being recognized in this land but the question is whether we will be strong enough to go up and "possess it." This will largely depend upon the kind of leadership we are able to furnish. Just the other day, Mr. Li who is the head of the Department of Agriculture in our University requested our College to give a course in religion to their special students in agriculture. His remark was that they wanted those students to see the place of religion in life and in relation to their other studies. He said, "It is being recommended by some men in command of the army that Bible classes should be held among the soldiers for it has been found that where these soldiers see the place of religion in their lives they make braver and better men. If such is true with soldiers, it will hold just as strongly with students."

There is an ever increasing place for men and women who have a good, sane and vital knowledge of the message of the Bible. This is the sphere of the church and upon our College rests the responsibility of providing these leaders in increasing numbers. We are very pleased with the prospective enrolment for next year. This year we have had only four students but they have been good men and all of university grade. Our applicants for next year up-to-date include the following: four men and two women for the regular class which requires Senior Middle School graduation and ten students for the lower grade class which requires Junior Middle School graduation for entrance. Besides these we have had intimations from four students of higher grade. Two of these have taken work elsewhere and will take our fourth year work and graduate next summer. There are also two students who wish post-graduate work in Theology. Two of these four are men and two are women. This will give us an enrolment of about twenty-five students next year. When during the following two years we add two or three more classes we will have quite a good sized student group.

This will require an increased staff. Our staff at present consists of two full time teachers, Mr. Wallace Wang and myself. We are also engaging Rev. Li Yao Dong from Nanking to give us half of his time. Rev. A. Lutley of the Church Missionary Society will also give us considerable time. Besides these we have other who are teaching one course each. We should have another full time Chinese teacher and before long we hope that each Mission will give one Missionary full time to this work.

Just at the moment we are arranging our staff for next year but have no knowledge of what finance will be provided. The Missions have made only one payment to the work of the college and we have now completed one year and that money has been expended. We are acting on faith. We have presented our budget which calls for a grant of \$6000 local currency. With our expanding work this will all be required. As we said in the former letter we hope that this amount will be provided. We also hope that some way will be devised whereby some assurance can be given that

this amount will be provided each year. We will be greatly embarrassed, if after our Chinese teachers have been engaged and other commitments made, we are told that it is impossible to meet our needs.

We are glad to be able to report that the site which we have, that is, which has been offered to us by the Mission of the United Church of Canada is being cleared of graves. Right in the centre of this property are two large groups of graves in which there are five hundred. When the Government Broadcasting Station appropriated some of our land for their buildings they spoiled the property as a building site because of the presence of these graves. Mr. Chow, who is the official in charge of this station agreed to help remove these graves, and during the past week about fifty men have been busy opening graves, taking out the bones, placing them in large jars and carrying them away for burial elsewhere. When this is all completed we have a better building site than before the other fields were appropriated.

When this land is cleared of the graves we will be in a position to plan definitely for our future buildings. The first thing necessary will be a wall around the property. If we had the money for that we could thus enclose our building site, plant trees and make use of money for the buildings as it is provided. We can carry on in our temporary buildings for the present and during the time necessary to erect the plant, but a beginning could be made at any time. We have already given a preliminary estimate of buildings required.

We have not yet had any definite word from Nanking Theological Seminary concerning their plans for next year. They will probably try to carry on their work at some point down river though we hear of some students who are planning to come to our institution. It is necessary that we be able to stabilize our work and let it be known that we are planning for a complete four year course for our students. We already feel that confidence in our future is growing for which we are grateful.

Chengtou remains quiet and one would judge confident that the final result of this struggle with Japan will not be the defeat of China. The Japanese are now marching towards Hankow but the Chinese are prepared to put up a strong resistance. The farther west they come the more we are in danger so we are naturally hoping that they will be halted before taking that city. We cannot but admire the way in which China has united her forces and is determined that she will not be conquered.

With kind regards and best wishes to all members of the Board, I am

Yours sincerely

GEORGE W. SPARLING

Union Theological College
Chengtu, West China
June 24, 1938

The Board of Governors
New York

Dear Friends,

A few days ago we received word from the Nanking Theological Seminary that their Rural Church Department will come to Chengtu. You may already be acquainted with the fact. We are pleased that they are coming and will do our best to cooperate with them.

The coming of this letter has given us certain heavy responsibilities chief of which is the housing of the group. We have no houses or buildings which could be fitted for this purpose. We called a meeting of our Management yesterday and I am enclosing the minutes of that meeting. These minutes will all be self-explanatory.

Minutes # 3 and 4 are the ones on which we would like the Board of Governors to take action. If we do not secure funds for the purpose mentioned we will be greatly embarrassed. Some time ago we had a letter from Dr. Beech inquiring how much money we would need to make temporary provision for Nanking teachers. At that time we knew nothing of their coming but now it is definite and we make our definite request. We do not want to erect temporary buildings as the buildings which we are now using are all temporary and we think it would be much wiser to erect buildings which would be a part of our permanent plant. We have the site ready for the plant if we were able to proceed with building.

Letters sent by regular mail are very slow in reaching us. We have not had any word since the meeting of the Executive Committee. Letters sent by air-mail via England reach us in less than three weeks. I believe the meeting of the Board is on July 26th. We will have to wait until after that before we can make any preparations for these people from down river. We would like a cable from the Board to say whether any money has been supplied according to the request. We would also like to hear as soon as possible concerning our regular maintenance budget. At present we have no money whatever except that which has been paid by the Canadian Mission but part of which we have been forced to use in the preparation of a house for Mr. Wang our teacher.

I am sending this letter by clipper so that it will reach you in time for the meeting. We trust that the meeting of the Board will be a good one. We are glad that Mr. Silcock is to be with you. These are days of wonderful opportunity in China, but opportunity carries with it heavy responsibility.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

GEORGE W. SPARLING

CS

*Came in attached
to A. St. Lindsay's
Letter of 4/6/38*

SZECHUAN CHRISTIAN COUNCIL - EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

On Monday afternoon, March 14th, 1938 this committee called a meeting of representatives of Christian Middle Schools and the University, to discuss with Mr. Earl Cressy, secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, the question of a West China Christian Educational Association. There were twenty-nine persons at this three-hour-and-a-half meeting at the W.F.N.S. residence, Shansikai, representing the following schools: T.C.U.U. University, Union Middle School, Hwe Mei Senior and Junior Middle School for Girls, Hwa Yin Girls Junior Middle School, Goucher Junior Middle School, Union Normal School, School of Nursing for Girls, School of Nursing for Boys, School of Midwifery.

Dr. Cressy told briefly of the organization of regional Educational associations in North China, Fukien, South China, and Central China, and of the work of the stronger East China Christian Educational Association. This was supplemented by Dr. Yuen, head of the Department of Education of Ginling College. Then the various principals present, as well as a number of others, expressed their views in regard to the organizing of an association for West China. There was unqualified and enthusiastic approval of the proposal. Some of the reasons expressed for this approval were: opportunity for principals and teachers to meet together for discussion and fellowship; help in solving many difficult problems; representing the Christian schools to the government authorities and helping in problems connected with registration, reporting, standards, etc; collecting and distributing ideas and materials, etc. from the national association, from other regional associations, and from schools; organizing small committees of experts to work out certain particular projects; but the thing that was mentioned most often was the desire to make our schools more really Christian, to find adequate means for leading our students into the Christian life and into the Fellowship of the Church.

It was felt by all that the first essential was a full-time secretary. Mr. Cressy reported that Miss Mabel Howlin, an outstanding leader in religious education work in China, was being loaned to West China by the C.C.E.A. for a period of one or two years. But he said that they would expect that we would find and support a Chinese secretary to work with her. It was pointed out that it is very important that the secretary travel among the schools - visiting each Middle School at least once a term.

It was agreed that this organization be financed largely by contributions from the University and Middle Schools (and schools of Middle School grade); that all the Christian schools should be members of this co-operative enterprise, and that contributions be not considered as "membership fees"; that schools should not feel that they are bound to give any fixed amount, but rather give according as they are able, some more and some less. Mr. Cressy explained the relationship as a sort of "C.O.D." affair - the association gave so much service, the school paid for that service by making annual contributions to the budget of the association.

Handwritten notes:
To be 22
10/10

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Joint Office of the University of California, Los Angeles, and the University of California, San Diego, regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is noted that the [redacted] has been active in the [redacted] area since [redacted] and has been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] has been active in the [redacted] area since [redacted] and has been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] has been active in the [redacted] area since [redacted] and has been in contact with [redacted] and [redacted].

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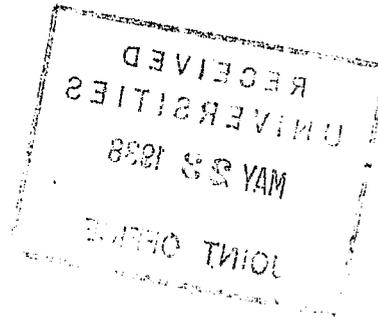
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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAY 23 1958
JOINT OFFICE

It was reported that at the Middle School Principals Conference in Shanghai last July, there had been eleven of the Principals from Szechuan. While not committing themselves at that time to any amount of financial support, they had all agreed to the organization of a West China Christian Educational Association along the lines as outlined above. Therefore, it was felt that inasmuch as a majority of the Middle Schools had expressed themselves as in complete agreement, we might go ahead with some definite organization. Accordingly an organizing committee was appointed to work out a budget, secure funds, appoint a secretary, and act as a temporary executive committee until the general conference in July.

The following were appointed to constitute this committee: Miss C.Y. Fan, principal of Hwa Mei Girls' Middle School, Miss D.Y. Wu, principal of Hwa Yin Girls' Junior Middle School, President Lincoln Dsang, Miss C.H. Chen, principal Hwa Mei Primary, Prof. Paul Fugh, and Mr. L.D. Yang, principal of Goucher, and L.E. Willmott.



Rec'd attached
To A. H. Lindsay
letter 4/16/38

WEST CHINA CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The Committee appointed by the meeting of principals and representatives of Christian Middle Schools and schools of middle school grade and West China Union University met at the home of Vice-Chancellor Lindsay on Tuesday morning, March 15th, 1938.

The following were present: Miss C.H. Fan, Miss D.Y. Wu, Miss C.H. Chen, President Lincoln Dsang, Prof. Paul Fugh, Principal L.D. Yang, and L.E. Willmott. Prof. B.T. Yuen of Ginling College was co-opted and was present.

Mr. L.D. Yang was elected chairman, and L.E. Willmott, secretary.

RESOLVED to co-opt the following: Prof. B.T. Yuen and Mr. Wallace Wang.

RESOLVED that we look forward to financial support for the association from the following sources and in approximately the following amounts: W.C.U.U. - \$600, Senior middle schools - \$100, junior middle schools and schools of nursing - \$50, primary schools (if and when the association is in a position to include them definitely in its program) - \$5 or \$10, missions and churches - \$500, individual memberships \$1 and \$2. All of these annual amounts.

RESOLVED that we pass the following tentative budget:

Income:		Expenses:	
W.C.U.U.	\$600.	Secretary's salary	\$1200.
7 S.M. schools @ \$100	700	Travel	600
14 schools @ \$50	700	Office secretary	300
Missions and Churches	500	" expenses	300
Individual members	200	Printing	300
	<u>\$2700</u>		<u>\$2700.</u>

RESOLVED that Principal L.D. Yang, President L. Dsang, and Mr. Willmott be a committee to secure a suitable person as secretary, to begin his work, if possible, on April 1st.

RESOLVED that a letter be sent to every principal of a Christian Middle School in the province (including schools of middle school grade, such as schools of nursing) informing him of these meetings and their results, and urging each school to be represented at the conference in July by the principal, a foreign missionary, and one teacher (if possible the person responsible for religious education).

* * * * *

8/11/38

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 8/11/38

TO: SAC, [illegible]

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) prepared by the [illegible] on [illegible] at [illegible]. The LHM contains information regarding the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to you for your information and for the Bureau's information. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any further information received regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,
[illegible signature]

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAY 21 1938
JOINT OFFICE

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) prepared by the [illegible] on [illegible] at [illegible]. The LHM contains information regarding the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible].

Rec'd attached to
Lindsay's letter
of 4/16/38

March 18, 1938.

THE SCOPE OF THE DIVISION OF RELIGION IN THIS UNIVERSITY

The draft of this Report had been prepared when Mr. Cressy of the Council on Higher Education of the National Christian Council arrived. Consequently a meeting was arranged with him, at which the following members of the University were present:-

President Lincoln Dsang, Vice-Chancellors S.H. Fong & A.W. Lindsay, Deans Dye, Kilborn, & Smalley, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Fosnot, & Messrs. Dickinson, Kennard, Moncrieff, Phelps, Simkin, Sparling, and Wang.

The suggestions outlined remained substantially the same, except that, at the urgent request of Mr. Cressy stress was laid upon the Minor Course in Religion and the re-emphasis of the need for a first-class Chinese to Head-up the Faculty of Religion.

The Scope and the recommendations are as follows:-

(1) POST-GRADUATE COURSE

In view of the following factors:-

- a. The need for Christian Leadership in the Church and country generally.
- b. The presence in Szechwan of students of University grade, who after graduation would normally have gone down river for theological training.
- c. There are Christian students of similar standing who have been forced to leave the war area and come up here who may possess capabilities of leadership in the Church as Ministers or Lay Leaders.

We propose that:-

The University bring to the attention of the Churches and other Christian organisations its offer to provide a post-graduate course in Theology, provision for which had already been made in our Catalogue.

That the course be for one year, though the possibility of a longer period would be considered if desired.

The course is to be an intensive one, emphasising as of first importance a thorough knowledge of the Scriptures and fundamental Christian doctrines.

The "Tutorial" system, with supervised reading will be emphasised more than attendance at lectures, and certain members of the Faculty of Religion will be asked to give individual attention to the students so that each student will get the best contribution that the Christian learning and experience of our staff can contribute.

We propose that the Faculty of the Union Theological College be asked to cooperate with us in the guidance and teaching of these students.

Note: This does prejudice in any way the right of the Theological College to offer a Post-graduate course if it desires to do so. The Principal and Dean of Studies of the W.C.U. Theological College were present at the meeting and the general feeling was that there is room for both institutions carrying on this type of work. It might be difficult to get University graduates to reside in a College with Senior & Junior Middle School students. The churches might continue to send their men to the Theological College, but it is hoped that there would be a number of other students who would be influenced during their College course who might wish to devote their lives to the Christian cause either in the Ministry or some other position of influence. This applies to our second suggestion also.

(2) MINOR COURSE IN RELIGION

a. The Need.

A number of Christian Schools have asked for teachers who can be also Directors of Religious Education, but they have been unable to find suitable men. Students who take "Education" as their major course and take a Minor in Religion would be well equipped for such a post.

For students who look forward to work in the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Officers' Moral Endeavour Society, and similar organizations, and also for all those whose future work is of a Sociological nature such as Rural Reconstruction, Mass Education, Famine Relief Commission, Cooperatives and all those tasks which call for moral leadership a Major in "Sociology" and a Minor in Religion would be of great value.

The Church needs too, in addition to its paid ministry a number of men in all professions who have some grounding in the essentials of the Christian faith who can help to swell the ranks of our much needed Lay Leadership.

It is hoped too that the courses offered to the Freshman will be of such a nature that some students will feel a desire to learn more, if only for their own sakes, in order to find a satisfactory philosophy of life.

b. The Possibility.

Shanghai College has reported regularly to the Chinese Government for the last six years, its Minor Course in Religion, and Hua Chung (Central China) also has quite a large number of students taking a similar course. The Government does not object provided that the Major course is taken in some other field of study.

c. The Proposal.

We suggest that a satisfactory course be outlined and that the Departments of the Colleges of Arts and Science if they agree to the proposal that their students be allowed to take a Minor Course in Religion, and to state the number of hours they consider necessary for such a Minor Course.

(3) GENERAL RELIGIOUS AND CHARACTER-BUILDING COURSES.

During the past two years the Faculty of Religion has been concentrating its on providing "Optional" courses in Religion and Ethics for all the students in this University. In the majority of cases this means that a very large proportion of the students have attended a carefully selected course during their Freshman year when their minds are fresh for the receiving of new truth. It has been generally recognised that the hours from 9 to 10 on Wednesdays and Saturdays are not filled with other courses (especially in the first and second years of the students course) so that the student is left free to take the courses in Religion. There is still room for improvement in this direction, as some of the second year students are unable to choose a course in Religion owing to Departmental requirements on the curriculum. We wish especially that the Department of Chinese would provide better facilities for such Religious courses, if not urge their students to take them in order that they might be able to compare their studies of Chinese ancient philosophies with the Christian philosophy of life.

Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made and during last term alone 160 students have attended these courses in Religion or Ethics (24 in the latter). The desire of the students for something related to life or the problems of their country is illustrated by the fact that 76 students elected the course on "Christianity and Social Reconstruction".

(4) AN ADEQUATE FACULTY OF RELIGION NEEDED.

Since Religion is a "Division" (part of a Department) in the College of Arts the attention of the Faculty is concentrated on "academic" studies rather than the religious life and activities of the University. This latter is the concern of the Religious Life Committee, which may of course include members of the Faculty of Religion. Whether this is the best arrangement or not we do not know, but we would point out that in neither body is there a Chinese or a foreigner whose primary concern is Religion. In each and every case it is the spare time of overloaded Professors that is contributed.

The Religious Life Committee will no doubt feel that the need of the moment is for a Chinese Religious Activities Director, or Chaplain. The Faculty of Religion feel that their need is for a first-class Chinese as Head of the Academic work in Religion. One man is not really adequate, but one such leader is of vital importance. Whether this post could be combined with that of Religious Activities Director, at least as an emergency measure, we do not know. A first-class scholar might not be needed for the latter post, but one is needed for the former. Mr. Cressy intimated that it might take ten years to produce him. But our need is urgent, and we want the best obtainable at once.

Such a person might well teach in another Department so as to get wider contact with the students and also to assist with his stipend. The situation in China at present is such that a person of relatively high qualifications might be available if funds could be secured.

RESOLUTION

We therefore urge:-

That the University endeavour to secure funds for the employment of a Chinese of high qualifications who is capable of assuming the post of Head of the Religious teaching of this University.

That in addition, when we are engaging teachers for other Departments we endeavour to find some who are capable of contributing part time to the teaching of Religion.

Frank A. Smalley.

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UNION UNIVERSITY'S RELIGIOUS PROGRAMME

Religious Activities.

RESOLVED to recommend to the General Faculty the following outline of future policy regarding Religious Activities of the Union University:

"Owing to the fact that the present emergency has brought to West China and to Chengtu, university teachers and students from all parts of the nation, thus increasing our opportunities and responsibility for presenting to the leaders of China the challenge of Christianity, and also since it has come to our attention that certain persons abroad have become interested in a Bible study project for the group-study of Jesus in universities, we believe that the University should definitely restate its religious program."

RESOLVED that the University's religious program embody the following activities.

1. Academic.

The Department of Religion should be headed by an outstanding Chinese Christian scholar able to offer attractive, convincing and scholarly courses. The functions of this department should be:

- a. To offer a minor in Religion to students of Arts and Science ^{offering in other Departments.}
- b. To offer a post-graduate course for ministers and other university graduates, largely using the tutorial system.
- c. To continue electives in Religion to students of all colleges.
- d. To carry on extension work, possibly in co-operation with the Union Theological College; that Church leaders might be given refresher courses, supervised courses of reading, etc.

2. Extra-Curricular.

The University should have a full-time (Chinese, if possible) religious life director to coordinate all extra-curricular religious activities of the University. These may be as follows:

- a. Services of worship
- b. Bible Study groups and seminars
- c. Retreats.

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- d. Special lectures by outstanding leaders.
- e. Travelling teams to do extension work in health, agriculture and religion, for service to the churches of Szechwan. This may be in co-operation with the Szechwan Christian Council and the Union Theological College.

RESOLVED to forward this program to the Board of Founders and other interested parties, requesting finance to make possible:

- a. The appointment of a qualified Chinese to head the Department of Religion.
- b. The offering of fellowships for post-graduate students in religion.
- c. The preparation of translations and publications for Bible Study.
- d. The provision grants-in-aid to students and staff and to attend special Bible Study seminars.
- e. The engagement of a Religious Life Director.
- f. The arrangement of special lectures by outstanding leaders.

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*Read attached
to Lindsay's letter
4/16/38.*

AIM AND POLICY OF THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

As accepted by General Faculty

ADMINISTRATION

I. The Administrative and other officers shall be:

The President

Appointed by the Board of Directors, shall be the chief executive of the University.

The Chancellor.

He shall be the representative of the Board of Founders (Board of Governors); he shall promote the plans of the Boards of Directors and Founders for the raising of endowment and other funds; he shall interpret the recommendations, actions and plans of the Boards of Founders and Directors, the one to the other; he shall be an advisory member of the University Executive and all other University committees.

Chinese Vice-Chancellor

He shall assist the President by:

1. Overseeing the office and duties of the Registrar.
2. Correlating academic standards and regulations of the three Colleges.
3. Reporting to the Chinese staff the actions of the Cabinet and of the Faculty.
4. Receiving, registering and distributing all mail matter addressed in the Chinese language for the Administration Offices.
5. Filing, registering and mailing all correspondence and documents prepared in the Chinese language by the Administrative Officers.
6. Bringing before the President and the Cabinet for action all matters arising through Chinese staff, correspondence and other avenues.
7. Editing the University Catalogue, publicity and other printed material in the Chinese language for which University funds are used.
8. Translating all Government and other important documents addressed to the University in the Chinese language, and vice versa into Chinese.
9. Drafting replies to letters and drawing up documents in the

Handwritten notes:
7/10/38
to [unclear]
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Chinese language as may be requested by the President.

10. Acting as Chinese secretary to the Cabinet.

Western Vice-Chancellor

He shall assist the President by:

1. Overseeing University finances: income and expenditure, banking, annual estimates, budgets and reports.
2. Reporting to the western members of the staff the actions of the Cabinet and Faculty.
3. Receiving, registering and distributing all mail addressed in the English language for the Administration offices.
4. Registering, filing and mailing all correspondence and documents prepared in the English language in the Administration offices.
5. Editing the University Catalogue, publicity material and other printed matter appearing in the English language for which University funds are used.
6. Bringing before the Cabinet and President for action all matters arising from correspondence, minutes, or through western members of the staff, which require action or recording.
7. Drafting, or having drafted, letters or documents in the English language, that may be requested by the President.
8. Correspondence between mission boards, Board of Founders and other western organisations and the University.
9. Acting as English secretary of the Cabinet.
10. Preparing agenda for the Cabinet and Faculty, and editing the Cabinet Bulletin in the English language.

Business Manager.

He shall assist the President by:

1. Receiving and entertaining casual guests and visitors to the University.
2. Supervising the duties of the police and servants in the Administration building.
3. Purchasing supplies and materials required by the Administration.

4. Acquiring information for the use of the Employment Committee.
5. Maintaining contacts with Government officers controlling Local passports, exemption passes, and other Local Government papers.

Director of Student Activities.

He shall assist the President by:

1. Correlating the work of the Committee of Student Activities.
2. Reporting regularly the recommendation of these Committee to the Cabinet.
3. Reporting to the Cabinet the minutes and actions of the students' organisation.
4. Overseeing students' committees for the President.
5. Fostering contacts with the alumni of the University.
6. Editing the University Magazine.
7. Dealing with problems relating to students.

Bursar.

He shall assist the western Vice-Chancellor by:

1. Receiving all income.
2. Paying out on order such monies as appear in the budget.
3. Preparing for approval financial reports as required.
4. Preparing books for the annual audit.
5. Centralising and recording all expenditures, so that daily balances are available to both the Bursar's office and spending committees.

Registrar.

He shall assist the Chinese Vice-Chancellor by:

1. Registering all regular and extension students of the University in their various colleges and classes.
2. Keeping records of the academic standing of all students.
3. Issuing time-tables in consultation with the deans of colleges and extension course committees.
4. Making programmes and time-tables for all examinations, and appointing supervisors for the examinations.

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5. Keeping on file papers and records of all examinations conducted by the University.
6. Arranging with students their study, standing and class-work, according to the regulations.
7. Keeping on file information concerning the records of students prior to and while attending the University.
8. Keeping records and reporting absences of teachers and students.
9. Keeping records of all graduates - location, occupation, scholastic attainments and other useful information.
10. Preparing and keeping on file statistical records.
11. Preparing diplomas for all students, and filing counterfoils of the same.
12. Issuing transfers for students going to other Universities, and receiving transfers.
13. Warning students whose scholastic records indicate that they are falling below standards.

Deans of Colleges of Arts, Science, Medicine & Dentistry.

They shall assist the President by:

1. Conducting their Colleges in an efficient manner.
2. Carrying into effect the decisions of the President.
3. Representing their Colleges on the General Faculty, Cabinet, Committee on Entrance, Ranking and Salary Committee.

Chinese Librarian.

English Librarian.

Chinese Office Secretary.

English Office Secretary.

Curators of the University Museums.

II. Administrative Committees:

University Cabinet.

It shall be the executive committee of the General Faculty; it shall have full executive control of all university administration - financial, business, academic; it shall coordinate and centralize all university affairs.

It shall be composed of: The President, the Chinese Vice-Chancellor,

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the Western Vice-Chancellor, the Bursar, the Deans of Colleges, the Dean of the Women's College and a representative of the Principals of the Men's Residential Colleges.

Under the University Cabinet shall be:

(a) The Colleges.

They shall refer all their recommendations through their deans to the Cabinet; any resulting orders shall be issued by the President directly through the proper officer.

(b) The Standing Committees.

They shall have such duties and powers as may be delegated to them by the Cabinet. These committees shall be:

The Property Committee.

It shall be responsible for:

1. Seeing that University buildings, furniture and equipment are insured, rents collected and taxes paid.
2. Supervising the lighting, heating, telephones, repairs and upkeep of buildings, furniture, grounds, roads, culverts, etc.
3. Engaging and controlling the services paid from general administration funds.
4. Recommending to Cabinet the allocation of rooms or buildings for academic or other University purposes.
5. Making recommendations to the Cabinet on any matter in which University property is involved.

The Library Committee

It shall have charge of the general and departmental libraries: It shall have two special sub-committees, one Chinese and one western, to recommend books to be purchased with Harvard-Yenching Institute Funds.

The Museum Committee

It shall include a representative of the Division of Archaeology, Art and Ethnology (receiving grants from Harvard-Yenching Institute Funds); a Division of Medicine and Dentistry; and a Division of Natural History.

The Research Committee.

It shall have one division specially concerned with the promotion of research in cultural subjects, receiving grants from Harvard-Yenching Institute funds.

The Hodgkin Memorial Fund Committee.

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It shall make recommendations for the administration of the Hodgkin Memorial Funds in line with the following general principles: the provision of lectures, essay competitions, oral contests, publications, a special library, grants for fellowships for staff members and graduates and for meeting any urgent need, all with the object of promoting international good-will and world peace.

The Student Activities Committee

It shall include the Principals of the Residential Colleges, the Dean of the Women's College, the Director of Student Activities, and a representative from each of the following sub-committees, in order to coordinate their activities: Athletics, Religious Life, Student Health, Student Affairs.

The Banking and Bursary Committee.

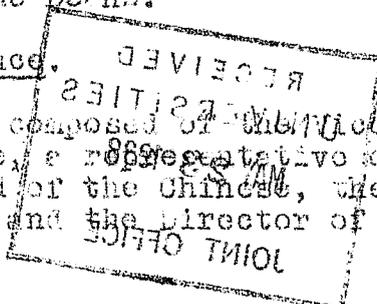
It shall consist of the Deans of the Colleges, the two Vice-Chancellors and the President Ex-officio. This Committee's deliberations shall be held in camera, and its recommendations shall be made to the President.

The Nominating Committee.

It shall be appointed by the Cabinet. It shall nominate to the President all committees and officers, except as otherwise provided. It shall nominate, on the recommendation of their respective Colleges, the Deans.

The Committee on Entrance.

It shall be composed of the Vice-Chancellors, Deans, Dean of Women's College, a representative of the College Principals, the Registrar, The Head of the Chinese Department, the Head of the English Department, Department and the Director of Student Activities.



III. The General Faculty.

It shall be constituted as follows:

- 5 representing the College of Arts:- the Dean and Heads of the four departments.
- 3 representing the College of Science:- the Dean and the Heads of the four departments.
- 7 representing the College of Medicine and Dentistry:- the Deans and five others of the rank of Professor or Associate Professor.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellors, Registrar, Librarians, Bursar, Business Manager, and Director of Student Activities.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR RELATIONS
RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

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The President of the University shall be Chairman of the committee.

Its powers and duties shall be those as defined by Government regulations. It shall meet at the call of the President.

FINANCE.

1. University Expenditure shall be based on the annual grants from the Board of Directors, the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the National and Provincial Governments, and on other grants received.
2. The Board of Directors shall forward to the Board of Founders the budget estimates by the end of February previous to the beginning of the financial year.
3. Requests to outside organisations or individuals for grants, scholarships etc. may be made only with the approval of the Cabinet, and preferably by the Cabinet.
4. All special gifts and contributions shall be reported to the Board of Directors, to be made available for the use of the Departments which have received them.
5. The Bursar's office shall provide the Cabinet with monthly statements.
6. As soon as facilities permit all purchasing shall be done through a central office.

TEACHING AND CURRICULUM

Recommendations of the Faculty Committee regarding teaching and curriculum have been adopted and many of them included in the present catalogue.

TECHNICAL SERVICES GROUP.

The College of Medicine and Dentistry is permitted to recognise a Technical Services Group, including the School of Midwifery, Schools of Nursing, School of Laboratory Technology and Hospital Pharmacy Service as an affiliated group.

EXTENSION COURSES.

The University may open Extension Courses in Dyeing and Tanning, provided such courses do not involve the Board of Directors in financial responsibility.

STUDENTS AND STAFF.

1. A physical examination is compulsory for all students.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
57 SOUTH EAST ASSEMBLY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dear Sir:
I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for membership in the
Department of Chemistry has been approved by the Departmental Committee.
You are invited to join the Department on the first of September, 1938.
The Department is located in the Chemistry Building, 57 South East
Assembly Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Yours
Sincerely,
W. H. R. R.

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Very truly yours,
W. H. R. R.

W. H. R. R.

W. H. R. R.

2. Student discipline is the responsibility of the President.

That College Principals shall be responsible for the internal management of the dormitories, reporting any infraction of university disciplinary regulations to the President, who, with the Cabinet, will take suitable action.

3. The Missions are requested to appoint to their respective dormitories principals who shall not have other duties which require more than half their time.
4. The Cabinet shall establish an Employment Bureau for all old students.
5. The Missions are requested to consult with the university about houses which are available for rent, so that more adequate provision may be made for the housing of the university staff; that the great need for housing accommodation at the University should be brought to the attention of the Missions.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

1. Academic.

The Department of Religion should be headed by an outstanding Chinese Christian scholar able to offer attractive, convincing and scholarly courses. The functions of this department should be:

- a. To offer a minor in Religion to students of Arts and Science majoring in other departments.
- b. To offer a post-graduate course for ministers and other university graduates, largely using the tutorial system.
- c. To continue electives in Religion to students of all colleges.
- d. To carry on extension work, possibly in co-operation with the Union Theological College; that Church leaders might be given refresher courses, supervised courses of reading, etc.

2. Extra-Curricular.

The University should have a full-time (Chinese, if possible) religious life director to coordinate all extra-curricular religious activities of the University. These may be as follows:

- a. Services of worship.
- b. Bible Study groups and seminars.
- c. Retreats.

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- d. Special lectures by outstanding leaders.
 - e. Travelling teams to do extension work in health, agriculture and religion, for service to the churches of Szechwan. This may be in co-operation with the Szechwan Christian Council and the Union Theological College.
3. In the selection of teachers and officers great care should be taken in choosing those likely to adapt themselves to the Christian atmosphere and activities of the university; and the large majority should be professing Christians.
 4. Efforts should be made to obtain a chapel as the centre of the corporate religious life on the campus, and this idea be conveyed to the Chancellor in the hope that he may be able to secure funds for the purpose.
 5. Attention should be given to establishing the confidence of the churches of Szechwan in the university as an integral part of the Christian programme.

OUTSIDE RELATIONS.

1. Publicity shall be the business of the president and the Vice-Chancellors.
2. The Union University shall do everything possible to maintain friendly relations with other universities in Szechwan.
3. That the colleges encourage members of the staff to make outside contacts when opportunities occur by attending conferences, membership in learned societies; publications, etc., and when possible include in their budgets an item to meet such expenditures.

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GAINS AND LOSSES IN MISSIONARY PERSONNEL AT W.C.U.U.

SINCE 1925.

*Rec'd at the
To Sunday
after 1/1/25*

Mission.	Losses.			Gains.			Present Staff.			c.f. 6/1925		
	Men	Wives	Single W.	Men	Wives	Single W.	Men	Wives	Single W.			
A.B.F.M.S.	4	1*	-	3	3*	-	7	4	2	8	2	2
M.H.M.	10	1 3*	2	6	4*	3	3	3*	1 3*	7	1	2*
C.M.S.	4	1*	1	7	2 1*	2	4	2 2*	2	1	-	1*
U.C.C.M.	13 1*	10*	1	8 1*	10*	17	2	12*	2	22	2	12*
" W.M.S.	-	-	2	-	-	1 5*	-	-	1 5*	1	-	2
F.S.C.	2	2*	-	1	1*	1	2	2*	1	3	3*	-
Totals	35	1	6	25	2	8	33	8	8	41	5	5
Part-time*	1*	17*	-	1*	19*	5*	-	22*	18*			

