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Hua Chung (Central China) College
WUCHANG, CHINA

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1930-31



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**HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE,
WUCHANG, CHINA**

President's Report for the Year 1930-31.

The Acting President begs to submit the following report for the academic year 1930-31.

The College began its second year after the reorganization on the present basis, on September 10, 1930. The year has been quiet and peaceful and most conducive to good work. For this, we all feel thankful.

The College has followed this year strictly the Calendar for Colleges and Universities, promulgated by the Ministry of Education in Nanking. This calendar is very similar to that generally observed by colleges and universities in the United States. The year is divided equally into two terms. The first term is from September 10 to the end of January, with a winter vacation of three weeks from December 22 to January 12. After this vacation, the students return to their work and finish the first term with examinations. The second term begins with the second week of February and closes on June 20, with a short spring vacation from April 3 to April 6. Thus the first semester lasts for seventeen and a half weeks, and the second semester fully eighteen weeks.

During this year, we have a staff of twenty-two members, sixteen of whom are engaged in active teaching, two devoted to purely administrative work, two on leave of absence, and two are members of the office staff. Of the sixteen faculty members engaged in teaching, thirteen are full-time and three part-time. All except one of our administrative and teaching staffs are professed Christians. A list of the administrative and teaching staffs will be found at the end of this report, together with their mission connections. During the second semester, Dr. Kao Chih of Wuhan University lectured two hours a week in chemistry in exchange with Mr. Anderson's two hours a week teaching of English in Wuhan University.

The total student enrollment for the first term was forty-six, and for the second term fifty-two.

Of the forty-six students during the first term, thirty-one were new students. One student dropped out at the end of the first term, but seven new ones were added.

As there were no senior students during the year, we had no graduating class, and therefore the second term was closed without any commencement exercises, but with only a simple closing assembly, which both the faculty and students attended. One member of the administrative staff, however, received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Boone University upon the recommendation of the faculty and senate of the College, after the fulfilment of all the academic requirements for the degree.

During the year, forty-four lecture courses, with laboratory work in the sciences, were offered in the first term and forty-nine courses in the second term, making a total of 114 hours and 131 hours in the two terms. Details will be found in Appendix IX.

Two students had their library training courses in the Boone Library School, which is now a separate and independent institution. Ten students had piano lessons with Mrs. Taylor.

The extension department was able to arrange for a course of six lectures on Confucianism, given in the winter in the Hankow Navy Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of the English-speaking community in that city. Upon the request of some missionaries in Wuchang, this course of lectures was repeated in the spring in the College, open to English-speaking people on this side of the river.

Mr. Anderson gave a seminar course on Educational Statistics and Measurements for Middle School Teachers under the College extension department. Eleven teachers from Boone Middle School, St. Hilda's Middle School and Wesley Middle School registered for this course.

The most notable achievement of the faculty meetings during the year is the final adoption of the curriculum for all the departments in the College. The curriculum is outlined as follows:

MAJORS

1. School of Arts offers Majors in
History & Political Science combined,
Sociology & Economics combined,
Chinese,
English,
Commerce.
2. School of Science offers Majors in
Physics,
Chemistry,
Biology.
3. School of Education offers Majors in
Administration,
Theory & Philosophy of Education,
Psychology.

MINORS

1. School of Arts offers Minors in
History,
Political Science,
Sociology,
Economics,
Chinese,
English,
Commerce,
Philosophy and Religion.
2. School of Science offers Minors in
Physics,
Chemistry,
Biology,
Mathematics.
3. School of Education offers Minors in
Administration,
Theory & Philosophy,
Psychology,
Physical Education.

PRE-MEDICAL

A pre-medical course has been organized to meet the entrance requirements of P.U.M.C. The course of study is three years.

Special courses for Middle School teachers, which may be taken at the same time as they are engaged as teachers, have been arranged by the School of Education.

It is the policy of the College to give a solid foundation during the first two years of the college course to prepare the student for advanced work in the junior and senior years. After the completion of the second year, every student is required to

pass intermediate examinations in six subjects, of which Chinese and English are compulsory, and the remaining four to be offered by the student himself in accordance with his studies during the first and second years. Only when the student is able to pass all the intermediate examinations to the satisfaction of the faculty, is he allowed to proceed with advanced work. For the remaining two years in college, he is required to take a major field which, as a rule, occupies one-half of his time, and the rest of his working time will be devoted to a minor field and such elective courses as he may choose with the advice of the Dean and the professor in charge of his major field. At the completion of the college course, the student is required to pass a set of final examinations and to present a satisfactory thesis in his major field of study, before he is recommended for his degree.

The Yen Hostel was under the management of Miss Mary T. H. Kwei, Dean of Women. A committee, consisting of six ladies and three men, including the Acting President of the College, was appointed by the Board of Directors to have general control over the hostel. While the number of men students in the College was small, they were all housed in Ingle Hall, which at the recommendation of the Boone College Authorities, was placed by the Board of Directors under the management of a committee appointed by the five cooperating units. During the year, the Poyu Hostel was not used by students, except a part of it on the ground floor as dining room for the men students. One of the faculty families and three single faculty members had their apartments in the hostel.

As a whole, the general spirit of the students during the year was good. Thus reports Dean Taylor: "The student body of the present year has been earnest and diligent in doing the prescribed work of the College. There has been no serious misdemeanor of any kind, nor has there been any overt or concerted expression of inimical opinion. The relationship between students and faculty has been most friendly and cordial."

Physical education has not been an easy department to run, but Mr. J. E. Fowler, Physical Director, is able to make this statement in his report to the Acting President:—"There is very little to report from my department. In general, the spirit and work of the students has been very much better than the previous year."

We have been making persistent efforts to encourage voluntary discussion on life problems among the students. During the first term of the year, five student groups, men and

women, of whom six to eight each, were formed to meet weekly under the leadership of a faculty member as adviser, in whose house the meetings of the group were held. One group took for its topic "Life Problems", two studied social problems, and two international problems.

Instead of the open forums, which we used to have in the previous year, the students spent most of the Friday evenings in preparing for, and in holding, debate meetings, to get ready for an intercollegiate debating contest in the city, which, owing to the hesitancy of the teams in the other colleges to compete, failed to take place. Our own teams were, however, greatly benefited by the time and work they put into their preparation and the preliminary debates in the College. An intercollegiate oratorical contest was also planned, but all that actually happened was two preliminary contests and a final one among our own students under the able management of Mr. Li Ching-lien.

Under the leadership of Mr. D. F. Anderson, with the assistance of Mrs. Anderson, singing has been making considerable progress. A glee club and a College choir have been formed, and there has been weekly practice throughout the year.

A bilingual magazine, under the title of "Central China Quarterly", was revived, but there has been only one issue.

A new feature of our college life is the monthly College meal, held every third Monday evening in the month, when the staff invited both the men and women students to a Chinese meal in the men's dining room. From time to time the students returned the courtesy by inviting the whole staff to a meal. This is one of the means to bring the students and the faculty together.

On Matriculation Day, November 2, a number of guests were invited to attend the ceremony, and the students took an active part in a very splendid program for the entertainment of our visitors. A dramatic show was given by the student body late in the second term to raise funds for the "Central China Quarterly", which is only partially subsidized by the College. In May, the department of music gave a piano recital, much to its credit. The Dean of Women, with the advice of the committee in charge of Yen Hostel, has started an Association of Yen Hostel Friends, which has brought a fair amount of contributions to the hostel, as well as promoted sympathy and support for the education of women in Central China. A social meeting for the Yen Hostel Friends was held in June with some two hundred guests present. The girl students surprised the Dean of Women

by presenting her a beautiful silver shield as a parting gift to send her to the States for post-graduate study.

From the beginning of the year, the management of the dining room and kitchen has been turned over to a student committee, with a faculty member as adviser, and this arrangement has proved more satisfactory than any other scheme the College has ever tried.

The student self-help department has been continuing its work, and twelve students have been assisted in earning substantial amounts towards their school expenses during the year.

In the previous year, the college students attended the same morning chapel service as the Boone Middle School students, and very few of them turned up at that service. During the last year, arrangements have been made for the College faculty and students to go to the Boone Divinity School Chapel for their morning chapel, specially arranged for them. Members of the staff take turns to lead in prayer. Attendance has been much improved, ranging from 60 to 95% of the student body, and there is not a single student, man or woman, who has not been to the morning chapel. It is the policy of the College to encourage the students to go to their own churches in town on Sunday mornings, but an evening song service was started during the second term, under the leadership of Mr. D. F. Anderson. From its start to the end of the year, the attendance has been about 70% of the student body.

All students in the first and second years are required to elect 2 hours a term of either religion or philosophy. 70% of them have elected religion and 30% philosophy.

The students seem to need more encouragement in voluntary religious activities in the College. Two women students and one man student have been to the Central China summer conference of the Y. M. C. A. in Kuling, and it is hoped that after their return to the College next fall, they will take a leading part in promoting religious activities among their fellow students.

It has long been felt that there should be closer co-operation between the College and the Christian senior middle schools in the Central China region. A meeting of Christian middle schools was called in the College in May this year to give opportunities for representatives of the different middle schools to get better acquainted with our work, and for us to learn from them the best ways to serve their graduates when they come to us. At their request, plans are being made to have an annual Christian

middle school conference in the College, to last for two or three days, when there will be general and sectional meetings for the discussion of our common problems and the study of teaching methods and teaching materials in middle school subjects.

At the beginning of the year, the Board of Directors sanctioned a budget of \$8151.00 aside from the salaries of the staff members supported by the cooperating units, the Yale grant for scientific equipment, the Boone grant for the operation of the library and the Reformed Church grant for the Education Department. Of this \$8151.00, \$4411.00 was budgeted for administrative items, including one whole and one partial administrative salaries and one partial teaching salary, \$1950.00 for teaching equipment, \$190.00 for general equipment, and \$1600.00 for scholarships. In the course of the year, the Treasurer reported that only nine out of the sixteen scholarships were used, and therefore the balance from the scholarship grant was distributed by vote of the Board of Directors to the other items in the budget, making the total practically the same. The Treasurer will submit an audited report of his accounts. Besides our income from fees, the Reformed Church contributed \$2000.00 Mex. towards the Administrative Budget this year, the London Mission contributed \$1000.00 and the Wesleyan Mission \$1000.00. By the courtesy of the London Mission, medical care for our students is given free in the London Mission Hospital, almost right next to the College campus. The Reformed Church Mission also granted \$250.00 Gold for books on education and \$200.00 Mex. for material and travel in connection with investigation work in the school of education.

The Yale Mission granted, this year, \$3000.00 Gold for physics equipment, \$2000.00 Gold for chemistry equipment, \$1440.00 Mex. and \$2000.00 Gold for biology equipment. Besides, there was a Yale grant of \$3500.00 Mex. for the equipment of the machine shop now operating in connection with the physics laboratories, under the supervision of Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei. The Yale Mission pays also the salary of the machinist, in addition to the salaries of the Yale teachers of science.

The Boone Unit has been supporting the library, and has also been paying for various items of remodelling in Ingle Hall for the benefit of the physics department, in the Administration Building, and in Yen Hostel.

Finally, the Board of Directors has decided on the question of the site of the College. The resolution adopted by the Board on May 9, 1931, includes the following statement, "That the

Boone campus, together with the property outside the old city wall, be enlarged and new buildings erected, so as to develop two separate and independent campuses, one for Hua Chung College and the other for Boone Middle School." In pursuance of this action taken by the Board if it should meet with the approval of the American Church Mission, it will be necessary for the College to acquire immediately more land contiguous to our present site for the development of the College.

At the present time, the College is occupying only five buildings on the Boone campus, including the library, besides dwelling houses. With the rapid expansion of the science departments and the increasing demand for laboratory space, it is necessary to find more buildings to meet the needs of class rooms and offices. With the gradual development of the school of education, another building will become soon an urgent demand. Plans are under consideration to ask the Board of Directors for permission to erect a temporary building to meet the immediate needs of the College.

We are happy to report also that the registration of the College is in progress. After long negotiation with the Founders in America, the Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, of the Diocese of Hankow, finally gave his permission on June 25 for the College to file its application for registration with the Government, which was officially done on June 30. Our application, together with some five hundred pages of report sheets prepared according to Government regulations and in two copies, has been carefully examined by the staff in the office of the Hupeh Provincial Commissioner of Education, and the news reaching us is that before long our documents will be forwarded by the Commissioner to the Ministry of Education in Nanking.

Looking forward to the next year, we beg to make the following report on the staff:—Miss Bleakley and Mr. Anderson, of the London Mission Unit, Mr. C. K. Chen, Mr. Coe (full-time after this year), Mr. Fowler (half-time), Mr. Samuel Seng and Mr. Wei, of the Boone Unit, Mr. F. W. Cheng, Dr. Kwei, of the Yale Unit, Mr. C. L. Li and Dr. Taylor, of the Huping Unit, will continue in active service in the College next year. Besides these eleven staff members on the support of the five cooperating units, we are counting also on the part-time services of Mrs. D. F. Anderson, Mrs. E. P. Miller, Jr., and Mrs. P. V. Taylor. Mr. C. C. Chow (Boone) of the department of Chinese, the Rev. S. H. Dixon (Wesleyan) of the department of philosophy, Mr. S. D. Hsiao (Wesleyan) of the department of biology, Mr. Lu Hweiling (Huping) of the department of biology, Miss Y. S. Peng

(Yale) of the department of physics, Mr. R. S. Underwood (Boone) of the department of English, are leaving the service of the College. Mr. Hsiao is on leave of absence to continue his post-graduate study on a junior Rockefeller Foundation fellowship in Peiping, to return to the College as soon as he has completed his research there. The Rev. A. M. Sherman, D.D., (Boone) is still on leave of absence in the United States, and Miss Mary T. H. Kwei, Dean of Women, is also on leave to do post-graduate work in America.

The following appointments of new teachers have been made, up to the time of the writing of this report, and two more are expected before the fall term begins:—Mr. Richard P. Bien, B.S. (Brown University), two years post-graduate work in physics in Harvard University and five years professor of physics in Northeastern University, Mukden, for the department of physics, on Yale support; Mr. Chen Kuo-chieh, B.S., M.S. (Yenching), for the department of biology, on Yale support; Mr. L. Constantine, B.A. (Manchester), B.A. (Cambridge), for the department of history, on Wesleyan support; Dr. T. G. Djang, B.S. (Shanghai College), PH.D. (Johns Hopkins University), Dean of the College of Natural Sciences, Amoy University, to be the head of the department of chemistry, on Yale support; Mr. Fu-chun Hsu, B.A., and one year post-graduate work, (Shanghai College), for the department of biology on Yale support; Mr. Pao Lu-ping, B.A. (Peking University), for the department of Chinese literature, on Boone support; Mr. Tao Shih-chen, B.A. (Yale-in-China), and one year post-graduate work in Yenching, for the department of physics, on Yale support; Miss Dorothy Tso, B.A. (Yenching), to be Acting Dean of Women, on independent support; James T. Watkins, B.A. (Stanford), for the department of political science, on Boone support; the Rev. Charles F. Whiston, B.A. (Trinity College, Conn.), M.A. (Harvard), B.D. (Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.), for the department of philosophy and religion, on Boone support, and Mr. Weitan Yih, B.A., M.A., (Indiana), for the department of sociology, on Wesleyan Mission support.

With these eleven appointments, we may count on, therefore, twenty-one full-time staff members and four part-time staff members in the College next year. At least two vacancies have to be filled before we can make adequate provision for the teaching in the College next year, and we hope this will be done before September. Negotiation has been going on for some time with the Swedish Mission to contribute the services of the Rev. Sam. Sköld, Cand. Phil., for the teaching of modern languages.

Encouraging news has been received from the Swedish Mission, but so far there has been no confirmation from their home board of the appointment.

In conclusion we wish to quote from a statement issued by the Senate of the College in April, 1931, the following paragraphs:

"Hua Chung College has come into being through the union of five distinct units: Boone, Griffith John, Huping, Wesley & Yale, i.e. it links in one united enterprise the considered judgment and conviction of five groups that there is both scope and need in this centre for the development of Christian Higher Education, at least as far as full university graduation.

"These five units had in common a sense of vocation—they felt called to build up work of this kind in Central China, as a voluntary Christian auxiliary to the Government, as an aid to the various Churches in this large and populous area, as some provision for the development in this locality of a vigorous, intelligent Christian community, as an opportunity for the training of Christian Middle School teachers: in short, to head up the Christian Middle School education of these three or four provinces in a small, efficient Christian institution, where emphasis would be placed upon quality and atmosphere, rather than on quantity and size.

"This union of different cooperating units was carried out in response to the recommendations of the Burton Education Commission of 1921-22 and was stimulated also by the difficulties of 1927, when everyone realized the need for efficiency and high standards of work, possible only at this stage, in a union institution. Lord Cecil's previous British Universities Commission of 1909 had been deeply impressed by the possibilities of this centre. The Burton Commission were even more pronounced. The 'exceptional opportunity for erecting a Christian university in Wu-Han in the heart of China' and the potentialities which would be realised in the educational work already established in the area, if this were concentrated in a single enterprise, stirred their imagination.

"When, at last, in 1929, the various units actually re-opened the College together with an unusual sense of hope and comradeship, it was felt that the dreams and plans of many years,—of people of various nationalities had at last found expression and would ultimately come to fruition."

At an earlier date, in January 1930, we had the following in one of our official statements

"The Wuhan centre has been chosen as the site for the College because of its central and strategic position. It is at the juncture of the Yangtse and Han Rivers, where the trunk lines of the great railways in China will meet. It is literally the centre of China proper. The Wuhan cities have a population of one million two hundred thousand, but the Central China area consists of the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, the western part of Anhwei and the southern part of Honan, with a population of not less than one hundred million. This is the field of service for Central China College.

"It is our aim to maintain an effective college, with a limited enrollment. We do not wish our student body to grow beyond two hundred and forty, of whom from sixty to eighty will be women. All students will live and board in hostels within the college campus, under the strict supervision of the cooperating Missions. It is our desire that we should have a Christian atmosphere in which staff and students will feel the Christian realities in their scholastic work as well as in their contact with one another. A high standard is to be maintained, for our function is to prepare our students to face the problems of China which for the next two generations promise to be most perplexing and complicated. China is at the cross-roads in more than one sense, and our vision is that the graduates from Central China College will take an active part in guiding the nation to its proper goal."

Now after two years from our reopening on the new basis, and specially after this last year of steady progress in equipment, staff, and, above all, in the fine spirit of the students, we have good reasons to believe that we are approaching slowly but surely the goal set forth in the paragraphs quoted above, and we feel re-assured that, being the only Christian College in Honan, Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi, a rich and prosperous region with an enormous population almost as large as that of the United States of America, "Hua Chung College is to make a bigger contribution to the Christian community in proportion to its size than other larger institutions, while avoiding any sense of competition with the Government."

Respectfully Submitted

FRANCIS C. M. WEI,
Acting President.

August 1, 1931.

APPENDICES

I.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Acting President: Francis C. M. Wei
 Treasurer: John L. Coe
 Dean of Faculty: Paul V. Taylor
 Dean of Women: Miss Mary Kwei
 Dean of the School of Arts: F. C. M. Wei
 Dean of the School of Science: Paul C. T. Kwei
 Dean of the School of Education: P. V. Taylor
 Registrar: Miss M. Bleakley
 Librarian: Samuel T. Y. Seng
 Chinese Secretary: J. T. Wang
 Ass. Registrar & Eng. Sec.: Paul Y. L. Wu

II.

SENATE

F. C. M. Wei, Acting President
 J. L. Coe, Treasurer
 P. V. Taylor, Dean of Faculty & of School of Education
 Mary T. H. Kwei, Dean of Women
 Paul C. T. Kwei, Dean of School of Science
 Margaret Bleakley, Faculty Representative
 D. F. Anderson, " "
 S. D. Hsiao, " "
 Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, Directors' Representative
 Rev. Paul E. Keller, " "
 Rev. S. H. Dixon, " "

III.

FACULTY

L.M.S. David F. Anderson, M.A. (Edinburgh), B.ED.
 (Edinburgh)—Education.
 Mrs. D. F. Anderson, Teacher's Diploma
 (Edinburgh Training College)—English
 and Physical Education.

L.M.S. Margaret Bleakley, B.A. (Manchester), M.A.
 (Manchester), Diploma in Education
 (Cambridge)—English.
Boone C. K. Chen, B.A. (Cornell), M.A. (Cornell)—
 Business Administration.
Yale F. W. Cheng, B.S. (Soochow)—Chemistry.
Boone C. C. Chow, Chu-jen—Chinese.
Boone (part time) J. L. Coe, B.A. (Hamilton), M.A. (Michigan)—
 Mathematics.
W.M.M.S. S. H. Dixon, B.A. (London), B.D. (London),
 Diploma in Education (London)—
 Philosophy & Education.
Boone (part time) J. Earl Fowler, B.P.E. (Springfield)—Physical
 Education.
W.M.M.S. Sidney D. Hsiao, B.S. (Shanghai)—Biology.
Yale Paul C. T. Kwei, B.A. (Yale), M.Sc. (Cornell),
 Ph.D. (Princeton)—Physics.
Huping Chinglien Li, B.A. (Yenching), M.A. (Hartford)
 —Education.
Huping Hwei-lin Lu, B.A. (Huping), B.A. (Heidelberg),
 M.S. (Columbia)—Biology (On sick
 leave).
Boone Mrs. E. P. Miller, Jr., B.A. (Mount Holyoke)—
 English.
Yale Ya-sui Peng, B.A. (Ginling), M.S. (Michigan)—
 Physics.
Boone Arthur M. Sherman, B.A. (Princeton), S.T.D.
 (General Theological Seminary)—Reli-
 gion (On leave).
Huping Paul V. Taylor, B.A. (Muhlenberg), B.D. (Sem.
 of Reformed Church), Ph.D. (Hartford)
 —Education.
 Mrs. P. V. Taylor, Diploma in Music
 (Schuylkill)—Music.
Boone Richard S. Underwood, Jr., B.A. (Montana),
 M.A. (Pittsburg)—English.
Boone Francis C. M. Wei B.A. (Boone), M.A.
 (Boone) A.M. (Harvard), Ph.D. (Lon-
 don), D.C.L. (Sewanee)—Philosophy &
 Religion.

IV.

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS

	Fall		Spring	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Juniors	3	2	3	2
Sophomores	9	5	12	5
Freshmen	14	5	14	5
Specials	2	6	5	6
Total	28	18	34	18
	<u>46</u>		<u>52</u>	

V.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS

	Fall	Spring
Science	15	15
Arts	17	19
Education	2	3
Pre-medical	3	4
Library Training	2	2
Unclassified	7	9
	<u>46</u>	<u>52</u>

VI.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF STUDENTS

Christian	41
A. C. M.	25
Evangelical Mission	2
I Fang Christian Association	4
L. M. S.	2
Lutheran	5
Methodist Episcopal	1
Presbyterian	1
R. C. U. S.	1
Christian Inquirer	1
Confucian	1
None	9
	<u>52</u>

VII.

GEORGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

Hupei	27
Hunan	18
Honan	3
Anhui	2
Kiangsi	2
	<u>52</u>

VIII.

Number of graduates from

Christian Middle Schools	48
Government Middle Schools	2
Non-Christian Private Middle Schools	2

52

IX.

COURSES GIVEN DURING 1930-1931

School	Number of Courses given			Number of Semester Hours			Number of Students		
	1 Term	2 Term	Total	1 Term	2 Term	Total	1 Term	2 Term	Total
Arts :									
English	7	8	15	19	25	44	80	75	155
Chinese	5	5	10	11	11	22	59	62	121
Philos.	5	4	9	10	8	18	31	36	67
History	1	1	2	3	3	6	11	14	25
Sociology	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	12
Economics	2	1	3	6	3	9	10	5	15
Commerce	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	5	7
Pol. Sc.	1	1	2	1	1	2	28	28	56
Piano	3	4	7	9	13	22	9	13	22
Total	26	26	52	65	70	135	236	244	480
Science :									
Physics	3	4	7	11	15	26	19	21	40
Chemistry	2	3	5	8	10	18	16	17	33
Biology	1	3	4	4	12	16	17	23	40
Math.	3	3	6	9	9	18	24	26	50
Total	9	13	22	32	46	78	76	87	163
Education :									
Administ.	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4
Theory	4	4	8	8	5	13	7	10	17
Psychology	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	7	13
Phys. Ed.	3	4	7	4	5	9	46	71	117
Total	9	10	19	17	15	32	61	90	151
Grand Total	44	49	93	114	131	245	373	421	794

X.

CLASS ATTENDANCE BY COURSES

Name of Class	Hours per Week	Student Hours	Percentage Attendance	Absences
Biology (Specials)	4	950	97.3	27
" 1	4	1080	96.1	42
" 2	4	100	93.4	1
Physics (Specials)	3	126	100.0	0
" 1	4	1256	98.8	14
" 2	4	784	96.9	12
" 3	3	180	97.7	7
Chemistry 1	4	1384	94.2	30
" 2	4	480	98.3	8
" (Sp. Lab.)	2	56	100.0	0
Mathematics (Sp.)	3	846	96.9	26
" 1	3	720	96.8	23
" 2	3	678	99.5	3
Chinese (Specials)	3	666	97.6	16
" Kuo Wen 1	2	1232	98.1	24
" " 2	2	780	94.3	5
" Kuo Ku	3	900	97.4	25
" Philosophy	2	568	98.4	8
English (Specials) 1	6	1716	95.2	82
" 2	6	588	95.7	25
" Fresh. Comp.	2	1172	96.7	38
" " Lit.	2	1200	95.7	52
" Soph. Comp.	2	608	98.6	8
" " Lit.	2	332	98.7	4
" Lit. History	3	270	100.0	2
" Jr. Drama	2	332	96.7	11
Intro. to Ethics	2	296	96.4	10
" " Philos	2	348	97.4	9
Logic	3	276	97.8	6
Party Principles	1	856	100.0	0
Comp. Religions	2	224	95.1	11
Social Tea. of Jesus	2	780	98.4	14
Western History	3	990	95.9	40
Economics	3	450	92.6	38
Ind. Management	3	210	87.1	17
Money & Banking	3	180	96.1	7
Sociology	3	540	97.2	16
Piano	1	236	100.0	0
Psychology	3	582	97.2	16
Char. Education	2	120	99.1	1
Pres. Chinese Educ.	2	56	100.0	0
Teaching Methods	1	126	99.1	1
Observation Teaching	2	96	97.1	2
Practice Teaching	5	300	100.0	0
Hygiene (Elementary)	1	252	92.8	18
" Advanced	2	60	90.8	1
Phys. Ed. (Men)	2	1788	95.8	75
" " (Women)	2	1080	88.3	127
Secondary Ed.	3	48	97.9	1
Ec. History	3	270	97.1	8

XI.

ABSENCES BY CLASSES

	Juniors	Soph.	Fresh.	Specials
Average No. of Absences:				
Recitation Hours	1163	1216	1339	1162
Excused ...	7	6	4	7
Unexcused	14	7	14	14

XII.

SCHOLARSHIP AVERAGE

Fall								Spring							
A B C D D E F								A B C D E F							
plus								plus							
Juniors	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—
Sophomores	—	2	8	4	—	—	—	4	8	3	—	—	—
Freshmen	—	2	9	6	2	—	—	1	9	5	2	—	—
Specials	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	6	2	3	—	—
Total	—	4	22	15	5	—	—	5	27	12	6	—	—

Students placed on Probation								Fall	Spring
Freshman	1	2
Specials	2	1
Total	3	3

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學大中華昌武立私
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)
WUCHANG, CHINA

書告報長校
PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1931-32



PRINTED BY THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY PRESS, HANKOW

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Hua Chung College,
Wuchang, Hupeh,
June 17, 1932.

To the Members of the
Board of Directors of
Hua Chung College.

Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in submitting the following report for the
academic year 1931-32.

The College reopened after the unprecedented flood in
Wuhan and the occupation of the College buildings by refugees,
on Sept. 25, only ten days after the College calendar. It was
gratifying that even during the flood members of the faculty, both
foreigners and Chinese, returned on time, and that when the
College reopened, all except a few prospective new students,
reported themselves to the Registrar. The refugee work done by
the faculty and students during the period of refugee occupation
of the campus and after their removal, was a source of satisfaction.
Every possible step was taken to prevent diseases among staff and
students by inoculation, and the result was that no serious illness
broke out in our community.

The second term began immediately after the invasion of
Shanghai by the Japanese troops. Being remote from the center
of upheaval, we were not so seriously affected by the disturbance;
but, needless to say, the feelings of our Chinese staff and students
were high. College work, however, continued uninterrupted in
spite of all the excitement around us. The students lost not a
single day from their regular work, although they took an active
part in the patriotic demonstrations.

A number of men and women students sought admission by
transfer to our College from universities and colleges in East
China, but only a few were able to pass our transfer examinations.
The enrolment was increased by about twelve students thereby.

One of the significant events during the year to report to the
Board of Directors, which has already been done, is the registra-
tion of the College. Application for registration was filed at the
end of June 1931 and official registration was completed at Nan-
king by the 17th of December, the official notice reaching us on
Christmas Eve, when the faculty and students were having their
Christmas dinner together in the College dining room.

We are graduating the first class from the College as a registered institution. According to Government regulations, an examination committee, with the president of the College as chairman, was appointed, consisting of professors and assistant professors together with outside scholars available, to examine the candidates for degrees. The president nominated the deans of the three schools and the chairmen of the Chinese and English departments to constitute the examination committee, and the committee was sanctioned by the Government accordingly. The graduating class of this year was very small, only six in number. All except one were the remnant of our student body before the interruption in 1927, and the one was a Library School graduate, originally transferred from a government university in the South. Owing to technical difficulties, he was not able to fulfill government requirements and, therefore, could not have his diploma stamped by the Ministry of Education. Of the remaining five students, one was prevented by sickness to take the examinations for the degree, and another not qualified to graduate, owing to a shortage of credits. We were able to recommend, therefore, three students, one woman and two men, for the Government degrees. It happens that there was one in each School. Three degrees, therefore, have been conferred on three students, namely, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Education, according to the Schools from which they graduate.

Ever since Prof. Paul Chi-ting Kwei joined our faculty, as Dean of the School of Science, in September 1930, our science work has been growing steadily. Prof. Tz-kung Djang's appointment as professor and head of the Chemistry Department in the School of Science has given a push to the work in chemistry. With the magnificent annual grant of the Yale Mission for science equipment, our science laboratories have been able to grow normally. The Biology Department occupies now the whole north wing of Ingle Hall, consisting of one class room, three laboratories, one office, one preparation room, two store rooms and an animal room. Our biology equipment includes forty microscopes, twenty of which are suitable for advanced or research work. There are also a good microtome, an incubator and a sterilizer. The Chemistry Department has three laboratories, an analytical balance room, a general supply room, a stock room, three offices and one class room. These occupy the whole of the second floor of the Administration Building. The Department of Physics is temporarily housed in Ingle Hall, occupying the first two floors of the south wing. On the first floor, there are a large laboratory and lecture room, a store room, teacher's office and laboratory, apparatus room and machine shop. The second floor

is used as a lecture room, advanced laboratory, private laboratories, dark room and storage battery room. The laboratory equipment at present is valued at about \$85,000.00 Chinese currency. Before very long, a science building will be necessary for further extension of our science work.

A good beginning has already been made in the library of our School of Education and in our equipment for the teaching of psychology. Much, however, has to be done in order to make the equipment of our education work adequate. The Reformed Church Mission is making an annual appropriation for education books, but more sources have to be tapped before the School of Education will have its necessary support.

Our library facilities need to be greatly improved. The splendid gift of the Church Periodical Club of the Episcopal Church in America has been for years a great help. The College, however, needs more funds for the purchase of books called for by so many departments.

Our faculty has been doing good work during the year. Thus reports Dean Taylor:—"The heads of the various departments have taken their work very seriously and have exerted all their energies towards the building up of their courses and departments. Practically every teacher has taken a personal interest in the students and has spent much time in extra-class work, helping them do their work more thoroughly and with greater efficiency. Most of the teachers have taken an interest in the social, religious and economic life of individual students, and have done a splendid piece of work which counts much towards ideal character building."

The Senate has confirmed the regular long-term appointment of the following: Miss Margaret Bleakley, M.A., professor of English literature, John L. Coe, M. A., lecturer in mathematics, Tz-kung Djang, Ph. D., professor of chemistry, Paul C. T. Kwei, Ph. D., professor of physics, Paul V. Taylor, Ph. D., professor of education, Mrs. P. V. Taylor, instructor in music; the following for continued service: David F. Anderson, M. A., B. Ed., lecturer in education, Mrs. D. F. Anderson, instructor in English and physical education for girls, Rev. Leonard Constantine, B. A., instructor in history, Mrs. E. P. Miller, B. A., lecturer in English, Samuel T. Y. Seng, B. S., librarian, Sam. Sköld, Phil. Mag., lecturer in modern languages, Rev. Charles F. Whiston, M. A., B. D., lecturer in philosophy and religion; the following for one year appointment: Arthur S. Y. Chen, M. A., lecturer in sociology, Kuo-chieh Chen, M. S., instructor in biology, Shi-chin

Ho, B. A., assistant professor of business administration, Fu-chun Hsu, B. S., instructor in biology, Tso-tu Huang, part-time lecturer in political science, Lu-ping Pao, B. A., lecturer in Chinese literature, Miss Hsi-yin Sheng, B. S., assistant in physics, Keet-ye Siao, B. S., instructor in chemistry, S. C. Tao, M. S., instructor in physics, Shan-sze Tsai, part-time lecturer in Chinese literature, Jen-tsai Wang, Chinese secretary, J. T. Watkins, B. A., instructor in political science, Hua-fu Wen, part-time instructor in military training: the following for two year appointment; Beh-kang Chen, Ph. D., assistant professor of biology. Richard P. Bien, B. S., is granted two years' leave of absence for further study abroad, Sidney D. Hsiao, B. S., one year leave of absence for graduate study in Peiping, and Miss Mary T. H. Kwei, M. A., for further study abroad.

Mr. J. E. Fowler will be on furlough with his family, and we wish to express our gratitude for the good work he has been doing in physical education ever since the reopening of the College in September 1929.

We are happy to report the appointment of P. H. Fisk, D. Sc., for the Department of Chemistry on Wesleyan Mission support, and of Huang P'u, M.A., Ph. D., for the Department of Educational Administration on R. C. U. S. support, both to report for duty in the College in September of this year. Further appointments are being negotiated, and we hope they will be made before the fall term begins, to fill the gaps in the faculty of the School of Arts.

It is very necessary to emphasize the study of Chinese in the College and, therefore, to strengthen the Department of Chinese Literature, but at present we are confronting grave difficulties in securing the funds necessary to improve the department, one function of which is to prepare secondary teachers of Chinese in all the Christian middle schools which are looking to us now for the training of their staff.

We are holding up high standards in the selection our staff. Both scholarship and teaching abilities are emphasized, and above all we desire men and women who can work in harmony with our present staff and fit in with our environment for the promotion of the work with which the Missions have entrusted us. The Senate has adopted a ranking system, which has been provisionally applied to our present staff. The system is as follows:

Assistant.

- (a) A graduate of a university, or a school of university grade.

- (b) A graduate of a professional school.

Instructor.

- (a) A graduate of an institution of university grade, with a degree of B. A. or its equivalent, and one year's experience in teaching, or its equivalent.
- (b) A university graduate, with at least one year's post-graduate work and an advanced degree.
- (c) A person who has made special contribution to the study of Chinese literature.

Lecturer.

- (a) One year post-graduate work, with a post-graduate degree, and two years' teaching experience in an institution of university grade, in the field in which he is to become a lecturer.
- (b) A B. A. degree or its equivalent and four years' service as an instructor, one year of which must have been in this institution, together with the accomplishment of research work of an outstanding character, and the demonstration of teaching ability in a marked degree.
- (c) Two or more years' post-graduate work and one year's teaching experience in a university.
- (d) A person who has made some special contribution to the study of Chinese literature, which shall be regarded as the equivalent for this rank.

Assistant Professor.

- (a) Three year's post-graduate work and a post-graduate degree in the field in which he is to teach, or its equivalent, and one year's teaching experience in his field, in an institution of university grade.
- (b) Two years' post-graduate work, with a post-graduate degree in his field, or its equivalent, and three years' teaching in his field, in an institution of university grade.
- (c) A lecturer of five years' experience who had produced noted results in research in the field in which he is teaching, and has shown marked ability as a teacher.
- (d) A person who has made outstanding contributions to the study of Chinese literature, and who has had three years' teaching experience in his field, in an institution of university grade.

Professor.

One who has served at least five years as an Assistant Professor, in the subject in which he is to become professor, in a university of recognized standing.

Notes.

- (a) In the case of professional degrees or technical training, the candidates shall be judged on the merit of the courses taken, when viewed in the light of his previous training and the courses he is intending to teach.
- (b) In no case does qualification for the rank entitle a teacher to that rank, nor does it in any way obligate the Senate to confer that rank.

It is a great privilege, but no easy task, to try to build up a strong faculty for an institution like our own. The selecting process is naturally very slow. We have to do our share in training college teachers and, therefore, we are securing for the younger members of our faculty as many opportunities as possible for post-graduate study abroad or at home. So far, we have obtained Rockefeller Foundation junior fellowships for four of our younger science teachers, one Yale Mission fellowship and a state university scholarship in America for two of our senior staff members. We wish that more could be done to facilitate the training of our staff.

We report with gratitude the generous contribution of the Swedish Missionary Society in the services of Mr. Sam. Sköld as part-time lecturer in modern languages in the College. Mr. Sköld has been teaching French and German and meeting a great need among the students. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Whiston have been voluntary part-time teachers. Mrs. Taylor particularly deserves mention in building up the Department of Music. Mr. R. A. Kemp, of Boone Middle School, has been giving a course voluntarily in mechanical drawing, and Mrs. Kemp serves as superintendent of grounds, and since she began this work, the campus has put on a new appearance.

It may seem that with our small enrolment our faculty members have light loads. Aside from the fact however that small classes require as much time and energy on the part of the teachers as large ones, our teaching is more intensive and our students receive more attention, owing to the small size of our classes. It is a real advantage to be able to start the College with a small enrollment. In a way, this is essential to its healthy growth. During the initial years, organizing work lies very heavily on the

shoulders of not a few of us, who have to carry administrative duties besides our teaching work. Research among our faculty members has also its place. Two of our professors receive Rockefeller Foundation and China Foundation grants for their research work in science, which is an honor to a young college. Several of us have work outside, which is undertaken voluntarily for the sake either of the missions or of the affiliated middle schools in this center. Popular scientific lectures given in the College constitute a distinct feature. This ought to be encouraged, and more departments ought to make their contributions for the edification of both the student body and the Wuchang community.

In accordance with our deliberate policy and for reasons which are obvious after the serious interruption of Christian education after 1927, the number of our new students admitted during the year has been small. We started the fall term of the current year with sixty-seven students. These grow to seventy-eight in the spring term, and from the results of the entrance examinations given in May to recommended students from accredited middle schools, we may expect one hundred students next fall. Statistics of our student body are appended herewith.

There has been a perceptible rise in the standards of our freshman class during the last three years. We are demanding higher standards every year for matriculation, but we can only advance as rapidly as our affiliated middle schools' standards will permit.

The intensive training that we propose to give to our students is obvious from our curriculum and our requirements for graduation, as outlined in our English catalog of the current year, copies of which have been sent to the Directors as well as Mission authorities. We offer major courses in Chinese, English, social science, economics and commerce in the School of Arts; biology, chemistry, and physics in the School of Science; and administration and pedagogy in the School of Education. Minors are offered in the major departments, as well as in philosophy and religion, mathematics, and psychology. One of the things that we emphasize in the School of Education, is that every student who graduates as a certified teacher shall have enough training in the subject he is to teach, as well as in the principles and methods of pedagogy, to take full class-room responsibility.

Our intermediate examinations, given for the first time this spring, will mark a new adventure in Chinese higher education. No student is allowed to go on with his junior and senior work until he proves his fitness and adequate preparation

for concentrated work by passing intermediate examinations in six subjects, including Chinese and English, which will test his thoroughness as well as the correlation in his studies during his freshman and sophomore years. This will give us a chance to eliminate from the College those who will not really profit by a four year college course. At the end of the college course, the student will have to stand a further test by sitting for the graduation examinations, which will cover the entire work of his major and his minor. Before a student is eligible for the final examination, he has to complete his college academic requirements which are as exacting as conditions in China at present permit. We feel that our mission in the College is to train a few who will make a real contribution to society.

The College is occupying all the buildings on the Boone campus which were formerly intended for college purposes. The ground floor of Ingle Hall is still being used as dining room for Boone Middle School, but steps are being taken by the authorities of the American Church Mission to vacate that floor for the use of the College as early as possible next year. We have three buildings, parts of which are available for the accommodation of men students, and one building, namely Yen Hostel, for housing our women students. When the proposed remodeling of Ingle Hall is completed, we shall have hostel capacity to the limit of one hundred and fifty for men, and, with Yen Hostel improved, we may have fifty women in it, thus making a total dormitory capacity of two hundred students for the whole College. This allows space for the normal growth of the College during the next two years.

Teachers' residences, however, are our most urgent need. It is fortunate that the London Mission compound is so near. Besides their own members on the faculty, the Mission has kindly accommodated us by renting one of their houses for the use of our faculty. But all the available houses in the two mission compounds are now filled and measures have to be taken either to build some new houses or to rent houses outside for our additional faculty members. Rented houses outside are by no means satisfactory and will not be conducive to the efficiency of the College community. But owing to existing circumstances, we may have to resort to this method of housing our increasing staff.

With the growth of our student body, our playing fields inside the main campus prove to be too small. There is a piece of land allocated to the College as athletic grounds outside the old city wall. Aside from its remoteness, it is difficult to control without a wall built around, which will cost \$5,000.00 Mex. At

present, it has been lying idle, with a part rented by the American Church Mission, which owns the land, to farmers for cultivation.

Morning chapel is still under the management of a committee, appointed by the Cooperating Missions. It is conducted, during week days, in the chapel of the former Divinity School building. With the exception of rainy days and the final examination period, attendance varies from forty to sixty per cent of the student body. A song service is held at 8 o'clock on Sunday evenings in the assembly room in Ingle Hall. The average attendance is fifty per cent of the student body. An evensong, in the Episcopal form, in English, is held every other Sunday, at 6:30, in the former Divinity School Chapel. This meets the needs largely of the foreign community, but a few college students are always in attendance. For Sunday morning service, students go to their own churches in the vicinity, and we have not been able to keep record of their attendance in these services.

The organization of the College Christian Fellowship deserves special mention in this connection. This fellowship includes staff members, students and servants. A few students, who are not professed Christians, have joined it as associate members. The pledge, which every member has to sign, reads as follows:—"I pledge myself to follow Jesus Christ in word and deed, laying stress upon my personal spiritual life in order to foster a Christ-like character: moreover I pledge myself in Christ's Spirit of service and sacrifice with all my strength to serve mankind in order to hasten the transformation of the world into the Kingdom of God." Its membership is 80 at present. Owing to the initiative of this fellowship, several discussion groups on religious problems have been going on during the spring term. We hope that more and more it will assume responsibility for conducting religious activities among the students.

Students' health is always one of the problems which claim our serious attention. The College reopened in 1929, without any provision made for the medical care of the students or for medical examination required for admission. Some temporary arrangement was made during the first term, and since the spring of 1930 the London Missionary Society has been giving us the greatest assistance by extending to us the services of their hospitals for the physical examination of our students at least once a year, and by giving us medical care during term time. We are sure that the Board of Directors will appreciate, as much as we do in the College, the courtesy of the London Mission in giving us this free service in spite of the pressing duties of their physicians in the hospitals.

The need of a resident physician, who will serve also as health officer in the College, is nevertheless most pressing. We are beginning to have a community of one hundred and fifty staff members, families and students under our care. The buildings and grounds need frequent periodical inspection for the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions. The health conditions of our individual students require constant observation and advice. It is hoped that the Cooperating Missions may see their way clear to fill this important gap in our staff at the earliest possible date.

Coeducation has been our policy in the College from its inception, and the first woman student was admitted as a regular student in the spring of 1926. Ever since that time, we have had women students with us, and, with Yen Hostel running as a women's dormitory under the care of the Dean of Women, conditions have been normal.

The College meal, once every month, and the discussion groups, as well as the small size of the classes, are all conducive to happy relationships between teachers and students. It is our aim to have a closely knit community of faculty and students in the College, and we are happy to report that we are nearer every year to our goal. There is an unofficial Student Friendship Committee, elected by the faculty to cultivate the friendship of the students, especially when new ones come in each semester. On such occasions as Christmas and winter and spring vacations, teachers who have families take advantage of the opportunity to get the students in small groups to their homes.

It is our policy to keep the expenses of the students as low as compatible with efficiency. Simplicity and economy are Chinese virtues which ought to be maintained. Statistics were taken a year ago, showing that the average expenses of our students throughout the year, including regular fees, amount to two hundred and sixty dollars, Chinese currency. Those who pay laboratory fees for more than one course will have to spend more, but as a whole our student expenses are as low as they can be.

Ours is an international institution, and it is gratifying to see how all the international and interracial difficulties are not even felt in our midst. In every way, we are standing shoulder to shoulder, working toward the same object, feeling that East and West have met and joined hands. May this spirit grow and point to the direction in which many of the world problems may be solved.

The Senate, consisting of the President and all the administrative heads, together with Director representatives to assure adequate representation of all the Cooperating units, is the highest authority in the administration of the College, and keeps all the activities and all the departments in the institution in proper coordination. The Faculty, including all the officers of instruction, guards jealously the academic standards and reviews the work of the individual students. Much is done through committees, which are a burden to some but a relief to many. We try to combine efficiency and community consciousness by this system of centralization and division of labor.

We are not here to educate a few students alone. We are here really to serve all the Christian educational institutions and to make our contribution particularly to the development of Christian middle schools, with whom we must work hand in hand. To this end, a Middle School Conference was called in the College on Jan. 25-28, 1932, during the winter vacation, when seventy-eight delegates, including twenty-six principals and deans, representing twenty-one middle schools maintained by nine missions in the provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh, met together with the faculty of the College to discuss the vital problems of secondary education, such as religious education in the middle schools, college admission standards, teaching methods in different subjects, and the relation of College and middle schools. The purpose was not only to promote closer relationships between, and to integrate the work of, the middle schools and the college they feed, and to maintain a high level of standards in the middle schools, but also to develop an *esprit de corps* among the Christian educators of the Central China area. From the reports we have received after the conference, it seems that the delegates enjoyed their time together with us, and we plan to have similar conferences biennially, to alternate with conferences of principals and deans.

To maintain and enhance the happy relationship that is now in existence between the Christian middle schools in the Central China region, which are all affiliated with us, the President and other members of our faculty make frequent visits to the different centers of secondary education in Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh. This must be done, because it is the aim of our School of Education to train teachers for secondary schools and it is necessary for us to get acquainted personally with the needs and conditions of the middle schools which we want to serve.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the need of turning out graduates who may serve the business community in Hankow, the

Chicago of China. It is our conviction that for the building of the Kingdom of God in this country, commercial training is as necessary as anything else. The world will get along very much better if the leading business men understand and live up to the Christian ideas and ideals, which such an institution like ours is intended to represent. It is, however, not easy to find well-qualified lecturers in business economics in order to teach the classes of business administration. It will take time to cultivate the good will of the business circles in Hankow for the development of our College, but the day will come when they will look more and more to us for the trained men they need, and take a greater interest in the work that we are doing.

The Directors have to be reminded of the small administrative budget with which we are conducting the College. Our offices are understaffed, with the consequence that several of our most valuable teachers have to give a considerable part of their time to office routine, which could be attended to by trained assistants if our budget would allow it. A Chinese business manager is one of our crying needs, and the efficiency of the institution will be greatly increased if such a man is appointed.

Chinese leadership as a dogma is dangerous, but Chinese leadership as a need is universally felt. The President begs to remind the Directors that he has accepted the election to the office for a term of five years, dating from September 1929. More Chinese educational leaders ought to be encouraged, nay, ought to be forced, if I may say so, to assume more administrative duties in the College; but one necessary condition is to make administrative work less irksome to them by clearing up some of the outstanding problems concerning the organization and administration of the College.

It is felt wise to put a well-qualified staff and adequate equipment before attractive buildings in the program of developing the College. But the Chinese mentality, which does not differ greatly from human mentality in other parts of the world, is such that the quality of an educational institution is judged by the buildings it occupies. The Directors will have to decide at once and finally the problem of the permanent campus of the College. In this matter, practical difficulties are as important a consideration as an ideal plan. Whatever may be the decision, however, the natural growth of the College should not be retarded by our failure to reach a decision in this question.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS C. M. WEI,

President.

APPENDICES

I.

Officers of Administration & Instruction 1931-32 (Second Term)

	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>On Leave</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. C. M.	6	3	(without salary)	9
L. M. S.	2	1	—	3
R. C. U. S.	2	3	—	5
W. M. M. S.	2	—	—	2
Y. F. M. S.	7	1	1	9
Swedish Mission	—	1	—	1
Other support	1	2	1	4
	20	11	2	33

	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
Professors	3	2	5
Assist. Profs.	2	1	3
Lecturers	4	5	9
Instructors	7	4	11
Not ranked	4	1	5
	20	13	33

II.

Enrolment of Students, 1931-1932.

	<i>Fall</i>		<i>Spring</i>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Freshmen	19	6	20	8
Juniors	7	4	10	4
Sophomores	17	3	22	3
Seniors	5	1	5	1
Freshmen Specials	4		3	
Specials	1		1	
Auditors				1
Unclassified			2	
Totals... ..	53	14	63	17
Grand Total	67		80	

Classification of Students, 1931-32.

	<i>Fall</i>		<i>Spring</i>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Arts	18	4	26	5
Science	21	4	23	4
Education	5	4	5	5
Library Training	2		2	
Pre-medical	3	2	5	2
Unclassified	4		2	
Auditors				1
Totals	53	14	63	17
Grand Total	67		80	

Note: Two men students withdrew in the middle of the spring term, 1932.

III.

Religious affiliation of students.

Christian	64
Confucian	8
Buddhist	6
Christian inquirers	2
	80

IV.

Geographical distribution of students.

Hupei	43
Hunan	15
Anhui	6
Kwangtung	4
Kiangsu	4
Kiangsi	3
Honan	2
Chekiang	1
Szechuen	1
Kweichow	1
	80

V.

Number of graduates from

Christian middle schools	72
Government middle schools	3
Non-Christian private middle schools	5
	80

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私立武昌華中大學
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長報告書
PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1932-33



PRINTED BY THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY PRESS, HANKOW

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華中大學
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)
WUCHANG, CHINA

**HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE,
WUCHANG, CHINA.**

President's Report for the Year 1932-33.

The President has pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1932-33.

In spite of the tense situation in North China, the College has been able to carry on its work for the last year without any interruption. The feelings of the staff and of the students are high, but we have not allowed sentiments to interfere with our immediate duties, and we are thankful that the year is being completed with commencement on June 24, when nine students will be graduated.

The world economic depression has affected our Institution as it has affected everybody else. Throughout the year, "budget cut" becomes the current word of the day. With our limited scope of work, however, and our modest budget for the whole institution, we have been able to get along, with handicaps of course, but without lasting damage, thanks to the cooperative and self-sacrificing spirit of the members of the staff in general, and heads of departments in particular. We are going through one of the most severe economic crises in the world's history, and all of us at Hua Chung feel most appreciative of the generous support given to us by our friends in England and the United States, which, in the face of the difficult circumstances, is the surest token of good will and genuine cooperation in our joint enterprise.

The College has been growing steadily. Our enrolment increased from 80 in the spring of 1932 to 102 in the following fall. It is a small increase, but large enough for the healthy development of the Institution. Forty-seven students in the Freshman Class is the largest entering class in our history. Of the one hundred and two students, thirty-one are women, who fill Yen Hostel, the dormitory for women, to overflowing.

Besides Boone Hostel in Ingle Hall for men students, another hostel for men, taking the name of St. Paul's Hostel, was opened at the beginning of the year, as a hostel for Free Church students, under the control of the Methodist Mission. This latter hostel is a small unit, with only twenty students in residence; but the small number possesses many advantages. It makes possible an intimate hostel life, denied to a larger group. This is originally intended

to be one of the features of our Institution. Thus reports the Rev. L. Constantine, Master of St. Paul's Hostel:—"So the most noticeable feature of the year has been the comradeship which exists among the students themselves and the faculty members connected with the Hostel. As one Senior student expressed it at our farewell dinner: 'We are just like a band of brothers here.' This spirit has shown itself in all the activities of the Hostel, in academic work and in social and religious life."

The Boone Hostel in Ingle Hall, with a larger number of students, but only about fifty in number, has been doing splendid work under the guidance of Mr. John L. Coe, Warden, and the Rev. Charles F. Whiston, Chaplain. As the Boone Hostel is primarily a hostel for the Episcopal men students, Mr. Whiston has been, during the year, devoting most of his time to the pastoral care of the Hostel, together with whatever Episcopal women there are in Yen Hostel. In both of the two hostels for men, as well as in Yen Hostel for women, there is a social room, combined with reading room, which adds to the usefulness of the hostel. Aside from Yen Hostel, however, it is felt that much has yet to be done to improve the social room in each hostel so as to make it of greater use.

We welcomed Miss Mary T. H. Kwei, Dean of Women, back to the College in February, when she returned after her study and travel in America and in Europe since the summer of 1931. Her return was most timely, for, with the increased enrolment of women, it was essential for us to have a dean of women of her training and experience to take charge of them and to give them the personal guidance which they so much needed.

In Miss Kwei's report we find the following paragraphs:

"In the fall term arrangements were made with the kind assistance of Miss Irene Dean of the Wuchang Y.W.C.A. to have meetings on alternate Thursday evenings when outside speakers were invited to lead the discussion. Another item of interest has been the organization, during the latter part of the spring term, of the First Aid class under Miss N. G. Johnson, R.N., who has met with the students every Tuesday afternoon for an hour. An English-speaking club has been recently started to give more practice in conversational English to the students. There have been monthly social gatherings in the hostel in the evening when the students put up programs to entertain the women teachers, faculty wives, as well as themselves.

"The girls work very hard and take their responsibilities seriously. The Dean of Women keeps office hours every day both

in the morning and in the afternoon to encourage the students to come to her freely and to discuss personal as well as college problems. Every single girl has been seen at least once during this term. It is definitely planned that beginning with the next year more frequent interviews with the students will be arranged for in order to make personal guidance a greater help to the students in the hostel."

Daily morning chapel is in the charge of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors to represent all the cooperating missions. As before, members of the Faculty take turns to lead. They are free to conduct the service in whatever form they feel most congenial. Attendance has been good, varying around 40% of the student body. On Sunday evenings, there is a college service, with preachers invited from outside.

Besides these services for the whole College, there have been also a daily prayer meeting, conducted with great success by Mr. Watkins in St. Paul's Hostel, and Holy Communion services on Sunday morning and at mid-week in the College Chapel in Episcopal form, arranged by the Rev. Charles F. Whiston for the Episcopal group. A daily evensong, also in Episcopal form, has been conducted by the Episcopal students at their own initiative but under the guidance of Mr. Whiston at their request. The daily attendance at this evensong is reported to be about one half of the Episcopal students.

It is also encouraging to notice the formation of various discussion groups in the hostels, meeting from time to time, with the advice of faculty members.

The pre-term retreats for the Faculty are of significance. Immediately before the opening of each term, members of the Faculty met for half a day of quiet meditation and prayer, to face squarely the great task of working for the spiritual welfare of the College, to exchange experiences in their religious life, and to plan for their personal work with the students during the coming term. On the third Monday evening of each month, there is also a Faculty prayer meeting, held in one of the faculty houses, when members of the Faculty gather for a period of devotion.

Equally of interest is the fact that numerous clubs have been organized among the students during the last year: such as the Education Club, the International Relations Club, the Sociology Club, the Radio Club, the Biology Club, and so on. The students have been turning out a monthly bulletin in Chinese, which is a semi-official organ of the College, and also two other publications, purely as their own enterprises and financed by themselves. The

publication of the Annual for 1932 in December was somewhat late, but it was quite a remarkable piece of work, much to the credit of the board of editors, composed entirely of students.

A beginning in inter-collegiate athletics has been made this spring. There have been several matches played between the College and the two sister institutions in the city, namely Wuhan University and Chung Hwa University. This promotes good feeling among the three institutions, which are the only institutions doing university work in the province of Hupeh. In this as well as in other respects, our relations with these two institutions are the most cordial.

Even to the casual observer, our students are most hard-working in their studies. The Government requires a heavy schedule, which means 132 credits for the four years besides Party Principles, Physical Education and Military Training. Every student in each of the three schools in the College has to take a major subject which is to be his field of concentration, and a minor subject, generally recommended by his major department. The major takes about one-third of the four years' time, and the minor, about one-sixth. Then, there are the general requirements of the College in Chinese, English and Philosophy, including Religion as an elective, taking altogether about one-fifth of the four-year total. These three groups of courses, with departmental requirements added, leave only a small margin for free electives. Our laboratory period, each to count one credit, is three hours; and all our lecture courses involve extensive collateral reading. Only conscientious students, with adequate preparation before matriculation, are equal to the amount of work expected of them. At the same time, we have to make due allowance for athletic games and extra-curricular activities; and frequently we find the students too busy in their regular duties to develop much that usually goes under the name of college life.

What is of real concern to us is the fact that, in an institution like ours, it is so easy to make the students lose their own culture, without giving them anything as a substitute. As a matter of fact, no substitute can be found for one's culture the moment it is lost. We are an international institution, and it is only meet and right that cultural elements from the West should be introduced to strengthen our own social heritage. But this is a synthetic process, which requires the greatest care and study. How to avoid the introduction of any cultural trait from outside which may clash with the fundamental characteristics of Chinese life, is a problem that deserves our careful consideration. It is hoped that with the

proper working out of our "tutorial" plan in the hostels beginning with the next fall, we may come to real grips with this problem.

We have done everything possible to keep the students' expenses down. From our study of students' expenses in the universities and colleges in China, we know that the students' budget depends not so much upon the fees charged, which with the exception of the government institutions which charge little tuition or none at all, do not vary so much in the country, but largely upon the habits of spending money on the part of the students themselves. It is our belief that no student in our part of the country is justified in spending more than \$300.00 Chinese currency a year, including all fees paid to the college, and, with very few exceptions, this amount represents the annual expenditure of our students here.

A glance over our annual catalogue will give some idea of the scope of our work. Courses are offered in nineteen departments, but only nine of them are offering majors, and these are Chinese, English, Sociology, and Economics in the School of Arts; Biology, Chemistry, and Physics in the School of Science; Educational Administration, and Pedagogy in the School of Education. There were actually 83 courses given, amounting to 230 credit hours, in the fall term; and 86 courses, amounting to 210 credit hours in the spring term. A great deal of unscheduled tutorial work has been done voluntarily by members of the Faculty. Looking from the point of view of the academic work as a whole, Dr. Taylor, Dean of the Faculty, in his report to the President, says:—"The keynotes of the work of the College for the past year have been integration and coordination. The three schools have fully organized their faculties and are beginning to function as units. Several of the departments have found it necessary to decrease the number of courses originally planned, and the question of the continuance of work in some fields is being considered. This in no way weakens the work of the Institution as a whole, but concentrates the best energy and equipment in those fields in which there is greatest need and greater likelihood of support."

In spite of the cut of the Yale Mission budget, the School of Science has been forging ahead under the leadership of Dean Paul C. T. Kwei. With the appointment of Prof. B. K. Chen, Ph. D., as acting head of the Biology Department at the beginning of the year, each of the three departments in the school, namely, Biology, Chemistry and Physics, has now a senior man at its head. Dr. P. M. Fisk's arrival from England last August has strengthened the Chemistry Department, which had its foundation laid the year before under the able chairmanship of Prof. T. G. Djang, Ph. D.

Owing to financial difficulties, Prof. Paul C. T. Kwei has found it necessary to postpone a part of his scheme for the development of his Department of Physics; but he has added, during the past year, three rooms for laboratory purposes to his department, and it is hoped that before long we shall find the necessary support to push further ahead his ideas.

Dean Kwei reporting on the development of the Yale-in-China School of Science summarizes the additions during the year to the science teaching equipment as follows:

"The Department of Biology bought, among other things, a kerosene incubator, an air sterilizer, 3 sets of models for development stages of animals, one microscopic projection apparatus, a lecture table and other furniture for the general laboratory. Just to the east of the laboratories, the department is building a small experimental botanical garden with a pond for aquatic animals.

"The Department of Chemistry has been building up a set of important reference books and journals. It now has a complete set of Chemical Abstracts to date and has about 300 volumes of books and bound journals. During the past year, particular emphasis has been laid on the second year course both in respect to equipment and laboratory directions, which Dr. Djang has been trying to standardize as he has already done with the first year course. Some essential pieces of apparatus for physical chemistry have been bought.

"The Department of Physics bought some apparatus for experiments on modern physics, such as electrometers, photo-electric cells and apparatus for measuring the charge of an electron by Millikan's method. Through the generous help of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Department bought a precision wave meter for short waves together with a quartz crystal and accessories for temperature control. The machine shop has made, among other things, an optical bench, a student potentiometer, an experimental condenser for determination of dielectric constant of liquids and a nickel plating outfit."

We are happy to report the appointment of Prof. P'u Hwang, Ph. D., as Dean of the School of Education. Under his leadership, the school is getting properly organized giving facilities for two majors in Education. In his report to the President, he says:—"The aim of the School of Education of Hua Chung College is to serve the middle schools of Central China, by giving our students a thorough training in Education, Psychology, and Practice Teaching, which are necessary for their success as teachers and administrators in middle schools. During the current year, we have

thoroughly revised our curriculum according to this aim, and we have kept in mind the proper proportion of three important elements in the training of teachers and administrators for middle schools, namely, the content subject which the student has chosen to teach, the study of Education, and Practice Teaching." Negotiations have been going on with the American Church Mission, to take over a junior middle school of that mission, a short distance from the College campus, as a practice school of the School of Education. It is expected that the arrangement will be completed before long, so that better facilities can be provided for the practice teaching of the increasing number to students studying Education.

One of the greatest needs facing the College at the present juncture, is the strengthening of the Arts faculty. This faculty furnishes the basic courses in Chinese, English, Religion and and Philosophy, as well as modern languages and other subjects which are essential to the other schools. There is at present a staff for Arts sufficient to take care of the fundamental courses only, and reinforcement is essential in order that the major departments of the faculty may do their most efficient work.

Under the Arts faculty, the Department of Music has been making notable progress during the last year. An increasing number of students, including some men, are taking lessons in piano, and with the addition of Mrs. P. M. Fisk to the department, voice training has been added to the curriculum. It is our hope that the Department of Music will be able to meet a great need in the Central China region by turning out students qualified to teach public school music, as well as to promote general interest in music, which has only recently begun to be appreciated by the general public, as evidenced by the enthusiasm shown at the annual concerts given by the College Choir and our piano students during the last two years.

With a growing faculty, and with the steady increase of the student body, the demand for better library facilities is pressing. As we reported a year ago, greater support has to be found for the development of the College Library. The Library reports a total number of 24,497 English books against 23,705 for the preceding year; and a total of 11,500 Chinese books against 9800 for the preceding year. We are particularly appreciative of the generous help of the Church Periodical Club of the Episcopal Church in America, which has sent us more than two hundred books during the year, all carefully selected by members of our own Faculty for the use of the different departments in the College. Considerable additions have been made to the departmental collections of

technical books in Education, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. Purchases have also been made to build up collections of books for teaching purposes in the departments of Chinese, Economics, and Sociology; and the departmental collection for English Literature continues to grow.

The following is a list of the Faculty members, their qualifications, their appointments in the College and their mission support, which shows the comparative contributions of the different cooperating missions, apart from financial appropriations either for the administrative budget of the College or for the equipment of the various schools, the details of which will appear in the Treasurer's report:

Boone (A. C. M.) Unit

John Leslie Coe, M. A., Treasurer; Lecturer in Mathematics; Warden of Boone Hostel.

Shi-ching Ho, B. A., Assistant Professor of Commerce.

Lu-ping Pao, B. A., Lecturer in Chinese Literature.

Samuel Tso-yung Seng, B. S., Librarian.

Eugene A. Turner, M. A., LL. B., Lecturer in English Literature.

James Thomas Watkins, B. A., Instructor in Political Science.

Francis Cho-min Wei, M. A., Ph. D., Hon. D. C. L., President of the College; Dean of the School of Arts; Professor of Philosophy.

Charles Francis Whiston, M. A., B. D., Lecturer in Philosophy and Religion; Chaplain of Boone Unit.

Huping (Reformed Church) Unit.

P'u Hwang, M. A., Ph. D., Dean of the School of Education; Professor of Education.

Paul Vivian Taylor, B. D., Ph. D., Dean of College Faculty; Professor of Education.

London Mission Unit.

David Fyfe Anderson, M. A., B. Ed., Secretary of Faculty; Lecturer in Education.

Miss Margaret Bleakley, M. A., Registrar; Secretary of Senate; Professor of English Literature.

Methodist (Wesleyan) Unit.

Arthur Shu-yuan Chen, M. A., Lecturer in Sociology.

Leonord Constantine, B. A. Instructor in History.

Phillip Marcus Fisk, B. Sc., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Yale-in-China Unit.

Beh-k'ang Ch'en, M. S., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Biology; Acting Head of Department of Biology.

Kuo-chieh Chen, M. S., Instructor in Biology.

Tse-gung Djang, B. S., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry; Head of Department of Chemistry.

Fu-chun Hsu, B. S., Instructor in Biology.

Paul Chi-ting Kwei, M. S., Ph. D., Dean of the School of Science; Professor of Physics; Head of the Department of Physics.

Miss Chi-hwa Lao, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.

Miss Hsi-yin Sheng, B. S., Assistant in Physics.

Chia-chung Shih, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry.

Shih-chin T'ao, M. S., Instructor in Physics.

Honorary or on other kinds of support.

Mrs. D. F. Anderson, Instructor in English (Honorary part-time, L. M. S.)

Miss Mary Teh-hua Kwei, M. A., Dean of Women (Special support).

Sam Sköld, Phil. Cand., Phil. Mag., Lecturer in Modern Languages (Swedish Missionary Society).

Mrs. P. V. Taylor, Instructor in Piano (Honorary, R. C. M.)

Shang-sze Ts'ai, Lecturer in Chinese Literature (Part-time, College budget).

Robert Alexander Kemp, B. Sc., M. A., Mechanical Drawing (Honorary part-time, A. C. M.)

Tso-tu Huang, Political Science (Part-time, College budget.)

Ming-an Chow, Military Training (Part-time, College budget).

Mrs. P. M. Fisk, Voice Training (Honorary part-time, M. M. S.)

Mr. John L. Coe, M. A., lecturer in Mathematics, is going on furlough this summer for further post-graduate study in America, to return to the College in the fall of 1934; Mrs. E. P. Miller, Jr., B. A., lecturer in English Literature, will remain in America for another year; Mr. Eugene A. Turner, M. A., LL. B., lecturer in English Literature, is leaving us after this term to accept an appointment in the Kuling American School, much to our regret; and Mr. James T. Watkins, B. A., instructor in Political Science, has completed his two years of splendid service with us and is returning to the United States for post-graduate study.

We have been receiving excellent news from Mr. Richard P. Bien, assistant professor of Physics, who has been doing research work in Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who will remain in America on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship, recently awarded to him, to complete his Doctorate before his return to the College a year from the fall. Mr. Sidney D. Hsiao is completing his work for the M. S. degree in Biology at Yenching University on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship, and is returning as instructor in Biology in the fall. The Rockefeller Foundation has generously renewed for another year the fellowship for Mr. Keet-ye Siao, instructor in Chemistry, to complete his post-graduate study in Chemistry in Peiping. Mr. Kuo-chieh Chen, M. S., instructor in Biology, is leaving us at the end of this term and his vacancy will be filled by Mr. Sidney D. Hsiao. We appreciate particularly the continued services of Mr. Sam Sköld in the teaching of French and German as contribution from the Swedish Missionary Society, and we are fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. George Osborn of the Methodist Mission as a part-time teacher in the department of mathematics during Mr. Coe's furlough next year. Mrs. Osborn took her honours degree in mathematics at Cambridge University. We look forward also with pleasure to Miss Frances Roots joining our faculty next fall as a part-time teacher in Music. Negotiations are being completed to have Dr. Samuel Kwei, M. D., of the Church General Hospital, Wuchang, assigned by the American Church Mission as part-time College Physician, beginning with next fall.

Of the new appointments that have to be made either to fill vacancies or for reënforcement, those of one man for English Literature and of an additional man in Economics are the most urgent. We are expecting every moment to have the negotiations completed for these two appointments.

The question of campus has been considered by the Board of Directors and the Senate of the College for the last four years ever since the reopening of the College in the fall of 1929. The

decisions reached have invariably been that at least for the present, the College be allowed to remain on its present site, without any ambitious scheme of securing a new site outside of the city. The Board of Directors, at its last meeting, adopted a recommendation for the Founders to plan definitely to develop the present College campus, with a very modest scheme involving quite a reasonable amount of expenditure. It is absolutely essential to the steady development of the College that the Founders reach a definite understanding with the Directors so that an advanced program of building up the present campus may be started at once; or else, the wholesome growth of the Institution will be stunted. It should be urged here again that more residences for the faculty be built by the cooperating units. Plans should be made for the building of an additional men's hostel within the next two years, and funds be secured for the remodelling of some of the old buildings which could well be adapted to more profitable use with proper alterations. We reiterate here once more our intention to put a well-qualified staff and adequate equipment before attractive buildings in the program of developing the College, and we hope that the Directors may emphasize this particularly in their report to their respective constituencies.

Our relation with the Christian middle schools in the Central China region has been most happy. Distributed over the three provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, there are ten senior middle schools at present doing college preparatory work, of which six are for boys and four for girls. They are all affiliated with the College. Besides these, there are twelve junior middle schools, one of which has recently started senior middle school work and two more planning to do so, beginning with the next fall. These, also, are related to us in a most intimate way through secondary education conferences and principals' conferences, which alternate with each other annually. The first secondary education conference of the Central China Christian middle schools was held in the winter of 1931, and that led to the holding of a conference of the principals of Christian middle schools last January in Kiukiang, when the principals of all the middle schools, with only two exceptions, were present. These conferences give an opportunity not only for the College to get acquainted with the middle schools which it wishes to serve, but also to create an *esprit de corps* among those who are engaged in Christian education in this region. We wish to remind one another that we, one and all, are doing the same work of building up the Christian Churches in Central China and of helping the Chinese people to meet the present situation in the social and spiritual reconstruction of the Nation.

The secondary education conference and the principals' conference held during the last two years have borne other fruits which ought to be mentioned in passing. The principals of the Christian middle schools in the Wuhan center, altogether ten in number, are meeting three times a term at dinner with the President of the College, to discuss problems of common interest. To those occasions each institution, the College included, invites also a member of its faculty. It really does one's heart good to see a band of over twenty men and women meeting together with the sole aim of making Christian education count in the Christian movement of the country, and of making it a worthy part of the educational movement of Modern China. Our School of Education has been sponsoring a reading circle for the principals of the Christian middle schools in the Central China region, and has been editing a monthly newsletter containing all the news sent from the different middle schools. In the College, the Department of Pedagogy has been conducting, during the last year, two seminars for the benefit of the local middle school teachers: one for Physics and one for English. Both of these seminars have been quite successful, and next year we expect to expand this work to other subjects if there should be need. The School of Education has constructed three different tests: a special mental test; and with the cooperation of the departments of Chinese and English, tests in Chinese and English. All of these are now in the process of standardization. We look forward to the time when such tests will multiply for the benefit of all the middle schools that may care to use them. Thus Hua Chung College is not an institution standing aloof, but a part of the Christian educational movement in Central China, seeking at all times for the closest coöperation with the other Christian educational institutions, as well as with the educational work of the Government, by the side of which our work is only supplementary, though it has its own distinct contribution to make.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS C. M. WEI,

President.

June 23, 1933

APPENDICES

I

Ranking of Staff

	Men	Women	Total
Professors	5	1	6
Assistant Professors...	3		3
Lecturers	8		8
Instructors	6	2	8
Assistants		2	2
Unranked	4	2	6
Total	26	7	33

II

Nationality of Staff

	Men	Women	Total
Chinese	16	3	19
American	5	1	6
British	4	3	7
Swedish	1		1
Total	26	7	33

III

Religious Affiliation of Staff

Christian	24
Baptist	3
Congregational	1
Episcopal	8
Evangelical	2
Methodist	4
Presbyterian	3
Reformed	2
Swedish Free Church	1
Non-Christian	9
Total	33

IV

Enrolment of Students, 1932-1933.

	Fall			Spring		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Freshmen	30	21	51	26	21	47
Sophomores	19	4	23	20	4	24
Juniors	10	2	12	9	2	11
Seniors	10	4	14	9	4	13
Specials	1		1	1		1
Auditors	1		1			
Total	71	31	102	65	31	96

V

Classification of Students, 1932-1933.

	Fall			Spring		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Arts	26	1	27x	22	1	23
Science	31	17	48xx	30	17	47xxx
Education	13	13	26	13	13	26
Auditors	1		1			
Total	71	31	102	65	31	96

x Including 2 Library School students.

xx Including 12 Premedical students.

xxx Including 12 Premedical students.

VI

Religious Affiliation of Students.

Christian	...	...	...	...	...	81
Non-christian	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total						96

VII

Geographical Distribution of Students.

Anhwei	...	...	...	...	...	9
Honan	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hunan	...	...	...	...	...	25
Hupei	...	...	...	...	...	45
Kiangsu	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kwangtung	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kiangsi	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kweichow	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shansi	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hopei	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chekiang	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						96

VIII

Number of Graduates From.

Christian Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	85
Government Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	5
Non-Christian Private M. Schools...	...	...	...	...	6
Total					96

1 copy - only

私立武昌華中大學
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長報告書
PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1934-35



PRINTED BY THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY PRESS, HANKOW

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HUA CHUNG COLLEGE

(Central China College)

Wuchang, China.

President's Report for the Year 1934-35.

The President has pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1934-35:

President's visit in America.

By leave of the Board of Directors, the President was away from the College from the end of June, 1934, to the middle of April, 1935, for a visit to the United States.

For some time it had been the desire of some individual members of the Board of Trustees of the College, known as the Board of Founders, that the President should visit America and meet with the Board of Founders in order to report personally on the growth of the College during its initial years after the reorganization in 1929 and to present its policy for further development and consolidation in the near future. It happened that a year and a half ago several universities in the States extended to the President invitations to give courses of lectures on Chinese Culture and Philosophy. To respond to these invitations as well as to have a chance to meet with the Board of Founders in America, the President obtained leave of absence from the Directors for one semester after the commencement of 1934. This leave was afterwards extended and he was away altogether for ten months. It was much to his regret that his original plan of visiting England before his return to China did not materialize on account of the extra time spent in the States.

The President's stay in America was divided into two periods. The first period was from August 2nd to January 3rd for lecture engagements in universities and colleges. From January 3rd to March 7th he was traveling, by invitation of the Episcopal Church and with permission of the College, under the auspices of the Forward Movement of the Episcopal Church in the United States. His itinerary in the first period was in charge of Dr. Edward H. Hume, M.D., Vice-President of the Board of Founders in America, and later, after Dr. Hume's departure from the States to come to China, his itinerary was in charge of Mr. Francis S. Hutchins, Representative of Yale-in-China Association, one of the co-operating units in the College. During this period he took

part in the Summer Seminar for Graduate Students in Education at Yale University and give series of lectures as follows: In the University of Chicago on the Haskell Foundation; in Columbia University on the Schemerhorn Foundation; in Harvard University on the Hall Foundation; in Yale University on the Woodward Foundation; and in Cornell University on the Goldsmith Foundation. Single lectures were also given in other universities and colleges, largely in New England. He was appointed by the Right Rev. L. H. Roots, Bishop of Hankow, at that time on leave in America, to attend the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States, held in Atlantic City, as a late deputy from the Missionary District of Hankow. Owing to previous engagements he was able to attend the General Convention for only part of the time. This, however, gave him opportunities to meet with many representatives of the Episcopal Church from different parts of the country and to present to them the enterprise at Hua Chung College. Following the General Convention many invitations came from different churches and branches of the Woman's Auxiliary in the different dioceses for the President to speak on the general situation and the work of the Church in China, as well as on the development of Hua Chung College. Besides the university lectures, not less than two hundred speeches were made during this period, in church services, Woman's Auxiliary meetings, at parish dinners and diocesan conferences, and before clerical, lay people's and young people's groups.

During the second period, from January 3rd to March 7th, the President traveled under the auspices of the Forward Movement of the Episcopal Church in the United States, largely in the middle West and in the Southern and Western States. This gave him an opportunity to visit parts of the Episcopal Church which he ordinarily would not have had the chance to know intimately. Everywhere he was cordially received and was given a sympathetic and attentive hearing. The attitude of the America people towards China and her many problems could not be more friendly and they were much interested in our policy at Hua Chung College as the only Christian institution of high learning in this vast region of Central China, with a population almost as large as that of the United States.

The President sought every opportunity to make contacts with the three American Missions which have been cooperating in the College. He met with the National Council of the Episcopal Church, and had more than one occasion to report to the Board of Trustees of the Yale-in-China Association, as well as to

its Executive Committee and Yale Alumni groups on the work of Hua Chung College in general and on the development of the Yale-in-China School of Science in particular. His extended stay in New Haven gave him an opportunity to enter more intimately into the spirit which has given rise to the Yale-in-China enterprise and which has been supporting it during the last quarter of a century. He had wished to have more meetings with people in the Reformed Church in the United States, but circumstances did not permit more than two or three occasions when he had the pleasure of making new friends in that Church as well as renewing old acquaintances.

Trustees' Meetings.

At both the December and February meetings of the Board of Trustees of Hua Chung College, held in New York, the President was asked to be present and to report on the work in Wuchang. At the first meeting the policy of developing Hua Chung College in the near future and plans for improving the campus, as well as increasing the annual budget, were presented and discussed. They all met with the hearty approval and sympathetic support of the members of the Board, as actions taken by the Board in the December meeting amply demonstrated. In the February meeting the main question was that of the status of that portion of the Boone campus hitherto allocated to College use. It was from that meeting that the suggestion was first made, developed now into the idea of a forty-year lease of the college portions of the Boone campus to Hua Chung College.

Gifts to the College.

When the President was in America it was not yet the time for any ambitious financial campaign to raise money for an educational enterprise in China. He was much encouraged, however, by generous gifts from individual friends of the College, which will make possible the erection of an Administration Building and School of Liberal Arts during the next year, and also the beginning of a fund for further extension and improvement of the College campus. For all this he would like to express his heartfelt gratitude in this report to the Directors.

It was very gratifying indeed to be able to move about in university circles of America and to find such sympathetic support among educators for the educational policy of Hua Chung College, as it has been adopted by the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors, and as it has been carried out in the institution ever since its reorganization in 1929. In several universities

the President was given the opportunity to meet with the administrators and professors of education and to discuss with them the policy of the College. Everywhere he received nothing but encouragement and favorable comments.

Our Policy in Developing the College.

The ten months' absence in America with constant contacts with educators and scholars in the United States also enabled the President to look at the work of the College from a more distant and a more detached point of view. The general trend of higher education in the United States gives encouragement to our development along the lines which we have been following—a small institution with a limited program, maintaining, however, the highest possible standards and emphasizing intensive training and close relationship between teachers and students, in a genuine Christian atmosphere. This policy is rapidly winning the favor and endorsement of even Government educators in China, who are beginning to see more and more the value of this type of university education and its adaptability to Chinese circumstances at the present time. The four inspectors from the National Ministry of Education who came to inspect the College in April a year ago, spoke appreciatingly of our policy and our lines of development. When two inspectors from the Ministry visited us again this last May they had nothing but praise for this type of education and expressed their preference for our line of development. What was considered in some quarters some years ago as a handicap and weakness is now recognized as our strength. There is still much room for the consolidation of our work and the improvement of its quality, but there is ample evidence that we have been on the right track.

The Acting President.

A word in appreciation and gratitude must be said of the way in which Dean Pu Hwang shouldered his responsibility as Acting President for ten months. He was carrying on his duties as Dean of the School of Education as well as a full teaching load as Professor. The office of Acting President was an extra burden on him. The Rev. Charles F. Whiston, Episcopal Church Chaplain and Lecturer in Religion and Philosophy, was the Acting Dean of the School of Arts while the President was away. He, too, accepted this position on top of his numerous duties.

School of Science.

In spite of the very severe budget cuts the School of Science has been able to hold its own under the able leadership of Dean

Paul C. T. Kwei. Much of our new addition to apparatus in the three departments of Biology, Chemistry and Physics was possible because of the grant of \$11,000 in Chinese currency by the National Government in Nanking and to a \$9,000 grant by the China Foundation, making a total of \$20,000 Chinese currency for our additional science equipment during the current year.

The Department of Chemistry had to meet serious vicissitudes for part of the first term when sickness disabled two of its members. Prof. T. G. Djang, head of the department, faced his problems most courageously and has been able to tide over the situation and maintain the high standard of the department. Early in the autumn the department was able to add a new wing to the Administration Building which houses it, and thus increases its space by a large lecture room and two more laboratories to meet the growing needs.

School of Education.

By order of the Government, the two major departments in the School of Education, namely, Administration and Teachers' Training, were amalgamated and a new department in Psychology has been organized, with a chair entirely supported by a Government subsidy of \$4,000 Chinese currency. Music has been transferred from the School of Arts to the School of Education. It is our hope that as soon as possible we may be able to develop Music into a full department for the training of music teachers for middle schools to meet a very pressing demand in this part of the country.

School of Arts.

The appointment of Mr. John Foster, B.A. in English Literature from Swathmore College, has made it possible for us to carry on the work in English Literature during the year's furlough of Miss Margaret Bleakley, M.A., Professor and Head of the Department of English Literature. Even with the return of Miss Bleakley from England next September, the department will have a staff only sufficient to carry on the required work in the College, but not strong enough to offer many courses for students majoring in the subject.

The Department of Chinese Literature and the Department of Sociology still feel the handicap of an inadequate staff. Steps are being taken to strengthen the Department of Chinese Literature and with the appointment of Miss Tang Ming-Sin, M.A., as instructor in Applied Sociology next year, we hope that the De-

partment of Sociology will be able to meet the needs of its students. Economics and Commerce ought to receive more emphasis. So far we have had two full time teachers in the Department, but we must increase its teaching force before adequate work can be done.

Physical Education.

Since the departure of Mr. J. E. Fowler in 1932 there has been no Physical Director in the College. The Dean of Faculty, Dr. Paul V. Taylor, has been acting Physical Director in addition to his load already too heavy. A great deal of the Physical Education has to be shared by several members of the faculty. While in a College like our own there is much to be said for this kind of arrangement, the Government has been bringing pressure on us to get a Physical Director appointed as soon as possible.

Enrolment.

Our enrolment has been increasing steadily during the last six years. In the first semester of the current year the enrolment was 139 and in the second semester it dropped down to 117. All these years the elimination of the Freshman class at the end of the first term has been very heavy. It is difficult to maintain high standards when some of the new students are not as well prepared as we may desire. A few dropped out at the beginning of the spring semester this year on account of financial reasons, caused by the drought in the Central China region, but the severe demand for a high standard of work in all departments of the College is the main cause of this apparently severe elimination.

Intermediate Examinations

Our institution of intermediate examinations in five subjects, including Chinese and English, required of all students at the end of the Sophomore year, before their entering upon the more advanced year in the third or Junior year, has proved its value. Students have to correlate their studies more systematically during their first two years in college and to maintain a more serious attitude from the very beginning. Now that the system has been in operation for four full years, the students are more accustomed to it, and the number of failures is diminishing. It is interesting to notice the marked difference between the quality of the work of the students in the last two years and that of the students in the first two years. Only when a student has passed successfully the intermediate examinations is he really prepared to do advanced university work and be profited by it.

Comprehensive Examinations.

We are now in our second year after the introduction of the Comprehensive Examinations for graduation. Comprehensive Examinations are still a new feature in universities in this country and we are only experimenting with the system. Before a student is allowed to graduate from the College he has to pass examinations covering all his work in his major and minor fields for the four years in College. In some departments an oral examination is likewise required. We are definitely getting away from the idea of graduating students by counting credits alone and are following the policy of testing the knowledge of the student in the subject as a whole.

Tutorial System.

Our tutorial system, started two years ago in the hostels for Freshmen and Sophomore students, has not met with stirring success, but really tutorial work is being done in the different departments during the Junior and Senior years, owing to the small size of the classes and particularly on account of the requirement of a thesis for graduation, which the student has to do during his last year, under the direction of a teacher in his major department.

Examination Committee.

According to the regulations of the Ministry of Education, universities and colleges should have on the Examination Committee for the examination of candidates for degrees, scholars from outside of the institution concerned, in as many subjects as circumstances may permit. The idea of this regulation is that we should have external examiners to examine our students for the degree. We have taken the Government requirement seriously. This year we have as our external examiners Dr. Cha Ching, Dean of the College of Science and Professor of Physics in Wuhan University, Dr. Wong Feng-kang, Professor of Education in the same university, and Mr. Jen Yin-chung, M. A., head of the Auditing Bureau in the Province of Hupeh. These three scholars, together with six of our own professors and assistant professors, one from each department in the College in which we have graduates this year, constitute the Examination Committee, with the President of the College as Chairman ex-officio. This committee designates people to set the questions in all examinations, approves the questions before they are given, examines the theses prepared by the candidates, checks the marking of the papers after they have been read, and finally passes on the can-

didates and reports them to the Government for the degrees. They are also individually responsible for the proper conduct of the students during the examinations.

Degrees.

According to the regulations of the Ministry of Education the College as a registered institution is authorized to confer degrees upon its students who have been qualified by the Examination Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education as described above. A new law has just been issued permitting the organization of graduate departments in universities and colleges along such lines as are approved by the Ministry, with the privilege of preparing postgraduate students for advanced degrees corresponding to the master's and doctor's degrees in Great Britain and the United States. The course leading to the master's degree requires two years and that leading to the doctorate, two years more. The Government reserves the right to examine candidates for these higher degrees.

It will be some time before our College will be in a position to offer postgraduate courses. Our first duty is to consolidate our undergraduate courses and to raise their standards so as to make it possible for our graduates to carry on research work and independent investigation, if facilities are provided, without much further formal instruction. The economic conditions in the present at least, will not permit elaborate postgraduate courses. There is also the danger of an institution conducting postgraduate courses at the expense of its undergraduate students, unless its resources warrant the appointment of research professors in sufficiently large numbers to take particular care of the postgraduate students. It is not our policy to contemplate the organization of any postgraduate courses, in our plan for the immediate future. We hope, however, to be able to appoint graduate assistants and teaching fellows in our stronger departments, with facilities for them to carry on investigation and research work under our professors, which may be equivalent to, if not better training than, a postgraduate course leading to an advanced degree. Perhaps more creative scholars and college teachers will come out from this type of training than from a postgraduate course with an advanced degree, which is so familiar to us who have been to the West for postgraduate work. At the same time, to enable the College to select the best students, it is essential to have a certain number of scholarships awarded on a scholastic basis, in addition to our present system of scholarships and financial aids which are intended to enable "worthy and needy" students to have a college education.

Government Attitude.

It is most gratifying to be able to report that during the last few years the attitude of the Government towards Christian colleges has been very favorable. We do not feel any handicap at all as a registered private institution, although we are known as a Christian institution, yes, a "Church College" in the terminology of the Government regulations. Inspectors from Nanking for three successive years have been careful and considerate in their inspection, although they were, in some cases, very particular and thorough. They always seem to have perfect confidence in our administration and the greatest sympathy for our financial difficulties and praise our extreme economy. Our relationship to the National Wuhan University located in our city, with a budget six times our own and a new campus in which two million dollars, Chinese currency, have been invested during the last five years, as well as to our sister private college, only ten minutes walk from our campus, conducted as the enterprise of one individual, in a most courageous manner and a very remarkable self-sacrificing spirit, has always been very happy and friendly. There is nothing more to be desired in our relationship particularly to the group of fine Chinese scholars on the faculty of the National University. We are cooperating in every way possible and each institution serves as a stimulus to the other. We feel nothing but the best kind of comradeship. Hua Chung College is considered by the Chinese Government, central as well as local, part and parcel of the Chinese educational system. All the Chinese educators working in Government institutions consider our men as their colleagues.

Our Christian Character.

But nevertheless we are known as a "Church College" and we are always proud of our Christian character, for we feel that this is the *raison d'être* of our College, as Dean Paul C. T. Kwei puts it in his report. Thus writes Dean Kwei:

"I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express to you, Mr. President, and through you to our Board of Directors, some of my own thoughts on this subject. Side by side with strong and growing national universities, which are necessarily better equipped and better financed than our own institution, is there need for a College of our own type? I realize that you, Mr. President, have adequate replies to this question in which I thoroughly share your feelings. May I therefore add just a few words to strengthen your position?"

"In the first place we are a private institution free to experiment and under no political pressure to expand indefinitely, so that we are free to develop the highest type of education in limited spheres.

"Secondly, ours is an international brotherhood. In this day of extreme nationalism an institution permeated with ideals of international cooperation and international peace ought to have its place in our educational system.

"Thirdly, but most important of all, I feel that the main purpose of our institution is to present in a dignified way, Christian ideals to those who come under our influence. It is not impossible to find other institutions devoted to academic ideals, but to combine the highest of academic ideals and character training should be our aim and justification for existence.

"In order to attract the best types of students to come to our College we must aim at a superior and adequate staff and physical environment. At present our physical environment is far from being ideal. We have had a better start in staff and it will not be difficult to complete our necessary staff. It is therefore my request, Mr. President, that you present to our Board of Directors a clear picture of our ambitions and needs."

The President would endorse everything in this part of Dean Kwei's report. In order to maintain an institution at the standards and with the ideals described by Dr. Kwei, it is very necessary that our cooperating missions should be willing to pay the price. It will be some years before we can cultivate resources in Christian circles in China for the main support of an institution like ours. No college in the world can be properly run on students' fees alone. We have been much encouraged during the current year by the two grants from the Government and the China Foundation. The China Foundation has made another grant for the next year, rather reduced in amount, but we feel encouraged that we are one of the two Christian colleges to receive such a grant from the Foundation for the next academic year. We have applied for the renewal of the Central Government grant and probably no reply will be received until some time after the Directors have had their annual meeting. There are also reasons to expect a subsidy from the local Government, sufficient perhaps to provide for another chair in the Department of Chinese Literature.

We should not, however, depend upon grants of this kind for our current budget. There ought to be a budget raised by the cooperating missions stable enough for a growing institution like our College to plan ahead and to be free as much as possible from serious vicissitudes. Moreover, it is necessary that we should be able to select the faculty according to our own standards and to maintain the institution at a high level of scholarship, if for any reason grants and subsidies from sources outside of our own cooperating units are seriously reduced. Only in this way can the Christian character of the institution be maintained.

Dean Huang's Report on cooperation with Middle Schools.

From Dean Pu Hwang's report we quote the following paragraphs:

"Reorganization of the School. The chief work of the school for the academic year, 1934-1935, may be characterized by the word consolidation. In the past our organization has been rather loose. We had two major departments: pedagogy and administration, a minor department of psychology, and a general department of physical education nominally attached to the school. The two major departments had practically the same curriculum and the minor department of psychology had no properly trained teacher of psychology, and the general department of physical education offered only a few courses in physical training and hygiene for general college requirements. But since the beginning of the academic year, the School has been thoroughly reorganized with the permission of the President and the Senate. The two major departments, pedagogy and administration, have been combined into one department, called the department of education. The minor department of psychology has been expanded into a major department. The minor department of music which used to belong to the School of Arts, has been turned over to the School of Education, with the purpose of training teachers of music for middle schools, and the general department of physical education has been taken out of the School to be put under the control of the general faculty. Thus the School at present is composed of two major departments, education and psychology, and a minor department, music. We believe this is a much better plan of organization than it was before, and moreover it has been endorsed by the Ministry of Education.

"Students and Graduates: We have had during the current year 23 majors and 11 minors in the School of Education. Three of the majors will graduate this summer. They are Mr. Li Yu-Seng, Mr. Hsiung Chin-Yuen, and Mr. Wu Tsai-Hsin. Mr. Wu

made a study of Senior Middle School English Compositions with special reference to errors caused by literal translation from the Chinese. Mr. Li made a study of the religious educational activities in the Wuhan Christian Senior Middle Schools. And Mr. Hsiung made a study of the present status of the physical education in the Wuhan Christian Middle Schools.

"Middle Schools in the Hua Chung Area: For the academic year no conference has been held for the middle schools in the Hua Chung area, for the middle school teachers' conference was held in April, 1934, and the Middle School Principals' Conference is going to be held in October, 1935. Though no general conference has been held for the middle schools for the academic year, the reading circle's work, and the collecting of statistics have been carried on as usual. And for the Wuhan Middle School Principals' Meetings the School has been sending each time one or two faculty members to represent the College.

"Teaching Certificate: One of the common criticisms against any graduates of education is that they do not know enough of their content subjects. The School has overcome this difficulty by requiring the students to devote more than one-third of the total time in college to their content subjects. In order to encourage them to have a sound preparation in the subjects which they are going to teach, a special teaching certificate is provided. Any graduate of the School can apply for it, if he or she has fulfilled all the requirements set for the certificate.

"Extension Courses in Religious Education. It has always been one of the purposes of the School to help not only middle school teachers but workers in religious education as well. Fortunately, we have a few members on our faculty who are well-trained in this line. We have appointed a committee of three: Dr. Taylor, Dr. Yieh, and Mr. Li, to study the possibility of conducting an extension course in religious education for the church workers in Hankow. The Committee has studied the problem and had outlined a course of ten lectures in religious education to be given this fall in Hankow. If it proves successful, we will be glad to add more courses for the practical need of those workers."

Lease of Boone Campus.

The President is very happy to present to the consideration of the Directors the proposed forty-year lease of that portion of the Boone College campus which has been hitherto allocated to the use of Hua Chung College. Ever since 1929 the question of the permanent site has given us much concern. The Directors have voted repeatedly to settle down on the present site and to

develop the adjacent property outside of the old city wall, which with the demolition of the wall and the filling in of the moat, promises great possibilities. An experienced architect has recently been invited to make a careful survey of all the property available for the development of the College campus on the present site. Pending his report we are thinking of having the new Administration Building and School of Arts as one block, erected on the outside property, thus looking forward to the time when the academic center of the institution will be outside of the old city wall, with dormitories and residences surrounding it. Such a plan will meet all the needs of the College as it is now organized and satisfy all the interests of the missions which are cooperating in it.

Religious Activities.

Religious activities in the College are still largely under the auspices of the respective cooperating missions, chiefly carried on in the hostels. People who are not familiar with our principles of organization and our basis of cooperation may feel somewhat strange at first when they see such diversity in our religious work. A unified program of religious activities in the College is under the circumstances impossible, even though it be considered desirable, which is an open question. Our policy has been to give full liberty to each of the cooperating missions to do its religious work according to the provisions in our constitution. We only wish that all the missions would exercise this liberty to the fullest extent and seek unity in diversity.

Theological studies.

The College as a whole, however, considers itself an integral part of the Christian movement in the country. The "main purpose of our institution" as Dean Kwei puts it, "is to present in a dignified way Christian ideals to those who come under our influence." More than this we want to take an active part in the building of the Kingdom. The Senate has just adopted the report of its Committee on Theological Training now presented for consideration and approval of the Directors. We are not proposing the organization of a theological school or even a theological department in the College. What we have in mind is just to utilize our present facilities, our faculty and our courses of instruction, so as to make it possible for us to train our students to supply four types of needs as follows:

- (a) A sympathetic and intelligent knowledge of Christianity for those who may become lay workers in any phase of church life.

- (b) General training for special leadership in the work of rural churches.
- (c) General training for special leadership in the work of urban churches.
- (d) The foundation training for ministers, which could be supplemented later, according to the demands of the several churches.

We shall not go into greater details in this scheme, as the complete report is being placed before the Directors, together with the course carefully outlined. It is our hope that the Directors will sanction this new line of development, which will not involve any additional financial obligation, at least for the first year, and when it is fully under way it may mean only the appointment of one more member to the teaching staff.

This has been our aspiration from the very beginning. We desire to cooperate with all the churches in this region of Central China in the evangelistic work as well as in Christian education. For four years now we have been cooperating with Christian middle schools in this region, twenty-one in number, by holding, in alternate years, Middle School Principals' Conferences and Middle School Teachers' Conferences, as previously reported by the President. We would like to help and to cooperate with the ministers in the churches as we have been trying to help and cooperate with the principals and teachers of the Christian middle schools. Hua Chung College is not just one more institution of higher learning which happens to be in this part of the country, but it is definitely an institution to serve and to cooperate with all other Christian forces in order to strengthen the Christian movement.

Athletics

We are always aware of "athleticism" as a danger, but we have not neglected physical education and wholesome athletics. We are still looking forward to the day in the near future when a Physical Director will be appointed. In the meantime we are doing the work by dividing it amongst some members of the faculty. Intercollegiate sports and matches have been conducted between institutions of higher learning in this center, chiefly between the National Wuhan University, Chung Hwa University and our own College. (We like our friends to remember that the Chinese name of our College is Hua Chung, while our sister institution is Chung Hwa.) We take every precautionary measure to avoid unpleasant conflict and undue rivalry between the institutions. So far the feeling has been cordial and we enjoy the wholesome rivalry with our sister institutions in athletic sports.

Development of the Departments.

The question has often been raised whether the College is not somewhat lopsided. We admit that some departments in the College are stronger than others. The School of Science has been taking the lead in developing our academic standards and efficiency. It has a stronger staff and has been able to build up its equipment at a steady though modest rate. The School of Education used to lag behind, but during the last two years it has been catching up under the leadership of Dean Pu Hwang. A recent grant from the Women's Missionary Society of the Reformed Church in the United States will make it possible for the School to have a practice school for its students. This meets a very pressing need. We emphasize five years of teaching in teachers' training. During the last five years only have been able to provide practice teaching for our students by the courtesy of our affiliated middle schools in the neighborhood. For some time already we have felt the need of a school of our own and we are happy to report that we shall have it, fully organized and sanctioned by the Government, at the beginning of the next semester. Only one class will be conducted this year. We shall build up the school slowly, by adding a class each year, until we have a full junior middle school for the American pupils. A site for this school will be provided by the Church Mission, when they include in the property lease, with three College, a piece of land almost once acre in area, within a walk from the small sized buildings upon it, about three minutes' walk from the present back gate of the College.

Again we reiterate that the School of Arts needs strengthening. With the present momentum of the development of the College we feel confident that this school will receive more adequate support from the cooperating missions as soon as the circumstances permit. It has been the tradition of the College of unit as well as the other missions to take pride in a College of Liberal Arts. We shall not forget this tradition. It is only a question of time that we shall see again in our College records. The of Liberal Arts that will do justice to our past records. W. Williams' possibility of having at our college Prof. F. W. Williams' four thousand collection of books on Chinese Culture, about four thousand books in volumes, chiefly in the English language, with a few books in French and German, and the recent grant from the Hall Fund for the care and upkeep of this collection, will mean the beginning of another center for Chinese studies in this country. The large number of our enterprise here, international with a large Department of English speaking lecturers, ought to make the Department

English Literature the strongest. There is no need for us to emphasize again the importance of the study of Economic and Commercial Science in an institution so near to Hankow, which will surely develop into one of the largest commercial centers in the whole world. The Department of Sociology and History remains to be mentioned. It includes those social studies, the importance of which will be realized more and more in the social re-construction of the Chinese people, which the Christian churches in particular must take into full consideration in their work. In our social studies we have not adopted a definite rural program. A great deal has been heard about the necessity of studying the rural problems of China. We do not wish to minimize its importance, but it seems necessary to remind ourselves that besides the large rural population of China there remains still a growing urban population almost as large as that of the whole population of the United States. And it is the urban problems that are new in this country. These we must prepare our students to face.

Temporary Readjustments in Buildings

By action of the Senate, St. Paul's Hostel will occupy the whole building, the ground floor of which has for the last three years been used for two offices, three class rooms and one seminar room. This has become necessary because of the growing number of men students, and the consequent need for more hostel space. Arrangements are being made to remodel the architect's offices for the temporary use of the English and Chinese Departments, until the new Administration and School of Arts Building is completed, in about eighteen months. Space for class rooms will also be found in the Library during this transitional period.

Staff.

Prof. Margaret Bleakley, M.A., of the English Department has been on furlough in England during the current year. Mr. John B. Foster, B.A. (honors) in English Literature from Swathmore College was appointed by the American Church Mission last August and arrived at the College just in time to relieve the situation in the Department of English Literature. Mr. S. C. Ho, Assistant Professor of Economics and Commerce resigned before the autumn semester began and Mr. S. Y. Livingston Hu, M. A., Harvard, was appointed as a substitute for a year.

In the School of Science, Dr. P. M. Fisk, Assistant Professor of Chemistry was taken ill and was forced to return to

London, expecting to be operated upon shortly after Christmas. During the second term Mr. S. C. Hsiung was appointed as a temporary substitute to teach Organic Chemistry. Dr. Hu I was appointed at the beginning of the year as Assistant Professor of Psychology on the support furnished by a Government subsidy to start the new major Department of Psychology. Before he came here Dr. Hu was Professor of Education and head of the Department in the National Chung San University in Canton.

Dr. Andrew C. K. Yieh returned to China in February immediately after he had taken his doctor's degree in Education in the University of Chicago and joined the faculty of our School of Education as an instructor on the support raised by an American friend of the College who was formerly a member of the China Mission staff.

During the next academic year Dean Paul C. T. Kwei will be taking his sabbatical year with Mrs. Kwei in the United States. Prof. T. G. Djang will be Acting Dean of the School of Science during the absence of Dr. Kwei, and Dr. Richard P. Bien, Assistant Professor of Physics is returning, after having received his doctorate in Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to take charge of the Physics Department while Dr. Kwei is away. We are still expecting Dr. Fisk to return to the College after the summer, and arrangements are being completed to have Dr. Wesley S. W. Wan, who has completed his work for the degree of Ph. D. in Chemical Engineering in Yale University, to join our Department of Chemistry at the beginning of the next semester. Mr. Sidney D. Hsiao, M. S., who has been on our faculty ever since 1929, will be going to America for further postgraduate studies, and another instructor in Biology has been found to fill his vacancy. Mr. Cheng Chien-kuo and Mr. Chen Yun-ling, both to graduate from the College this June, will stay on with us as Assistants in Physics and in Biology, respectively. Mrs. George Osborn, B. A. (honors) in Mathematics (Cantab) will join our faculty again as part time teacher in the Department of Mathematics. Miss Bleakley is returning to the College in September from furlough in England and will again be in charge of the Department of English Literature. We are expecting to announce at least one more appointment in this Department in order to strengthen it for more solid work as a major department. Mr. R. T. Viguers, B. S., Economics, from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to fill the vacancy left a year ago by Mr. S. C. Ho, and Miss Tang Ming-sin, M. A. will come after the summer to reinforce the Department of Sociology. We expect to announce

another appointment in the Department of History and Sociology before the summer is over.

The Rev. Charles F. Whiston, B. D., M. A., Lecturer in Philosophy and Religion, Acting Dean of School of Arts and Episcopal Church Chaplain, will be on furlough in America during the first semester of the next year, and Mr. Sam Sköld, Phil. Cand., Phil. Mag., Upsala, Lecturer in Modern Languages, will be returning to Sweden for his furlough.

In the School of Education, one of our own graduates, who has just received his doctor's degree in Psychology in the University of Chicago, Mr. John C. F. Lo, has just returned to teach in the Department of Psychology. A full time man will be appointed to take charge of the Practice School, although Dean Pu Hwang will act as the Principal.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS C. M. WEI,
President.

June 15, 1935.

APPENDICES

I

Enrolment of Students, 1934-35

FALL			SPRING		
Total Enrolment ..	139		Total Enrolment ..	117	
	Majors	Minors		Majors	Minors
School of Arts	30	43	27	40	
School of Science	84	83	66	64	
School of Education	25	13	24	13	
	139	139	117	117	

II

Sex of Students

FALL			SPRING		
Men	104		Men	82	
Women	35		Women	35	
	139			117	

III

Department	FALL		SPRING		
	Majors	Minors	Majors	Minors	
Chinese	1	16	1	14	School of Arts
Foreign Languages	7	12	6	12	
Economics-Commerce	19	4	16	3	
Sociology-History	3	9	4	9	
Philosophy	0	2	0	2	
	30	43	27	40	
Biology	15	14	15	10	School of Science
Chemistry	35	19	26	14	
Physics	34	25	25	20	
Mathematics	0	25	0	20	
	84	83	66	64	
Pedagogy	19	9	18	9	School of Education
Administration	6	0	6	0	
Psychology	0	0	0	0	
Music	0	4	0	4	
	25	13	24	13	
Total:	139	139	117	117	

IV

Class	FALL			SPRING		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior	12	0	12	11	0	11
Junior	12	16	28	10	17	27
Sophomore	21	4	25	17	5	22
Freshman	58	14	72	44	12	56
Unclassified	1	1	2	1	1	1
	104	35	139	82	35	117

V

Religious Affiliation of Students

Christian	68
Non-Christian	49

VI

Number of Graduates From

Christian Middle Schools	94
Non-Christian Middle Schools	23
	117

VII

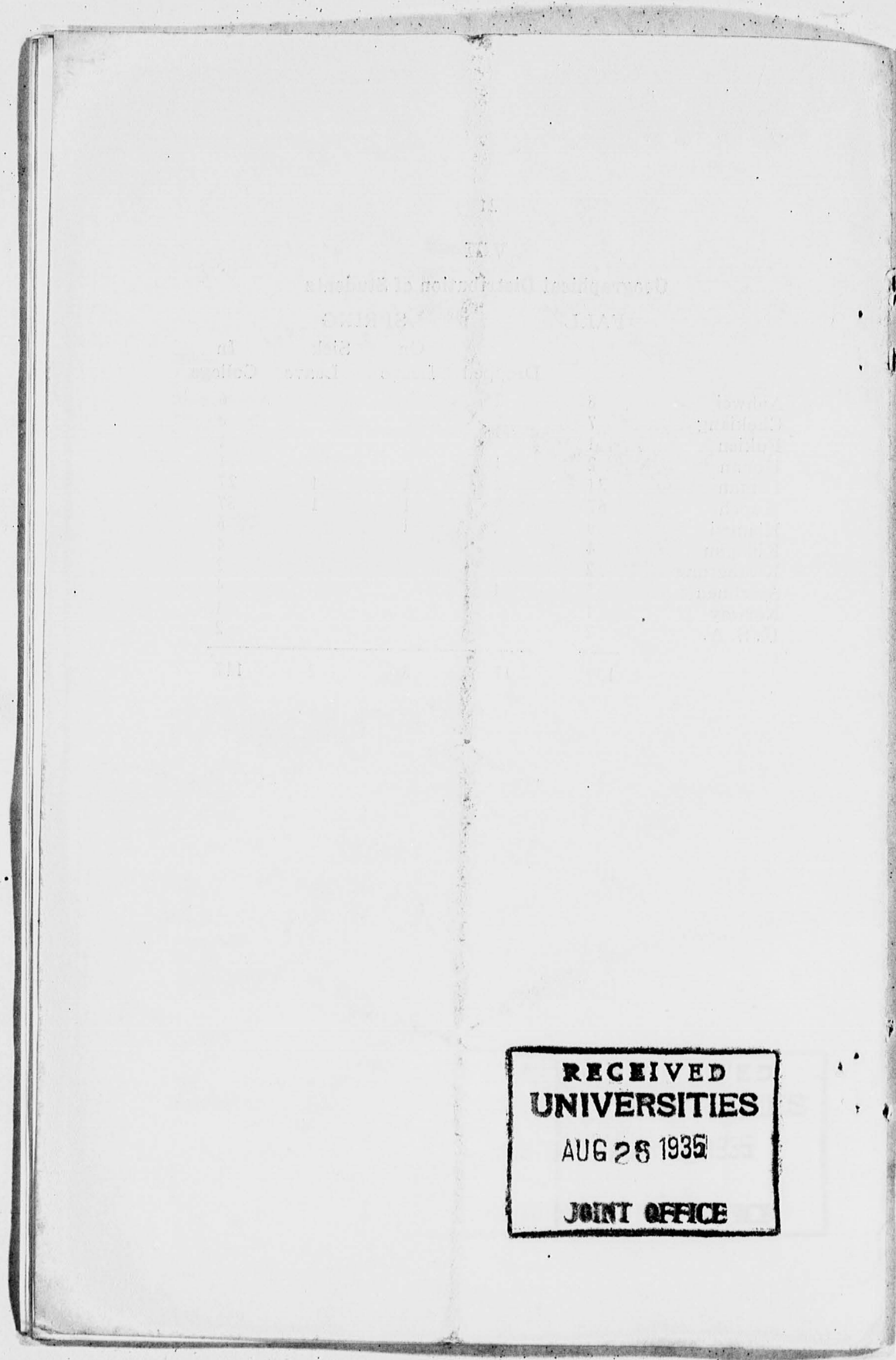
Candidates for Degrees

School	Name of Student	Major Dept.	Total
	Chen Chien Kuo	Physics	
School of Science	Tseo Kai Hwa	Chemistry	5
	Theodore Ling	Chemistry	
	Irving Wu	Physics	
	Daniel Chen	Biology	
Arts	Tsai Seng Sui	Econ.-Commerce	2
	Peter Ko	Econ.-Commerce	
	Li Yu Seng	Administration	
Education	Hsiung Chin Yuin	Administration	3
	Paul Wu	Pedagogy	
	Total:		10

VIII

Geographical Distribution of Students

	FALL	SPRING		
		Dropped	On Leave	Sick Leave In College
Anhwei	8	2		6
Chekiang	7	1		6
Fukien	1			1
Honan	2	1		1
Hunan	31	2	1	27
Hupei	67	8	1	57
Kiangsi	9	2	1	6
Kiangsu	4			4
Kwangtung	2			2
Szechuen	5	1		4
Norway	1			1
U. S. A.	2			2
	139	17	3	2
				117



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私立武昌華中大學
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長報告書
PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1935-36



PRINTED BY THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY PRESS, HANKOW

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HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
Wuchang, China

President's Report for the Year 1935-1936.

The President has pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1935-1936.

The year is full of political uncertainties and international complications which upset the minds of both the students and of the staff, but in spite of all these difficulties we have had a good year for which we are thankful.

Student Patriotic Movement.

Particularly the period of the Student Patriotic Movement, which caused the early closing of the college by two weeks for the winter vacation, was one of the anxieties to the administration. As a whole, our students behaved well, and the institution weathered the storm in the most gratifying manner. A special report on this Movement, as well as the making up of the lectures missed and of the term examinations, has already been sent to the Directors and other people concerned.

Participation in Government Summer Institute for Middle School Teachers.

Going back to a year ago, the college participated in the Summer Institute for Middle School Teachers in the Central China Region by order of the Ministry of Education. The Institute was conducted by the Commissioner of Education in the province with the cooperation of the National Wuhan University and our college. Our professors who participated in it brought credit to themselves, as well as to the college. They have helped to make known to the many middle school teachers attending the institute the quality of the work that we do here with our own students during term time.

This year Hua Chung College is again one of the few private institutions selected by the Ministry of Education to help national and provincial universities in the conducting of summer institutes for middle school teachers in different centers in the country. Once more we are asked to send teachers for Natural Sciences and English. Despite all complaints about the amount of English being required in the middle schools, the Ministry of Education has continued to keep English as one of the most important required subjects in both the junior and senior middle schools cover-

ing six years. It is the only foreign language taught in China before matriculation into college, and every year English is being offered as one of the subjects in the different summer institutes for middle school teachers in various centers. It shows the emphasis which the government is putting upon the teaching of English. It is a field particularly for the good services of a college like Hua Chung. We are in a position to make a unique contribution to the educational movement in China by strengthening further our Department of English, making it possible for us to send to the annual summer institutes for middle school teachers our trained teachers of English, in order to help to improve the efficiency of teaching English in the middle schools.

The Practice School.

With the gift of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Reformed Church in the United States, the School of Education has been able to start its Practice School on the property about five-minutes' walk from the Administration Building of the college, originally bought by the American Church Mission for a social center to be conducted in connection with the college. This school is meeting a crying need of the School of Education. For years we had to arrange with the affiliated middle schools in Wuchang for the practice teaching of our students in Education. This was not ideal. The time element often proved to be an insurmountable difficulty. The affiliated middle schools could not always oblige us by making their schedule suit the schedule of our students. Neither should we secure practice teaching for our students at the expense of upsetting the regular work of our affiliated middle schools. Consequently, we had been planning to have a Practice School of our own, and the plan was realized last September when the College Practice School was opened with one class in the first year of the Junior Middle School. The school is under the able administration of Dean P'u Huang of the School of Education with the assistance of Asst. Professor David F. Anderson who serves as Master of Methods. The excellent results shown by members of the graduating class in their final test in Practice Teaching amply testify to the value of the Practice School as a laboratory of the School of Education.

The Practice School, however, serves more than one purpose. Besides giving opportunities for our students in the School of Education to do their practice teaching under the direction of our own professors and under circumstances most favorable for the purpose, we desire in the Practice School to demonstrate what possibilities there are in a Christian day school for close coopera-

tion between the home and the school in the education of the child. We feel that by following the child back to his home there must be opportunities for social and religious work which would not be open to us otherwise. Further, we look to the time when the Practice School will develop to be a center of social service, when classes for adults, lectures on personal and public hygiene, talks on the care of the baby and the management of the home, evening discussions on citizenship and current topics, will be held in our Practice School, when children in the vicinity will come to our school grounds for their games and for wholesome recreation, when the grown-ups will use our school hall for their meetings and even for their entertainments, as they used to use their guild-house in the town or their ancestral temple in the village; in a word, we desire to see the neighbourhood accept our Practice School not only as the school for their children but also as the center of their community activities. It will take a stronger staff than we have at present in the Practice School to realize this aim, but we are pressing towards it and wish our students to carry the spirit into the many schools in which they will serve after graduation from the College.

College Budget.

It is a pleasure to report to the Directors that our Treasurer expects to close the books at the end of July with a small deficit, which is less than 10% of the deficit expected in the budget approved by the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders a year ago. Subsidies from the Central Government, as well as that from the China Foundation, have been continued for this year, and beginning with January 1936 the Provincial Government has granted us a special subsidy for the strengthening of the Department of Chinese Literature. This shows not only the good will of the government towards our institution, but also their appreciation of our work.

Hua Chung Alumni Association.

According to the Constitution of the Board of Directors, graduates of the collegiate departments of Boone, Yale-in-China, Huping, Wesley, and Griffith John, together with the graduates of Hua Chung, elect from among their own number three seats on the Board as alumni representatives. This provision brings together the graduates of the five colleges, now parts of Hua Chung, and gives them status as Hua Chung alumni as much as graduates from the College itself. For years efforts have been made to get the Alumni Association organized to include the

graduates of all the cooperating colleges as well as those of Hua Chung. It was on June 7th this year that this Alumni Association was formally inaugurated when the constitution of the Association was adopted and officers elected.

School of Education.

The year began with the School of Education much strengthened by the appointment of an additional member to the Department of Psychology. A supply of well-trained teachers for the Christian middle schools is one of the greatest needs that we have to meet. It is with this in mind that we have laid so much emphasis upon the work in our School of Education. The School has been doing its best to help to improve the teaching in the Christian middle schools, and now it is beginning to reach teachers even in the primary schools. During the first term an extension course in Religious Education for secondary and primary teachers in the Christian schools was given in Hankow. It was well attended, and this term it was repeated on the Wuchang side. In response to a request expressed during the last meeting of the Hankow Extension Course in Religious Education, a course on General Methods and Educational Psychology was given this term in Hankow. Invitation was extended to teachers in Government schools as well, and this course was attended by over sixty teachers for ten weeks. We hope that in this way we make a real contribution to be educational movement in the Central China Region.

A similar need in the teaching of Music has been felt for a long time. There is a deplorable dearth of Music teachers, not only in the Central China Region, but all over the country. The Government has begun to realize the importance of teaching good music in all the schools, but it is difficult to find qualified teachers for the teaching of Music, vocal or instrumental. The College has had a Department of Music which offers only a minor. Measures are being taken to develop this department into a major department, probably with a short professional course which will give adequate training for teachers of Music in two years after the senior middle school. For some years to come, there is no field of service more alluring to the college than the training of Music teachers, and it is our hope that we may be able to rise to the challenge.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the U. S. has asked all the institutions under the auspices of the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the U. S., or institutions in which the China Mission has a share like Hua Chung, to draw up a Ten-Year Plan for the consideration and action

of the Board in America. Much time and thought have been given by the faculty of the School of Education in drawing up the Ten-Year Plan for the School of Education in Hua Chung, for submission to the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the U. S. and then to the Board of Foreign Mission in America. In our Ten-Year Plan we emphasize the importance of maintaining the Department of Psychology as a major department in the School of Education, in so far as it is essential for the scientific study of Education, if our School of Education should continue to be doing university work and not just giving professional training in the preparation of middle school teachers, important as the latter may be. The scientific study of Education is one of the most important tasks that a college like ours ought to undertake. The educational system in the country is still in the making, and we ought to make our contribution by taking Psychology as a really scientific study, so that data can be gathered for the intelligent adaptation of western methods and principles of teaching and of education to social and physical conditions in this country.

In the Ten-Year Plan for the School of Education the Department of Music receives also considerable attention. For reasons already stated we desire to develop the Department of Music into a major. The plan we have outlined may seem on the surface somewhat ostentatious, but as long as it is our idea not to attempt anything unless we can do it well, we ought to make plans for a Department of Music, which can offer courses for a major to qualify students who will measure up to the standard of the other departments in the college. It is our hope that the Reformed Church Mission will find it possible to adopt this Ten-Year Plan for the School of Education, which the Reformed Church in the U.S. has been asked to sponsor, so that we may begin to operate on this plan beginning with the academic year 1937-38.

School of Science.

In the School of Science, the Department of Physics has developed a really good course in Photography and has been sponsoring the setting-up of a radio transmitting station, which has helped the students of Physics to realize the more the practicability of what they learn in the class rooms and laboratories. The Department of Chemistry has inaugurated an Institute of Applied Chemistry, which offers services to Government offices and industrial establishments in order to bring our teaching of Chemistry more in line with the practical needs of the country.

The approval of the Five-Year Plan for the School of Science by the Yale-in-China Association last September, as it has been reported to the Board of Directors, goes very far to increase the

stability of the work in the school. In the midst of all human uncertainties a definite plan like this gives the men teaching in the school something definite to look forward to, and enable them to draw up their program accordingly for their respective departments, as well as for the school as a whole.

School of Arts.

The School of Arts is beginning to look up, too. The departments of English, Chinese, and Economics have been strengthened and with the special gift of Miss Mary E. Johnston designated for use in the School of Arts, we expect to have an Arts faculty which will not only be larger than either the School of Science or the School of Education, but proportionally as adequate as well. The Arts faculty has to meet the needs of students in the other two schools, besides taking care of the students in the four major departments of its own.

Religious Life.

Religious work in the college has been going on as usual. It is one of the rights reserved by the cooperating missions to be done largely in the hostels. We feel, however, that as a Christian college a certain amount of the religious work is the responsibility of the institution as a whole, and for this purpose the Board of Directors appoints annually a Chapel Committee, which not only arranges for Morning Chapel during week days, but also attends to religious functions of the college which are not specifically the duty of any of the hostels. People who are not accustomed to a cooperative institution like our own, founded on the so-called Oxford-Toronto System, sometimes feel perplexed with regard to the nature of our institution, wondering whether we are cooperating or competing inside the college walls. Knowing the history of the college since its inception, the President bears witness to the great success of our college as a cooperative enterprise. Our policy is unity in diversity, not uniformity by sacrificing essential differences.

Military Training.

Just a word about Military Training, which has been the cause of anxiety to some of our missionary friends who are afraid that this Government requirement may foster militarism among the students. Ever since the reorganization of the college in 1929, we have had Military Training in the college for the men students. For the last four years the Government has been enforcing this requirement more strictly. Our personal observations lead us to think that while Military Training in the college during

term time has not been much more than a formality, the summer training in camp, required of all men students at the end of the Freshman year, does not only increase their patriotic feeling and give outlet to many of their youthful sentiments, but also gives them good discipline for two months under well-trained military officers and opens their eyes to what military preparation in a country would actually mean to its citizens, particularly to the most promising young men, if any national crisis should come. Our belief is that Military Training, both in the college as well as in the summer camp, only gives expression to the patriotism of the young students and has little influence in making them more militaristic.

Faculty.

As to our faculty, Dean Paul C. T. Kwei has been spending his sabbatical year with Mrs. Kwei in the United States. Professor T.G. Djang has been Acting Dean of the School of Science during the year. Dean Kwei has had a very profitable year doing research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the greater part of his time up to the end of April, and since then he has been in the California Institute of Technology. While on the Atlantic Coast, as well as on his way across the continent to California, both he and Mrs. Kwei did much speaking on behalf of the college and of Yale-in-China Association. We are expecting to see them back in the college the latter part of August.

The Rev. Charles F. Whiston of the Department of Philosophy and Religion went to America for his furlough with his family and returned before the beginning of the second semester.

Professor Margaret Bleakley of the Department of English Literature returned from furlough in September after one year in England.

Asst. Professor Richard Bien of the Department of Physics returned a year ago from America with Mrs. Bien after three years of further postgraduate study in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been during the year Acting Head of the Department of Physics.

Of the younger members of the faculty who joined us at the beginning of the year, we have Dr. Wesley S. W. Wan, B. S. Yale-in-China, 1926, Ph.D. Yale, 1935, in the Department of Chemistry; Dr. John C. F. Lo, B. A. Boone, 1924, Ph.D., Chicago, 1935, in the Department of Psychology; Miss Hwang Mei-wei, B. S. Hua Chung, 1935, in the Department of Chemistry; Cheng Chien-kuo, B. S. Hua Chung, 1935, in the Department of Physics. All of these we have the pleasure of claiming as our own alumni.

Mrs. George Osborn taught for the first term in the Department of Mathematics and Miss Margaret Crabtree taught for the whole year in Geography, both as honorary members of the faculty, by courtesy of the Methodist Mission.

We shall have on furlough during the next year Dean Paul V. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor in America, and Asst. Professor David F. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson in Great Britain. Asst. Professor Arthur S. Y. Chen will be on leave of absence to complete his postgraduate study in the University of Chicago. Mr. Cheng Chien-kuo is going to the University of Toronto for postgraduate study this summer. Miss T'ang Min-sin, Miss Hu Mon-yu, Mr. Donald Whiston, and Dr. Andrew Yieh are leaving the college at the end of this year. During Dean Taylor's absence on furlough, Mr. Constantine will be Acting Dean of Faculty.

Besides Dr. Paul Kwei returning from sabbatical leave, we have as additions to our faculty next September Dr. David S. Hsiung, Ph. D. Chicago, and Mr. Hsu Chung-yoh, B. S. Hua Chung, M. S. Yenching, for the Department of Physics; Dr. Liu Ming-chun, Ph. D. Chicago, and Miss Tseng Pao-su, B. S. Hua Chung, 1936, for the Department of Biology; Mr. Yu Kuo-eng, B. A. National Peking University, for years Professor of Chinese in the National Shantung University, for the Department of Chinese Literature; Mr. Haldore Hansen, B. A. Carlton College, for the Department of English; Mr. Tan Jen-i, B. A. Yale-in-China, B. S. Yale, M. A. Michigan, for the Department of Economics; Dr. Cheng Jen-pin, B. A. Shanghai, Ph. D. Michigan for the Department of Sociology; and Mr. Hsao Tze-po, B. Ph. Ed., National Central University, as Physical Director. A lecturer in Chinese History is still to be appointed, and we expect the appointment to be made before the college re-opens in September.

Campus Extension.

The President regrets that while we have been much encouraged by the generous gifts from friends in America like Mrs. W. C. Procter and Miss Mary E. Johnston for the extension of the college campus and for the erection of more buildings so badly needed in the near future, we have not found it easy to secure the land that we desire to purchase. There is more than one factor which makes the situation difficult for us. Some of the land that we desire to buy is public land, and a considerable part of the rest is full of graves although it is private property. The Municipal Government in the city is making elaborate plans for road construction and city planning. Some of the public roads may interfere with our building project. Owing to the very

cordial attitude of the Provincial Government, we seem to see possibilities of overcoming these difficulties and some of them have already found solution; but it is a slow process when there is much official red tape to go through. The delay of the college architect in returning to China makes the problem even more complicated. We hope that by September we will at least begin to push ahead the project on which we have spent so much time and energy in Board meetings for the expansion and development of the college campus.

Faculty Residences.

In connection with our physical plant is the pressing need of more faculty residences. In a way it is simpler for the college to pay higher salaries and expect its administrative and teaching staff to find their own living quarters. That, however, is not congruous with our plan of developing the college. We expect our teachers and administrative officers to identify themselves with the work and with the life on the campus. They must feel that they, with their families, are part and parcel of the institution. It would not be conducive to the realization of such an ideal if our men were scattered all over the Wuhan cities, living at distances away from the college. Hence the importance of providing faculty residences at least for the senior members of our teaching and administrative staffs. According to our scheme, it is the responsibility of the cooperating missions to provide residences for their respective appointees, but the time has come when not only the cooperating missions must build more residences, but the college as such has to build some of its own for members of the staff who are supported by general funds at the disposal of the Board of Directors. We hope that before long all our staff and faculty members may live in homes built by the college or its cooperating missions, and that satisfactory arrangements can be made for the lodging of our single teachers, both men and women.

Hostels.

In another year we shall have to face the problem of more accommodation for students in the hostels. By September 1937, provision must be made to accommodate eighty to one hundred more men students than we expect to have at the beginning of the next academic year. The Reformed Church Mission and the London Missionary Society, two of the cooperating missions, are making plans to erect a hostel to be known as the "Church of Christ in China Hostel for Hua Chung College", which is planned to accommodate only forty-eight students. This means that within the next year we have to plan definitely to build another

hostel to accommodate sixty men students. There is a possibility for a part of one of the present buildings being vacated when the Science Departments are moved to the new buildings to be completed within two years, but it is of dubious wisdom to have one of the hostels overcrowded with more than eighty students, a number entirely unwieldy for even the ablest warden and his associates in one hostel. Then, Yen Hostel is expected to be filled to its capacity next September. The signs of the time indicate that the enrollment of women students will increase rapidly beginning with the next year. The Directors, in consultation with the Yen Hostel Committee, may want to put a definite limit to the number of women students in the college, but no decision has been reached as to the ratio between men and women students in the college, which is a question demanding our closest attention. At any rate, the number of women students will not, and should not, stop at sixty, which is the full capacity of Yen Hostel when reasonable comfort is allowed. Either the extension of the hostel or the erection of another building must be effected within the next year.

The hostel system is one of our characteristic features, and we feel proud of it, but sometimes we may not realize in full all its implications. It is intended to make possible the closest relationship between teachers and students in the everyday life in the college. The hostel is the center of the religious and social work, which constitutes one of the most important responsibilities of the cooperating missions. It means time on the part of the staff. A man who is expected to give his whole time to teaching or college administration cannot be expected at the same time to assume heavy responsibilities as warden or associate of the warden in the hostel, and hostel work, if well done, is a great time-consumer. Besides, it has been one of our ideals that an effective tutorial system ought to be put into practice. That is also a part of the hostel work, and that again will mean more time on the part of the staff.

It is hardly necessary to mention that more and more of the Chinese members of the staff ought to take an active part in the life in the hostel. Social education is a part of university education. We desire our men and women to be well versed in things Chinese and to fit in with the Chinese social background. Unless more Chinese will take an active interest in the hostel work, we shall ever be falling short of our ideal as a Christian college preparing men and women to take a leading part in the Old China that is becoming rejuvenated in our generation. Particularly at times of international complications, the help of Chinese

associates in the hostel becomes imperative. During the period of the Student Patriotic Movement last winter our hostel system proved to be almost impotent in facing the situation, for all the wardens happened to be non-Chinese.

Directors and the College.

Christian educational institutions are going through an experimental period in China. According to the letter of the law, all the private institutions registered with the Government are strictly under Government control, but as a matter of fact the control is not as strict as it is sometimes supposed to be. We are asked to fill out innumerable blanks and make innumerable reports to the Government. A Government inspector or two will come and visit the institution for at most half a day for so many times a year. After that we receive comments from the Ministry of Education, favorable or unfavorable, according to which we are supposed to make changes in our institution. But as a whole the relationship is official. There is a distinction between the attitude of the Government towards tax-supported institutions and their attitude towards private institutions under which category Christian institutions are classified. In many ways they seem to be more lenient with Christian institutions than they are with Government Schools. When circumstances make it difficult for the Government to enforce standards in all schools, there is always the danger for us to remain mediocre without being called to account by the Government.

This means that the duty of exercising more scrutinizing supervision on the work in a Christian institution devolves upon the Board of Directors, who are, on the one hand, responsible to the Government for the sound financial conditions of the institution, and on the other to the Founders for the properly carrying out of the ideals with which the institution has been founded. It is very desirable that the Directors make more visits to the college and give the administration their candid opinion of our work. It is our hope that the Directors will exercise their directing power, and if this for any reason should be inconvenient, a separate Board of Overseers of fewer members be appointed with well-defined duties to visit the college so many times a year at stated intervals, and to report in detail to the Board of Directors and to the Founders, their observations on the organization of the college as well as the quality of its work. Much of the future of Christian educational institutions will depend upon some arrangement of this kind, in order to have more effective control of an institution like Hua Chung, so as really to bring it in line with the policy of Christian

education in China. We must avoid the danger of making a Christian educational institution a mere business enterprise, or an institution that has been handed down from the past with no well-defined purpose, going nobody knows whither.

Student Body.

Ever since the re-opening of the college and its reorganization in 1929, our student body has been growing slowly but steadily. We started with twenty-one students seven years ago, and we began the current academic year with an enrollment of one hundred sixty-three, fifty-one of whom being women. The increase has been on the average about twenty to twenty-five every year, with an enrollment always larger in the first term than in the second, as some have to drop out after the first term on account of poor work or other reasons. We estimate that it will take four to five years more to reach our stated maximum of three hundred. That will be twice as long as we had expected it would take six years ago, but there have been many circumstances which we were not able to anticipate at that time.

Every year we have entrance examinations open to graduates of all middle schools to select candidates for admission to the college. We naturally desire students who have had the preparation and the background which will make them harmonize well with our environment in the college. This will mean a closer cooperation between the college and the affiliated middle schools. During the last two or three years, owing to financial difficulties in the college as well as in the middle schools, the proportion of Christian students in the Freshman year has been smaller. We are taking steps to raise the proportion again beginning with next year, so as to make our student body more homogeneous by encouraging more of the graduates of the Christian middle schools to come to us. It is needless to say that it will serve the missions very much better if the students who graduate from the mission middle schools come to an institution like Hua Chung for their college education where they may still keep in touch with their own churches and where they have their own mission representatives on the faculty. Our difficulty is not to have a large number of students, but how to get the students we desire who are properly qualified for university work of high standards, and who have the training in the middle school that will make our training in the college part of the same program.

College Fees.

The question of fees is always a problem. No tuition fee is charged in national institutions. There, even a dormitory fee is

remitted, and students are not required to pay laboratory fees or buy so many books as in Christian colleges. This is possible for a tax-supported institution with a large budget. Here in Hua Chung, as in other Christian institutions, we have to charge a tuition fee, small from our point of view, only 10%, or even less, of the educational expenses per student in our case in Hua Chung; our policy is to make the hostels self-supporting, not counting, however, the time put in by the warden and his or her associates; we charge a reasonable laboratory fee for each laboratory course, and it is only a part of the actual cost; we expect the students, of course, to pay for their own board, which is practically the only charge in national institutions. When we count all this together, the total expenses of each student amount to something more than an average middle-class Chinese family in this part of the country could afford, especially when there is more than one child going to college. We do not want to draw our students from well-to-do classes alone for fear that it would make the institution too aristocratic. After years of experiment, we find that work scholarships are not practical, because of the low level of wages in the country, unless we mix charity with it. There seem to be only two ways open to us. One is to charge low tuition so as to put our education in Hua Chung within the reach of a larger number of families in this part of the country; the other is to increase the tuition fees and to give a larger number of scholarships. At any rate we would be defeating our own purpose if we should contemplate raising fees in the college for the next five years to come.

Respectfully submitted

FRANCIS C. M. WEI
President.

June 25, 1936.

APPENDICES

I

Enrolment of Students, 1935-36

	FALL		SPRING	
	Total Enrolment		Total Enrolment	
	Majors	Minors	Majors	Minors
School of Arts	47	63	43	57
School of Science	90	79	84	72
School of Education	26	21	22	20
	163	163	149	149

II

Sex of Students

	FALL		SPRING	
	Men...	Women...	Men...	Women...
Men...	112	51	105	44
Women...	51	112	44	105
	163	163	149	149

III

Department	FALL		SPRING		
	Majors	Minors	Majors	Minors	
Chinese	5	27	5	26	School of Arts
Foreign Languages	10	14	11	12	
Economics-History	27	3	22	3	
Sociology-History	5	17	5	14	
Philosophy	0	3	0	2	
	47	63	43	57	
Biology	17	10	16	10	School of Science
Chemistry	37	16	30	17	
Physics	37	24	38	19	
Mathematics	0	29	0	26	
	91	79	84	72	
Pedagogy	19	12	16	11	School of Education
Administration	3	0	3	0	
Psychology	3	5	3	5	
Music	0	4	0	4	
Total:	163	163	149	149	

IV

Class	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior	12	16	28	12	14	26
Junior	12	3	15	13	3	16
Sophomore	25	11	36	24	10	34
Freshman	63	21	83	56	17	73
	112	51	163	105	44	149

V

Religious Affiliation of Students

Christian ...	65
Non-Christian ...	84
	149

VI

Number of Graduates from

Christian Middle School ...	95
Non-Christian Middle School...	54
	149

VII

Geographical Distribution of Students

	FALL	SPRING		
		On Leave	Sick Leave	In College
Anhwei	10	1		9
Chekiang	9	1		8
Fukiang	2	1		1
Honan	2			2
Hunan	57	9	2	38
Hupei	67	2	1	66
Kiangsi	4			4
Kiangsu	6			6
Kwangtung	2			2
Kwangsi	1			1
Szechuen	1			1
U. S. A.	2	1		1
	163	15	3	149

Return to
J. E. Fowler
281-4th Ave
New York City

私立武昌華中大學
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)
WUCHANG, CHINA

校長報告書
PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1937-38



PRINTED BY THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY PRESS, HANKOW

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學大中華昌發立
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)
WUCHANG, CHINA

書告陳長外
PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1937-38

PRINTED BY THE BEIJING TRUST SOCIETY PRESS, HANKOW

HUA CHUNG COLLEGE

(Central China College)

Wuchang, China.

President's Report for the Year 1937-38.

The Acting President has pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1937-38.

An Eventful Year:

The year has been one of unprecedented disturbance and excitement. The college opened on September 7, just two months after the incident of Marco Polo Bridge, and almost one month after the opening of the Sino-Japanese war in Shanghai. Towards the end of the first term, just before the fall of Nanking, many students and a number of faculty members became quite excited. In view of the tense situation, we decided to close for winter vacation on December 31, and fulfilled the required minimum number of weeks of work.

In the atmosphere of uncertainty, we opened again on February 14, according to the college calendar. Every student was required to have a local guarantor to take care of him or her in case of emergency. During the whole year air-raids by enemy planes were quite frequent. Dugouts were provided for all students, regular as well as refugee. Thanks to God, no one on the compound was killed or hurt. We had, however, a narrow escape on April 29. A bomb dropped accidentally a few yards outside of the campus by a Japanese plane did quite a bit of damage to our buildings, and plenty of shrapnel fell on the compound. Though our laboratory and classroom work was often disturbed by air-raid alarms, we still managed to have 14 weeks of work done in the second term by cutting out the Spring vacation and other holidays. Again towards the end of the second term, the fall of Hsuechow caused our students and faculty some anxiety. But before it could take much effect, we were ready to close for summer vacation in good order on June 13.

Refugee Students:

One of the characteristics of this eventful year was the enrollment of refugee students. Just before the opening of the year I

was instructed by the Minister of Education to take care of at least 80 refugee students. But on the registration day my office was surrounded by more than two hundred refugee students from Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, and other war areas. And a week later the Provincial Commissioner of Education assigned us 30 refugee students. After much difficulty we admitted 98 of the applicants. Most of the 98 students came from Christian institutions, such as Ginling, Yenching, Shanghai, and Soochow. And no freshmen refugees were admitted. The largest number came from Ginling. We allowed them to have a separate hostel on the London Mission Compound with their own teachers as supervisors. As to the men students, we borrowed from the London Mission the old women's hospital building for an emergency hostel with Dr. David Hsiung as warden. In the second term we decided to admit only transferred students in addition to those who were here during the first term. On account of the uncertain situation in Wuhan during the winter vacation, many refugee students left us, and the Ginling group went to Chengtu, leaving 10 of their students and one of their teachers with us. We had altogether 23 refugee students in the second term.

In December a large group of Nanking University students and teachers came to us, asking us to accommodate them and to let them use some of our facilities. We promised to do everything for them. But finding the situation rather unsafe in Wuhan, they also left for Chengtu before the end of January.

Wartime Service:

Another characteristic of the year was the wartime service of our faculty and students. As Dean Taylor reports, "there was a manifestation of great patriotic fervor in both student body and faculty". We were of the opinion that though we could not go to the front to fight against our enemy we should do our utmost to help our country at this time of national crisis. So in the beginning of the year a general letter prepared by our Chinese faculty was sent to many friends in America and England with the idea of soliciting help in medical supplies and urging them to enforce an economic boycott against Japan. In order to carry on our wartime service efficiently, we organized among ourselves, partly at our own initiative and partly by order of the government, a wartime service corps. Under this organization we put the control of all the patriotic activities of the college. The acting-president acted as chairman. Under him there were 7 groups of workers: publicity, air defense and fire protection, first aid, service supply, detective, communication, and engineering. Actually the last three groups

did not function very much. To furnish the running expenses of the corps, each Chinese faculty member contributed 2% of his monthly salary for two and a half months. In addition, generous contributions were made by faculty and students towards many kinds of wartime organizations and projects in Wuhan. Our foreign staff also joined us in many of these contributions. The Chinese faculty and students bought altogether \$6560 worth of salvation bonds (faculty: \$4220 and students: \$2340). As I understand, our institution stood first among all Wuhan schools in buying the bonds.

However, our important service was for wounded soldiers. We undertook for 6 months the laundry work in Ta Tsao Kai Hospital, the largest wounded soldiers' hospital in Wuhan; and in cooperation with Ginling and the Wuchang Y.W.C.A. started the Dressing Station at the Nien Yu Tao railway station. The work at Nien Yu Tao was largely our college service, and our professor, Dr. David Hsiung, was the moving spirit of the whole project. Due to his enthusiasm and sacrificial effort, the work has become a great success, and hundreds of wounded soldiers have been benefitted by this service.

Lately the wives of our faculty members have also been active in wartime service. Under the leadership of Mrs. Paul Kwei, Mrs. T. W. Zee and a number of other faculty ladies, a refugee babies' home has been organized. Dean Taylor is generous enough to allow one part of his residence to be used for this much needed service. A part of the relief fund (US\$602.00) raised by President Wei in America has been assigned to this work, and a sum of more than \$60.00 has been contributed by the Chinese faculty for this valuable service. At present there are 8 babies (2 boys and 6 girls) in the home.

Mention must also be made of some wartime service of our students during the year. They were ever ready to join organized groups to do propaganda work among the masses within or without Wuhan, to visit wounded soldiers, to write letters for them, and to bring them food and other kinds of comforts. They collected old clothing for refugees from themselves and the faculty. For soldiers in the front, our girls themselves made more than 100 cotton-padded vests and our boys provided 1000 pairs of sandals. Our students were always eager to do what they could for any kind of wartime service.

Our Faculty:

Owing to the war situation, we had a number of personnel difficulties during the year. In the first term Mr. Charles F.

Whiston left for America without a substitute, and Miss Gertrude Zenk, a new appointee to the Music department, remained in Hongkong for the whole year. Dr. Y. C. Hsu, a new appointee to the Biology department, came late from Shanghai and returned at once to Shanghai when he found no proper housing accommodations for his family. Dean P. V. Taylor, Mr. N. F. Garrett, Mr. F. S. Ma, Mr. T. P. Shao and Mr. T. T. Lin, a new appointee to the Chinese department, came a few weeks after the opening of the college. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson who were expected to return from their furlough at the beginning of the year were kept home by their mission and did not return till May 4, 1938. But fortunately, eight of Ginling faculty members and one (Miss Hamilton) from Ming-Hsien Middle School, Shansi, joined us as guest teachers, though they all left us, except Miss Sutherland, before the end of the first term.

Seven new members were added to our faculty in the first term. They were Dr. T. W. Zee, visiting professor of Chemistry; Dr. K. C. Chang, assistant professor of economics; Mr. T. T. Lin, lecturer in Chinese literature; Mrs. John Lo, junior lecturer in English; Miss Lucy Tou, assistant to the Yen Hostel warden; Mr. W. P. Chu, assistant in the department of physics, Mr. D. P. Hu, assistant in Chemistry. Both Mr. Hu and Mr. Chu are our own graduates. In the latter part of November the Methodist Mission requested us to allow Mr. R. Hailwood to go to other mission work, and sent us in his place Mr. E. R. Pillow. The latter has been doing good work in the English Department and in Poyu Hostel.

At the beginning of the second term, a number of our junior members failed to return to the college. They were Mrs. R. B. Chen, lecturer in biology; Mr. F. C. Hsu, lecturer in biology; Mr. C. J. Hsiao, lecturer in chemistry; and Mr. W. S. Chen, lecturer in Chinese literature. The latter could not return because of illness. In the second term there were four new members added to the staff: Dr. T. L. Tchang, visiting professor of biology; Dr. T. C. Li, a substitute for Mr. C. J. Hsiao; Mr. Hugh White, junior lecturer in music; and Miss C. F. Mao, a part-time nurse for the college. Miss Nina G. Johnson, our college nurse and warden of Yen Hostel, went home on furlough in winter. Her hostel work was taken up by Miss Tou; her nurse's work by Miss Mao; and her hygiene course by our college physician, Dr. Samuel Kwei. Dr. Tchang left before the end of the term for Peiping on account of an urgent call from his former institution. Dr. Li and Miss Mao were appointed only for one term.

There is one matter concerning our faculty which threatens to become a serious matter as indicated in the report of Dean Taylor. That is the problem of faculty members arriving late and leaving early. There were seven members leaving before the end of the second term, and four of them were of foreign staff. This may be due to the abnormal times. But this kind of habit should not be tolerated. I hope the Board of Directors will help the president remedy this undesirable practice in the future.

Our Students:

According to the registrar's report, there were 342 students in the first term, and 98 of them were refugee students. In the second term there were only 154 students, and 23 of them were refugee students. The decrease of the enrollment in the second term was due to the conditions of uncertainty in Wuhan. As a whole, our students applied themselves seriously to their studies, especially in the second term, though they were constantly disturbed by air-raid alarms and outside agitators. Their twenty-eight weeks of work compares favorably with the work of ordinary years. At the end of the year the Examination Committee appointed by the government decided to graduate thirteen students: 2 from the English department, 3 from the Biology department, 3 from the Chemistry department, one from the Psychology department, 3 from the Physics department, and one from the Education department. Owing to the extraordinary time, these graduates may have difficulty to find proper jobs, though a small number of them have already secured good positions.

Tutorial System:

Our college has adopted from its very beginning the tutorial system advocated by President Wei. But the organization and operation of the system is entirely left in the hands of hostel wardens. Actually no hostel had seriously committed itself to the task of carrying out the system. When the new minister of education, Mr. Chen Li-Fu, assumed his duties in February, he ordered that all secondary schools and higher institutions throughout the country adopt the tutorial system according to the promulgated rules. This gave us great impetus to revise our own system. After a number of faculty meetings and hostel wardens' meetings, we adopted a modified plan of the system. According to the plan, the hostel is still the basis of the system. The president and all the hostel wardens constitute the supervisory committee of the system. Every tutor is to be appointed by the president, and

every hostel warden to be chairman of a group of tutors for his hostel. Each tutor is to handle not more than ten students. Accordingly, nineteen faculty members were appointed as tutors to 154 students in the college. The whole system worked quite successfully, and many students and tutors seemed to like it very much.

Subsidies and Donations :

Considering the abnormality of the year, it is most gratifying to report that all the subsidies granted by different organizations to the college for the year under review have been received quite regularly. For the year we have received \$8000 from the China Foundation which was the total amount granted last year. For the coming year the Foundation has promised to grant us \$12,000 for science equipment which is a little more than that we have applied for.

The Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund granted us last year \$20,000 a year for two years. We received the first \$10,000 last term, and the second \$10,000 is expected to come soon.

The Ministry of Education granted us \$24,000 last year. Last summer when the Sino-Japanese conflict broke out, we thought that there was no hope of getting any subsidy from the Central Government. But to our great surprise, the money came to us in full amount in the first two months; and since last October the monthly payment has been paid with 30% cut.

The Hupeh Provincial Government has been subsidizing us \$200 a month for one chair of Chinese literature for the last few years. It was also to our great surprise that the subsidy not only has been paid quite regularly, but has been increased to \$280 per month since last November, though all the payments have been made with 20% cut since last August, and 30% since January. The provincial government also granted us \$179 in November towards the cost of construction of the college dugouts.

It must be also good news to you that President Wei has been able to secure US\$4,000 from the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the Chinese department for the coming year. He has also written to me that Miss Johnston has promised to continue her gift of US\$5000 per year to the School of Arts for another three years. In view of all these subsidies, I think we ought to do our best to keep the continuity of the college in face of all the possible difficulties of this fall.

It is also gratifying to report that one of our alumni, Mr. James H. C. Lee, has donated to the college 100 volumes of books on various sciences and languages and 10 small cases of slides of biological and parasitological specimens which were left by his late brother, Hsi-Chieh Lee, M. S., who was connected with Peiping Union Medical College for a number of years. Many of the slides are collections obtained during several special trips and the results of extensive, laborious study. Though the donation is not very big, this spirit and attitude shown by Mr. Lee towards his Alma Mater is certainly the very thing we ought to promote among our alumni.

Christian Fellowship :

During the year the Hua Chung Christian Fellowship has been very active. Many faculty fellowship meetings and religious services for the student body have been conducted under the auspices of the organization. The first Sunday evening service was held on September 25 in Stokes Hall, and Bishop Root's was the special speaker. More than a hundred students signed the fellowship cards, expressing their willingness to enter the Christian Fellowship and to live up to its obligations. A fellowship dinner arranged by Chapel committee, was given on November 21 in Ingle Hall. About Christmas time, the committee collected \$105 from faculty and students for Christmas gifts for wounded soldiers in Wuhan. On Christmas Day our physical director, Mr. Shao Tze-Po, was baptized in the Church of the Nativity. In April there was a spring conference of the Wuhan Christian Students Federation held on our compound. Many of our students and faculty members took a leading part in the conference. During the year we have also invited a number of outstanding Christian leaders as Dr. Stanley Jones, and Dr. S. Lautenschlager, to address our students. We feel at this extraordinary time Christian institutions ought to do their utmost to show their students the importance of religious education.

Extension Lecturers and Distinguished Visitors :

Because of the war situation in Shanghai and Peiping, many cultural leaders of the country have flocked to Wuhan. This year we have invited many of them to offer extension lectures to the public as well as to our student body. Their speeches centered mostly on the general topic: Our Resistance to the Japanese Aggression. Among the lecturers were Mr. Chen Tu-Shin, a former leader of the so-called Chinese Renaissance; Colonel Chang

De-Senn, commanding officer of the Observation School of the Chinese Air Force; General Yen Tao-Kang, a member of the Commission of Military Affairs; Mr. Tao Hsi-Hsun, professor of political science of Peking University; Mr. Chen Chung Hao, professor of International law in the Central Military School; Miss Hsieh Bin Ying, a noted woman writer and wartime service leader; Mr. Shu Shen-Yu, a noted modern Chinese writer and professor of Chinese in Cheloo University, and Mr. Chen Chi-Tien, a scholar of modern thought in China. There were also lecturers on other topics, as Dr. T. F. Tsiang, former ambassador to the U. S. S. R., on the Recent Political Development in Europe; Dr. Shao Shun Ko, professor of law of Wuhan University, on the Nine Power Treaty; Mr. Robert Taylor, American vice-consul in Hankow, on Sino-American Trade; Dr. J. L. Buck, the well-known rural economist, on Chinese Population Problems; Mr. Liang Shu-Ming, an authority on rural education, on a Program for Educational Reform in China; General Theodore Tou, a famous singer, on Peking Drama; Mr. Chen Li-Kiang, director of social education in the Ministry of Education, on Social Education in China, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Director of the Testing Bureau, on Psychic Research. Besides the outside lecturers, a number of our own faculty members have been invited to offer extension lectures. All these lectures have been of great value to our students. They should be utilized to supplement our regular instruction in the college.

This year we have also been honored with many distinguished visitors, including Mr. H. T. Silcock, Director of the British Universities China Committee in London; Dr. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University; Dr. Wu I. Fang, President of Ginling College; Dr. Chen Yu-Kwang, President of Nanking University; Mr. Wang Shih-Chieh, Ex-minister of Education; Mr. Chan Chuen, Vice Director of the Executive Yuan; Mr. Chen Li-Fu, Minister of Education; Mr. Ho Chen-Tsen, Governor of Hupeh; and Dr. F. C. Yen, former chairman of our Board of Directors. On May 25, three members of the World Students' Delegation to China visited us and gave public talks to our students and faculty. They were Miss Molly Yard, a classmate of Mr. John B. Foster at Swarthmore College, Mr. Bernard Floud, a graduate of Oxford University, and Mr. James Klugman, a graduate of Cambridge University.

Extra-Curricular Activities:

Wartime service, as mentioned above, has been the leading extra-curricular activity of our students during the year. But

besides wartime service, our students have been actively engaged in athletic and musical activities. Parts of Handel's "Messiah" were sung in the Church of the Nativity on December 21 by the College Choral Society under the leadership of Mr. Charles Higgins, and with the help of other friends. Stainer's "Crucifixion" was rendered on April 14 by the united choirs of the college and St. Hilda's Middle School under the direction of Miss Venetia Cox. Beside these presentations, there have been many pianoforte recitals arranged by the Music department. Miss Frances Roots, Miss Catherine Sutherland, Mr. Hugh White, and a number of our music students have taken leading parts in all these recitals.

During the year our physical director, Mr. Shao Tze-Po, has been very active in promoting games and sports among our students. Interclass games and interhostel contests have been rampant throughout the year. Even our faculty members have been greatly interested in the game of volley ball. The culmination of the athletic interest was reached on May 21, when we for the first time held a grand union track meet on Boone athletic ground. All four institutions: the college, Boone Library School, Boone Middle School, and St. Hilda's Girls' School, took part. The whole thing was a great success. It signified the possibility of more close cooperation among the four institutions not only in track meets, but in many other things as well.

A Great Friend of the College:

This report will not be complete, if no mention is made of the latest service rendered to the college by the Rt. Rev. Logan Herbert Roots. After forty years of fruitful work in China, Bishop Roots left for America on April 19. I am not quite familiar with what he has done in the past for the College. But I am quite sure, without his wise counsel and constant support during the dark hours of the year, the whole picture of the college would be different from what it is now. It is only appropriate for me to quote here the resolution passed by our senate in regard to this great friend of the college:

"The Senate of Hua Chung College hereby desires to place on record its deep sense of appreciation of the untiring toil and effective service of the Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, Bishop of Hankow, in behalf of the college, from the days of its inception to the present time. During these years he has been to the college a firm friend, a wise guide and an inspiring leader. In days of

crisis he always proved himself a source of strength and encouragement to all.

"It is with a keen sense of our loss that we note the approach of his retirement from active service in the Hankow diocese; but the knowledge, that his work for the Church will continue and his interest in the college will be unflagging, enables us to rejoice with him in the retirement that will give him added freedom to work on our behalf. It is the heartfelt wish of the Senate that he may have many years of health and strength to continue his work for the Kingdom of God".

An Urgent Problem:

There are many problems facing the college today. All of them are important. But the most urgent problem is what are we going to do in view of the advance of Japanese soldiers toward Wuhan. Shall the college open in Wuchang this fall? I have been surrounded by our students and faculty members asking me the solution of this problem. I feel only the Board of Directors can deal with this problem. In order to furnish you with some suggestions for solving this problem, I called a special faculty meeting on the morning of June 14 and a special Senate meeting in the afternoon. The consensus of opinion was that it is not wise for the college to open in Wuchang this fall. The Senate passed the following important resolutions. The Senate is of the opinion that it is wise for the college to move temporarily to West or South-west China, and recommends to the Board of Directors that Dr. Taylor and Dr. Bien be sent to investigate possibilities in these two regions.

Respectfully submitted,

Pu Hwang

Acting-President.

June 16, 1938.

The Senate of Hwa-Chang College hereby desires to place on record the deep sense of regret and loss of the untimely and untimely death of the Rt. Rev. Logan H. Root, Bishop of Hankow, in behalf of the college, from the days of its inception to the present time. During these years he has been to the college a true friend, a wise guide and an inspiring leader. In days of

APPENDICES

I

Enrollment of Students, 1937-38

Regular students	Fall Term	Spring term
School of Arts	95	48
School of Science	97	53
School of Education	52	30
Total Regular students	244	131
Refugee students		
School of Arts	57	13
School of Science	31	5
School of Education	10	5
Total Refugee students	98	23
Grand total	342	154

II

Sex of Students

Regular students		
Men	157	79
Women	87	52
Refugee students		
Men	47	6
Women	51	17
	342	154

III

Majors by Departments

Regular students	Fall	Spring	
Chinese	7	4	School of Arts
Foreign Languages	27	13	
Economics-Commerce	52	26	
History-Sociology	9	5	
	95	48	

	12		
Biology	19	8	School of Science
Chemistry	45	21	
Physics	33	24	
	97	53	
Education	49	28	School of Education
Psychology	3	2	
	52	30	
Refugee students			
Chinese	3	1	School of Arts
English	7	1	
Economics-Commerce	24	4	
History-Sociology	20	6	
Geography	2	0	
Philosophy	1	1	
	57	13	
Biology	12	3	School of Science
Chemistry	12	1	
Physics	7	1	
	31	5	
Education	5	1	School of Education
Physical Education	1	0	
Music	3	4	
Psychology	1	0	
	10	5	
Total	342	154	

	IV					
	Fall			Spring		
Class	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior	8	8	16	4	10	14
Junior	21	5	26	18	4	22
Sophomore	53	29	82	23	23	46
Freshman	75	45	120	28	21	49
Refugee	47	51	98	6	17	23
	204	138	342	79	75	154

13

V

Religious Affiliation of Students

Christian	...	...	...	...	82	†
Non-Christian	...	...	...	...	49	†
					131	

† Including 4 transferred students.

VI

Number of Graduates from

Christian Middle Schools	...	...	...	102
Non-Christian Middle Schools	...	...	...	25
				127
(4 transferred students)				4
				131

VII

Candidates for Degrees

School	Name of Student	Major Dep't.	Total
School of Arts	Tai Ching Hsiao	English	
	Wu Hsueh Yih	English	
	Yi Chia Yin (INCOMPLETE)	Econ.-Com.	3
School of Science	Liu Keh Ming	Biology	
	Li Hsin Yin	Biology	
	Teo Su An	Biology	
	Chu Foo Hwa	Chemistry	
	Lu Ki Lin	Chemistry	
	Chen Chien Hsi	Chemistry	
	Liu Pu Ho	Physics	
	Sung Peh Lien	Physics	
School of Education	Wang Wei Li	Physics	9
	Fan Chin Sen	Education	
	Lung Yui Yuan	Psychology	2
		Total:—	14

VIII

Geographical Distribution of Students

	<i>Fall</i>	<i>On Leave</i>	<i>Spring</i>
Anhwei	8	3	5
Chekiang	9	3	8 †
Fukien	2	2	
Honan	7	4	3
Hunan	79	44	35
Hupei	96	37	61 †
Kiangsi	12	7	5
Kiangsu	9	4	5
Kwangtung	20	12	8
Kweichow	1	1	
Szechuen	1		1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Refugee students	244	117	131
	98		23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	342	117	154

†Including 4 transferred students (Peiping Univ. 1, Shanghai 1, Yenching 2)

私立武昌華中大學
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE

(CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE)

WUCHANG, CHINA

Temporarily located at
HSICHOW, VIA TALI, YUNNAN

校長報告書
PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR THE YEARS

1938-1940



PRINTED BY THE CITY PRINTING CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

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**President's Report
to the
Board of Directors and the Board of Founders
of
Hua Chung (Central China) College (Wuchang)
Hsichow, Yunnan
for the two years 1938-1940**

* * * *

The President takes pleasure in submitting the following report for the period of two years 1938-40, two years of the College in exile. The report is submitted with the apology that, owing to circumstances a year ago, no report was made for the year 1938-39, except informal communications sent from time to time to the Board of Founders acting as Directors.

This report is being prepared with mixed feelings. Writing in the inland town of Hsichow on a plateau 7,000 feet above the sea level and under the shadow of one of the highest mountain ranges in the world rising another 9,000 feet above our plain, in the midst of natural beauties excelled by few scenic spots in the world, the President still remembers the deep emotions with which he sent forward another graduating class, men and women, half a month ago, into this war-torn world, facing a future which is beyond the calculation of the wisest prophet. Here in Hsichow we do not have the conveniences of a modern city. The College is housed in dilapidated temples which, even after considerable repairs, are only a makeshift for classrooms and offices. What a contrast to the vision of our new campus, which three years ago we had expected to see completed in Wuchang by this time! But a university can operate in even mat-sheds as well as in a log-cabin and our experiences during the last two years have amply proved this. A rough plan of our Hsichow campus has been sent earlier to members of the Board showing all the buildings and grounds.

THE COLLEGE ON THE MOVE—Wuchang to Kweilin

In June, 1937, I left Wuchang to go to England via Siberia for the Oxford Conference on Life and Work in July and the Edinburgh Conference on Faith and Order in August. It was on July 7 that I arrived at London after a long and wearisome journey. The first newspaper I read in London announced the incident of the Marco Polo Bridge in North China, which I at once judged to be the outbreak of a major war in my country. Unfortunately, my fear came true. With the permission of the Board of Directors and with the advice of friends both in England and America, I spent a year abroad according to the original plan and flew back by Clipper from America in August to meet the College in Kweilin.

During my year of absence, Dean P'u Hwang was Acting President. He had the heaviest responsibility of keeping the College together and calm, while fighting was raging in Shanghai. After the fall of Nanking, refugees with gruesome stories came up-river and two of the Christian colleges, which had taken refuge on our campus, started to move further westward, leaving our own students in panic and our faculty in uncertainties.

But the College was held together under the able leadership of Dean P'u Hwang until after Commencement in the summer of 1938, which saw the close of

[2]

a whole year of hostilities in the country and constant air-raids in the Wuhan center.

Finally decision was made to move the College. The Government had ordered all educational institutions to evacuate from the Wuhan region, and after a scouting party had made the necessary exploration of possible sites, the College started to move to Kweilin, the capital city of the Province of Kwangsi. Native boats were chartered to move faculty, families, students, books and equipment by water to Changsha. From there the party proceeded to Hengyang and then by the newly completed railway to Kweilin under the leadership of Professor Paul C. T. Kwei.

In Kweilin we had the good fortune of making contact with the Baptist Mission, which after long negotiation consented to loan us a part of their Mission property, formerly a middle school for girls, on the edge of the walled city. It was a problem to rent sufficient houses for the faculty families and for student hostels. After our experience of a closely knitted community in Wuchang, it was at first difficult to get settled with faculty houses scattered all over the city and with some only in hotel rooms with all the noise and inconveniences. There were two hostels for women and three for men, all small. After a while, however, lectures began in October and we slowly got accustomed to our new environment and were quite satisfied to put up with whatever hardship necessary, as we had the hope that we might be able to return to Wuchang inside of a comparatively short period of sojourn. The Provincial Government was cordial and the local Missions helpful.

Then came the unexpected fall of Canton and the sudden evacuation of the Central troops from Hankow and Wuchang. Our outlet to Hongkong through Canton, on which we had been counting as our communication with the wide world, was blocked and we were at the same time cut off from our base in the Wuhan center. Air-raids began to visit us towards the end of November and they continued at the rate of two or three times a week for over two months. Those were difficult days. The siren sounded almost every day and our work was seriously interrupted. Although with the spacious caves on the rocky hill-sides within 20 minutes' walk outside the city from the College campus, to serve as our refuge when the enemy planes appeared, it was soon obvious that under those circumstances the College could not continue without a further move. But where could we go? If it should be too far away for the enemy planes, it would be also beyond our reach. Means of transportation was also a question which seemed for a time insoluble. We bought our own trucks from Hongkong and brought them in through Haiphong, French Indo-China, detailing two young American members of our staff as chauffeurs. Yunnan seemed to be the most promising province where we might find a new home for the College and we decided to move to Kunming first, although it was clear that we should not settle down again in a place near to the railway head and on one of the main lines of communication.

ON THE MOVE AGAIN—Kweilin to Hsichow

It was an adventure of faith that we moved the College, bag and baggage, to Kunming with only a small temple rented there as our resting station. All the students were housed temporarily in it and the faculty families had to find their accommodation in the various hotels. The first batch of women students arrived at Kunming about the middle of February and the last of the many truck-loads of our people to enter Yunnan Province was two months

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later in April. The moving of equipment was not completed until Christmas.

In the meantime it had been decided to locate the College in the inland town of Hsichow, which is 35 kilometers north of Hsiakwan and Hsiakwan, on the Burma highway, is 425 kilometers west of Kunming.

Our first batch of faculty members and students arrived at this town on the 19th of March, and classes started for the second term on the 7th of May. Three temples had been converted into College buildings to provide us Chapel, assembly hall, classrooms, offices, departmental studies and what not. Three little blocks were built for the Biology, Chemistry and Physics laboratories. The main hall of the Confucius Temple served as our Library and reading rooms. The rice fields in front of the temples were turned into playing fields. In this way Hua Chung found its second home outside of Wuchang in order to continue its work in the wild Southwest, near the Burma border, to wait for its return to Wuchang. We are the college which has made the longest move and has come to a corner of the country hardly touched before by modern influence. Yet it is a spacious and interesting corner.

SETTLING DOWN IN HSICHOW

Yunnan is the province occupying the southwestern corner of the country with Burma in the West, and Siam and Indo-China in the South. It is equal in area to the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan put together, and a trifle larger than Poland in the year 1931, but its population is only about one-sixth of Hunan and Hupeh. The climate is mild, hardly cold in the winter and not hot in the summer. Especially in our region climatic conditions are the most pleasant, owing to the high altitude and the low latitude.

In the district of Tali where our town Hsichow is, we are surrounded with the most beautiful natural sceneries. The lake is only twenty minutes' walk from our town to the east and the Tsang-shan range of mountains within a stone's throw to the west. The population is mainly Chinese with a sprinkling of Mohammedans. Tribes people come occasionally from the north and the west for festival fairs. Educationally, the region is undeveloped, but the town of Hsichow, perhaps the wealthiest in the whole Province of Yunnan, with a population of 9,000, has two primary schools, one for boys and the other for girls, enrolling altogether seven hundred children, which is a goodly number for the size of the population. After we arrived here, the local gentry started to organize a middle school with a handsome endowment fund, and with this school we have been cooperating during the last year. This gives us the facilities for practice teaching. Practically all the teachers, except two, are our practice students, under the supervision of Prof. David F. Anderson of our School of Education.

There is a local public hospital, well equipped and housed in a newly completed modern building, but poorly staffed. It did not take very long for us to find out that to provide our faculty families and students with the proper medical care, we had to organize our own infirmary and appoint a resident physician and nurses. In spite of the poor sanitary conditions in the town, we are, however, free from most of the diseases which threaten other parts of interior China. During the rainy season, which lasts usually from the middle of July to the middle of September, we have to look out for malaria, which is fortunately not malignant, and other illnesses. The latter are not indigenous but are brought in from such large cities as Kunming. A year ago when we first moved here, we had three deaths, one among the faculty children and two

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among the students, but none of those was actually caused by local conditions or by inadequate medical care, which was not really satisfactory before we got settled down. Since last September we have had a good health record in spite of the fact that for almost half a year we did not have any nurse, although we had a doctor.

PROBLEMS IN HSICHOW

The Tali District has a good variety of food. As a rule, the supply is sufficient, but last autumn the rice crop was bad, giving only about one-third of the ordinary amount of produce. Rice is the staple food of the native population as well as our College community. Its price started to rise about Christmas time and then at the beginning of the present year, it began to jump, causing quite a scare among our people. By the middle of January we had to give subsidies to our low-salaried staff and faculty members and at the end of April the rising price was so alarming that it almost created a panic. A second subsidy was granted for three months before the end of the fiscal year and a party of staff members and students was sent to the south to hunt for rice. Although the amount of rice we were able to bring back to Hsichow was not considerable, it helped to stabilize the minds of our faculty and students and towards the end of June, when the bean and wheat crops proved to be good and weather conditions promised a good rice harvest in the autumn, prices slowly climbed down, and the sense of security has since been restored among our own people.

We have moved to Yunnan and chosen Hsichow as the place for our sojourn, because we felt that in moving from Kweilin we had to choose between Szechwan and this province. As far as transport was concerned, there was little choice. The distances were about equal. But Yunnan has the advantage of easier communication with the outside world and it is less crowded, and we have come to this inland town, for we must avoid the main lines of communication with the danger of constant bombing. Our choice has incidentally coincided with the advice secured for us in America by our Board of Founders. A year's stay has proved that we are somewhat too isolated. It is difficult to get news. There is no local newspaper and the Kunming papers take at least four days to reach here. We have our own radio station, which, being amateur, does not always work well and yet it helps to keep us in touch with the other parts of the world.

The difficulty of transportation has affected seriously our student supply. Yunnan has many middle schools, but they are not in our part of the province, and the Yunnan middle schools are far below standard. Their graduates cannot possibly fulfill our admission requirements. Our affiliated Christian middle schools are scattered and separated from us by long distances, except one, the Hankow Diocesan Union Middle School in Chennan, one hundred miles east of us, and this one has been graduating very few students during the two years. Consequently we have to draw largely from middle schools moved from the Canton district to Hongkong. This is not entirely unnatural, because after our return to Wuchang, the Canton-Hankow Railway will make the Province of Kwantung our next-door neighbour. Its capital city, Canton, with its many middle schools, will be only two days' journey from us. But we should not feel too much disturbed over the reduced enrolment. Our policy has been quality rather than quantity, and it is easy to increase the latter at the expense of the former.

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ADVANTAGES IN HSICHOW

The question has been raised whether we have not paid too high a price for the freedom from air-raids by moving so far into the interior. Indeed, life is dull in Hsichow. Perhaps it is easier for human nature to rise occasionally to a crisis than to bear the humdrum of a monotonous life day in and day out. Constant bombing had made it impossible to carry on the College in Kweilin. In contrast with that it has been certainly a blessing for the last sixteen months to enjoy a quiet life here and do our work steadily without any interruption. As the Dean of Faculty has reported, "In actual number of weeks, and in the total number of days in which classes have operated, this has been one of the longest school years in the history of the College. In number of days lost because of illness or other interference with class work, this was also one of the best." Of course we are not forgetful that war is still raging in the country. As a matter of fact, we are still constantly under the strain of the war. To quote from Dean Taylor's report again: "The members of faculty were still working under the strain of a war situation, and the let-down consequent upon coming to this quiet place and into a distinctly rural and a quite mediæval community. This gradually eased up toward the end of the year, but it had its effect upon the attitudes of the students toward their work, which, however, were a decided improvement upon last year."

We have other advantages as well in moving to the interior. Students and faculty members, mostly bred in large cities along the coast, have come into contact with life in the backward parts of the country and learned to appreciate from firsthand experience the problems confronting the Chinese nation. They are forced by the new circumstances to tackle problems, the solutions of which are not to be found in books and their ingenuity and creative ability are taxed to the utmost, all to the benefit of their education and experience. We have to use simpler and less adequate equipment, which may not be a pure disadvantage. Teaching may become more interesting and more fruitful on this account and not in spite of it.

I often take pride that I am the most Chinese of the Chinese, but since I came here, I have found that I am not so Chinese after all. When we first came and started to make contracts for the repair of the buildings for College use and to erect blocks for the laboratories, it was to the surprise of some of our faculty members that to contract a piece of work to be completed inside a limited period of time was quite beyond the comprehension of the local people. "What is the use to fix a time limit?" said the local gentry. "If the house is completed, the builder will turn it over to you and if it is not, it is no use to fix a time." This is the way they used to think and they are continuing to think in that way. Although we speak the same language, we do not share the same ideas. We are indeed a strange people in a strange land. But it is good for us to learn that and bear that in mind, while we try to educate old China into a modern nation. But the people are cordial and, in spite of their attitudes which seemed to us sometimes unintelligible, they are eager to help. Being far from the seat of the Provincial Government and with little contact even with the District Magistrate, we do not enjoy the prestige as a university, which was ours in our Wuchang days, and we do not have the opportunity of cultivating the friendship of the provincial leaders as we did in Kweilin. The local gentry are our only friends and much of our smooth working of the College depends upon their friendship, which we have to maintain even by

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sacrificing some of our cherished ideas. Again, this has its educational value, which many of our students and even some of our faculty members have been slow to appreciate.

FACULTY

As one of our motives in moving the College out of Wuchang is to keep together a faculty which had taken us years to build up, we have in the College in Hsichow, as well as in Kweilin, a faculty of full strength in spite of the reduced enrolment of students.

We suffered a heavy loss in moving from Kweilin to Hsichow, when Paul C. T. Kwei left the College to join the faculty of the National Wuhan University, which had moved from Wuchang to Szechwan. With persuasion he consented to consider himself only on leave of absence from the College, to return to us at a future date. For nine years he was a leading member of the faculty and one of the builders of the College, serving as Dean of the Yale-in-China School of Science and as Head of the Physics Department until 1935, when he resigned all his administrative duties in order to give his whole time to teaching and research as a full professor. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the move of the College from Wuchang to Kweilin. We still entertain the hope that he would be able to rejoin us before very long. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Miller went on furlough during the second term of 1938-39 and the first term of 1939-40 and came back from America to rejoin the College in Hsichow late in the spring of 1940. The Rev. and Mrs. Leonard Constantine came back to the College in September, 1939, after a year's furlough in England. The Rev. Charles Higgins left the service of the College in July of 1939 and Miss Iris Johnston, Librarian, resigned in February, 1940. Mr. John B. Foster returned to America at the end of the first term of 1939-40. Miss Gertrude Zenk, after two years' waiting in Hongkong and Shanghai, was able to come to the College at the beginning of 1939-40. Mr. Yoh Kang-hua was appointed to the Department of Biology while we were still in Kweilin; Miss Ruth Tarry to the Department of English Literature; Mr. Tang P'ing-liang to the Department of Economics-Commerce; and Mr. Fu Mou-chi to the Department of Chinese Literature; Mr. Chen Pei-seng to the Department of Biology, at the beginning of 1939-40.

The rest of the faculty and staff remains the same as we left Wuchang and most of them have brought their families from Central China as it was unsafe, as well as inconvenient, to leave them behind. The problem of housing the many families is serious. In Kweilin we had the hotels to resort to. Hotels or even inns are not in existence in this inland town of Hsichow. People here have built houses for their own use. Local sentiments are against the renting of private houses to strangers. For the College and for some few families, we have been fortunate enough to secure the use of temples by the courtesy of the local gentry. But this is not sufficient for our whole community. After considerable negotiation we have been able to rent sections of the large houses of rich families for our student hostels and the rest of the faculty and staff members. A visitor from outside, not familiar with Chinese conditions in the interior, may get the impression that our families are living in crowded conditions, and crowded they are. To relieve this congestion, money alone is not enough. There are simply not sufficient houses for us to rent. Even for our small number of students, Hsichow has proved to be too small. This,

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however, gives us a glimpse of Chinese life and that is worth a great deal for our education. After all, to live all one's life in a city like Hankow or Wuchang under modern conditions is not to have lived in China at all.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We miss the help and the guidance of the Board of Directors, which has not been able to function since the fall of Hankow in the autumn of 1938. The Board anticipating that eventuality appointed an Executive Committee Pro-tem resident in the College to function with limited powers for it. Later, upon the request of the President and the Executive Committee Pro-tem, the Board of Founders consented to act as the Board of Directors until a better scheme could be devised or until the Board of Directors could function in China again. It seems that under the present circumstances there is little possibility for the Directors to meet and transact business. To do it by correspondence would not be any improvement upon the present arrangement with the Founders acting as Directors. The members of the Board of Directors are scattered far and wide. To appoint entirely a new board would involve a certain amount of red tape with the Government. Further, there are not many people available within 300 miles of Hsichow who would be sufficiently interested in, or have sufficient knowledge of, the College to serve in that capacity, especially when travel is so difficult. We may have to wait until a better day before there can be a Board of Directors to function again in China. We are, however, constantly aware of the handicap of having no Board of Directors in the country to refer to for the immediate disposal of certain important business and for the handling of serious problems, which arise more frequently now than ever before.

OUR SHARE IN LOCAL BETTERMENT

As Dean Zee's report on the work of the Yale-in-China School of Science shows, we have been trying our best to take up some of the local problems, which modern science may help to solve. But it is easier said than done. A great deal of adaptation both of our equipment and of our attitudes and methods is necessary. We have been accustomed to urban problems and it takes time and effort for us to become ruralized. To get the necessary supply of material and equipment is not easy. The undertaking of anything on a large scale requires the cooperation of the local people. The fact that we cannot foresee how long our sojourn here is to be makes us hesitant to attempt anything which needs time for its completion, but a few of the simpler problems have been tackled, such as tanning by Prof. S. W. Wan, and experiment with local drugs by Dean Zee are illustrations. Prof. David S. Hsiung has turned our bus, bought for the moving of the College, into a power plant by coupling with it a gas producer which burns local charcoal. This has given the College electric light, which is the first electric light used in this part of the country since creation. When we first installed our power plant on the National Day, October 10th, of last year, the whole town turned out to see the lamps without oil and crowds of people from the villages around came to camp outside the College in order to see this modern miracle. Dr. Hsiung is now experimenting to harness the mountain streams for hydraulic purposes. But how could we depend upon a constant supply of water when the peasants have got their age-long arrangement to divert the streams to different channels from time to time for the irrigation

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of their farms. The local gentry has been convinced of the advantage of hydraulics, but they have not yet succeeded in persuading the farmers to give up their individual advantages for the benefit of the community. Such are our problems and such is our challenge.

We are not unmindful of our responsibility for the education of the masses among which we are living. Faculty members and students have been doing mass education within limits. Here, too, we have prejudices to overcome and we are entering into a field in which angels fear to tread. It is considered improper for womanfolk to come out to public meetings or to attend mass education classes. Should we attempt to educate the daughters-in-law when we know the mothers-in-law would object to their education? Should we try to supplement the education of the primary school children and interfere with the teaching of their teachers in the schools? Men would come to our meetings but only with the condition that we would not talk about foreign religion to them. The door of Hsichow is open to education, but still closed to evangelism. Time, however, will open it, and we are waiting patiently for time. We are oiling the hinges at least.

In the meantime we have been trying to study the economic, social and religious conditions of our district. One of the graduating class this year took for his thesis the economic system of the Hsichow town and has got creditable results. The Rev. Carl H. F. Liu, Chaplain to the Anglican students and Warden of the Men's Hostels, has been making a survey of the local temples as a preliminary step in his systematic studies of the religious life of the people. Our students are serving as part-time teachers not only in the new local middle schools, to which references have already been made, but also in the Mid-wifery School connected with the local hospital and in giving private tutoring to the primary school teachers. In this way we get the thin end of the wedge into the thinking of the more intelligent members of the local community and of the young who are more open-minded to modern ideas.

CANTON UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE AS OUR GUEST

As a Christian college, we have for some years been feeling our responsibility toward theological education and training of candidates for the ministry. Owing to the conditions in the Central China region, we have not been able to do anything along this line and our theological "minor", which we had been contemplating for some time, did not materialize. Our moving into the Province of Yunnan brought us under the canonical jurisdiction of the Diocese of Victoria and South China, of which the Rt. Rev. R. O. Hall is the Diocesan. It happened that Bishop Hall was in Kunming when we first came here and he mentioned the possibility of the Canton Union Theological College moving also to the Province of Yunnan, to cooperate with our College. This suggestion was followed up. The authorities of the College took steps and extended the invitation to the Canton Union Theological College to join us in Hsichow as our guest-institution. They accepted this and came in May, 1939, under their President, the Rev. J. S. Kunkle, D.D. The College consists of a faculty of six members and some twenty students, men and women. Most of their students have matriculation standing and have been able to take advantage of some of our courses. They share with our own student facilities in the hostels and the rest of our College life. We have sufficient classrooms to accommodate them and help to rent houses for their few faculty families. In every way, we have been cooperating

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well and we believe the arrangement has been to our mutual benefit. We are happy that we are able to extend our cooperative arrangement to another Christian institution and prove that Christians could work together if they were willing to sympathize with each other's difficulties. It is wholesome to have among our students young men and women who look forward to the ministry as a profession and it may be a help to the theological students to rub shoulders with university men and women mainly interested in humanities and sciences. With the coming of the Theological College, two or three of our own students have become interested in theological studies and have been doing theological work looking forward to the ministry. The presence of theological teachers in our midst has been helpful to us not only in our daily chapel and Sunday services but particularly in the Faculty Christian Fellowship, which meets fortnightly to discuss religious and other problems, as the report of the Chapel Committee has shown in detail.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

We have now completed two years of sojourn away from our original site in Wuchang. Our experience has been rich but our problems and difficulties are legion. Three years ago in Wuchang, before the outbreak of hostilities, we had been planning a new campus with a set of well-planned buildings on the new land purchased outside of the old city wall. Indeed we had been looking forward to 1940 as the year for the formal opening of all our new buildings with our equipment completed, our library facilities increased, and our enrolment reaching the maximum of three hundred. The war has shattered our dreams, but we have not lost sight of our vision, which we must seek to realize after the war. As a refugee institution, we have been doing well, in many ways better than other institutions sharing our fate. About one-third of our laboratory equipment for the teaching of sciences has been brought out and happily little has suffered damage either in the air-raids in Kweilin or in our long trek moving from Wuchang to Kweilin and from Kweilin to our present site. To add to this by importation from abroad or to replenish our supply of chemicals, glassware and other teaching materials is difficult and expensive. But by careful economizing we are still able to give the laboratory instruction absolutely essential under these extraordinary circumstances. The moving has affected our library facilities more. No one was to supervise the moving of the library when we started to leave Wuchang with very short notice. Consequently, less than ten percent of the library books have been brought out. The different departments have suffered, but not so much as general reference. We have at present not a single encyclopedia and hardly any dictionaries or general reference books. This has revealed some of the defects in the administration of our College Library, which we must correct after our return to Wuchang. Our main difficulty, however, lies in the general administration of the College. Before the war we had tried to economize by keeping our administrative staff to the minimum. The moving has taught us that an adequate administrative staff is as necessary to the efficiency of the College as a good teaching faculty. We have tried to administer the College on a democratic basis, but democracy seems to have failed in our College administration as it has failed in the national politics of some countries in the world. This is a problem to which we must give serious consideration in improving the organization of the College. We are happy to report that to date our campus and property in Wuchang are still safe, under the care of Bishop Gilman and the American Church Mission.

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The Dean of Faculty in his report has pointed out that some of our departments seemed to be over-staffed. This is due partly to our desire to maintain the faculty for the day when we return to Wuchang after the war and partly due to the fact that the new Government curricula call for a certain number of specialists to take care of the courses required for each department. Perhaps there was not enough to keep every member of the faculty busy. To that may be due some of the uneasiness in the College during the last year, but it may be the comparatively simple and quiet life in Hsichow that has made some of our people restless. Living in close quarters and in congestion is a strain on the nerves. The feeling of uncertainty about the future is always hovering over our heads. It takes tremendous patience and tremendous long suffering, as well as unlimited Christian charity, to live in a close community with few diversions to our attention and little amusement to take our minds from our work or from our personal problems. The spirit prevailing in the College in Kweilin under the danger of constant air-raids was nothing but laudable. In Hsichow there is little to challenge the heroic veins of our people and so by comparison it has not been as good. But in Kweilin we were cherishing the hope that we would soon return to Wuchang and therefore our sojourn would be brief and our suffering soon ended. In moving to Hsichow we had a longer trek, a longer period of unsettlement, a sense of uncertainty about the future and the monotonous life of an inland town. It has therefore taken us a longer time to settle down after our second move than it did in Kweilin. But in every way conditions in the College were better in July, 1940, than the year before, as activities during the Commencement season amply demonstrated. The worst is over and better days are ahead.

In our sojourn during the last two years both in Kweilin and in Hsichow we have been maintaining the same major departments in the three schools and with the same standards as before. All our graduates for the two years have found suitable positions. Some of them have had several offers to choose from. They are much in demand.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Owing to the unsettled conditions and the frequent air-raids in Kweilin, there was during that half year a lull of student activities. This continued even after our arrival in Hsichow until after the summer of 1939. To make up the time lost in the move from Kweilin, particularly laboratory work in the School of Science, we had a summer program last year which lasted for six weeks. Science students were required to make up their laboratory experiments, and others were given opportunities to take lecture courses. There was a measure of success, but it proved to add so much to the strain on the faculty that the Senate decided not to repeat it in the summer of this year.

During the last year, student activities came to life again. In spite of the long year and the heavy load for every student, we had more than usual all sorts of student activities. There were the Chinese Club, the English Club, the Education Club, the Biology Club, the Glee Club and the College Choir. Reference has already been made to the various Christian Fellowships. The students published periodically, some every month, six magazines, one in English and five in Chinese, by posting them on the College Bulletin Board, which is the cheapest way of publication. We had also picnics, bon-fires, dramatic performances, College dinners, mountain climbing, swimming in the lake and gardening. The celebra-

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tion of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Founding of the College, with three full days of festivities, and the Christmas Celebration last winter, the Tali Fair and The Tali Conference of the Christian Student Fellowship in the spring, helped to make our life in the College less monotonous.

SCHOOL OF ARTS

In the School of Arts the Department of Chinese Literature has been much strengthened, thanks to the special grants for that Department by the Board of the Harvard-Yenching Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The teaching staff has been increased so as to give time for research. In spite of the difficulty of transportation the departmental collection of books has been increased and will go on increasing. The Department of English Literature has been at times short-handed, but owing to the reduced enrollment it manages to maintain its efficiency in teaching, a great deal of which is individual tutorial work. The Department of Economics-Commerce has failed as yet to find the qualified men in sufficient number to make it a really strong department. We are appointing two more men for the next year. The professor appointed for the chair of sociology has failed to come again in the second year and so the Department of History and Sociology has been much handicapped. A new man has to be appointed. Both the new Government requirements and the coming of the Canton Union Theological College had made a greater demand upon our offering in philosophy and religion. We are looking forward to the coming of the Rev. Edmund H. C. Hsu, B.A., S.T.M., D.Th., newly appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy, and the return of Professor John C. F. Lo, Ph.D., next September to strengthen this department.

YALE-IN-CHINA SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

The teaching strength of the Yale-in-China School of Science has remained the same as before. Dr. Cheng Chien-kuo has been appointed to the Department of Physics in order to fill the gap left by Professor Paul C. T. Kwei, which cannot really be filled by anybody. Mention has been made of the experimental projects undertaken by the various senior members of the Faculty of Science with the assistance of a very competent junior staff. The temporary laboratory buildings, erected at a very low cost when we first arrived here, began to function last fall and have proved to be useful although crowded. Even with our limited amount of equipment moved out from Wuchang, we have been able to conduct laboratory courses quite satisfactorily in view of the unusual circumstances. In this respect, we are better off than any of the other refugee institutions in war-time China. A large number of reference books for the sciences and mathematics have been purchased, because it is easier to get books in from abroad through the post office than to get laboratory equipment. As a consequence, most of the graduates during the last two years did their theses in book research rather than in experimental work, which would be our preference under ordinary circumstances.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Dean P'u Hwang has submitted a detailed report on the School of Education. The Department of Psychology has been abolished on account of the small demand for the work by our student body, but courses in psychology have been

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going on full-steam as before. The Department of Education maintains its pre-war efficiency of teaching in practical teacher-training as well as in theoretical work. The Department of Music has failed to receive Government recognition as a major department, but its efficiency has not suffered on that account as from its lack of equipment, which we were forced to leave behind in Wuchang. We managed to bring only one of the two pianos from Kweilin and to purchase one from Rangoon. The transportation of pianos is both difficult and expensive. As Dean Hwang has reported, all the other schools of education in Government universities as well as in private institutions have been closed down by the Government which is concentrating all the training of secondary teachers in six Government teachers colleges, and ours is the only School of Education in a Christian college in the whole country. So we ought to do everything possible to make ourselves worthy of that confidence placed in us by the Ministry of Education.

FINANCE

We are grateful to the Cooperating Missions for their faithfulness in continuing the same financial support during the last two years as before the war. We also owe much to the Associated Boards of the Christian Colleges in the United States for the sustaining funds they have been granting to us for the last two years. Without this assistance it would have been difficult for us to move the College at all from Wuchang to Kweilin, and without it the moving from Kweilin to Hsichow would have been quite inconceivable. It is due to the sustaining funds also that we have been able to meet all the emergency needs caused by the two moves and the subsidies to faculty and staff members as well as to students to meet the higher cost of living. As the study of index number made by our Department of Economics-Commerce has clearly shown, all prices have on the average gone up five times during the war. Although our salary cut has been much less than that in the other educational institutions in the country during the war, the salaries actually received by the younger members of the faculty and staff are inadequate for them to support a family. Even those receiving the highest salaries in the College have felt the pinch quite severely during the second half of the past year. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the depreciation of the Chinese dollar has at the same time increased the exchange and purchasing value of the American dollar and of the pound sterling. This creates a serious discrepancy between the income of the missionary members of the faculty who receive their salaries in a foreign currency and the other faculty members who are paid in the Chinese depreciated money. And this discrepancy is embarrassing to all of us although we quite understand the cause of it. When one-third of our people do not have enough income to pay even their rice bills for the families from month to month, cold reasoning loses its convincing power.

Even before the war, it is our policy to teach the students the value of simple living and high thinking. We used to feel proud of the low expenses of our students, but their expenses have been doubled on account of the high price of food. During the second half of the last year they paid for their food five times as much as they used to do in Wuchang or Kweilin, and eighty percent of what they paid went to rice alone, leaving only twenty percent for vegetable, meat, fuel and oil. Every measure has been taken to get the students something like adequate nourishment, which is a matter of paramount importance, and it has cost the College tremendously. With the grant of sustaining funds from the

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Associated Boards and generous gifts from friends for scholarships both abroad and in China, we are enabled to do for the students what we consider absolutely essential. More than one-half of the students during the last year had to depend upon scholarships and financial aids from the various sources in order to stay in college at all. They were cut off from their homes and therefore had no source of income. In this connection we want to express our gratitude to all who have helped, and special mention must be made of the Student Relief Committee of the National Christian Council who sent us generous gifts for both terms during the past year.

Grants have been coming in spite of the war from the Ministry of Education, the China Foundation and the British Boxer Indemnity Committee. The Ministry of Education of the Central Government must have been confronted with serious financial problems in war time, but it has been continuing to support three chairs, one in each of our three schools, namely, Chinese Literature in the School of Arts, Chemistry in the School of Science and Psychology in the School of Education. It makes a grant also for books in the Department of Chinese Literature and for equipment in the Department of Chemistry. There is no clearer indication that the Government wants all institutions of higher learning to maintain their high efficiency during war time.

The Government has been making loans of NC\$14.00 a month to some students and half loans of \$7.00 a month to others, in order to help them to pay their expenses. Only those whose homes are in the occupied areas are eligible to apply for these loans. Twenty-three of our students have been receiving these loans since we came to Hsichow. It is more than remarkable that the Government has been able and willing to do all this and carry on a major war in the country at the same time.

GOVERNMENT CURRICULA

It was during the last year that the Government promulgated and started to enforce a prescribed uniform curriculum for every department in the colleges and universities in the country. Formerly the institutions of higher learning in China were practically free to teach whatever they wanted, except that for graduation a student must have done a required amount of work totalling at least 146 credits, (a credit being an hour of lecture or two hours of laboratory or other kinds of practical work for one week throughout one semester), and also that there must be a lecture a week for one year in the Party Principles of the Kuomintang, physical and health education throughout the four years for all students, one year of military training for two hours a week for men and an equivalent amount of first-aid training for women before graduation. With the new prescribed curricula we have no room for experimentation with university courses. For instance, we used to require students to elect during the second year a course in either philosophy or religion and now, according to the Government curriculum, we have to teach introduction to philosophy to all students, giving no choice whatever. Most of the courses throughout the four years are either prescribed or chosen from a limited number of elective courses, which must be first approved by the Ministry of Education and it is difficult to get the approval for such electives. No matter how one may regard these new requirements they curtail severely the liberty of the university. Prescribed lectures, except at the very minimum, are usually odious. To have all the courses leading to the degree in a college or university strictly prescribed throughout the country is apt to reduce higher education to a dead level. Indeed we still have the liberty

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to choose our own teaching material and we are still free to make our own presentation of the subject, but the Government is requiring also the colleges and universities to submit a syllabus for each course, indicating the text-books and reference books used. This scheme is on an experimental basis and we are watching with interest and concern how this experiment will be worked out and what we can make of it ourselves. There is no doubt that the liberty of the colleges and universities in the old days had been abused in certain places and there is no doubt either that the Government has been forced by circumstances to require a higher standard for university work. Apparently the new curricula are intended to accomplish such an aim, and as a private institution we feel it our duty to help the Government in accomplishing this aim, but the cost we pay for it will be heavy. On the other hand, we realize that our work as a Christian institution is not to be done entirely in the classrooms or in the laboratories. Our work in the hostels, our everyday contact with the individual students, our religious program, which is still free, and our whole atmosphere in the College ought to continue to exercise their influence upon our students.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

As we had it in our plan for our new campus in Wuchang, so have we also in our refugee institution in Hsichow, the Chapel in the very center of our work. For five mornings in the week, we have our Chapel services taken by the faculty members and students of our College and of the Canton Union Theological College. One of these five morning services is a song service led by a member of our Department of Music, another is taken by a student, and the remaining three by faculty members of the two institutions. Faculties and students of both institutions join in these daily worships as well as on Sunday mornings. The Anglican group in the College celebrates the holy communion at eight o'clock every Sunday morning, while the College Sunday service is held at half past ten. Occasionally the Church of Christ in China group and the Methodist group join to have their special holy communion service at 9:30 on Sundays. All the communion services, under the auspices of whatever denomination, are open to communicants of the other Churches as well. The Christian students in the College and in the Canton Union Theological College have their Students Christian Fellowship. Besides this, there is a fellowship of the members of the Anglican Church, a fellowship of the members of the Church of Christ in China and a fellowship of the members of the Methodist Church. References have already been made to the Faculty Christian Fellowship, in which members of the College faculty and the faculty of the Canton Union Theological College join. The College Senate appoints the Chapel Committee, which is responsible for the corporate Christian witness of the College as a whole and as Prof. David F. Anderson, Secretary of the Committee, reports, "This amounts to three-quarters of the total religious activities carried on in the institution." With five cooperating units in the College and particularly in Hsichow with the Canton Union Theological College, itself the enterprise of several missions, as our guest institution, surely denominational rivalry and dissension is a danger against which we must guard ourselves all the time. To quote from Prof. Anderson's report again, "It is a pleasure to record that the year has been marked by harmonious cooperation, which has worked out for the mutual benefit of all concerned in our religious activities," and "The importance for our students of this demonstration of Christian unity in actual practice is hard to over-estimate."

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REPORTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Accompanying this report are copies of the reports for 1939-40 to the President by the Dean of Faculty, the Dean of the Yale-in-China School of Science, the Dean of the School of Education, the Secretary of the Chapel Committee and the student statistics for the two years 1938-39 and 1939-40 prepared by the Registrar. The Treasurer's report will be sent to the Board after the books for the year have been closed and the accounts audited. (Above reports are available at the college office in Hsichow.)

A FORWARD LOOK

Here is Hua Chung going on in Hsichow. We have moved to this place, where we intend to stay until it is time to return to Wuchang. When that time will be no prophet would dare risk his reputation by foretelling. One thing, however, is certain. We should not move back until we are sure to be able to carry on our work without interference on our original site as a Chinese college under the National Government in which alone we have our confidence for the protection of the autonomy of the Chinese nation and the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic and for an educational policy to develop the Chinese people. This means that we must wait for the cessation of hostilities inside our own territory, an honourable peace settlement, evacuation of Wuchang by the enemy troops, restoration of order in the Wuhan area, availability of facilities for transportation and safe travel in the long homeward journey. When we moved out we had to move in a hurry because we waited until moving was imperative. When we move back we shall choose the most expedient and convenient time. It is impossible yet to foresee the future circumstances and therefore premature to make any plans for our return. But the College has been founded to serve the Central China region. The interests of our Cooperating Missions are all there. We are not just one educational institution unattached, but we are an integral part of a Christian program, apart from which we would lose our very significance and our *raison d'être*. While still in sojourn we must do the best we could to be of service to the local community and cooperate with all the Christian forces and the other educational institutions in the Southwest. But our home is in Wuchang, our roots are there, and there we must return. When we return, we must return with the same high standards and the same Christian tradition as we had in 1938, when we left Wuchang, and with richer experiences, a clearer vision of our task, and a stronger determination to do it better.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS CHO-MIN WEI

President.

Hsichow, Yunnan, China.
July 22, 1940.

Feb 14, 1939

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
to
BOARD OF TRUSTEES KNOWN AS BOARD OF FOUNDERS
and
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HUA CHUNG COLLEGE (WUCHANG)
in
KWEILIN, KWANGSI, CHINA

Members of the Board:

I am submitting this semi-annual report of Hua Chung College in a two fold capacity, both as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed here in Kweilin, and as President of the College. Circumstances make it impossible for the Board of Directors to meet, and, therefore, I have no way to submit this report for their approval before it is forwarded to the Trustees.

The College had already moved from Wuchang to Kweilin when I returned from abroad last August to resume my work as President. At that time the Standing Committee of the Board of Directors, anticipating circumstances which have since arisen, appointed Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei (alternate Dr. Richard P. Bien), Dr. Paul V. Taylor, Mr. David F. Anderson, Dr. Hu I, and myself as the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors to function in Kweilin. Because Mr. Anderson had to leave Kweilin in November on account of Mrs. Anderson's health, Miss Margaret Bleakley has been acting for him on the committee. The appointment of this Executive Committee has proved to be most fortunate because since the latter part of October we have been cut off almost completely from communication with Wuhan.

FACULTY AND STAFF

With the exception of one missionary teacher on furlough, two who stayed behind for relief service in Wuhan, one Chinese senior faculty member in service for the wounded soldiers, and another on sabbatical leave, the whole faculty and staff have been accounted for in Kweilin. I had expected to find our faculty greatly depleted upon my return, but those members who had been most eager to serve found that they could serve best by continuing their work in the College. An article written by Mrs. E. P. Miller Jr., Assistant Professor of English Literature, which has been sent to the Trustees and the Missions, gives a vivid description of the adventurous and self-sacrificing spirit in which the missionary members of the faculty and staff have come to join us here in the work of the College in Kweilin. It is the experience of us all that the difficult times have drawn the faculty and the students more closely together, and have made each one of us realize more the significance of our work, especially when we look forward to the day when hostilities will come to an end, and when the Christian spirit must seek to influence more deeply the leadership of China in the reconstruction of the nation.

Before the severe air-raids, which occurred mainly in December, Kweilin was a crowded city and rent was at least four times the normal rate and twice that of the pre-war rate in Wuchang. For this reason we had to make special rent allowances to the low salaried members of the faculty and staff; otherwise, they would not have been able to subsist with their families since war prices prevailed.

So far all faculty members have escaped uninjured from the air-raids and other war hazards, but the houses in which three had their quarters were burned in Kweilin.

STUDENTS

In a strange city and with the uncertainty of the future, the Senate decided at the beginning of the term not to take in more than two hundred students, and owing to the limited accommodations in the hostels, we enrolled only one hundred and sixty-three. After the fall of Canton and the evacuation of the Wuhan cities, we had a period of intense nervousness in Kweilin, and on account of financial and family reasons, a number of students withdrew, but we have finished the term with one hundred and twenty-seven. The drop is not as serious as we might have expected.

We have not put any hindrance in the way of any of our students who wanted to join war services, and some have volunteered. It is the policy, however, of the Central Government to encourage students to finish their courses so that they may be better prepared to serve China after the war. We can easily see the wisdom and necessity of such a policy in China. In proportion to the future needs of the country trained men are few. Unless the young men go to the front, for which the Government has already sufficient man power and, therefore, is not willing to call upon college students for this purpose, they have only limited opportunities for Government service in these war times. Industry has not been developed in China and, consequently, most of our equipment and war materials have been purchased from abroad instead of being manufactured in the country. Also, we are caught so unprepared for this conflict that many kinds of organized activities for civilians, which would naturally be found in another country at war, are not in existence here. These reasons may count for the fact that there are proportionately more students staying in college during this national conflict than we might find in a modern warring country. But "they also serve who only stand and wait."

The spirit of the students in the College has been the most gratifying. In spite of the difficult circumstances and the distractions of the air-raids and of the war itself, they apply themselves diligently to their studies and are always ready to cooperate with the College authorities to be useful in every way possible to the community and to maintain the good name and the academic standards of the College. Many of them are cut off from their homes in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. Those whose homes were burnt in Changsha find themselves in grave financial difficulties. But they courageously go on with their work and are willing to do anything so as to work their way through College. Opportunities for students' self-help in a place like Kweilin are however limited. The level of wages is low. A number of them have been partially supporting themselves by private tutoring in local families. Others can find no employment. Mrs. Miller's article on "Farewell to Kweilin" describes a few typical cases of students meeting their financial problems in the most undaunted spirit. Many things have been done by students voluntarily whereas in Wuchang before we would have needed hired labor. The programme of the College needs modification to meet the challenges of the new day.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

After a great deal of effort and negotiations arrangements were completed in September for the College to use one of the Southern Baptist Mission three storied buildings with a finished attic as the main building of the College. Grounds surrounding it are ample for athletic purposes. The loan includes five matsheds which had been used by the Provincial University of Kwangsi before we came, and which proved to be useful to us in arranging for our classrooms and offices. One of the matsheds was used as a chapel and assembly hall, another was used to house

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a small practice school for our School of Education. These matsheds were torn down in January to reduce the hazard of fire in case of an air-raid. With slight remodelling and improvements we have been using the main building for all the classrooms and offices, turning the attic into a library.

It was impossible to bring with us from Wuchang any furniture, so very rough wooden desks and benches were bought at the cheapest possible price. Four hostels, two for men and two for women, were set up at the beginning of the term. The Christian and Missionary Alliance allowed us to repair a small house on their property and to erect a temporary building at a cost of twelve hundred dollars Chinese currency. This was our first and the larger hostel for men. For the other men's hostel we rented a house in another section of the town about a fifteen-minute walk from our main building. At first all of our women students were crowded into the Church Missionary Society building used for women refugees. It was very kind of the Bishop of the Diocese of Kwangsi-Hunan and the members of the Kweilin station to allow us to use these rooms. Later we rented a house five minutes' distance from the College which was large enough to accommodate forty girls. During the middle of the term the Baptists released another building in which we put all our girls together.

AIR-RAIDS

It is beyond my words to describe the shocking air-raids in Kweilin which, according to those who went through numerous air-raids last year in Wuchang, have been by far the worst and most devastating ever experienced by a civilian population. Five raids hit five different sections of this populous city. One half of the buildings are now in ruins, but thanks to the numerous and spacious caves in the rocky hillsides just outside the city, the loss of human life has not been heavy.

At first we followed our Wuchang experience and had two dug-outs constructed near the College main building, another near the larger hostel for men, and another near the Church Missionary Society women refugees' camp where 15 of our girls stayed. These dug-outs were places of refuge for our faculty and students in the earlier air-raids, but later when dug-outs in the city received direct hits, burying people alive, we ordered all our people to resort to the caves whenever the siren sounded, using the dug-outs to store equipment and books not in daily use. In this way we secured the best protection for both our people and equipment.

The damage done by numerous air-raids to the College property is comparatively slight. The small hostel for men with the rough equipment in it was completely destroyed, but most of the students' belongings were salvaged. The larger hostel for men had a narrow escape. Its kitchen was demolished, and the hostel had to be abandoned because the whole section of the city surrounding it was in ruins. The very day that the incendiary bombs caused the destruction to the small hostel for men on November 29, the fire almost spread to the girls' rooms in the Church Missionary Society refugee building. The fifteen girls housed there have since then been placed with the other women's group.

FUTURE PLANS: MOVING AGAIN!

In spite of these circumstances and in spite of the difficulties of bringing in either equipment or books from abroad for our work, we would still be willing to carry on here. But we have to face the danger of being cut off from the world if the enemy should push hard their Southern China campaign. Besides,

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there is the greater danger that the "scorched earth policy", coupled with guerrilla tactics, both necessary for effective defense on the part of the nation, might compel us to leave Kweilin when leaving would be too late. It is in view of these possibilities that we have been seriously thinking for the last six weeks of moving the College farther west. Yunnan seems to be the most logical place; next would be Szechwan. There is little choice between the two as far as war hazards, local peace and order, climate and health conditions, and food supply go; but Yunnan holds out greater hope of communications with the outside world. Some of us have some knowledge of conditions in Szechwan, but Yunnan remains comparatively unknown to us. Mr. Anderson, who has been staying in Hongkong, writes that as far as information in Hongkong is concerned, to move the College is necessary, and he gives us the impression that the Rt. Rev. R. O. Hall would favor our move to Yunnan which is a part of his large Diocese. There is Church Missionary Society work and Methodist Missionary Society in Kunming, but Kunming being the capital of the Province is not so attractive to us. We would rather go to a smaller town away from the railway and highways in order that our experience here of air-raids may not be repeated. We realize that in time of war no place is safe in China, but we must look for a place to continue our work quietly and to experiment in Christian higher education in these troublesome times. We have heard of two places north of Kunming with Methodist Mission stations, but we are inclined to go west of Kunming and thirty kilometers north of the Burma-Yunnan route, appears to be the best for our purpose.

There are two ways to reach Yunnan. One is the southern route by way of Nanning, Lungchow, and the Indo-China Kunming railway. The other is the northern way through Kweiyang in Kweichow. The cost is about the same by the one route or the other. With the recent developments in southern China, there is an element of risk of our trucks getting stopped at the other end of the southern route, but the northern trip would take more time for trucks to drive.

After the approval of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors to move the College away from Kweilin, the Senate appointed Dr. Richard P. Bien and Dr. T. W. Zee to go to Yunnan to investigate conditions there, with the purpose of locating some possible sites for the College. The preliminary report has now reached us by our own radio station here in the Physics Department from Dr. Bien in Kunming saying that conditions in Yunnan are favorable and the Senate has taken action, with the approval of the Board of Directors, to move the College to Kunming first where we may stay with the help of the Church Missionary Society and the Methodist Mission until most of the members of the Senate have arrived, and then steps will be taken to determine a definite site. The moving of the whole group with equipment, books, and baggage may take a long time, and will certainly mean a great deal of effort, but the whole trip has been carefully planned, both economically and with due regard to safety. The Senate is drawing up a budget for this move.

FUTURE PLANS: CURRICULUM MODIFICATIONS

Ever since I returned from abroad I have been thinking about modifying the curriculum of the College, and even of taking a bolder step in recommending a new policy which may be more appropriate for the China after the war. One of my weaknesses is to be prepared for the worst even though I work and hope for the best. It is very difficult to visualize the conditions in China when the present hostilities come to an end, but I have been informally discussing with groups of the faculty various ideas and plans for the future. We hope in Yunnan to make a careful study of conditions there and make some preliminary experiments. I shall then be

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in a position to recommend to the Trustees and the Directors a modification of the policy and the curriculum in order to train our students more definitely to take a lead in improving isolated rural communities with the religious spirit and intellectual stimulus they have gained from the College. We shall not lower the Hua Chung standards, but our men and women students may spend a part of their time learning to be productive members of a self-sustaining community while they are being educated along the most up-to-date lines. This is still in the visionary stage, but something may come out of it when it has been tested by my colleagues, many of whom are wiser and more practical-minded than I am. Whatever we may do we will remember the purpose for which the College has been founded and carried on. Our problem is how to fulfill that purpose in the most effective manner in the present crisis in China and in view of the future that the younger generation may have to meet.

In no other time do we realize the importance and the far-reaching significance of Christian Higher Education in China. The future is still obscure. But one thing is certain. China is being truly reborn. What the nation will be depends upon her leadership after the war. Shall we leave it entirely to the forces of the world or is Christianity going to have a determining share in it? The Christian Colleges are our answer.

I shall continue my monthly reports to the Trustees and to the Co-operating Missions so as to keep you well informed about the College. We are hopefully carrying on the work which you have entrusted to us, and you may be certain that we shall remain ever faithfully your co-workers in the great enterprise of helping to establish His Kingdom in a world sin-sick and war-torn. We are confident of China's ultimate victory and we are even more confident that no labor in His Name shall be in vain.

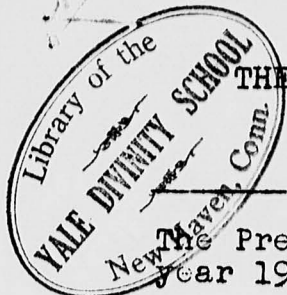
Respectfully submitted,

Francis C. M. Wei

President of Hua Chung College and
Chairman of the Executive Committee in Kweilin
of the Board of Directors.

Kweilin, Kwangsi
Feb. 14, 1939.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1946-1947, MAR 20 '50

Huachung University, Wuchang, China.

The President has pleasure in submitting the following report of the year 1946-1947 to the Board of Directors:

Accompanying this report are the reports to the President from the Dean of the General Faculty, the Dean of Yale-in-China, School of Science, the Dean of the School of Education, and the Registrar's statistical report. As the President was the Acting Dean of the School of Arts concurrently during the year, there is no report from the Arts Faculty. The Acting Treasurer's report is being sent separately.

At the request of the Board of Trustees, known as the Board of Founders, in the City of New York, acting concurrently since the war years as the Board of Directors, and with the concurrence of the Executive Committee pro tem and of the Senate of the University in Hsichow, the President was granted a year of leave from the university as his sabbatical year in order to accept the appointment as the first incumbent of the newly established Henry Luce Visiting Professorship of World Christianity in Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York and as Lecturer on the Hewitt Foundation.

He left Hsichow early in July 1945, but owing to long procedure of securing passport and owing still more to the difficulty of getting transportation by air from Kunming to the United States, he was unable to leave China until early September. He was, however, able to make use of the time in Kunming to direct the affairs of the university from Kunming concerning which the Acting President frequently sought his advice from Hsichow, particularly after the surrender of the Japanese in August when the general situation in China became rather unsettled. Plans for the university for 1945-1946 were finally made before the President flew from Kunming to Calcutta, India, on September 13, arriving by air at New York City on September 21, just in time for the beginning of the term in Union Theological Seminary.

At the end of May 1946, he went to England from New York on the invitation of the China Christian Universities Association in London and visited various cities in England in the interest of the Association and for the various British missionary societies and Christian organizations until the middle of August 1946, when he flew back to Wuchang.

Upon his return to Wuchang, he had the pleasure of finding the university faculty, staff, families, and a certain number of students, many of whom were natives of Yunnan, already arrived at the original campus from Hsichow, together with all the library books, taken out in 1938, (only about 15 per cent of the pre-war library), and part of the laboratory equipment taken out in 1938, part having been worn out and part disposed of in Yunnan owing to difficulties in transportation. Eighty-five per cent of the pre-war library and over two-thirds of the scientific equipment left behind in Wuchang and in the warehouses of the British shipping companies in Hankow when the university evacuated from Wuchang in July 1938, were completely lost, and no trace could be found of them except about 300 bottles of biological specimens which have been subsequently recovered. All the furniture in the university buildings and hostels and all the personal belongings of the faculty members left behind in 1938 were also completely lost.

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Before the President left China in September 1945, he had appointed in August, immediately after the surrender of the Japanese, Dr. Paul V. Taylor of the China Mission of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, a member of the faculty, but at that time still serving under the Church Committee for Relief in Asia, to get back to the university campus in Wuchang as early as he could and to take charge of the buildings and start their repairs. Dr. Taylor reached Wuchang from Kweilin on December 4, 1945. With the assistance of friends he was able to get the buildings gradually evacuated by the occupying Chinese troops. He found the buildings totally stripped and badly ravaged, and the grounds covered with debris and dirt, some parts almost knee-deep. On the campus were found everywhere Japanese slit trenches and machine-gun pits, which had to be filled, and the ground leveled off. We had, however, in Dr. Taylor, a resourceful and indefatigable worker, just the man for the job. By May 1946, the faculty and staff members, their families and almost a hundred students, men and women, who arrived from Hsichow, were given their living quarters in university buildings. Hostels were repaired and furniture was made by local carpenters under Dr. Taylor's own supervision, so that by September, the university campus was in working condition again.

Over 10,000 volumes of books in English and considerable quantities of office supplies and laboratory equipment had been ordered by Dr. Paul Ward, working since April 1946 in New York and Washington; but these were slow in coming on account of shipping difficulties. However, the university was reopened on its original campus on September 30, after eight years of refugeeing in the Southwest.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Entrance examinations were held in August. Nearly 4,000 students sat for them in three centers, namely, Wuchang, Changsha, and Kunming. In Wuchang registration had to close earlier than the date previously announced in order to cut down the number of applicants. Of the 4,000 candidates only 300 could be admitted. As the Dean of the General Faculty has reported, "It was our hope that after our return to Wuchang, when we could again receive students from our own affiliated schools, standards would rise, and that is being proved true." In September 1945, our last year in Hsichow, only 15 per cent of the whole student body were graduates from Christian middle schools, but in September 1946, the first term after our return to Wuchang, it rose to 29 per cent when our student body was almost double that of the previous year.

The university was reopened with a record enrollment of 447 students. Of this number 177 were Christians, and 270 non-Christians; and of this number 307 were men and 140 women. Seventeen provinces were represented, with the highest number, 169, from the Province of Hunan, next 109, from Hupeh, and next 68, from Yunnan, owing to the fact that many old Yunnan students had come with the university from Hsichow. Other statistics are shown in the Registrar's report accompanying the President's report.

FACULTY

We are happy to report a much stronger faculty after our return to Wuchang. Of the missionary members, Prof. and Mrs. John Coe returned from Hsichow where they had been since 1941. Rev. John Chamberlayne

and family came back also from Hsichow; Dr. Taylor has been mentioned in connection with the work of rehabilitation; Mrs. Constantine came back from England to join her husband, Dean Constantine, who had returned to Hsichow the year before; and Miss Venetia Cox was transferred by the American Church Mission to take charge of the Music Department which had been left by the war without a senior member. The American Church Mission appointed also Miss Lilian Weidenhammer, Ph.D., Prof. of Chemistry; Miss Edith M. Hutton, M.A., and Miss Margaret Sheets, M.A., both Assistant Prof. of English Literature. These ladies arrived from America in October. From this mission came in January 1947, also Prof. Paul Ward, Ph.D., with his family to join the Department of History; the Rev. G. Francis S. Gray, M.A. and family, and the Rev. Alfred B. Starratt, B.A., B.D., arriving in April 1947 to teach Theological subjects as Assistant Prof. and Lecturer respectively. In November, Prof. T. R. Tregear, Ph.D., and family arrived from the Methodist Missionary Society in London to teach Geography. Mrs. Tregear, M.B., B.S., serves voluntarily as Resident Physician. Prof. Margaret Bleakley, M.A., of the London Missionary Society, returned from furlough in England after the winter vacation to resume her post as Head of the Department of Western Literature and Registrar.

Nine new Chinese faculty members have been appointed in Wuchang. They are Prof. Chien Chi-po, Prof. Hsu Chia-juei, Asst. Prof. Shao Tse-feng and Mr. Shih Sheng-hwei, lecturer, of the Chinese Department; Prof. Li Chung-chi, Ph.D., and Prof. Tseng Sheng-tse, D.S.C., (part time) of the Department of Biology; Prof. Ho Chun-chiao, Ph.D., of the Department of Chemistry; and Asst. Prof. Hu Lo-teh, of the Department of Mathematics; Asst. Prof. Ti Yun-sen of the Department of Economics-Commerce.

Dean John C. F. Lo took his sabbatical leave to be Visiting Professor in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., U.S.A. and Prof. Sidney C. Hsiao of the Biology Department has been granted indefinite leave of absence for research work in Yale University.

We lost by death a promising young lecturer, Mr. Che Chung-chi, B.A., Huachung 1942, who had been trained by the President to teach philosophy. He died near Changsha on his way from Hsichow to Wuchang. Miss Tai Hsuan-chin, Miss Hwang Hsien-yuin, and Mr. John Wei left for post-graduate studies in the United States of America.

For the year 1946-1947, our faculty and staff are as follows:

	<u>First Term</u>	<u>Second Term</u>
Chinese	8	7
English	6½	7½
Economics-Commerce	4½	4½
History-Sociology	4	5
Philosophy	¼	¼
Theology	½	2½
Biology	3½	3½
Chemistry	5	5
Physics	4	4
Mathematics	2½	1½
Education	4	4
Music	2	2
Total:	44 ¾	46 ¾

Administration	14 3/4	18 3/4
Grand Total:	59 1/2	65 1/2

Of the total teaching and administrative staff of $65\frac{1}{2}$ in the second term, only 70 per cent are Christians; but if we should take the teaching staff alone, i.e. $46\frac{3}{4}$, 77 per cent are Christians. The difference is due to the number of clerks in the offices who are mostly non-Christians.

It is also to be noted that of the $65\frac{1}{2}$ (the half is given by a missionary wife), only 15 were members of the staff in Wuchang before the war, and 43 came back with the university from Hsichow.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS to which we returned after eight years of absence were better than we had dared to expect.

Wuchang as a city had about the same external appearance as when we left it in July 1938. So also had the other two cities, Hankow and Hanyang, which really belong to the same metropolis of Wuhan. The streets in Wuchang were in much better condition than those in Hankow and Hanyang. But 40 per cent of the houses were gone,--torn down, not bombed out. It was therefore fortunate that the university still had its buildings and faculty residences, ravaged as they were, with only the roof and the four walls left. Repairs had been costly, but not so expensive as to rebuild. Foodstuff was available in quantity, and there were more goods in the market than we had expected.

The women students occupied, as before the war, the two buildings of the Yen Hostel. Po Yu Hostel for men was divided by temporary partitions into eight apartments for faculty and staff families. The main portion of Ingle Hall was used as a hostel for men, just as before the war, and the two wings as the Physics and Biology Departments. The Administration Building was restored to its pre-war condition, with offices and classrooms downstairs and the Chemistry Department upstairs. St. Paul's Hostel was occupied by the single men teachers or men teachers who did not have their families in Wuchang. To accommodate all the students, the women's hospital building of the London Missionary Society, about three minutes' walk from our campus and on the same street, was remodelled at our cost into a hostel for men with capacity for 96 students. Even by using all double-decker beds, the two hostels for men were not enough. A semi-permanent hostel for men was built on university land newly acquired next to the lot on which is the Practice School of the School of Education. For the first time, we had permission from the authorities of the American Church Mission to use the whole library building. Slowly but most gratifyingly, the university library was rehabilitated and opened to student use again. The library's holdings are as follows:

Western books approximately 20,000 volumes, including	
periodicals: New Accessions -	14,000
Old	6,000
Chinese books approximately 20,000 volumes, including	
periodicals: New Accessions -	5,470
Old	14,530

A larger library staff had to be employed to catalogue the many new books and magazines in both Chinese and English coming in by the hundreds every week, and also to re-catalogue the old books and magazines

brought back from Hsichow, many of which had to be rebound after years of rough handling during the war.

In every way we feel thankful for the reopening of the university on its original site. But it must be pointed out that hardly any of the buildings are really fit for use. The hostels, except the new Yen Hostel, which is only half finished, are all make-shifts. They are impossible if we should attempt to run the hostels as centers of social and religious life of the students with proper care given by house masters with their own residence near by. The Administration Building was built seventy years ago for a small school for girls. The library has no reading space, certainly not enough for an enrollment of over 400 students. It has not been constructed for proper lighting or heating. Nor can we install in it any facilities for research or serious study. We have to share the chapel with the local parish and Boone Middle School which has over 800 students, and this chapel was condemned by the architect twenty years ago as unfit for use. The small chapel in St. Paul's Hostel, with a seating capacity of only about 80, is so ridden with white ants that the rooms above it are totally unfit for occupancy. But to meet our various religious needs, we had to put it into repair during the second term in the spring of 1947, and it is now being used almost every day.

The old piano rooms formerly between the two women's hostels had to be turned over to the women students for other purposes. Six small piano rooms and a studio were built at the far southwestern corner of the campus on a piece of land bought by the university two years before the war, adjacent to the land known as Lambeth Field on which five faculty residences had already been erected. The Lambeth Field was bought with funds raised by the Church of England to enable the former Boone University to render wider service to the Anglican communion in China.

In anticipation of the necessity of releasing half of the Po Yu Hostel for men students in 1947-1948, thus depriving four faculty families of their apartments in that hostel, and on account of the expiration of the lease of the property of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, which we used during the year for the housing of another four staff families, we had to build during the summer of 1947 twelve simple dwelling units with an appropriation voted for housing purposes by the Board of Founders. This solves a very pressing problem and is an economic proposition, because the scarcity of houses in Wuchang has forced up the rent on every house available, and as a rule, houses rented are unsatisfactory.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS

The Dean of the School, Dr. John C. F. Lo, was absent in America taking his sabbatical. The President acted concurrently as Dean of the Faculty of Arts. Professor Lo's courses in psychology were suspended, except the essential ones which were divided between Prof. Wai-king Tsai and Prof. Wen-min Hsiung of the Faculty of Education.

The Department of Chinese Literature has been much strengthened, not only with a larger teaching staff but also with more experienced teachers.

But the Department of Western Literature, mainly English Literature,

is still short-handed, even with the addition of some very competent teachers. Huachung has a reputation for its good English teaching and standard. With the poor preparation of students in middle schools during the war and with our increased enrollment, particularly in the freshman class in the year, it was difficult to maintain standards. Good teaching in English would mean small classes or sections of the same class. This has become impossible with our present staff. Standards suffer. Improvement must wait for better prepared students in the middle schools as the after effect of the war is decreasingly felt.

History-Sociology and Economics-Commerce need further strengthening, which we hoped would be feasible in 1947-1948. Especially the Department of Economics-Commerce required additional appointments. It has the largest number of students, 133 in the first term and 110 in the second term, approximately 30 per cent of the total enrollment. In this department we aim at the training of not just ordinary government employees and business people, as is sometimes assumed, but the education of men who may make some impact upon the economic policy of China and her economic-relations with other nations for the promotion of better international understanding and eventually of a more lasting peace in the world. The department has two sections, Economics and Commerce. It is significant that the former is far more popular.

The Chinese student has much to learn from history, not only of his own country, but of other nations. It is regrettable that the Department remains small. But during 1946-1947 it had 24 students. We must make it more attractive. In due course of time the Chinese are bound to regain their historic sense. Our duty is to hasten the process.

Philosophy under Arts is not a department. That is to say, it does not offer sufficient courses to lead to a degree. The President, for whatever time he can find for teaching, teaches all the three subjects in philosophy, viz. Logic, Ethics, and Introduction to Philosophy, required by the government, amounting to 9 hours a week. It seems that Philosophy in China as in the West at present has fallen into disrepute. It is more difficult to find competent Chinese to teach Philosophy than to teach almost any of the ordinary subjects in a college. Perhaps, the Christian universities are to blame for not having given the subject more attention in the past. We must do better in the future.

In 1945 while the university was still in Hsichow, the Theological course was started with Dr. Wai-king Tsai teaching Biblical Literature and Religious Education, and the Rev. Leonard Constantine teaching Church History. It is a course combined with any other major course in the university, requiring five years for the degree for which the other students not taking the theological course required ordinarily only four years. This is to meet a crying need of the churches for more and better trained ministers and other Church workers, both men and women. With the arrival of the Rev. G. Francis S. Gray and the Rev. Alfred B. Starratt, the theological course has two more teachers, but it needs two more, one for Systematic Theology and one for Old Testament. The day is gone when a man can teach with confidence in more than one of the main fields of theology, and we would like to have specialists to give our students as good a theological training as circumstances permit. While we are raising the standards in the study of every other subject, we should not leave the Queen of Sciences behind.

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THE YALE-IN-CHINA SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

Under this Faculty there are three departments offering the degree of Bachelor of Science. They are Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. Mathematics remains a minor department as before the war. It needs more emphasis, for it is the foundation of every physical science.

So far we have been laying stress on the basic training in the pure sciences, whereas the trend in the country is to emphasize the applied sciences. Our conviction, however, is that the pure sciences ought to come first, and we believe the tide will turn some day. In the meantime our enrollment in the school suffers. It is only 25 per cent of the total enrollment, whereas before the war it was 50 per cent in some years.

As Dean Richard P. Bien of the School points out in his report, "It is far from the intention of the School to offer graduate work," although Dean Bien believes that we are in a position to do post-graduate, "if standards obtaining in a number of graduate schools in this country are to be compared with ours." But, Dr. Bien continues, "more intensive research work according to a definite long term programme should be encouraged so that real serious contributions may be made to the scientific world. For this purpose a number of assistants or teaching fellows should be appointed and funds for such appointments found within the nearest future." Besides this, Dean Bien makes several other recommendations for the improvement of the School which can be read in his report.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Ours is still the only School of Education not only among the Christian Colleges but among all privately supported colleges in China. It serves primarily the Christian middle schools in the Central China region in supplying them with trained teachers and in assisting them in administrative problems.

Since our return to Wuchang the local Wuhan Association of the Principals of the Christian middle schools has been revived. This brings together once a month all the principals from these schools in the Wuhan cities to meet with the President of the University and the Dean of the School of Education. From time to time other administrative officers of the middle schools are also invited when school problems concerning them are discussed. Meetings are held in the different schools in rotation. This organization promotes the sense of fellowship and solidarity among the eight Christian middle schools in the Wuhan cities, which are affiliated with Huachung.

A conference of the principals of the Christian middle schools in the Provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Anhwei was held on our campus under the auspices of the School of Education from January 28 to January 31, 1947. In spite of travel difficulties, seventeen of the twenty-three principals attended and many important administrative problems were discussed in a most helpful way.

Another way by which our School of Education seeks to help the local Christian middle schools is to encourage their teachers to attend the courses offered by the school, free of tuition fees. About a dozen of

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the teachers made use of this privilege during the fall term in 1946.

At Eastertide, a whole day retreat of the staff members of the University and the Wuhan Christian middle schools was held in Boone Middle School with one hundred teachers attending. One of the results was bringing to the attention of all present the importance of the religious programme in the Christian middle school. The need of more teachers trained to tackle the religious problems of the adolescent boy or girl was more strongly felt. Huachung was asked to organize a special training class for the middle school teachers, meeting for two hours one afternoon a week. This plan has been adopted by Huachung to begin in the fall of 1947 and the lectures are to be given by the Theological staff, President Wei and Dr. Tsai in the first term, and Dr. Tsai and Mr. Starratt in the second term.

During the first rehabilitation year, the Practice School, which before the war served as the laboratory of the School of Education, was not reopened. The Education students did their practice teaching in Boone Middle School and St. Hilda's School for Girls, both near by. It is planned to reopen our own practice school as a junior middle school in the fall of 1947.

EXTRA-MURAL ACTIVITIES

During the first year after the return of the University to Wuchang, as well as while we were sojourning in Hsichow, the senior professors were the ones more heavily loaded for the simple reason that their longer experience had equipped them to undertake more readily those courses required by government regulations or by the needs of the students. But upon the time of these senior professors are many calls from outside the university.

Dean Pu Hwang has to serve on the Board of Directors of several Christian middle schools affiliated with Huachung, because he is our outstanding educational expert. Dean Richard Bien as a physicist is frequently consulted by the Provincial Government and he always renders his service freely and cheerfully. So also does Prof. Shen Lai-chiu, Head of our Department of Economics-Commerce. Prof. Wai-king Tsai, Dean of Women and Professor of Religious Education, has been appointed by the Hupeh Christian Council on several committees because of her experience and keen interest in adolescent psychology and Christian education. Once a week she goes to Hankow to conduct a training class for the Biblewomen of the Hankow Diocese of the Sheng Kung Hui (Episcopal Church in China). Every Sunday afternoon, she runs a Sunday School for the faculty children and other children from our neighborhood.

So we may multiply such instances of voluntary extra-mural services rendered by members of our faculty. One more type of work of significance, must however, be mentioned. New missionaries from America, Great Britain and other European countries used to go in the pre-war years to Peiping (Peking) or Nanking for their study of the Chinese language. It is well-known that our local dialect is not the same as that in Peiping or Nanking. For an alien it is sometimes painful to learn one dialect and then change to another later. Further, it is of obvious advantage to get acquainted with the local conditions of the district and of the Church in the district in which one has to serve, while one is spending a year or so in the study of the language. But there had been no

language school in the Central China area to which many new missionaries come every year from abroad. There is certainly the need of a language school in Wuchang for Central China. Huachung helps the Lutheran Mission, with headquarters in Hankow, in the organization of such a school. Prof. Paul V. Taylor was appointed the first director and he acquitted himself well in that office. Beginning with the autumn term of 1947-1948, we shall have our own Language School on the university campus, so as to make it easier to draw upon our faculty for lectures on various library which is acquiring once more, gradually, a good collection of important books on China, her history and culture, in the European languages, mainly in English. Dr. Taylor will continue to serve as director. But he is concurrently professor of education and superintendent of university buildings and grounds.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Financially the year 1946-1947 was comparatively a happy one. We had many rehabilitation problems to face. Repairs had to be done and they were expensive. Consequently some still remain undone. It was impossible to replace all the library books and laboratory equipment lost during the war. This would call for US\$300,000. So far we have been able to find only a quarter of this amount.

For the operation budget we had an income of approximately US\$55,000 besides the "replacing value" of US\$19,625 for 18 3/4 missionary salaried and voluntary workers. Of the operative budget exclusive of missionary salaries, more than 2/3 went to Chinese salaries. For details the Acting Treasurer is sending a separate financial report for the year.

During the first half of the fiscal year, August 1, 1946 to January 31, 1947, particularly during the first three months, exchange was very unfavorable. As a consequence we had a deficit of US\$5,123.03. After January exchange became more favorable and so in spite of steep increases of subsidies following the government scheme our deficit for the second half year was only about US\$500.

The cooperating Missions as a whole have been generous in their appropriations. Special mention ought to be made of the British Missions cooperating in the University. Great Britain has been undergoing a trying time economically, but the Missions have spared no efforts in supporting their missionary work and Huachung has been in the forefront of their mission consciousness.

We are happy to report the formal decision of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in the Thirty-ninth Annual Session of its China Mission held in April, 1947, in Liling, Hunan, to have an active share in our work in Huachung. It is so significant that we quote in toto the action of the Mission as follows:

"Thirty-ninth Annual Session of the China Mission of the Evangelical United Brethren Church.
April 17th - 24th, held at Liling, Hunan.

Whereas a request has come to us from Dr. Wei, President of Huachung University, for us to appoint a representative to their Board of Directors: Resolved: That a member of the Mission be appointed annually, and that this shall be a standing rule of the Mission.

Closer Cooperation with Huachung University

Whereas it is desired by the Mission that our cooperation with Huachung University become more active, Resolved: That we put the following plan into effect as soon as practicable: -

1. The appointment of one of our missionaries by the Mission to serve on the university faculty, as our denominational representative, and as the Hostel Housemaster and Advisor to our own students.
2. The providing of an Evangelical United Brethren Hostel for our own students, and a residence for our missionary representative on the Huachung Faculty.

Signed: F. W. Brandauer,
Yuanling, Hunan."

It is to be pointed out here that this was the last year when Yale-in-China Association would give Huachung a money grant. Beginning from 1947-1948 its contribution will be only in personnel, thus reducing our income for the operation budget by US\$5,000 a year. Further the appropriation by the Evangelical United Brethren Church is US\$1,000 annually. But for the year under review, it was US\$1,500, because the Church follows the calendar year and our fiscal year crosses two years.

Grants by the Ministry of Education for the fiscal year under review were small, only NC\$3,500,000, but before the University returned to Wuchang, the Ministry made a Rehabilitation grant of NC\$100,000,000 in April, 1946, when the Chinese dollar was still worth one-tenth of half an American cent. Later in June, 1947, upon our application, the Ministry made another special grant of NC\$20,000,000, eighty per cent of which was for rehabilitation purposes. But by that time the Chinese currency had depreciated much more.

Income from student fees was also small. We had to bear in mind the general economic conditions in China, particularly in our region. The paying ability of the Chinese family was extremely limited. The great majority of the professional classes could hardly support more than one child in school, and usually they have more than one of school or college age.

But before the war, student fees paid into the University Treasury totalled about 150 per cent of the cost of the student's board. During the later years of the war, we charged no fees in Hsichow. In the first year of our return to Wuchang, the fees charged were equivalent to 60 per cent of the student's board. In 1947-1948 we shall charge more, but the increase must be gradual lest we should make the University a university for only those who could afford the expenses, and lose sight of the aim for which we maintain the institution. As our fees go higher, we intend to increase the number of scholarships with proportionately higher stipends to keep pace with the rising cost of living and consequently the cost of the student's board.

Of the special grants by the cooperating Missions we wish to mention with gratitude particularly US\$200,000 made by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. for new buildings. This was from funds raised by the Church in its Reconstruction and Advance Campaign, and it was in addition to the Rehabilitation grant of US\$105,000 made earlier to Huachung.

There were during the year also contributions by individuals. The most significant single contribution was that of NC\$10,000,000 by a Christian friend of the University who had been very generous to us before and during the war. (By the time of the writing of this report, the same friend has sent another contribution of NC\$20,000,000).

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Huachung takes pride in its religious program. As before the war, we have our morning worship in the chapel every weekday except Monday when we use the period of twenty minutes 9:50-10:10 for the Weekly Assembly. Chapel attendance is free and as a whole it is good. On Sunday evening there is the Sunday Evening Service. Members of the Faculty and Staff are chosen by the Chapel Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee, to lead this service as well as the morning chapel. Occasionally we have a local minister or a visitor from outside of Wuchang as preacher. As we wish to encourage the Christian students to attend services in the local city church of their own religious affiliation, we do not have any service of our own on Sunday morning.

The Chapel Committee, representing all the churches in the University, has charge also of the religious program on Friday evening for five to six weeks in the first term of the year for the first- and second-year students, among whom there are comparatively more non-Christian students. In the year under review the program consisted of six meetings. At each meeting there was a subject, such as "Why Do We Need Religion?" It was introduced by a speaker for about 20 minutes, and then the meeting broke into small groups for discussion. Many of the new students were thus given the opportunity to get acquainted in an intellectual as well as a religious atmosphere with some of the problems which lead to the understanding and perhaps the acceptance of the Christian Faith.

Each of the main denominations represented in the University has its own "Fellowship." Its membership includes both the faculty and student members of that particular church. In order of the size of membership, are Sheng Hung Hui (Episcopal Church in China), the Church of Christ in China, and the Methodist Church. Besides these three fellowships the Lutheran students are planning to organize a fellowship of their own to make the fourth. It is the policy of the University to encourage all the churches cooperating in it to retain their identity and its tradition while they cooperate with each other as far as feasible in the religious program of the University as a whole, particularly in presenting a united front to the non-Christian members of the University and to the vast non-Christian community surrounding us.

We are thankful for the cooperation and harmonious spirit prevailing in the whole University, between the Westerners and the Chinese faculty members, and between the faculty and students. This may be attributed to the wonderful way in which the different religious groups work together. It is a good example of unity in diversity. One of the results was thirty university students baptized during the year into the Church, and another was the growing missionary spirit among the students which must be further promoted and strengthened until Huachung becomes a center of missionary activities for the extension of God's Kingdom in China and in the world.

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CONCLUSION

To conclude this report, the President wishes to use the words of Dean Constantine in his own report. The year under review is indeed "a year of achievement and steady progress." The year was completed according to schedule with commencement on June 28 in the midst of festivities and much rejoicing.

But we have had many problems. Some of these problems are the aftermath of the War, so to speak, and others are perennial. The enrollment has been practically doubled since we left Hsichow. But in Hsichow, the supply of students who could approach our admission standards was limited. In Wuchang we are in close touch again with our affiliated Christian middle schools, graduates from which should always be the basis of our student body. It was only after the first term that we were reasonably sure to have properly assimilated the large number of new students. With our good traditions jealously maintained during the war years we had the confidence that we could take care of a goodly number and our faith has been justified. The happy day we went through a very difficult period of student disturbances in May and June without losing a single hour of teaching and without any ill feeling between faculty and students was our witness. But the congestion in the hostels must be relieved and the student life ought to be restored to normality as quickly as possible. The erection of two or three hostels on a permanent basis with proper facilities would be development along that direction.

Our faculty and staff members, particularly those of the higher ranks, have been sadly underpaid in terms of price index or in terms of the American currency as compared with our salary scale before the war. The suggestion of 40 per cent pre-war purchasing power is still far from our reach. And it has to be borne in mind that our faculty and staff observe strictly the principle of giving their whole time to the work in the University, and in this respect we are at present one of the very few exceptions among colleges and universities in China. For this reason we must find ways and means to give recognition to the loyalty and devotion of our faculty and staff members.

Reference has already been made to the heavy loads carried by most of our senior professors. This can be remedied by the appointment of a few more assistants or teaching fellows or by giving the senior professors more clerical help as many of them have administrative duties besides their teaching and research. Our present system is really uneconomical, for we use highly trained people for much routine work.

And research is not to be entirely neglected. Without it, teaching would become more uninteresting and even deadening. A seat of learning without vigorous and creative intellectual activities does not deserve its name. Our ambition is not to compete with the tax-supported national universities. We are aware of the danger of being elaborate and then secularized. But unless we keep up with the march of time our place as a Christian university in the educational system in the country cannot be sustained. We constantly remind ourselves and our colleagues that during the next few years of hard times, we would do well if we could hold our own, but on the other hand we dare not forget that this is also the time to lay the foundation for our work in the future,

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or else the future may not be ours. We ought to be modest, but under God's grace, we must be daring.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis C. M. Wei,

President.

October 30, 1947.

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22 November 1949

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of
HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY, WUCHANG
FOR THE YEAR 1948-1949
(July 30, 1949)

I. General Conditions

The President of the University has the honour to submit his annual report for the academic year 1948-1949.

This report is accompanied by reports of the Administrative officers of the University, except that of the Treasurer which is sent separately.

The year under review was the third year since the return of the University to its original site in Wuchang. It was perhaps the most momentous year in the history, not only of the University, but also of the Chinese nation.

The year began in the middle of September with the Civil War drawing nearer and nearer from the North to the Wuhan center with obviously Nanking, Shanghai and the Wuhan cities in the lower Yangtze Valley as its objectives. The year began, however, with a record enrollment.

The war situation quickly became more grave. By November it was critical. The military authorities, then in charge of the center, advised the evacuation of civilians and all organizations not essential to the prosecution of the war. Aliens were urged by their respective consuls to leave. It was difficult for the Chinese administrative head of a university to decide what would be the best step for any individual member of the faculty to take, whether to remain, or to leave with his family, or to send the family away and remain himself. But it was clear enough that the University itself could not and should not move. This decision was made, and had the concurrence of the Senate of the University and the approval of the Board of Directors as early as July of the last year, and subsequently re-affirmed by the Executive Committee of the Board. Action was taken by the Board of Directors in July to leave any emergency decisions to the President and Senate of the University in case the Directors should not be able to meet and take the necessary actions pertaining to the authorities only of the Board of Directors.

But the first semester of the year was peacefully completed under somewhat nervous conditions with alarming news pouring down daily from the North, mixed with numerous wild rumours. As Dean Constantine writes in his report, "All during the year we have been conscious of great events about to happen." The winter vacation passed away, and the second semester started with an enrollment, 82% that of the first semester, an enrollment much larger than we had dared to expect. Students found it difficult, however, to pay their fees. Relief funds were raised locally and special grants were made by the United Board for the same purpose. Every effort was made to assure that assistance was given only to those students who really needed it, but this was no easy task. At least the students were genuinely convinced of our sincerity to help and showed their appreciation.

Beginning from March, early in the second semester, "We have worked under the shadow of a coming crisis," to quote from Dean Constantine's report again, "and feared that our work might be greatly interrupted, and that we should not be able to finish the year." The President's job in those days was to keep constantly in touch with all the sources of information, only part of which he was free to share at the time with his

colleagues and students. He had no way of telling whether the information he gathered here and there was reliable, and some of it was confidential in nature. At no time was the power of judgment more needed and its exercise more difficult. He had to keep the Faculty and Staff calm, to protect his students, to give discreet answer to people who came almost every day from outside the University to his office and his home to find out his attitude towards one thing or another, sometimes with a good and friendly motive and sometimes not, and above all he had to keep everybody in good humour, including those high and mighty.

Finally, in the middle of May the crisis came. What happened can best be described by another quotation from Dean Constantine's report:

"Fortunately the change of Government took place with far less disturbance than anyone expected, and classes continued normally on the very day when the Nationalist troops left the city, blowing up railway and river installations as they went, and leaving Wuhan in a vacuum.

"Such a momentous change in the history of China, however, could not take place without some recognition, and a few days holiday was granted to the students, partly to allow them to welcome the Liberation Army, and partly to give them an opportunity to rest after several nights spent in guarding the campus.

"It was inevitable that some students should consider that liberation meant liberation from all discipline and control, and therefore a movement started among the students for the reform of the entire curriculum and administration. What followed is summarized in the following report which I presented to the Senate:

'The liberation of Wuhan and the setting up of a new Government have had considerable repercussions among the students. The Sophomore and senior students presented petitions to the Faculty asking for abolition of the Intermediate and Final Examinations. The Faculty meeting decided that Sophomore students could take the Intermediate either in June or September but that Final Examinations would be held as usual. The Senior students were not satisfied and asked for further explanations, but before any explanations could be given they declared a strike on Tuesday May 31st, demanding abolition of Final and Intermediate Examinations of the office of Dean of Discipline.

'On Thursday June 2nd the Faculty met again to consider some proposals offered by the Students' Government, and after protracted discussion on the following resolutions were adopted.

"That Final Examinations be postponed pending clarification of the policy of the new Government.

"That Intermediate Examinations be suspended for 1949 pending clarification of the policy of the new Government."

'The Senior students called off their strike on Friday June 3rd, and classes have continued normally since then.'

"Many changes will have to be made in the future. Some of them may not be to our own liking. Others we can welcome, for we should remember that the present curriculum is not of our own making, but one which was imposed upon us by the Ministry of Education, and which we have always felt was too rigid. When the students ask for fewer lectures and more discussion, the Faculty can reply that that has always been their desire, but it has been almost impossible to persuade students to participate in class discussion. The Faculty is realizing the necessity for a reconsideration of our curriculum and administration, and has appointed committees to consider what changes should be made in the system of Intermediate and Final Examinations, and in the curriculum, which can be put into effect in September.

"In this connection, attention should be drawn to two resolutions which were passed unanimously by the Faculty Meeting after liberation.

'The whole Faculty of Huachung University re-affirms its determination to continue the work of Huachung even under difficult conditions, and to uphold tenaciously the fundamental aims laid down by the Board of Founders of the institution.

'This Faculty places on record its deep appreciation of the leadership and wise guidance of President Wei during the critical months through which we have passed and assures him of our continued confidence in his leadership in the future.'

Because the Senior Class did not take the final comprehensive examinations on the four years of their major work, there were no Commencement exercises to mark the end of the year. The term examinations for the students of the other three years were only half finished when the Student union of the center started a week of propaganda in the street against the use of the silver dollar in order to make the People's Bank notes the exclusive currency. The week ended only on June 25th, the very end of the term, according to the University calendar. Whether the examinations not yet held will be taken again remains to be seen at the beginning of the next academic year. However, the Seniors finished their term examinations (at their own request) during the last three days of the term, leaving their finals still an open question. Most likely some will ask for these, but others may not care at all.

II. The Student Body

The following tables gives the total enrollment and the size of the classes for the last three years since the return of the University to Wuchang:

	1946-47		1947-48		1948-49	
	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring
Seniors	25	25	26	24	47	47
Juniors	29	28	54	48	139	125
Sophomores	91	86	220	205	195	163
Freshman	302	245	237	193	191	133
TOTAL	447	384	537	470	572	468

Drop in second term	14.1%	12.5%	18.2%
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From the above table it is clear that immediately after our return to Wuchang the selection of new students for admission was not so strict as it ought to have been, and therefore the large decrease in number of the Freshman class and the general drop of the total enrollment of 14.1% at the beginning of the second term. The selection was better in the year 1947-48, and therefore the more reasonable decrease of both the Freshman class and of the total enrollment of 12.5% at the beginning of the second term. The third year, the number of those that did not return after the first term was considerable, and was due to the war situation. The decrease by class was as follows:

Senior Class	0	0%
Junior	14	10%
Sophomore	32	14.4%
Freshman	58	30%
TOTAL	104	18.2%

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It is interesting to observe that the longer the students had been with us the more they chose to stay in spite of the alarming circumstances. The decrease of 18.2% was by no means surprising. The average decrease of the previous two years was 13.3%. That of the present year was only 4.9% higher.

The senior class of 47 members of this year was a small one, but it was the largest we have ever had. It was the last class to be enrolled in Hsichow. In this year we were at last achieving, after two years of strenuous and deliberative efforts, a better balance in the comparative size of the different classes. We had hoped that after this year we would have a well-balanced college. Our hope may have been entirely shattered by the political change, but a better day will surely return.

The Hsichung name carries a great weight in educational circles. We have been put to a severe test, and both our faculty and students have stood well and firm. Public confidence in our work has never been higher. Academic standards have remained at about the same level, higher perhaps in some respects. But the odds in the general situation have been against us. We are proud of the good morale of our faculty and of our students and the general health conditions, according to the report of the Resident Physician.

There have been many difficult problems during the year, particularly during the weeks before and after the liberation of Wuchang. The students needed careful handling. Sometimes we feel their behaviour is naive. But they are caught in a tremendous mass movement, and there has never been any ill-feeling between the administration and the student body. When the three-days' strike of the Seniors was settled by action of the Faculty, the class held a social meeting, inviting the whole Faculty and Administrative staff and offered their apology. The President gave them a speech in strong language, and they accepted it in good spirit.

The percentage of Christian students and of graduates from Christian middle schools has been steadily rising, and the interest of the students in religious activities has been increasing. During the first week after the liberation of Wuchang there were no classes, and therefore the daily morning chapel was suspended, since students were out in the street the whole day, doing propaganda work and participating in various political activities. After the third day with no chapel service the Christian students felt the need of public worship, and started an evening service of their own, which was better attended than the regular morning chapel. This continued until the regular morning chapel service was resumed.

III. Hostel and Hostel Work

The old and new Yen Hostels for women students under the Deen of Women, Dr. Waiking Taai, who is concurrently Professor of Religious Education, continued to house 195 girls although the original capacity of the two buildings was only 85. Poyu Hostel was entirely used for men students after the four families moved out late in the autumn. This, together with Ingle Hall, the Second Hostel in the London Missionary Society Compound, and the Fourth Hostel built two years ago next to the Practice School by the University for temporary use, gave sufficient space for about 380 men students, but all the rooms were overcrowded.

All the four wardens for the men hostels were missionary members of the faculty, Professor David F. Anderson, Professor T. R. Tregear, Asst. Professor R. Brank Fulton, and the Rev. Alfred B. Starratt. There were four Chinese associate wardens, one for each of the four hostels for men; they were Messrs. Paul T. H. Wu, John Yang, Hsiao Fu-yun, and Pi Lieh-chio. By action the wardens and associate wardens have exchanged offices since June. The wardens and their associates have tried their best to make their students comfortable in very crowded conditions and with no modern facilities. But in spite of

their efforts the hostels have not begun to function as centres of the men's social and religious life, as they are intended to be. So far as the men's students go, our original hostel system has not been successful. Effective work in the men's hostels is impossible, as the reports of the Hostel Wardens amply show, until new buildings are properly erected for the purpose with adequate physical facilities and with apartments or semi-detached houses for the wardens and the associate wardens. But this may have to wait for the return of more propitious conditions in the country and in the world when funds can be raised. The University, however, has no need more urgent than this. Its usefulness is certainly curtailed until this need is met.

V. Religious and Other Activities

The religious programme in the University has been carried on as before. There is the Chapel Committee appointed by the Board of Directors. It consists of five faculty members representing the cooperating missions, with eight students elected by the four fellowships: viz., the Episcopal, the Methodist, the Church of Christ in China, and the Lutheran. It arranges for the Sunday evening service and the morning chapel worship, Tuesday through Saturday of every week during term time. It sponsors the three Sunday Schools under the direction of Dr. Maiking Taal, who is assisted by her students of Religious Education and other students interested; it subsidizes the evening classes for the illiterate; it raises funds for various religious and social purposes both inside and outside the University; and, in a word, it symbolizes the concerted efforts of all the religious groups in the University whenever and wherever united actions are necessary and possible. The denominational fellowships have their own activities, but more-and-more they come together as far as conditions permit. The churches represented in the University keep their own traditions and identity.

Mention has already been made that the percentage of Christian students is steadily rising. In the first term of the year under review the Christian students were 47% of the total enrollment, and in the second term the percentage rose to 51.7%. More work, however, must be done to make our students better informed of the Church, its history, and its teachings, more conscious of the position and duties of the Church in the present-day world, the challenge confronting each Christian man and woman, and particularly the opportunities for Christian witness and service in China. Especially we must help our students to realize that they can be more effective Christians only when they draw nearer to God day by day in their worship and in their own private devotion, which latter is perhaps the weakest aspect of their religious life.

Other types of student activities are many and various. There is a club for almost every one of the major departments. Several other clubs have political interests, which find their main outlets in publishing the wall-papers, a war-time relic with vigor and tenacity, showing however little original thinking and serving sometimes little purpose. Immediately before and after the arrival of the People's Army, there were numerous small groups to study and discuss the political ideas and policies of the New government, to learn the new songs and to practise the folk dancing. It has become a fashion for students to have a social evening with a programme to last four or five hours singing, political songs, doing folk dances, and staging plays with very subtle political motives, and that even before the evacuation of the Wuhan cities by the Nationalist Army and the Nationalist Government.

Huechung is fortunate in that the students have not mixed their political activities with the religious ones. They keep them quite distinct. But Christian students participate in all kinds of political work, and there has been no discrimination against them. Neither has there been any indication of anti-religious or anti-foreign feeling in all the political activities of the students.

As soon as the summer vacation began, the Huachung Christian students started to organize a summer conference for the leaders of the Fellowships in the University and for leaders of Christian students in the Christian middle schools in the Wuhan center. The plan for the conference was first approved by the Principals in their regular monthly meeting for June. The conference was held June 20-July 3 with an attendance of 80 delegates sent by the eight middle schools, the Central China Union Theological Seminary and Huachung University. Of the 80 delegates, 75 were students. At the cities of the conference was a candle light service in the evening. It was a beautiful and disnified service. Before the service came to an end, everyone of the 75 students came forth and placed in a box for the purpose in front of the altar a slip of paper given to them earlier in the day to indicate whether or not he or she would pledge for voluntary service in the church. It was found later that 60 students made such pledges, when the box was opened and the papers examined. This is to be the beginning of the Hunan Christian Students Volunteer movement. A committee is following this up, and this committee consists entirely of Huachung professors, alumni, and students.

VI. Teaching and Administrative Staffs

Our Teaching and Administrative Staffs are shown in the following tables:

Teaching Staff	Full Time	Part Time	No. of Courses Offered
Arts Faculty			
Chinese Language & Literature	8	0	28
English " " "	7	2	31
History	4	0	13
Economics-Commerce	4	1	12
Philosophy, Psychology, Religion	4	0	11
Geography	2	0	3
	29	3	98
Science Faculty			
Biology	4	0	9
Chemistry	4	0	13
Physics	4	0	10
Mathematics	2	0	6
	14	0	38
Education Faculty			
Education	5	0	18
Music	3	2	18
	8	2	36
Total Teaching Staff and Courses			
Offered	51	5	172

It is to be noted that some of the teachers listed above as full-time spend a considerable amount of time in administrative duties, such as the President, the Dean of General Faculty, the Deans of the three colleges, Arts, Science and Education, the Treasurer, the Dean of Women, not to mention the Heads of all departments.

The following paragraphs from Dean Constantine's report are of significance:

"There has been little change in the staffing of the departments, but the number of courses taught shows a considerable increase in the courses in Philosophy and Religion, Education and Music.

"The Faculty has worked well during the year, and has not been too greatly disturbed by political and military events. In spite of differences of race, religion,

outlook and temperament there has been a spirit of harmony and cooperation among the Faculty."

Changes in the teaching staff during the year have been few. Professor Fu Mao-chi of the Chinese Department went to Cambridge, England, on a British Council Fellowship, and Mr. Ying Chung-fu of the Physics Department left for postgraduate studies in Brown University in the U.S.A. on a Huachung Fellowship. Both will be away for at least two years.

We lost by resignation Professor Hsu Chia-yu of the Chinese Department, Assistant Professor Edith Hutton of the English Department, and Mr. Wu Ching-ho of the Economics-Commerce Department. Professor Hsiung Wen-ming of the Department of Education left us at the end of the first term to go to Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Mr. Shih Shen-ho of the History Department died after long illness at the end of July 1948. Mr. Mark Tseng, Librarian, passed away on May 12, 1949. In these deaths we suffered the loss of two of our most loyal alumni and faithful workers.

The following new appointments were made at the beginning of the academic year: Assist. Professor Kao Ching-chi and Mr. P'i Huan-wu, Lecturer, for the Chinese Department; Mr. Hsu Chu-ming, Lecturer, and Mr. Hu Tun-chu (part-time), for the Economics-Commerce Department; Asst. Professor Li Siao-mu for the Mathematics Department; Mr. Ling Sen-chuan, assistant in the Physics Department. Dr. Walter P. Allen Ed. D., returned from the U.S.A. as Assistant Professor of English after four years of absence in war service and for further studies. Dr. Allen is the only missionary added to the faculty during the year. Mr. Wen Tao-yung, Huachung '43, Business Manager, resigned to study Theology in Lancaster, Pa., U.S.A. and Mr. Hwang Chieh-mang, Huachung 1943, was appointed in his place.

Of the members of the Teaching Staff, the following figures may be of some interest:

Salaried Missionaries	16		
Episcopal	9		
Methodist	3		
London Mission	2		
Reformed Church	1		
Yale-in-China	1		
Voluntary (Wives)	6		
Christians (Chinese)	22		
	44	=	78.6%
Non-Christian Chinese	12	=	21.4%
TOTAL	56		
Holders of Ph. D. or equivalent	18		
" " M. A.	12	30	= 54%
B. A. or equivalent	18		= 32%
Diplomas	8		= 14%
TOTAL	56		

Full-time Administrative Staff

Missionary Wives	2		
Chinese Christians	7	9	= 56.3%

Non-Christian Chinese

Clerks

$\frac{7}{16} = 43.7\%$

Total

Total Teaching and Administrative Staff 72

It is hoped that the above statistics will give some idea as to what personnel we have for the work undertaken in the University. Our teaching is of high standard in view of the comparatively poor preparation of the students who come to our freshmen class every year from the various middle schools all over the country. Our teachers are conscientious, and all except perhaps two or three are of marked ability. Besides their class-room teaching, most of them have heavy administrative and extra-curricular duties, for which as a rule their teaching load is not reduced. Miss Cox has the Glee Club and the Choir of the Church of the Holy Nativity on the campus, and Mrs. Anderson with the assistance of her husband puts on every Thursday evening the Hour of Music in Stokes Hall. There is always an attractive and instructive programme during that hour for the promotion of music education of the students and of the University community. Even during the most tense periods of the year, with wild rumours in the air, the hall was full with students, wrapped in close attention, listening to the singing or the playing of the piano, or of the orchestra, or even to gramophone music.

Dr. P'u Hwang is Dean of the College of Education and Professor of Education: he teaches five full courses and acts as Principal of the Practice School. He conducts every month the meeting of the Principals of the Christian middle schools in the Wuhan cities; he organizes every alternate year the Educational Conference, the first of its kind after the war being held in Kuling from July 26 to August 7, 1948; with 100 delegates from 25 Christian middle schools in the Central China area, together with a number of delegates from Shanghai. He organizes and conducts every alternate year the Central China Christian Middle School Principals Conference, the second post-war one being in Changsha from April 5 to April 8, 1949, with only fourteen principals in attendance, owing to the political conditions.

Such illustrations may be multiplied. But much more work for the service of the community or for general scientific interest may still be undertaken, in social surveys, in gathering economic information and statistics, in scientific demonstration lectures in educational exhibits, and what not. But we need more workers. Indeed, we can very well take pride in the teaching and administrative staff we have been able to get so far. But there is much room for improvement. It ought to be borne constantly in mind, however, that first-class Chinese Christian scholars, qualified and available for university teaching are few and hard to find. Huachung is lucky in getting a fair share of them.

It is indeed difficult to find a good scholar who is also a good teacher. Every new appointment is a toss-up, so to speak. A change is not always for the better. A man may have a good degree with a good background, and he may be highly recommended, but experience may prove that he lacks the collegueship we expect or the ability to teach. And yet teaching ability and collegueship are not the only qualifications for Huachung. There are others.

To maintain our place in learned circles and to be worthy of the name of a university, we must promote research and produce results. But research even in a very limited scope and of the most modest character requires facilities, and facilities are expensive to provide. Our library is far from being adequate, particularly in the back numbers of the various periodicals, some of which are not purchasable at present. The library is still understaffed, and this means that whatever books and periodicals are already secured are not properly placed within the easyreach of the faculty members and of the students. As to research in the physical and natural sciences, our

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laboratories are not yet well equipped. When we come to the analysis of our current budget for the University, we shall see how deplorably the library and the laboratories are being neglected.

Dean Richard P. Bien's report for the Yale-in-China College of Science shows some interesting attempts at scientific research, both by his faculty and by his students, but he is very emphatic that "if the departments are to function with good standards," and he is there speaking of scientific instruction alone, "one of the most urgent needs is still equipment." As to scientific books, it is just pathetic to read in Dean Bien's report that "during the year, there has been hardly any addition of books. Available money seems to be all absorbed in keeping up subscriptions to journals." He is modest enough to ask only that "some money should be made available for some addition of 10-15 books per department per year."

Dean Lo's report for the College of Arts draws attention to the importance of research and publication. "More research or writing," he writes, "should be encouraged; and this can be partly accomplished through the promotion of university publications."

At least one University journal of a learned character should be published, perhaps as a semi-annual. There are materials for the purpose, if only an editing manager can be found by releasing one of the professors for the work. For almost two years a group of faculty members have been reading every month a research paper. Some of these papers are of high scholastic standard, and they ought to be published. But it is even more important to encourage the preparation and publication of books in Chinese or English, embodying the research and teaching results of some of our faculty members. There are some such publications, but they are far too few, even for a small faculty like ours. The excuse is that all of us are too heavily loaded in teaching and in administrative duties. This is a real problem, and its solution must be found. Faculty members with an aptitude for research and writing ought to be given more time for the purpose. This, however, means more funds for additional appointments.

VII. Financial Conditions.

If an educational institution is at all a going concern, its financial needs are continuously on the increase. Huachung is no exception, and some of its financial demands are reasonable and urgent. This can be shown by an analysis of its budget for the year 1948-49.

Incomes

Appropriations by cooperating missions	US\$26,400)	
Salaries of 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ missionary workers at		63 %
US\$1200, as budgeting value, each	24,300)	
Harvard-Yenching Board	5,000)	7.4%
Individual Gifts	900)	
United Board	10,606	13.3%
Student Fees	12,500	15.6%
Government Grant	400	.5%
	<u>US\$80,106</u>	<u>100. %</u>

Expenditures

Instructional Salaries		
(Missionaries at US\$1200 each, as budgeting value)	50,335	62.9%
Science Equipment	2,625	3.3%

Library books, etc.	3,090	13.9%
Practice School	1,250	1.5%
		<u>71.6%</u>
Administrative Salaries (Missionaries reckoned as above)	12,705	15.8%
Office Expenses (postage, telegrams, cablegrams, etc.)	2,470	3. %
stationery		
Library Operating expenses	726	.9%
General Maintenance (Heating, lighting, grounds, repairs, wages, etc.)	5,180	6.4%
		<u>26.1%</u>
Scholarships, Medicine, etc.	1,725	2.1%
TOTAL	US\$80,106	<u>99.8%</u>

During the year Dr. Richard Bien was appointed Patons & Baldwin Professor of Physics, and Dr. George Bien, the I.C.I. Professor of Chemistry. To support these chairs, Patons and Baldwin has sent £300. during the year; and I.C.I. £209. from January 1949 to date. The two items amount to £509. or approximately US\$1,527. The Rev. Noel B. Slater, Executive Secretary of the China Christian Universities Association in London, has been instrumental in securing for us these contributions, as well as a goodly quantity of scientific apparatus, two excellent gramophones and books directly shipped from England.

These gifts increase the total financial support from Western sources by about 2%, not indicated in the budget, which was adopted before these gifts were known.

Income from local sources, including fees, paid by students, has been small, only 16.1%. The percentage would be slightly higher, should we add two items of local income, which are outside the budget also. These are approximately the equivalent of US\$1,650. (US\$475.65 plus Silver \$1,550.) raised by the President in Hankow and from alumni for Special Student Relief in the second semester; and the equivalent of US\$500. towards the building of faculty residences, sent by a Chinese Christian friend. These contributions amount to about 2.5% of the budget.

Even then, local incomes are insignificant. We have not reckoned in, of course, the hostel, boarding, and light and water fees paid by the students, which are equivalent to about 15% of the budget, but are outside it, because they are considered non-educational expenses. In normal times fees would be higher, and grants by the National and the Provincial Governments and organizations in China would be at least 10% instead of .5% of the budget. But Chinese economic conditions have been such during the post-war years that we have to depend upon support mainly from Western sources. A year ago, however, we realized more than 12% of our budget from Government grants and a local financial campaign. These have not been repeated during this year.

A glance over the expenditure side of our budget for the year reveals some alarming facts. 62.9% is for instructional salaries, and 15.8% for Administrative salaries. The two items together amount to 78.7% or nearly 4/5 of the total budget. And yet the Chinese members of the teaching and administrative staff have been underpaid, if we consider the higher prices and the depreciated value of even the American dollar. At least US\$30,000 ought to be added to the Chinese salaries, but that would mean far more than the balance of the budget after the present salaries are paid.

Scientific equipment and Library books are far too low. Each of these items should be US\$10,000, instead of US\$2,625 and US\$3,090. The inadequacy of these items in the budget has been covered up by the Rehabilitation Funds which, however, are being exhausted after three years. During these three years about US\$50,000 has gone into

scientific equipment. Together with what we brought back from Kweichow after the war, our laboratory equipment is worth approximately US\$60,000 plus at least US\$10,000 worth of apparatus sent to us from abroad as gifts. This equipment will gradually wear out. US\$10,000 a year for replacement and necessary additions is not an over-estimate.

According to the Librarian's report, we have now in the Library about 15,000 volumes of Western books, mainly in English, and 25,000 Chinese volumes. It is a good working collection. But serious gaps are still to be filled and additions to be made from year to year. For the purpose of the Library, we reckon 15 departments, General Reference, for instance, reckoned as two (a double department), and Economics as one. Each department needs on the average to subscribe to five specialized periodicals and acquire 150 books every year. The sum of US\$10,000 is needed. Unless these two items on the budget are adequately increased to the amount mentioned, Huachung would be only a university in name. It would mean intellectual starvation.

The item for Library Operation is ridiculously small. It is true that about US\$4,600 is spent on salaries of the Librarian and his six assistants and clerks. But even in China as much ought to be budgeted for the operation of the library as for the purchases of books and magazines. The ratio is higher abroad in favour of operation. A reasonable budget must add US\$4,000 to this item, especially when the new library is built and in use, for then, heating, lighting, and wages would be much higher than at present.

General maintenance is low. It ought to be doubled. Wages will surely go up and the appropriation for repairs is inadequate.

All these increases would call for the addition to our present budget of about US\$53,000 making the budget for the year US\$133,000 instead of US\$80,106. The former figure is almost the one estimated in the Ten-Year Plan for the second period of our post-war development. That estimate in the Ten-Year Plan was US\$137,400, which includes US\$10,000 for Research Fellowships.

The second period in the Ten-Year Plan is to begin with the fifth year after the war when the University should have 77 members on the Teaching and Administrative Staff and 500 students. We do not now have quite the number of 77 Teaching and Administrative people, as we have only 72, but we have a student body already of 572. The Ten-Year Plan envisages more-or-less normal prices and the pre-war value of the U. S. dollar, and at present prices are still high, and the U. S. dollar has depreciated in purchasing power in China. No wonder our people are underpaid.

But how are we going to find the additional US\$53,000 needed? It is a question for the Board of Directors, the United Board, and the cooperating missions to answer. Naturally we ought to wait for better times to return, both in China and abroad. The duty of the President is to call attention to the deplorable financial conditions of the University.

VIII. The Physical Plant

There is nothing impressive in our physical plant. The land is perhaps enough for a small university. The acreage has increased considerably since 1924 when the University was first incepted. We had at first only the use of one-half of the Boone Compound, which enclosed about 25 English acres. Now, we have the permission of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to take possession of the whole property of this compound with all the buildings on it, if and when the Boone Middle School, at present sharing the compound with us, moves out to its new site, for which funds have been provided.

Before 1926 Bishop Gilman, then Acting President of Huachung, bought with Episcopal

Mission money about 8 acres of land outside the old City Wall and east to the Boone Compound. In 1936 the City Wall land and moat, approximately 9 acres in area, together with private land south of the property bought by Bishop Gilman and east of the City Wall, about 20 acres, was also acquired by purchase. Small lots in that neighbourhood have since been added. Our total land holding is almost 65 acres, including the Middle School half of the Boone Compound. When all this land is properly developed, it will make a compact and attractive University campus.

But now we have only old and unattractive looking buildings, none of which is really suitable for university use. The present administration building, a two-storied building some 70 years old, originally erected for a small mission school for 50 boarding girls, contains five small offices, three classrooms, and a faculty common room on the ground floor, and the Chemistry department upstairs. Ingle Hall, built in 1906 as a boys' dormitory of three stories, is now used by the Physics and Biology Departments at the two ends, and as a men's hostel with a large diningroom in the central part of the building. The Library, with Stokes Hall upstairs as an Assembly hall, was built in 1909. It is hard to believe that the Library Movement in China was started here, for certainly no library could have been more poorly designed. These three are our main academic buildings! It is indeed a poor lot.

The old Yen Hostel, remodelled in 1932 from an old-fashioned double dwelling house originally built in 1906, can comfortably house about 50 girls with an apartment for the Dean of Women. We are crowding over 100 girls in it. The new Yen Hostel, erected in 1937, was intended for 46 girls, and about 90 girls are using it now. Both the diningroom and the social room are too small for the 195 girls we have at present.

Besides Ingle Hall, there is also Poyu Hostel for men with a capacity for about 40 students, but used by twice that number at present. It was remodelled from a double house erected probably in 1881, perhaps the oldest building in the Boone Compound. It was in this building that Bishop Schereschewsky had his stroke, which caused his paralysis. The London Missionary Society hostel for men is a set of small buildings originally used by the London Missionary Society as a women's Hospital. It takes care now of about 90 men students who come to Ingle Hall for their meals, as do also men students from the other hostels. The Fourth Hostel is a temporary affair. We hope it may not have to be used as a hostel for very long. There are in it 12 cubicles, each accommodating 8 students.

We must not forget to mention St. Paul's Hostel for single men teachers upstairs, and some some offices and a small chapel on the ground floor. It was St. Paul's Divinity School in the Boone University days and was built in 1916.

Classrooms are scattered in the Administration Building, in the Library, and in Stokes Hall, and there are only ten of them, which are not enough. So an old parish house next to St. Paul's Hostel has been changed into three classrooms as a makeshift.

All the members of our teaching and administrative staff who have families are provided with separate houses. On Boone Compound there was before 1924 only one house available for a college faculty family. This is now divided into three apartments. Three houses were built for the University faculty in 1924, one in 1926, three in 1936, four in 1937, thirteen in 1947, and five double houses in 1948. The four built in 1937 are now each divided into two apartments. Three houses on the L.M.S. Compound are also being used by our faculty members. So are also two small houses, one built in 1935 near the Library, and the other remodelled in 1946 from a gate-house.

More faculty houses will soon have to be added as the years go by. Members of the teaching and administrative staff must be properly housed before they can work. Next

we must erect some new hostels for men to take care of at least 300 students, and then 200 more at a later stage of the construction programme. A hostel for single men teachers and one for single women will be needed. Each ought to have kitchen, dining and other facilities.

Funds have been secured for a good-sized library and an adequate Arts and Administrative Hall. Everyone of the old buildings, including those to be evacuated by Boone Middle School when the time comes, needs to be reconditioned for University use. Money for all these various purchases is far from being sufficient. As a matter of fact, practically no money will be left when the library and the Arts and Administration Hall are built, and when the Women's Hostels and the Science united are reconditioned. This is no time to speak of money-raising, but as long as we intend to carry on, we should be reminded of the very pressing needs of our physical plant.

IX. The Future.

It has never been more difficult to forecast the future than at the present juncture. The educational policy of the New Government is yet unknown except in broad generalities. But we are confident, as reported by Dean Constantine, the Faculty re-affirmed after Liberation "its determination to continue the work of Huachung even under difficult conditions, and to hold the fundamental aims laid down by the Board of Founders of the institution." This may be very difficult, but we are undaunted. On July 15 when the Deans of the Colleges of the University and the Heads of the Departments met, the following resolution was again passed:

"We re-affirm that the purpose of our education is to train students to think as World Citizens, to be able to know the sources of information, to collect and sift data, to form a judgment on the data and to have the courage to stand on the judgment formed, and to acquire such skills as shall enable them to play a productive part in society."

This refers mainly to the intellectual aspect of our education, for it was formulated at a meeting to consider the recasting of the curriculum. But even intellectual training as thus aimed at is much needed in China, and we still have our part to play. The Church, as well as China, has come through many a crisis, and still stands firm. We are encouraged by the wonderful spirit manifested by our students and many of our alumni in these days of difficulties and perplexities, and we feel that what we try to do for the uplifting of Chinese society through the education of Chinese youth is tremendously worth-while. By God's Grace we are ready to press forward with our task. Our resources are limited, but we do not depend on human resources alone.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Francis C. M. Wei
President

Wuchang, China
July 30, 1949

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July 6, 1950

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY, WUCHANG
For the Year 1949-1950

The President of the University has the honour to submit his Annual Report for the academic year 1949-50.

I. General Conditions.

The year is the first year after the liberation of the Wuhan cities. This year has seen many changes in the academic life of the University. Many adjustments have had to be made, some with our hearty approval, but others only as questionable experiments, but all by necessity. But it has been also a year of both the students and faculty settling down gradually to normal work again after some months of upheaval and uncertainty. It has been a year manifesting amply and quite clearly the solidarity of the faculty and staff and the genuine good-will between teachers and students. In the midst of all changes and innovations, there has been hardly any sign of ill will or misunderstanding anywhere throughout the year.

The Student Association has been reorganized; the Huachung Branch of the New Democratic Youth Movement, as well as that of the Chinese Communist Party, has been inaugurated; and the Huachung Educational Workers Union, under the General Labour Union in the Wuhan Municipality, has been formed, including practically all the Chinese members of the faculty and staff with the exception of the President in whom no disqualification is found but his position, and of one other member of the faculty, new to us, owing to former political connections.

In other educational institutions the relation of both the Student Association and the Educational Workers Union to the Administration proves sometimes to be a problem, but it is not so in Huachung. The President has found the attitude of these organizations very cordial. Similar has been his experience with the New Democratic Youth Movement and the Chinese Communist Party in the University. Whenever anything needs to be done, members of these groups are always ready to respond to the President's appeal for service.

Our relation with the Government, too, has been most happy, and the relation has grown in cordiality and understanding as the year goes by.

At the beginning of the year, we felt some uneasiness, as the old regulations under which we had been operating for a number of years had been set aside, and no new ones put in their place. But before very long we learned that what the new Government requires is not rigid adherence to rules and orders, but efforts to make good and to produce the results. This is certainly the wisest policy until new regulations based upon the changed situation are duly formulated, and this was the work of the epoch-making First National Conference on Higher Education held in Peking early in June this year, and to this further reference will be made later in the report.

II. University Finances.

The general set-up of the University is for a student body much larger than what it is at present, and its present student enrolment is indeed

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quite abnormally small, owing to the existing circumstances. The same faculty and staff took care of 570 students in the autumn of 1948, but the reduced enrolment to 370 does not mean a proportional reduced faculty and staff, for the same number of courses have to be taught and the same administrative offices must keep going.

The total cost, however, is not high. Besides fourteen salaried missionaries and four and a half voluntary ones from the five cooperating Missions, the estimated expenditure for the year 1949-50 is only US\$60,231., according to the preliminary financial report of the University Treasurer before his books are closed. Going over roughly the different items of both actual income and expenditure, and comparing them with the corresponding items in the budget for the year, we find that some of the actual items of income have increased and some fallen somewhat below our budgeted expectation. Contributions from the English missions are down, because of the unfavorable exchange for the pound sterling, while grants by the Harvard-Yenching Board of Trustees and the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, as well as contribution from the China Christian Universities Association in London, have been increased. Appropriations by the other cooperating missions are unchanged. Income from student fees is considerably reduced. The total income, however, is US\$1,734. more than the budgeted estimate. The total expenditure will be just about what has been budgeted. The increased income helps only to reduce the estimated deficit, which is US\$5,054. in the budget, but will probably be US\$3,343. when the books are closed by July 31, 1950.

Huachung is happy to have comparatively a small and simple physical plant to maintain, although many a time visitors from abroad have carried away the impression that our buildings are old and grounds are not meticulously taken care of by a team of gardeners. We manage to keep our expenses reasonably down by keeping also our faculty small and particularly our office staff at the very minimum. The load carried by everybody is heavy. Economy in many cases means self-sacrifice, which has attracted the attention of even the people of the new Government, to whom simplicity and hard work are special virtues.

But the President would like to point out that economy may not always mean efficiency, to which he has called the attention of the Directors in previous reports. To prove this principle, it suffices to cite only one concrete illustration. In the President's office there used to be only one full-time secretary and two clerks, while the President's correspondence in English was taken care of by a part-time voluntary missionary wife. Shortly after the liberation of the Wuhan cities a social secretary was appointed in July, 1949. He was to do two other jobs besides serving in the President's office. Experience of one year shows quite clearly that his one job as the President's social secretary keeps him busy all the time. He has to see most of the people who would otherwise occupy the major part of the President's time. He is responsible for dealing with the Government offices in connection with University land, buildings, taxes, reports on one thing or another, and a number of other questions which come up in this period of political and social changes. This one additional appointment has increased the efficiency of the University administration to an incalculable extent. Perhaps in the other administrative offices we should also consider efficiency more important than economy, if the work is to be properly done.

III. The Student Body

The metabolism of the student body of this year is quite unusual, but to be expected. The enrolment is the smallest since the return of the University to Wuchang four years ago. The following is a table of figures:

<u>1946-47</u>		<u>1947-48</u>		<u>1948-49</u>		<u>1949-50</u>	
Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring
447	384	537	470	572	468	376	351

For three years there had been a steady and well-planned increase. If not for the political and social changes, the enrolment in the autumn term of 1949 ought to have been 600, at which figure we had intended to stop for two or three years for the sake of consolidation and the strengthening of traditions, by a more strict selection of incoming students and by the requiring of better standards for promotion and for graduation. This was a part of our Ten-Year Plan after the Japanese War. But our disillusionment began in the spring of 1949. The drop in enrolment was from 572 to 468 when the Liberation Army was drawing nearer and nearer to our center. It was an 18.2% drop against 12.5% in the spring of 1948 and 14.1% the year before that. There were only 47 graduates in the summer of 1949. Of the 421 students in the other three classes, we would expect ordinarily about 355 returning at the beginning of the present academic year, but instead of this number we had only 261, which was 94 lower than our calculation.

Our calculation was wrong because the autumn of 1949 was not an ordinary time for college students. Some had joined the Liberation Army, others had found it impossible financially to continue their studies, and still others had drifted to other parts of the country. At the same time, our Freshman Class for the year was unexpectedly small for reasons quite beyond our control. A combination of circumstances gave us in the autumn of 1949 an enrolment of only 376. This was serious enough a set-back to our natural development, but it was even more serious that our second and third year classes were the worst affected, as the following table will show:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fifth Year	4	-	4
Seniors	51	49	100
Juniors	49	35	84
Sophomores	50	23	73
Freshmen	68	47	115
Total	222	154	376

The likelihood is that with the graduation of the Senior Class, the number of old students next September will be less than 200. To maintain a respectable student body for the sake of morale we ought to have an incoming Freshman class of at least 240, and that is the decision of the Senate. Whether there will be that many Freshmen without lowering too much our admission standard remains to be seen.

During the year extra-curricular, especially political, activities of the students have tremendously increased. Dean Constantine in his report to the President says: "Students ...are showing a much more co-operative spirit in organising plays, concerts and friendship between

students and teachers." This is a change for better educational values. There is, of course, another side of the picture. Class work has been affected. As Dean Constantine reports. "Students are more ready to take part in class discussions, but there seems to be less inclination to do private study, and many teachers have complained that the students do little work outside class." The young people are more apt to be perceptive to new educational ideas. Until experience proves that every new thing is not the best, they would be inclined to ask for the trial of new methods and new plans. It is remarkable, however, that in Huachung, "ordinary regulations have continued with little change," to quote from Dean Constantine's report again, and it may be added that the relation between teachers and students has improved, although before the political change it had always been excellent.

Religious life in the University remains unchanged. Professor David Anderson, Secretary of the Chapel Committee, reports that "so far there has been no direct interference with any of the regular religious activities." Morning Chapel Services and Sunday Worship of the University, as well as the denominational fellowship meetings and Communion Services have continued as before, and attendance has been about the same as in other years. There have been very few Baptisms among the students during the year, but many of the Christian students, who constituted 59.5% of the total enrolment during the first term and 55.5% during the second term, have made more of their common witness and have done much to deepen their own faith through Fellowship activities, study and discussion groups, the St. Thomas Society, St. Paul's Fellowship, Sunday School teaching, and the Huachung Christian Service Association.

IV. Faculty

During the year the Teaching Staff has been at full strength, and there have been few changes. Professor Margaret Bleakley, after twenty years and a half as University Registrar, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages, and Professor of English Literature, retired in February. The London Missionary Society has sent the Rev. Thomas Hawthorn to teach English.

One chair vacant in the College of Education for a term has been filled by Professor Yuen Peh-chiao, B.A. (Nanking), Ph.D. (Colorado Teachers College); Miss Sheh Mo-kwang, (Huachung 1949), has been appointed Assistant in Biology; and Taai Shih-sen, (Huachung 1949) appointed Assistant in Chemistry. Mrs. Wu Ming-tao of the Music Department, and Mr. Hu Tung-ch'ao of the Economics Department, have been made full-time instead of part-time.

Professor Paul Ward of the History Department, and the Rev. Alfred B. Starratt of the Theological staff found it difficult to return from Hongkong and have now returned to America, after having waited in Hongkong since last September. The Rev. George Osborn of the Methodist Missionary Society and Dean of the Central China Theological Seminary has been teaching part-time Mr. Starratt's courses in New Testament. Mr. Ch'iu Tze-cheng has been part-time teacher in the Department of Foreign Languages, teaching Russian as an elective.

Dr. George Bien, who went to Hongkong last summer to visit his family, did not return because of the health of his wife and one of his children. At the beginning of the second term Mr. Ku Ching-ting, graduate of the Imperial College in London, was appointed Professor of Chemistry, to fill

the vacancy. The Imperial Chemical Industries Chair, occupied by Dr. Bien, now has been transferred to Dr. Li Chia-kwang.

Of the Administrative Staff, Chang Chung-nan, B.Ed., (Huachung, 1939), has been appointed Social Secretary in the President's Office, and to his work reference has already been made earlier in this report. Lao Yun-yu, (B.S. in Architecture, National Central University), has been transferred from the University Library to be Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, which post Professor Paul V. Taylor of the College of Education had been filling part-time concurrently for more than three years since rehabilitation started early in 1946 before the University returned from Hsichow to its original site. Sung Shi-chin, Physical Director, resigned at the end of February on account of ill health, and Tseng Tze-cheng has been appointed to his place. All these appointments and changes have proved very satisfactory.

Dean Constantine reports the following distribution of the Teaching Staff and the number of courses in each department:

Department	Number of Courses Taught 1949-1950	Teachers	
		Full-time	Part-time
Chinese	28	8	0
Foreign Languages	27	6	3
History	14	3	1
Economics-Commerce	12	5	1
Philosophy-Psychology- Religion	12	3	1
Biology	8	4	0
Chemistry	11	5	0
Physics	14	4	0
Mathematics	6	2	0
Education	19	6	0
Music	21	3	2
Geography	3	2	0
	175	51	8

The number of missionary teachers in Huachung has been comparatively large during the last four years, and this has been one of our strong points of which we feel proud. By mere coincidence seven of these missionaries are leaving this summer either for furlough or retirement. As their return is uncertain, additions of Chinese teachers will be necessary, if the teaching strength of the University is not to be reduced, and the additional appointments of Chinese faculty members will put a very severe strain on the budget, which has always been tight.

The tradition of maintaining a strong and well-balanced teaching staff in Huachung ought to be kept up. Students in the new day have been very critical of their teachers. But of the 51 full-time teachers and 8 part-time ones, the President has received complaints about only four or five. What University anywhere has been able to secure a staff of entirely capable teachers? Some of the best scholars in the world have made poor teachers, and scholars qualified and willing to teach in colleges are few and difficult to find.

As Dean Constantine has pointed out in his report, some of the teachers listed as full-time, spend a considerable amount of time and energy in administrative duties; for instance, all the deans and department heads,

and even the Treasurer and the Registrar. Furthermore, our people carry heavy teaching loads, and the heavier the load, the more senior and capable is the teacher. This has made original work, research, and writing very difficult in many cases. Yet, without a reasonable amount of research and creative writing there can be no real academic atmosphere and only inferior teaching in a University.

Circumstances, however, have made research work by the faculty members very difficult. Dean Lo of the College of Arts reports that "members of the Arts Faculty have been kept busy throughout the year." "One of the chief reasons," according to Dean Richard Bien's report, "was lack of time due to meetings and other activities political in nature." This has been true with teachers as well as with students.

Some research is still going on, of course. The Harvard-Yenching Grant has provided facilities and encouragement to some members of the Department of Chinese Literature. Under the Science Faculty, Mr. Pi Lieh-chio, of the Biology Department, has been working on the specimens collected on two trips to the Nan-yo Mountains in Hunan. A systematic report of his findings will be ready in the autumn. Professor Tseng Sheng-tze of the same department has been studying plant diseases on the Experimental Farm, started last summer. Mr. Chang Chih-hsiang of the Chemistry Department is undertaking a systematic analysis of the flour from the mills in the Wuhan area, with the view of working out a method to insure quality production. Mr. Hsiao Fu-yu of the Physics Department has been working on the problem of electrodes from plastic material with the cooperation of Mr. Tsai Shih-sen of the Chemistry Department. Mr. Yang Yo-han, Lecturer in Physics, has been busy with a problem in servo-mechanisms. According to Dean Bien's report, his preliminary experiments have checked with reports from the N.I.T. laboratories that the effect seems not a problem of the cathode. Professor Richard Bien has finished his preliminary study on the temperature effect of the work function of an oxide cathode, but further progress is being held up by the non-arrival of an order of Victoreen tubes, long held at the Shanghai customs.

The Faculty Philosophical club, meeting every month, has had some very good papers presented. They represent original work by members, chiefly of the Arts and Education Faculties.

V. Curriculum

All reports to the President by the Deans have referred to the curriculum revision during the past twelve months, initiated of our own accord as early as last July. Some changes have been required by the new Ministry of Education, such as the dropping of the Kuo Ming Tang political course, which had already stopped several years before, the introduction of a half-year course in Dialectic Materialism, a half-year course on the History of Social Development, and a year course on Political Economy with new emphasis according to the political principles of New China.

Dean Constantine reports: "Last summer, after many meetings, the curriculum was re-organized so as to cut down general requirements, and the total number of credits (each credit being one lecture a week for one term with assigned reading for about two hours or three hours of laboratory work) for graduation was reduced from 132 (as required by the old government) to 120. This work was done so well that when an educational conference was held at Wuhan University during the Winter Vacation, it was found that we had already gone a long way towards the rationalisation

and simplification, which is the Government policy." It is interesting to note also that the changes in curriculum adopted in the First National Conference on Higher Education held in Peking early in June coincide largely with the changes Huachung has already effected during the year since Liberation.

Dean Lo of the College of Arts reports as follows: "The Russian language was introduced for the first time in Huachung at the beginning of this year. The only general college requirements for Arts students now include Freshman Chinese, Freshman English (except in the Department of Chinese) and Introduction to Philosophy." Introduction to Philosophy has been taught by President Wei himself. The political courses referred to above are required, of course, of all students in the University, as in other institutions of higher education.

Referring to curriculum revision, Dean Bien of the College of Science reports: "It needs only be emphasized here that on the whole, courses in all the departments in the whole school are better coordinated, intra-departmental and inter-departmental, and also all the courses are better integrated than heretofore.--A certain amount of repetition was retained, as it was felt that some repetition was essential to ready absorption."

Further revision of an improvement upon the curriculum will be considered during the summer by the Faculty, according to recommendations of the Conference in Peking. But as far as Huachung is concerned, the changes will not be many as we have already done the spade work. Even with regard to the teaching load of faculty members, the Government policy agrees almost completely with our own regulations of long standing in that respect: i. e., 8 to 12 hours of class teaching every week, counting laboratory work two hours as one.

VI. Organization of the University

The Peking Conference has made many recommendations in this respect. It is expected that before long these recommendations will be published as law or regulations after they have received the final approval of the Central Government.

The University will be still under a president, elected in the case of a private institution by the Board of Directors as before, and the election will have to be approved by the Ministry of Education as before. There will be one or two vice-presidents to assist the president with duties, as the President may assign to them. In the case of Huachung one vice-president may suffice. There is to be still the Dean of General Faculty as before, but with heavier duties. Deans of the Colleges in the University may be appointed or not, according to the actual needs of the institution. Huachung may retain these offices, but the deans may hold concurrently other important administrative offices such as Vice-President, Dean of General Faculty, etc. The various business offices will be under the Director of Business Administration. All these officers are responsible to the President, and except the Vice-President to be elected by the Board of Directors, are appointed by him. The traditional Senate in Huachung will continue with slight changes in its personnel with the President ex officio as chairman. Its powers will be about the same as before except the President will have the veto power on all its actions, which has not been the case in Huachung. The Board of Directors will continue with the same powers and duties, and when the institution

is re-registered, as required by the new Government, the constitution and by-laws of the Board of Directors, as well as a complete list of directors, will have to be submitted for approval. Probably there will be no restriction as to the eligibility of aliens to membership on the Board of Directors, but the proportion ought to be lower than what the old regulations permitted, and that was one-third.

Departments in the University will be organised as before with a head for each department, to be appointed by the President, but under the direction of the Dean of General Faculty, who in turn is responsible to the President.

A new feature and a much needed innovation in higher education in China is to be the institution of Teaching and Research Units. A unit consists of those teachers responsible for courses which are related in their nature and contents. It will be under a director who will meet with the teachers in his unit as frequently as necessary to assure that the courses are properly correlated and integrated, that the teaching method used by each teacher is a sound one, to encourage the visiting of one another's lectures, and to check up the progress made in each course at any given time. These units may be either intradepartmental or interdepartmental. Unit directors are under the Dean of General Faculty. Their duties are mainly academic while those of the department heads are administrative.

There are certain problems to be ironed out, such as, for instance, the direction of the students in their studies. Are they to be under the department Head or under the Unit Director? This kind of new set-up for the improvement of teaching and for the more effective direction of students in their studies is what we in Huachung have been thinking about, and we would want to introduce it next term with proper preparation for it during the summer vacation.

The up-shot of the new University Organisation will mean heavier responsibilities for all the administrative officers, all responsible to the President. The Board of Directors will have to consider carefully this new organisation at its Annual Meeting. While it is not the intention of the Government to lay down hard and fast rules for all the institutions of higher education in the country, Huachung ought to conform to the new requirements and make the necessary changes. As far as the President can see, all the new regulations and suggested changes are according to sound educational principles and the actual needs of the country.

When the recommendations of the Peking Conference on Higher Education have received the final approval of the Central Government, there will be a set of regulations governing Private Institutions of Higher Education. All university land, buildings, and movable property will have to be turned over to the Board of Directors strictly for educational use. Religious courses are permitted, but they must be on the elective basis; and religious worship and activities may continue even within the premises of the university so long as attendance is not compulsory for students or anybody else connected with the university.

It was quite explicitly stated in all official pronouncement in the Peking Conference that the Government has no intention of eliminating gradually the private institutions, which include, of course, the Christian colleges and universities. On the contrary, the Government will do everything pos-

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sible to help these private institutions to continue and develop so long as they are progressive and endeavour to serve the people; if there should be financial difficulties, the Government may consider applications for subsidies for certain significant projects deemed valuable by the Government. It may be difficult for some years for missionary teachers to return after furlough, but nothing would happen short of the most unfortunate eventuality to make their stay at their present posts impossible. Funds from abroad, as long as they are free contributions for educational purposes and have no political conditions or ulterior motives, will be able to come in, but they will have the knowledge of the Government, as the Ministry of Education requires every institution to report annually its itemised budget, including incomes and expenditures. All this is reasonable and to be expected.

VII. Hostels

The hostel life in Huachung has not improved since the President's Annual report a year ago. Nor has it much deteriorated. Our ideal plan has never been carried out: first, because as previously reported again and again, the hostel buildings are not fit for the purpose, with no proper apartments for a resident warden, except in the hostels for women; and secondly, faculty and staff members, especially those with families, are few with the qualifications and inclination to do hostel work among the students. Some of the hostel rules have not been strictly observed, but the consequences are not serious. The women students have, however, done better with the Dean of Women in close association with them. They have been largely self-governing, but constantly come to the Dean of Women for advice. A new Hostel Committee for Men has been appointed with Mr. Pi Lieh-chio as chairman, who is working hard to improve conditions in the men's hostels.

During the past year we have been operating the same two hostels for women as before, but only three hostels for men: namely, Ingle Hall, Po-yu Hostel, and the New Hostel outside the main campus near to the Practice School about seven-minutes' walk from the Administration Building. The London Mission Hostel was loaned to a Government training institute, but it has recently been returned. With the reduced number of men students, three hostels have proved sufficient. We intend to open again all the four hostels for men next term, and hope to have a student body large enough to fill them.

VIII. The Physical Plant

There are the same buildings for university use and the same faculty residences as before. Prospects for the erection of any major building in the near future are not bright. Necessary repairs and some minor alterations and renovations are going on all the time, as available funds permit, and Mr. Lao Yun-yu has a plan for this work and has been doing it systematically. A small flat to give enough space for two or three large-size classrooms may be necessary, and such a building would not cost much. The classrooms in the present library ought to be vacated for library use, and the Librarian has been urging it vehemently.

IX. The Future

We can only talk about the immediate future, and we are confident. We need to consider a more reasonable and more realistic re-distribution of our budget, the salary scale will have to be revised more-or-less on the

basis of the Government scale, and the items for books, scientific equipment, and repairs ought to be increased; the constitution of the University has to be changed according to Government regulations, as reported above, with the new officers of administration; the Teaching and Research Unit System ought to be installed to improve teaching and to encourage research; hostel life must receive more attention; more changes in the curriculum must be made to bring our curriculum revision nearer to completion; and last but not least, the Cooperating Missions, the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, and the China Christian Universities Association must find ways and means to increase their appropriations, particularly for the additional appointments of Chinese teachers for the filling of vacancies left by missionaries going on furlough who for sometime may be unable to return.

Huachung is a small private Christian University with a limited scope, emphasizing high standards, quality rather than quantity, and fully intending to adhere to the original purpose of its foundation. It will have a chance to survive only if it is adequately supported and if it has the full confidence of its supporters that it is in all circumstances faithful to its high ideals in serving God and the Chinese people.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis C. M. Wei
President

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HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY, WUCHANG, HUPEH
Spring Term 1949-1950

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>		
5th Year	4		4	Christian Middle School	196
Seniors	51	47	98	Non-Christian Middle School	155
Juniors	38	37	75	Total	351
Sophomores	36	23	59	Christian Students	196
Freshmen	72	43	115	Non-Christian Students	155
TOTAL	201	150	351	Total	351

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Anhwei	9
Fukien	6
Chekiang	18
Hopeh	1
Honan	4
Hunan	100
Hupei	132
Kiangsi	20
Kiangsu	15
Kwangsi	1
Kwangtung	28
Shensi	1
Sikiang	1
Szechuan	8
Yunnan	7
Total	351

<u>Major</u>	<u>5th Yr.</u>	<u>Srs.</u>	<u>Jrs.</u>	<u>Sophs.</u>	<u>Frs.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chinese		3	2	2	3	10	
English		14	13	10	16	53	
Economics		35	17	15	27	94	
History		5	3	2	5	15	
Theology	4					4	
							176
Biology		4	2	5	17	28	
Chemistry		6	8	6	14	34	
Physics		5	7	6	11	29	
							91
Education		18	11	7	10	46	
Teacher Training		8	12	6	12	38	
							84
						Total	351

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HUACHUNG UNIVERSITY, WUCHANG, HUPEH
Fall Term 1949-1950

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>		
5th Year	4		4	Christian Middle School	219
Seniors	51	49	100	Non-Christian Middle School	157
Juniors	49	35	84	TOTAL	376
Sophomores	50	23	73		
Freshmen	68	47	115	Christian Students	224
Total	222	154	376	Non-Christian Students	152
				TOTAL	376

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Anhwei	12
Fukien	6
Chekiang	17
Hopeh	2
Honan	4
Hunan	130
Hupei	126
Kiangsi	19
Kiangsu	16
Kwangsi	2
Kwangtung	27
Shensi	1
Sinkiang	1
Szechuan	6
Yunnan	7
Total	376

Major	5th Yr.	Srs.	Jrs.	Sophs.	Frss.	Total	Total
Chinese		3	1	3	3	10	
English		15	15	14	17	61	
Economics		35	21	21	12	89	
History		6	3	3	8	20	
Theology	4					4	
	4	59	40	41	40	184	184
Biology		4	5	8	29	46	
Chemistry		6	12	6	9	33	
Physics		5	8	8	10	31	
		15	25	22	48	110	110
Education		18	11	6	15	50	
Teacher Training		8	8	4	12	32	
		26	19	10	27	82	82
							Total 376