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Washington  
June 28, 1948

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR  
1947 - 1948

Huachung University, Wuchang, China

The President takes pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1947-48 to the Board of Directors:

Accompanying this report are copies of reports to the President from the administrative officers of the University. The treasurer's financial report will be submitted at a later date when the fiscal year is closed at the end of July.

Commencement on June 25 closed another year of the University, the twenty-fourth since its inception, and the second year after its return from the Southwest. This has been another year of inflation, soaring prices, inadequate salaries, and a more unsettled situation in the country both politically and economically, but it has been for the University a year of increased enrollment, steady progress in standards, better morale, and uninterrupted work in spite of the trying circumstances and student disturbances in many other places.

As Dean Constantine says in his report to the President, "the year has been a comparatively long one in actual teaching periods, there being 17 weeks of class teaching in the first term, and 15 weeks in the second term, not including examination periods." We are thankful that both faculty and students have stood the test so well.

To quote Dean Constantine again, "The students have worked well during the year, and their general behavior is of a high standard."

The Dean's report goes on to say that "the rate of elimination continued to be rather high, and the Intermediate Examination keeps many students out of the Junior year. The present Sophomore class, the first of the post-war period, entered at a time when most schools were in the process of returning to their old homes, and we may now expect an improvement of standards each year." The Directors will remember that Huachung requires every student to pass a set of four Intermediate comprehensive examinations, one in Chinese, one in English, and two in his or her major subject, after the completion of two years in college with a general average of 67 for the four terms, while the passing mark for each single course is 60% as prescribed by the Ministry of Education in Nanking. Passing these Intermediate examinations is an absolute requirement for entering upon the Junior year, to assure a good foundation for concentrated work in the latter two years of the University programme of studies.

Enrollment and Standards

The year started in September, 1947, with 537 students, of whom 192 were women and 345 were men, filling practically all the six hostels. Owing to the heavy elimination referred to in Dean Constantine's report quoted above, the enrollment dropped down to 470 in February when the second term of the year began. Some students withdrew early in the autumn to go to national

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universities which reopened much later than we did, because there they would receive a free education and virtually the guarantee of a degree at the end of the four years. Others realized their physical or scholastic unfitness for the work and life in Huachung and dropped out, and still others were required to withdraw at the end of the first term on account of poor academic records. The drop in enrollment was 12.7% which was to be expected. In previous years the drop has been usually 15%.

Of the 470 students in the second term, 174 were women and 296 men. In the first term 41.1% of the student body was Christian, and this rose to 47.4% in the second term on account of the many baptisms during the year. In the first term there were students from 17 provinces, but only from 16 in the second term. The only solitary student from the Province of Kweichow did not return in the second term. Hunan and Hupeh had the largest number of students in the University, 172 and 155 respectively in the first term and 145 and 139 respectively in the second term. Kwantung and Yunnan came next, and then Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Chekiang. The contingent from each of the other provinces was small.

The following were the most popular departments in descending order during the year: Economics, Education, English, Chemistry, Physics, and Chinese. The figures are shown in the Registrar's Statistical Report.

In this year, the enrollment was 90 students more than that of the previous year. The demand for admission was certainly great last September. Some 3,000 students took the entrance examination in August, and from this number we did not dare to select more than 6 or 7 per cent, allowing for only two-thirds of these to enter, for over 100 had already been recommended to enter college without examination by the affiliated Christian middle schools from the highest quarter of the graduating class of each school.

In the coming year the demand for admission is apt to be greater. There may be fewer candidates for our entrance examinations in July. The University has been back in Wuchang for two years. It is better known now that our standards are high, and middle school graduates with inferior preparation will be scared away. On the other hand, Dean Constantine reports that, "More schools are applying for recognition as affiliated schools." The General Faculty has rejected such applications for several schools. But since the Christian middle schools already recognized "prize this link with Huachung, it has been decided to continue the system (of recommended students) on condition that the regulations are strictly observed and that schools whose students fail to reach a certain standard will lose the privilege of recommending students."

### Faculty

Dean Constantine reports that "The distribution of Faculty among the different departments is fairly balanced, and it has been possible to offer all the courses required by the Ministry of Education."

The requirements of the Ministry of Education has necessitated the comparatively large teaching staff in many of the departments, particularly in those under the Faculty of Arts. A student to be qualified for the degree has to take almost three times as many courses in his own department as in an American college, and the courses prescribed are so specialized that experts have to teach them.

The following shows the Teaching staff and the number of courses offered

during the First Term 1947-48.

	Number of Courses	Full-time	Teachers Part-time	on Leave
<u>Arts</u>				
Chinese	28	8	-	-
Foreign Languages	29	7	2	1
History	16	5	-	-
Economics-Commerce	14	6	-	-
Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion (Theology)	7	4	-	-
		<u>30</u>		
<u>Science</u>				
Biology	12	4	-	-
Chemistry	10	5	-	-
Physics	11	3	-	1
Mathematics	4	2	-	1
		<u>14</u>		
<u>Education</u>				
Education	12	5	-	1
Music	2	2	3	-
		<u>7</u>		
Physical Education		1		
		<u>52</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

Of the 61 engaged in teaching, 22 are Christian missionaries, (some being wives teaching part-time) 24 Chinese Christians, and 15 Chinese non-Christians. The Christians represent 74.4% of the teaching staff. There are 18 devoting their whole time to administrative work, including office clerks and assistants. Only 11 of these are Christians, 2 being missionaries and 9 Chinese Christians. These constitute only 61% of the whole-time administrative staff, but the heads of the administrative departments are all Christians. Taking the teaching and administrative staff together, we have 72% Christians. Most of the leading members of the Faculty give a part of their time to administrative duties, as deans, heads of departments, or chairmen of important committees, carrying concurrently a heavy teaching load. But the dean is able to report that "The teaching staff has shown enthusiasm and loyalty in its work." Since the return of the University to Wuchang academic standards have been steadily going up in spite of all the adverse circumstances.

19 of the teaching staff hold the Ph.D. degree, 12 the Master's degree, and 30 the Bachelor's degree. Of the last group one-fourth belong to the Chinese department in which an advanced degree is rare, and experience in teaching and writing counts for more.

It is, however, the department of Chinese which has done more research work. This is particularly due to the facilities furnished by the Harvard-Yenching Institute in Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., whose annual grant makes possible the appointment of specialists in the several fields of Chinese studies and the purchase of certain necessary books. A limited amount of research is being carried on in the College of Science as Acting Dean George' Bien's report to the President shows. But, as Dean Bien says, "due to the heavy teaching duties of the faculty members, hardly any far-reaching research project has been under way."

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Members of the University staff have various joint activities for mutual intellectual stimulation. There is the Poetry Club meeting periodically. The Faculty Club, which was originally a social organization, sponsors also meetings to hear and discuss papers by its members on topics chosen from time to time. A group of about 15 senior faculty members meet every month to discuss an original paper presented by one of themselves on a subject in the field of special interest to the writer.

#### Extra-Curricular Activities of the Faculty:

Such activities are many and various. Faculty members take active part in the life of the Church with which they are affiliated, both inside and outside the University. Some of them occupy important ecclesiastical or mission positions. The Fellowship of the Church groups, preaching at the daily Chapel and Sunday services, the work as advisers of the numerous academic clubs organized by the students, duties as wardens of hostels, Senate and Faculty committees -- all these and others too many to enumerate, demand the time and attention of our faculty members, particularly the senior ones, who are already overloaded with teaching.

Special mention must be made of the University Choir, the Glee Club, the Weekly Musical Evening, and the Recitals and Concerts sponsored by members of the Department of Music. They add to the interest and edification of the University community.

The Language School for new missionaries and other westerners from abroad is a new feature of the University program. From the point of view of the University, it is an extension activity. It seeks to serve mainly the Churches and missions in the Central China region by giving their new recruits an opportunity to learn the Chinese spoken in the district where it is to be used. Professor Paul V. Taylor of the College of Education has been serving as Director of the School. The American Church Mission, the Swedish Mission, the Methodist Mission, and the Christian and Missionary Alliance made financial contributions to the capital fund, which has enabled the rebuilding of some partially demolished small buildings and the erecting of a new classroom building for the school, all on the site obtained by the courtesy of Boone Middle School and of the American Church Mission.

The School has been self-supporting. Fees are charged to maintain 22 teachers who give class instruction and individual tutoring to 64 students from 11 missions. The Director's report to the President gives the number of students from each of the missions as follows: 14 from the Christian and Missionary Alliance, 10 from the Roman Catholic Mission, 9 each from the Swedish Missionary Society and the Methodist Mission, 8 from the American Church Mission, etc. During the year special courses of lectures have been given on Chinese Culture, Chinese Education, and Chinese Geography by Dr. Francis C. M. Wei, Dr. P'u Hwang, and Dr. Thomas R. Tregear of the University Faculty.

#### Faculty and Departments

There are three colleges in the University with eight departments as before the war, and they are as follows:

##### College of Arts:

- Chinese Literature and Language
- Foreign Languages and Literature (mainly English)
- History and Sociology
- Economics-Commerce

College of Science  
Biology  
Chemistry  
Physics

College of Education  
Education

Philosophy, Psychology, and Theology are taught under Arts. They are not listed as departments, for a "department" in the Chinese official educational terminology, means a group of courses following the curriculum of the Ministry of Education which will enable students to get a government-recognized degree in four years.

Similarly, Mathematics is taught under Science and Music under Education, but not listed as departments.

Beginning with the next academic year there will be two "departments" in the College of Education, and they are (1) Education and (2) Teacher Training. The policy of this division is to offer opportunities for students to emphasize more the scientific study of education or to get more practical training as middle-school teachers in specific fields.

According to the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Huachung University after the war, already approved in principle by the Board of Founders, acting at the time concurrently as the Board of Directors, Philosophy and Psychology under Arts, Mathematics under Science, and Music under Education are to be developed into departments for reasons clearly stated in the Plan, and we are working towards its realization. Those are fields sadly neglected by the Christian colleges in China with deplorable consequences. Take Philosophy as an instance. Courses in Philosophy are required by the Ministry of Education in all universities and colleges, and yet there are less than half a dozen Chinese in all the thirteen Christian colleges qualified by any standards to teach the subject, and Philosophy and Religion are closely allied. Perhaps to a lesser extent the same may be said of Mathematics and Music.

Huachung wishes to stress the importance of its department of Economics-Commerce, not to train clerks, accountants, and the ordinary businessmen, although they too have their roles to play in modern China, but to have a share in supplying the country with men and women steeped in sound economic thinking and fired with the enthusiasm for international cooperation so that in due course of time they may influence the economic policy of the nation as a part of the economic development of the world. The present popularity of the department is due perhaps to a different motivation, but it is our golden opportunity for Christian education. Our friends and supporters in America, because of their different environment, may not share our feeling, but those in Great Britain with their recent political experience ought to be more sympathetic to our aspiration.

Sociology has not received sufficient attention in Huachung, but as a rule it has not been properly taught in other universities and colleges. Sociologists are few in the country. Research in the field is still in its early stage. Until more Chinese data are available, Sociology can hardly be handled as a university subject. But we ought to make our own contribution to its development, because we are more-or-less responsible for the Central China area, rich in sociological materials and fraught with great possibil-

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ities for social studies.

Theological training in the university has been going on for three years. The class every year is small, and our plan of combining Theology with Arts, Education, or Science makes a heavy load for the student. At present there are only thirteen students in the three classes. Our intention, however, is not to make Theology easy, but to make it respectable as a university discipline. The Church in China needs leaders. While intellectual equipment is not the sole factor of leadership, it is nevertheless essential in this new and perplexing world. We are happy that after three years students in the University have come to realize that Theology is not for those who cannot make a success in other subjects. They can now believe that only those who are of the calibre to succeed in other walks of life will make good Church ministers. We have a group of specialists to teach the Theological subjects, but we still need a professor of Old Testament and one of Systematic Theology to complete our teaching staff. At present these subjects are being taken care of temporarily by the other members of the staff.

### The Library and Scientific Equipment

The University Library and the laboratory equipment of the College of Science suffered heavy losses during the war. Since our return to Wuchang the Library has acquired by purchase and gifts many books which are now adequate for instructional purposes and some limited research. In number of titles and volumes it is still not up to the pre-war high watermark, but in quality it is judged by experts to be superior.

The Library has a staff of three trained librarians and four clerks. It is still unable to keep pace with the continuing acquisitions. The books brought back from Yunnan, as well as the new ones, have to be processed. During the year, 2,656 (8,215 volumes) of Chinese books and 7,530 western books have been processed. There are 257 Chinese and 346 western periodicals, making a total of 603 periodicals. Files of 6 newspapers are kept in bound volumes. The number of books circulated, according to the Librarian's report, is about 2,700 each month when the university is in session, except during the examination periods. Many books, of course, are only consulted and used in the Library. Many books and magazines are kept in the department collections outside the Library. These are not included in the figures given.

For instructional purposes, the three departments in the College of Science have brought their laboratory equipment up to the prewar standard. But with the increased enrollment more duplicate sets have to be added for the first-year laboratories. There is no limit to the research equipment. We attempt, however, only those problems for which our resources give adequate facilities. In the re-equipment of our science laboratories we owe much to the generous gifts which have come to the University from many individual firms in Great Britain through the Association of Christian Universities in China with its office in London.

### The Physical Plant *Building program planned up.*

The main buildings of the University remain the same as before the war. During the two years after its return to Wuchang the University has added no academic building, not entirely because of the lack of funds, of which there is a small amount, but largely because of the unsettled conditions in the country and the scarcity of building materials. Classrooms are therefore crowded, students continue to sleep in double-decker beds, the hostels can

give the students only inadequate space for social and reading rooms, and many administrative officers of the University have to share offices. Such conditions are not conducive to efficiency or the creation of a wholesome university atmosphere, not to mention personal comfort.

Our first step has been to build sufficient houses for the faculty and staff. Rented quarters are neither economical nor satisfactory. Twelve small houses were completed early last autumn, and the Evangelical and Reformed Church Mission built a house for its appointee on the faculty, but the housing problem remains pressing. Families occupying a part of a hostel for men will have to be evacuated in order to make room for students next term, and faculty members are returning from leave of absence and their families must be housed. Ten houses must be erected before the re-opening of the University in September, but that will solve only one of the problems arising from the physical plant.

*Women's hostel completed*

With the completion of the hostel for women students, half-finished just at the outbreak of war in 1937, dormitory space for women may be sufficient for the next three years, but the Library and a new building for the administrative offices ought to be constructed in the near future. The University is fortunate to have received a generous donation of \$45,000 for the Library building, and the Procter and Johnston Building Fund is sufficient for the new administration hall. When these two buildings are completed, the problem of teaching space will find a temporary solution, and when Boone Middle School moves out to its new site, the College of Science will have its quarters in the present school quadrangle with four buildings and some side-houses, all of which, however, will need remodeling at some considerable cost. *Smalling.*

The master plan for the development of all the land available for university use is at present under consideration. It is difficult to anticipate how much land will be needed by the University in twenty-five years. Some people are of the opinion that there is enough land, but in this opinion the President cannot share. There is the Boone Compound, divided now about evenly between the University and Boone Middle School, each occupying approximately 75 Chinese mou or 12½ English acres. When the school moves out, the entire 25 acres of 150 mou will be used by the University.

Twenty-five years ago the Rt. Rev. Alfred A. Gilman, S.T.D., then President of Boone University, started to acquire more land for University development outside the city to the east of the Boone Compound, and 50 mou or 8 acres were bought, with the City Wall dividing it and the land inside. This was a strategic purchase. It turned the attention of the University extension to that direction. Since 1935 more land has been bought contiguous to that piece acquired by Bishop Gilman, and it has been paid for with money contributed by Mrs. Procter and Miss Johnston through the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The City Wall was torn down by the government in 1928, and the section of the City Wall land along the new property was bought in 1937 from the Provincial Government after a great deal of official red tape, ending only with a special administrative order issued by the Executive Yuan in Nanking. These purchases have added 160 mou or 27 acres to the University property.

On June 23, 1948, the deal was closed with the official representatives of the Chekiang Guild in Wuchang for the purchase by the University, in the name of its Board of Directors, of the land on which the guild building used to stand, but is now demolished. The area of the land is 504 fong or 8.4 mou or 1.4 acres at the price of 42 silver dollars, or equivalent in National Currency, per fong. The total cost of the purchase, when all expenses are



paid, is estimated at about U.S. \$16,000. Together with a few small lots acquired inside the city and in the vicinity of the University there are approximately 400 mou or 66 2/3 acres of land for University use. The shape of the new land outside the old City Wall is such that more purchases must be made in order to round out its contour. When this is done, the total area will be about 70 acres of 420 mou or 25,000 fong, a fong being 100 Chinese square feet.

The proposed general plan for the University is to have most of the main buildings on the Boone land, and the faculty residences, men's hostels, and playing fields on the new land outside, reserving, however, sufficient space there for expansion beyond the present maximum of 800 students. This reservation is deemed wise, for, although the Ten-Year Plan calls for only those projected buildings inside the Boone Compound, experience tells us that in university planning what is wisdom now may be folly twenty-five years hence. The new city of Wuchang will grow up around us, and we should leave no serious handicaps to posterity as far as space for reasonable development is concerned.

### Financial Conditions

The Treasurer will present his preliminary financial report later. His final report is possible only when the books are closed at the end of the fiscal year on July 31. He has had his instructions to make the report in two parts, the first consisting of capital and rehabilitation funds and the other, the current operating budget.

As far as we can estimate, the accounts for the year will be balanced. When the budget was presented a year ago, it was approved for recommendation by the Provisional Board of Directors with a deficit of U.S. \$11,000. Thanks are due to the United Board in New York and the Association for Christian Universities in China in London for having secured sufficient funds to cover this deficit. But the budget was by no means extravagant. Besides the twenty missionary salaries, (including three missionary wives counted as full-time workers, or else only 17) the budget amounts to U.S. \$55,200. Reckoning U.S. \$1,200 for every missionary member for budgetary purposes in China, the total is only \$U.S. 80,200. As far as the student enrollment and the size of the faculty are concerned, we have already completed the fifth year of the Ten-Year Plan. But the budget is still U.S. \$35,000 short of the estimated expenditure of the First Year of the Plan. One-third of this shortage has been borne by the Library and scientific equipment items, which have, however, not felt the effect so seriously, because the rehabilitation funds have made up this shortage for the last two years; but the other two-thirds taken from the salary items has had grave consequences. Chinese members of the teaching and administrative staffs have been inadequately paid. Had U.S. \$24,000 been added to the salary items in the budget, the present remuneration of the faculty and administrative members would be increased by 60%.

The income of the University is now suffering from the low fees charged to students, low compared with those of the pre-war years in real value, although the present figures are astronomical. The income loses also from the decreased government subsidies on account of the inflated Chinese currency, and grants formerly from various foundations in China have ceased since the outbreak of the war. It is our hope that some day conditions may become more normal, and income from these sources will be revived or substantially increased.

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During the year under review, the University has received grants from both the National and the Provincial Government. There have also been gifts from friends and alumni in China. The Joint Campaign for the Christian Colleges in China has yielded huge amounts in Chinese currency, but the real value is very small. Huachung was asked by the Joint Campaign Committee to raise NC\$3000,000,000. When we closed our local campaign, the book figures showed that we had raised more than four times this amount. When pledges were paid in from time to time, and some of them were rather slow in coming, we did our best to keep the value of the money received from serious depreciation. The Treasurer will report that from the Joint Campaign alone we have in the books over NC\$5,000,000,000, but this is now worth about \$2,400 U.S.

From this Joint Campaign, government grants and gifts, except a few earmarked for student aid, we have about US\$10,000. The Huachung Committee has decided to put this amount into the building fund.

Reference has been made to the University Building Fund held abroad in foreign currencies. There is approximately US\$500,000 or equivalent in this fund. Recently, the Huachung Committee has secured the release of US\$100,000 from this amount for the erection of some of the most urgently needed buildings which will be 9 or 10 faculty houses and the completion of the new women's hostel to cost altogether about US\$70,000. As soon as the political and economic situation in the country permits, the donation of £45,000 Sterling from Great Britain will be spent on the new Library building. By that time the construction of the men's hostels ought to be also under way.

#### The Hostel System

Until the proper hostels for men are erected, our long-cherished hostel system cannot very well be realized. At present only the Dean of women has her apartment attached to Yen Hostel for women students. This has made it possible for her to give the attention due to the guidance of her students. The wardens of the men's hostels do not have such facilities, and it has proved a great handicap to their work, but every effort is being made to bring about a closer contact between the wardens and his students in the hostels.

According to the Constitution of the University, the hostel is the social and religious center, in which any one of the cooperating missions may choose to take a special interest. Questions have recently been raised as to the possibility of realizing this idea. The Directors may wish to reconsider it and bring the problem to the missions, which originally had the principle written into the Constitution. Whether the hostels for men are to be the special interest of the several missions or not, their erection ought to be completed at the earliest possible date for the comfort of the student and for a wholesome university atmosphere.

#### The Religious Life

Huachung feels proud of its religious heritage. There are several Churches cooperating in it, different in Church policy and in tradition. We have been working on the principle of freedom and cooperation, unity in variety. We believe in comity and mutual respect, and we have achieved the goal of comradeship in the great common cause of Christian higher education, and while we may differ in minor points we are all one in the great issues.

Morning chapel is held from Tuesday through Saturday, and the usual Sunday Evening Service continues. The Board of Directors or its Executive Committee appoints the Chapel Committee, consisting of faculty members and student representatives to make arrangements for all the religious services except

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those which are under the auspices of the several cooperating churches for their own respective members, and even these latter are open to all of the University community qualified to attend.

Each of the Churches has its own Fellowship with its membership including all the faculty and staff members, as well as the students affiliated with that particular Church. The Fellowships are at present four in number, viz., the Seng Hung Hwei, the Methodist, the Church of Christ in China, and the Lutheran, and they have programs and activities of their own. Occasionally they join together for some common cause.

The result of this religious work is indicated not only by the encouraging number of baptisms during the year, but especially by the general attitude of all the students towards Christianity and by the loyalty of the Church members.

#### The General Morale

Improvement in the general morale during the year has been quite noticeable. The latter part of May and early June were anxious weeks for the administration. Student disturbances usually occur in that period. We are thankful that another year has passed peacefully with such a pleasant time at Commencement on June 25. Conditions have not been easy, but our students seem to have understood much better the policy of the University and the genuine interest of their teachers in their welfare. They consult the President and other officers of the University about almost everything they do. We make allowances for their inexperience and youthful enthusiasm and are not afraid of their occasional mistakes. We are confident that from mistakes they will learn, but we lose no opportunity to put in a word of advice and warning whenever possible, and they are appreciative of that. If this spirit and general attitude should continue through the difficult time still ahead of us, we would be building up a greater tradition unknown yet in the long history of the University. It is worth all our effort and our patience.

#### The General Situation

But will the political situation permit this? We are hopeful, for to be Christian is to be optimistic. Yet, realism is also a Christian duty. In case of emergency it would be the function of the Board of Directors to decide upon the method of meeting the crisis, the form of which cannot now be anticipated.

There may not be time for the Board to convene, perhaps not even for its Executive Committee to meet. What would be the authority then to determine the fate of the University? The President asks for your instructions.

Before closing this report the President wishes also to remind the Directors that he is passing the age of 60, and soon his successor must be appointed. Since 1939 he has been holding his office only at the pleasure of the Directors or as his strength permits without any term of appointment. Thirty-eight years continuously in one institution is a long period. It may not be a compliment for one to be told that one is fit for only one type of service, especially when that service is not of one's own choice. The University has entered upon a new stage of development, and it needs a new leadership. The Directors are asked to give this matter their early attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Wuchang  
June 28, 1948

(Signed) Francis C. M. Wei  
President

Let us all be  
On the way

Greater thing

True Rich is

Better lived

Real Presence

- Prayer is Power

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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

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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%

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 Dean 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 Taai, 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.

Huachung 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 29-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 disinterested 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-fu, 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

Total

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

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 colleagueship we expect or the ability to teach. And yet teaching ability and colleagueship 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



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 US\$1200, as budgeting value, each	24,300)	63 %
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%
		<hr/> 71.6%
Administrative Salaries (Missionaries reckoned as above)	12,705	15.8%
Office Expenses (postage, telegrams, cablegrams, etc.)	2,470	3. %
stationery	726	.9%
Library Operating expenses		
General Maintenance (Heating, lighting, grounds, repairs, wages, etc.)	5,180	6.4%
		<hr/> 26.1%
Scholarships, Medicine, etc.	1,725	2.1%
TOTAL	US\$80,106	<hr/> 99.8%

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 Nsichow 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 conceived. 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

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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 woman'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 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	<u>68</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>115</u>
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:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Number of Courses Taught 1949-1950</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	
		<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
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
	<u>175</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>8</u>

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. Taai 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 college and universities. On the contrary, the Government will do everything pos-

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
Chekian	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

Major	5th Yr.	Srs.	Jrs.	Sophs.	Frs.	Total	Total
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



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.	Frs.	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