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Ara Chung

A COLLEGE MOVES
An Imaginary Conversation

First Scene: Laid in a Committee Room in Central China College, Wuchang, China. This will not require any setting, but a few Chinese objects around the table at which the members sit will add to the atmosphere. Time is June, 1938.

President: You all know that we have come together today to face a grave situation and have decisions before us that are more far reaching than any of us can imagine. I will ask Rev. Mr. Li to lead us in a prayer for guidance.

Mr. Li.: "Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favor, and further us with thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

President: We have just completed another year of work preserved, in spite of bombings, from serious loss, except that of the Boone Boy Scout building. As a union institution, Central China College, we have existed and grown for over ten years. As individual units, Yale-in-China, Wesley College, Reformed College, and Boone College and University, we have had long and useful service, and our graduates are leaders in the country's life and progress. Boone College, which I represent as a graduate and member of the faculty, as you know, was founded in 1871.

We have been enabled to carry on more efficiently in our corporate adventure, and during this winter, which has seen many other institutions of higher education, in forced flight and temporary quarters, we have been able to continue with our buildings and equipment. But now we are forced to face the facts. The Japanese army is advancing up the Yangtze Riv r. There is almost a certainty that a battle will be fought in this great center of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang. We not only face great loss of life and property, but a possible Japanese occupation, for we know that the Japanese were better prepared for this war than we Chinese. What shall we do in the face of this grave danger? Will you all please speak freely? I have, naturally, certain opinions, but I feel we should all have a chance to say what we think.

Dean: I, as an American, have given this much thought, for I know what it would mean for my children, who are not well to be so far from an American school, where they must get some of their education in order to fit in when they are in America. But I have decided it is my privilege and duty to volunteer to go with the college if we move. My wife and younger children will probably have to go to America temporarily for reasons of health, but I am suggesting to my older son that he take advantage of this great adventure to go with us and take some of his college courses at Central China College. Perhaps he can be of some help in moving as he drives a car rather well.

Mr. Lin: The question has also been greatly on my mind. How can we possibly carry on my department of science if we have to move, and can of necessity take only a limited amount of equipment? But I have thought of the pioneers of science, and realized their very lacks made them more inventive. Perhaps it will be the same with some of my students. One question I have to ask, however, is whether the middle schools will go along with us. As you know I have several children, and I would not feel it right to leave them behind.

Mr. Kemp: I do not feel it would be wise for the two institutions to move together although the Church high schools will probably combine and move to a place near us. It would be too difficult to find quarters for so many in one place. We must remember the faculty families of both institutions as well as students. We will have some 150 or 200 to move and they some 350.

Mr. Tang: Is it necessary for us to move? Might we not close during the fighting, and afterwards continue here, whatever the outcome?

Miss Tsang: I do not think there can be any such question. We must admit that the Japanese are quite likely to be temporarily victorious. They are bound to put limitations on our teaching, both along the lines of Christianity and of true Chinese patriotism. We cannot stay and face the danger of that. China must have more educated leadership. We would not have the present state of affairs if we Christian colleges of a generation ago, had been able to produce more leaders with Christian faith and vision to rid our country of some of its graft.

Mr. Chen: There is one alternative none of you seem to have remembered. I, for one, am surprised. You say you love your country. There seems to me only one thing to do. Close down the schools and colleges and let your young people fight the invader. That is what always happens in European countries and in America. You follow the foreigners more than I, who am not a Christian. Our country calls us. We must follow.

President: Perhaps you do not recall our Generalissimo's call to the institutions of higher learning to carry on for the new China. He says he can make soldiers out of the less educated. We must have leadership for the new China.

Miss Tsang: Where do you propose that we go? I understand there has been a committee to investigate this question.

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A College Moves (2)

President: Yes, Dr. Kwei is the one who can tell us about that.

Dr. Kwei: We have investigated thoroughly, and though we may have to move again it seems now that Kwoilin might be the best place. Those southern provinces should not be a Japanese goal in the near future at any rate for there is no railway beyond Kwoilin.

President: Are the majority of you agreed that we should move?

Mr. Tang: I should like to continue with you, but I feel I must stay. My old father and mother are too feeble to travel, and I have a very young baby. We will have to stay here and live as best we can. You will all understand that with us family responsibilities are very important. Perhaps I can do my part in the Relief Camps.

President: Yes, we understand, and our prayers are with you and yours. What about the rest of you? Miss Tsang, do you think the girls can travel with us? It will not be easy. There will not always be comfortable, or even clean quarters, and the travel may even have to be by foot for long distances.

Miss Tsang: The girls and women of China are strong and brave. They are more anxious to help their country than to think of themselves. Some of them will have to abide by their family decisions, but I am prepared to go and to take the hardships with all who can leave.

President: That is well said. Will you men follow her example? We have already had our American Dean's answer that he will go even though it means separation from his family. They will be safe, and not in danger as yours are, Mr. Tang.

Mr. Kwei: I will consult my wife, but I am sure you can count on us. I can perhaps go with her and the Union Middle Schools, and see her and the children safely located there, joining the rest of you later.

President: And how about you, Mr. Chen?

Mr. Chen: I have considered all you have said. You Christians are loyal to China. I will go and give it a try.

President: How ^{do} you feel, Mr. Li?

Mr. Li: I am thoroughly convinced that there are greater opportunities for the Christian message today than ever before, both here and in the parts of China to which we may go. Some clergy may be called to stay here with their flock, but I feel my call is to go with the students. They need our advice and ministry more than ever in these times of strain. And I, too, believe that we are given the chance to create a strong leadership for the China of the future. It will not be easy to go. My wife and I have been in our new home only a few months, and we shall have to leave much behind, but I know she will be with me, for she is one of those women of the new China, of which Miss Tsang was speaking, a graduate of this very college as you know.

President: I suppose we cannot take you with us, Mr. Kemp, no matter how much we need you as teacher, guide and friend to us all?

Mr. Kemp: I wonder how you will get along without someone to fix every engine that goes wrong! But someone must stay here on our property and it had better be a foreigner like myself, as the Japanese are more likely to listen to us in order to avoid getting involved with our government. I will stay here and help with this tremendous refugee problem that is growing all the time. Mr. Tang can help me.

President: It is then our decision that we prepare to move to the west. The meeting stands adjourned.

A Collogic Moves (3)

Scene Two: Laid in a room in H si-chow. If any stage setting is to be used the room should be made to look very plain, possibly a rough unpainted table, and a few benches or wooden horses.

President: My friends, here after a year of wanderings, we have settled in a new place, where it seems we shall really be able to stay beyond the reach of invaders. When we left Wuchang last summer we did not expect to be compelled to move again. But the heavy bombing of Kweilin forced us to take the road once more and we have arrived after a second journey. It is true that we have a very primitive place at present, but we can grow and continue. We have much to be thankful for. Mr. Li, will you start our meeting with a prayer?

Mr. Li: Our Heavenly Father, we thank thee for thy guidance and care in all the times of difficulty, uncertainty, and danger through which we have passed. We thank thee that we have found a place of safety in which to carry on thy work without interruption. We thank thee for the many friends in those places where we have stopped, without whose help we could not have gone on. We thank thee too for the many friends in other lands who have helped us in the unusual needs with which we have been confronted, and for their generosity. Strengthen us now in all our endeavors that they may be begun, continued and ended in Thee. We ask it all in Jesus Christ's name, who suffered for us. Amen.

President: I am sure we all echo this prayer in our hearts. We have not come to the end of our problems yet. You all know we still have much to decide and to do. We have practically no equipment left after all our moves, first to Kweilin, and after repeated bombings, our long trek in three trucks to our present headquarters. Our staff is depleted. We are not the same number who met in Wuchang in plan this trek a year ago. Mr. Tang stayed behind, and we are still short of Chinese teachers. The lowered exchange makes our salaries for Chinese workers so low that it is almost impossible to secure the right kind of teachers.

Dr. Taylor: Perhaps we can count on our mission boards in America taking this fact into consideration and giving us additional help. I am doing all I can to help them realize it is not fair for us to continue to pay the same salary in silver when it is one tenth what it used to be in gold exchange, and food prices are higher than ever.

President: We also have another vacancy. Dr. Kwei, who has served us so faithfully has gone to a government university. He rightly feels the call to take Christian leadership to those institutions where we have so little Christian work, and where the need and interest is so great. But how can we fill his place?

Mr. Chen: You may think it strange that I should volunteer to tell you of someone, I, who have not become a member of the Christian church. But I have been watching and thinking. You have met many difficulties. You have been crowded together under very difficult circumstances. I have seen examples of true selflessness. This is the kind of character China needs. I have written of you to my brother who has just returned from America. Some Christian friends in that country were good to him also, and he has not returned as I am afraid some students have, filled with the impression of the non-Christian aspects of America. He has seen also true Christian homes, as I have. I think he would come and give his scientific training for the small salary, though he can get much better in the government universities. We both want to become enquirers into the Christian faith.

President: I cannot tell you how this news cheers my heart. I am afraid we have not all been worthy of the name we bear in the trying times we have experienced but I am thankful to know from what you say that others have felt that we have stood firm. I think you should know, Mr. Chen, that already your influence has been felt among many of the students. We should be most glad to welcome your brother if it can be arranged. It is not only in regard to our Chinese faculty that we are understaffed, but our numbers of the foreign staff are depleted. Mr. Coo and Mr. Kemp had to stay behind to look after our property. Dr. Taylor has often had to take the trips driving the truck to transport people and goods. He has been continuously on the roads for weeks at a time, driving in all weather and under the most necessary equipment. We are grateful both to him and to his son for all they have done in this way as well as others. Two members of the foreign staff are on furlough for a much needed vacation, and also to tell our friends overseas of our needs. We need more foreign workers, not only for the advanced English teaching which they only can do, but also for their valued advice and moral support in time of need. We need more men and women trained in student work. "The field is white unto harvest," as Jesus said.

Miss Tsang: Let us write to some of our friends in America of this need. Perhaps also those of our staff on leave in America will challenge others to offer themselves for this service. Truly there cannot be in the world today a more inspiring field of service.

Dr. Taylor: But there is also always the question of money raising in American churches. So many do not understand our needs, and blindly think they do not believe in "foreign" missions as they call them. They think Confucianism will accomplish the same thing. It is a sad commentary on some American church members.

President: You can tell them that I have studied deeply in the Chinese classics and religions, and that nowhere else do I find the driving power to practice such high and lofty precepts except in the person of the Living Christ.

A College Moves (4)

Dr. Taylor: Yes, I have said that to people in America and I am thankful to say that in many places the interest and understanding of the American churches are growing. This coming year many churches of many branches of the Christian faith will unite in the study of China. The Missionary Education Movement is preparing material on this subject, as is also our National Council.

Mr. Li: I am very glad to hear of the developments in America and American Christians will be encouraged I know to hear of the great opportunities in this part of China. Their help is already bearing fruit in student evangelism. This is not only true of our Christian institutions but also among the government universities where the interest and desire for instruction is greater than can be met by available leadership. My baptism and confirmation classes are larger. There is demand for instruction, not only among our students, but also among the townspeople. There have never been enough missionaries to go around here in the west. Now the students themselves are becoming missionaries to their own people. They have established Sunday Schools and preaching services. Truly Madame Chiang Kai-Shok's motto is coming true. "We shall rise again." The government is establishing communications, better farms, mass education. We of the Church can give our students the inner power to become honest, and unselfish leaders in all these fields. I am thankful to be alive in this age.

President: Yes indeed, God willing, we shall rise again.

GLOSSARY:	Wuchang	Wu' chong
	Li	Loo
	Tang	Tong
	Tsang	Zong
	Chon	Shon
	Kwei	Gway
	Kwoilin	Gway' lin
	Hsi-chow	Sho' zo

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Dr. Wood

Feb. 17, '34

F O R E I G N

HANKOW

Subject: Faculty residences at Hua Chung College, Wuchang.

The Board of Directors of Hua Chung College have requested the Trustees in the United States to endeavor to secure the agreement of the American Church Mission and its Home Board for the College to settle down in that portion of the Boone College Campus at present allotted to its use, with freedom to erect buildings on it without involving the American Church Mission in any obligation of purchase, etc.

The proposed budget for faculty residences is as follows:

	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1935-36</u>
Faculty houses (10) with land	\$32,000 (4)	\$32,000 (4)	\$16,000 (2)

The foregoing amounts are in Chinese currency.

The Directors in China also adopted the following resolution:

BD-169 VOTED: That with regard to the erecting of faculty houses according to the proposed budget included in the resolution, each cooperating unit be asked to provide the funds necessary for one or more houses, with the proviso that the Directors would undertake to duplicate the houses on the new site.

The Trustees in the United States at the meeting held on October 12, 1933, adopted the following resolution:

79 - Voted: That action No. 169 of the Board of Directors be referred to each cooperating unit. If the American Church Mission agrees to the plan, other units are asked to consider the possibility of doing their part as speedily as possible in the provision of faculty residences.

Bishop Gilman, writing on December 28th, 1933 says

"The problem of the location of Central China College still drags along, and there continues to be the pressure for faculty residences. At this time, the Yale Mission has a fund sufficient to

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THE BOONE COMPOUND AND FLOOD RELIEF

Hua Chung (Central China) College and Boone Middle School, Wuchang.

From August 20 to September 29, Hua Chung College and Boone Middle School were turned into a refugee camp for the Wuhan flood victims, and the staffs of the two institutions, except those who were away for the summer, were kept busy doing relief work.

About the middle of August, after Hankow had been flooded for two weeks, the dykes on the Wuchang side began to give way to the unprecedented flood and a section of the Wuchang city was under water. On the eighteenth of the month, the Ching San Dyke, the most important of all on this side of the river, was broken and large sections of the countryside outside of the East Gate were badly flooded. Thousands of refugees came into the city. They first occupied the government schools, and on the twentieth of August they found their way into our campus. The only humane thing, of course, was to give them the best quarters we could.

Educational work, College and School, had to be temporarily suspended. Bishop Roots, representing the American Church Mission, which owns most of the buildings in the compound, appointed Mr. R. A. Kemp to take charge of all the buildings for flood relief. A committee was formed to consider ways and means of opening up the College and School buildings for the accommodation of the hundreds of flood victims in the compound. One building after another was opened up, until finally all except the offices, College science laboratories and the lower part of the Library, where the stacks are, were used for flood relief.

A compound sanitation committee was at once formed, with the Head of the Hua Chung Physics Department as chairman. Very soon, however, the task proved to be too much for a small group of workers. Fortunately, the Sanitation Department of the Flood Relief Commission of the Central Government, fully realising the seriousness of the situation, sent a number of experts

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to take charge of sanitary conditions in the different refugee camps in Wuchang, and our campus was the first to be taken care of. A sanitary engineer, Mr. Yang, graduate of Central University, Nanking, was stationed in our place to supervise the sanitary conditions and at the same time to train twenty police cadets to be sanitary inspectors in other refugee camps to meet the emergency. At first sixty scavengers, and later thirty, were used by the Government in the campus.

It was almost impossible, of course, for us to give the refugees any food, but the Relief Committee of Wuchang, a combination of all charitable institutions ordinarily working in the city, came every day until the tenth of September to distribute Chinese bread to the poor people. It was quite a task to attend to the distribution, but the cooperation of the College and Middle School staffs and students made the business both easier and more orderly. Some of the ladies helping in relief work in the campus, particularly those from St. Hilda's School, considered it too hard for the nursing mothers to live day in and day out on Chinese bread alone which, though well prepared, became sometimes rather stale and hard. Congee, or soft rice, was prepared and given with great care to these poor mothers and their young babies in a place specially prepared. All the expenses were defrayed from a special fund raised by those who were interested and supplemented by special gifts.

The Mothers Club of the Churches in Wuchang raised a special fund for relief work among the women refugees. They bought bedding for a temporary maternity hospital opened in the Boone Infirmary, provided bedding for the sick and aged people who were found to be without adequate covering, and gave out padded clothing, some hundred pieces, to women and children suffering from the sudden cold spell. They also transformed the College bath rooms into an emergency public bath for women. A committee of the Club supervised daily the giving of hot baths with disinfecting fluids. Hundreds of women refugees, not only those of our own campus, but also many from other camps, took advantage of this privilege.

The Epidemic Prevention Association, a private enterprise on a small scale, started as early as the first part of August by the Commissioner of Education, the staff members of Wuhan University, Chung Hwa University and Central China College, and the physicians of the Church General Hospital and the London Mission Hospital, and maintained exclusively on free contributions made by the teachers and doctors in those institutions mentioned above, sent us doctors and nurses to inspect the refugees and to inoculate them against cholera from two to four

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every afternoon. The physicians thus sent by the Association were doctors from the two mission hospitals in the city and a few physicians of the different schools. Later, Dr. George Hadden of Union Hospital, Hankow, upon the invitation of Bishop Roots, also came to our help, and he brought with him three women nurses to assist in the work.

The number of sick people was so great that it was soon felt necessary to set up a temporary hospital to take care of them. By arrangement with the Medical Department of the Flood Relief Commission of the Central Government, a temporary hospital of fifty beds was organised in the auditorium in the Library under the charge of Dr. Hadden.

In spite of medical care and good sanitary conditions, there were a number of deaths among the refugees, as many as four or five per day towards the end of the period. Coffins for adults were provided through the City Bureau of Police, but those for children were provided by our own sanitation committee.

We are thankful to report that no serious illness has occurred among our staff families, students, or servants, all of whom have been duly inoculated. Our water supply is under proper control with regular chlorination.

The musicians of the Church of the Holy Nativity in the campus had their part also to play in flood relief. In the evening, between seven and eight, they gathered together a number of refugees, old and young, on the lawn in front of the church and water tower, to teach them singing, as well as to entertain them by instrumental and vocal music, with occasional talks on moral and religious topics.

For the first few days, there were about a thousand refugees in the Boone compound. The number, however, mounted gradually day after day until we had 2833 on the first of September, not counting the many Church-workers who were also flood victims but were housed separately in the Scouts building and the Divinity School. The number of the latter group was about two hundred.

Relief work thus went on in the compound for over a month. On September 29, by order of the Provincial Government, and of the Flood Relief Commission, the refugees were transferred to matsheds erected on the old site of the Governor's Yamen, about fifteen minutes' walk from the Boone compound and quite near to the Serpent Hill. Being the last of a group of schools from which refugees were to be cleared, we did not have sufficient tickets for all the refugees to go on the first day. But on the next day, more tickets were given out and all the buildings were

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cleared on October 1, with the exception of the temporary hospital, which was moved on October 2.

In the rush of the moving of refugees, indeed before they were moved at all, the Boone Middle School was opened on September 22, and the College on September 24.

The College reopening for the fall term was delayed only for ten days by the flood and the receiving of refugees into the buildings. For the first few days after our reopening, many makeshifts had to be made to provide for temporary bed-rooms and dining halls for the College students, but soon the College buildings were cleared and our life became normal again. The campus looks now as beautiful and clean as ever. All the repairs and disinfection necessary to restore the College and School buildings to the conditions before their occupation by the refugees will not cost more than \$500.00 Mex., which is from a special relief fund administered by the Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots.

It was very encouraging, indeed, to see how readily our staff members, including several new appointees, away from the Wuhan center during the summer returned to do relief work, as well as to prepare for the opening of the College. Classes met for the first time on September 29, and they have been running regularly and smoothly ever since.

The enrollment in the College is only sixty-seven. Undoubtedly, not a few have been scared away by the flood, but our student body this year is actually 30% larger than that of last year.

The College staff is increased, with most of the vacancies filled both in the Arts and Science departments. A program of 50% more courses than last year is now under operation. The laboratories in the Chemistry and Physics Departments have been extended, and a whole wing of Ingle Hall has been set aside for Biology laboratories to meet the new needs of the department.

The flood is deplorable, but we felt it to be our privilege to have some share in the relief work, and we are expecting that our staff and students will continue to give a part of their attention to the flood victims throughout the winter, even though we may have to be busy with our regular teaching and study.

F. C. M. W.

October 3, 1931.

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HUA CHUNG REPORT

July 5, 1938

The Board of Trustees
Hua Chung College
c/o Dr. John W. Wood, Secretary
281 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I have the pleasure of submitting the following report to you on behalf of the Board of Directors of Hua Chung College, Wuchang, for the academic year 1937-38, in accordance with the Constitution of the Board of Directors.

This report is accompanied under separate cover by forty copies of the annual report of the Acting President of the college as submitted to and approved by the Board of Directors, five copies each of the reports of the Deans of the Three Schools of the college, the Dean of the College Faculty, the Librarian, the Principal of the Practice School and the reply of Mr. Bergamini to the letter sent out by Mr. Lyford to Bishop Gilman. These have been submitted to the Acting President of the College and submitted by him to the Board of Directors. Copies have also been sent to you under separate cover of the minutes of the recent meeting of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer's report for the current academic year and the budget for the coming year.

For general conditions, development and prospects of the college, I beg to refer you to the reports of the Acting President and the other administrative officers. You will be pleased to read in the President's report of the excellent way in which the faculty and students have carried on during a year full of uncertainty and doubt as to the future. In spite of several interruptions to the work of the year and the necessity of shortening the term of work slightly the three schools have continued to do their usual excellent work. In fact the quality of the work especially during the second term compares favorably with the work done in a normal year.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS WEI: During the entire academic year President Wei has been absent from the college in America and England speaking a great deal both in the interests of the college and of his country. He has made a very excellent impression wherever he has gone and has made many friends for himself and for the college.

ACTING PRESIDENT: Dr. Hwang has carried the heavy burden of the acting Presidency in a most acceptable manner during a very difficult and trying year and deserves the thanks of all connected with the college for the way in which he has carried the college through to the completion of the year's work. The Board of Directors have expressed their feeling in their action:

BD-413 "VOTED: that this Board expresses its great pleasure and deep appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the college by Acting President Hwang during the academic year just past."

COLLEGE CARRIES THROUGH SPRING TERM: The college has been very fortunate in being able to carry through the year in spite of the conditions of the country. Although when we closed the first term in December, it was uncertain that we could reopen in February, conditions had improved by that time and we opened on schedule.

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It was felt by all concerned that it had been well worth while to carry through the spring term.

The enrollment of three hundred and forty-two students in September taxed our capacity to the utmost, but they gradually dropped away during the term. During the spring term the number of students was much smaller, but they stuck to their work much better. The number of students leaving before the end of that term was a smaller proportion of the student body than usual.

Another significant thing is the increase in enrollment in school of Arts, and to a lesser extent in the school of Education. A few years ago nearly half of the entire college was enrolled in the School of Science. During the fall term of year just past the number of regular students majoring in school of Arts was nearly equal to number majoring in School of Science. The progress of the school of Arts during the last two years has been greatly helped by the gift from Miss Johnston. This progress has not been accompanied by any falling off in number of students taking science work; simply the larger part of our increased enrollment has been from students in Arts and Education.

INCOME FROM GRANTS: The college has been very fortunate during the year in regard to financial matters:

Grant from China Foundation received in fullC\$ 8,000

Grant from British Boxer IndemnityC\$10,000

(This is one half of grant, remainder will be received when conditions permit purchase of apparatus called for abroad)

Installments from grant of C\$24,000 from Central Government have been subject to cuts up to 30% and delay of 1 to 2 months. However, all but two installments have come in and it is expected that these will be received in course of time.

Installments on the grant from the Provincial Government are up to date although they have been subject to cuts of 20 - 30%. Since November the grant has been increased, without request, from C\$200 a month to C\$280 per month.

Grants from various cooperating units have been received in full during the year. This Board is appreciative of the fact that emergency funds have been raised in America by the Associated Boards of Christian Colleges in China. Although at one time it looked as though it would be necessary to draw on this fund for the year just past, government grants came through better than expected, so that it has been left untouched.

INCOME FROM TUITION HIGHER: Income from tuition was slightly higher during the year than had been expected. This has enabled the college to carry a few emergency expenses such as the construction of dugouts for staff and students, pay for equipment in emergency hostel, make necessary repairs after the bomb dropped close to our compound on the twenty-ninth of April, and end the year with only a small deficit. There is a possibility that this deficit may be reduced or wiped out by the first of August when the books are closed for the year.

All salaries have been paid at the rate allowed for in the budget presented to the Board of Directors in February 1937, and there has been some saving in cases where a few members of the faculty did not return for the second term. The real financial emergency of the college is in 1938-39 and

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not during the year just past. Later on in this report I will explain that and how it is proposed to meet it.

LAND PURCHASES: One purchase of land during year, that of Hsiao Chia Yuen (L). Considerable difficulty encountered negotiating for this very necessary piece of land, as it lay in middle of grave land. Total cost was C\$4804 which includes 175 fang of land, the house on it, the large tree and all fees.

Nothing accomplished during year to clear graves from large Tu Chia Shan (K). But this work has commenced within the last week; it should be completed shortly and then marking stones will be placed around it.

Several thousand dollars saved because college was able to get deeds to purchases outside city registered without payment of transfer tax.

BUILDING PROGRAM: Interrupted as result of war, only possible to finish those buildings which had been started. The Yon Hostel Extension completed in September housed over forty women students comfortably. The building is of red brick construction and cost slightly less than C\$16,000.

The two residences on the city wall land were completed in the autumn. Both are double houses and cost a little less than C\$14,000. The south one, property of college, was occupied by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Hwang; the north one, Yale Mission property, occupied by Dr. S. W. Wan and Dr. T. W. Hsu.

Some grading has been done on city wall land, it is hoped to be continued during summer. Concrete posts have been placed to mark boundary. With certain money turned over to college through Dr. Taylor old moat has been cleaned and straightened: now it is less an eyesore and drainage is much better. Refugee labor used to considerable extent.

PLANS CONCERNING PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS: Mr. Bergamini has already submitted to you sketch plans for the proposed new buildings. The letter from Mr. Lyford in regard to these plans was carefully considered at the recent meeting of the Board. Mr. Bergamini has prepared a letter taking up in detail the questions raised by Mr. Lyford copies of which are being sent you with the other material from the college. Mr. Bergamini was present at the meeting of the Board and after considerable discussion the following action was taken:

ED-400 "VOTED: That this Board approves of the Architect's proposal that the corridors be seven and a half feet wide, approves of the type of chapel proposed and would suggest that its maximum seating capacity be increased to six hundred by extending the nave slightly to the west; approves of an auditorium to seat not more than a thousand people calling the attention of the Board of Trustees to the fact that if the auditorium were designed to seat more than a thousand people the local building code would call for a much more expensive type of building in its construction."

In regard to the Chapel the feeling of the Board is that as long as it is proposed to put the Chapel on the site on the city wall there is only one type of building which fits the site and that is the one designed. It has also this advantage which is very necessary for a college Chapel that it can accommodate a large congregation when necessary and yet a small number can be in attendance and yet not feel lost in the building. The Chapel will have to serve both purposes and the opinion of the Board is that it is well designed for both uses. In regard to the auditorium, to increase the size so as to seat a thousand people or more would require an absolutely fireproof construction which is much more expensive than the present plan. The type planned for at present does not contemplate concrete roof girders such as would be called for in the

local building code in the larger building. Mr. Borgamini feels that the construction proposed will be absolutely safe with adequate stairways which he has provided for. In addition a large auditorium is not always a blessing as the college might find considerable pressure put upon it at times to lend it to outside organizations which it was not particularly anxious to have use it. It is sometimes very difficult to say no to such requests and if the building is not too large that difficulty might be lessened.

VARIOUS OTHER GRANTS: The college is very much pleased to have received word through President Wei of the grant of US\$4,000 from the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the Department of Chinese Literature and History. Plans are already being made for carrying on the research called for under this grant.

It is also very much appreciated that Miss Johnston is continuing her generous gift of US\$5,000 a year for another three years to the School of Arts.

The news through Dr. Wei that Mrs. W. C. Procter had given US\$25,000 for the Yellow Stork Tower for the Procter Memorial Building was very welcome indeed.

During the year announcement was made of an additional gift of US\$1,000 from Mr. Victor C. Thorne through the Yale-in-China Trustees for the School of Science. Upon recommendation it was decided that this should be used by the Department of Chemistry to assist it in carrying on its research in Chinese vegetable oils.

We take pleasure in reporting to you that the China Foundation has granted to the college C\$12,000. for the coming year. This is an increase of C\$4,000. over the grant for the current year and is in fact a few dollars more than the request sent in by the School of Science.

No word has been received from the government as to its intentions about grants to private colleges and universities during the coming year and up to the present the Ministry of Education has not sent out requests for colleges to submit their askings to it as has been customary during the last few years. Whether this is a change in policy with the new Minister of Education or whether it is solely due to war conditions in this country we do not know at the present time.

NOMINATION OF MR. LI JUI TO BOARD: By its action BD-410 "VOTED: that Mr. Li Jui be nominated to the Board of Founders as Director-at-large", the Board has nominated one of the outstanding Christian business men in this center who has taken an interest in all fields of Christian education. Many schools have benefitted by his generosity and he has been a good friend to the college in making gifts for scholarships during the last three years. He has also made contributions towards the endowment of the Chair in the Chinese Department and a year ago pledged C\$20,000 to the college. At the present time he is engaged in making a new translation of the Old Testament directly from Hebrew to Chinese.

FUTURE POLICY UNDER WARTIME: The problem which was the most serious one facing the Board and the hardest to solve was what plans should the college make for the coming year in the light of the present political and military situation. The matter was considered by the faculty and senate carefully before the meeting of the Board and after careful consideration the Board took the following action:

ED-397 "VOTED:

1. That the college be moved.
2. That from the money received from the Associated Boards the Board of Trustees of the College be asked to approve the use of US\$3,000 towards the expenses of moving the college and arranging for temporary quarters.
3. That Dr. Bien and Dr. Taylor be appointed to investigate possible temporary sites and report to the Standing Committee."

It was felt that as long as the fighting zone was as near to the college as at present or possibly closer that it would not be possible to carry on in Wuchang. The government at the present time is bending all its efforts to persuade as many women and children to leave this center as possible. Also to ask students particularly women students to return here in September under such conditions was felt to be very unwise.

Accordingly the Board faced the question of whether it would be better to suspend the college for one term or longer or try to open in another locality. It was felt that the best plan^{was} to try and hold the larger part of the faculty and some of the student body together by moving to another location. To have put off the decision till later in the summer would have meant that many of the faculty and students would have drifted away to other localities and it would have been difficult to gather them together again. Many of them were moving in some direction or other and if the college could make an early decision as to which direction it was moving in they would be more likely to move in that direction.

At the same time Dr. Hwang asked leave from the Board in order to take his family to Szechuan. In the light of the circumstances the Board felt it wisest to grant his request and asked Bishop Gilman to act for the Acting President until either his return or the return of Dr. Wei from England. In view of the questions involved the Board also decided to send word to Dr. Wei in England asking him to return as soon as possible.

All of these decisions have been taken with the view to keeping at least a portion of the college going and thus saving the effort which was necessary in 1929 when everything was started from the beginning. During the years since 1929 a good college staff and faculty have been built up and it is the opinion of the Board of Directors that every effort should be made to keep them together and to carry on the work of the college. The measures which are being adopted are for the coming academic year only, and later on decisions will have to be made in the light of conditions in this country and how well the college has carried on in its temporary location as to plans for carrying on for a longer time in case conditions are such as to preclude a return to Wuchang.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT KWEILIN: Since the meeting of the Board of Directors the committee of investigation has sent back word that facilities are available in Kweilin. The Standing Committee of the Board met on the first of July and decided to approve the move to Kweilin and adopted ways and means of carrying this out. Preparations for the moving are already in full swing and it is hoped that necessary equipment will be prepared for shipment and the faculty and students who have remained here be ready to leave not later than the middle of July.

Reasons for going to Kweilin: In going to Kweilin the college feels it is going to a place where there will be fairly adequate facilities. Few institutions have moved right in that direction and this not only makes facilities more available but enables us more easily to retain our identity. We are going where there has been no Christian institution of higher learning. Also we are nearer to our own field as it will be relatively easy for students from Hunan to get to Kweilin. Transportation will be cheaper than to Szechuan. Further we feel from preliminary estimates that it will be within our means financially.

PROBLEM OF BUDGET FOR COMING YEAR: In proposing a budget for the coming year, the Board has been faced with a number of difficulties and finally has adopted what might be called a normal budget for the year which in the light of future events may have to be cut. Even in this normal budget it was not thought wise to count on more than one hundred students and hence there would have been a deficit of over C\$10,000 and we are asking that C\$10,000 be set aside from the money from the Associated Boards to cover this drop in income. This is an item which in a normal year would not arise and should not recur.

In addition to that we are asking that US\$3,000 from the money from the Associated Boards be made available for moving the college and suggest that the remainder of the money from the Associated Boards be held to cover a probable loss of the Provincial government grant (as we are moving from the province) which is the only case where income from a government grant is budgeted for a salary in next year's budget. This would involve a further deficit of C\$1,000.

Then there is the problem of looking after the college plant in Wuchang and a preliminary estimate of C\$2,000 is made to cover that. So it is suggested that after the using of US\$3,000 from the Associated Boards for moving and C\$10,000 for loss in tuition income that C\$3,000 be held to cover the possible loss of the Provincial Government grant, C\$2,000 to cover safe-guarding and keeping up the college plant in Wuchang and any balance to hold as a reserve against emergency repairs necessary on account of damage from air raids. In case the college has to remain in Kweilin for more than one year the whole financial position will have to be gone into very carefully. In case it is found that fixing up a temporary site for the college comes to more than the preliminary estimates, that will have to be made up from cuts in the normal budget and under no circumstances is it proposed to go over possible income including that from the Associated Boards. It will be necessary for the college to leave someone in Wuchang to look after things there and the Standing Committee has proposed that the Treasurer remain there and a few of the more reliable servants will be kept on to look after and help safeguard the property.

During the year only one appointment for more than one year has been made and that is of Dr. Chang Kan-chow as Assistant Professor of Economics upon Johnston support for three years.

The College is deeply grateful to the Trustees for the support which they have given it in the past and hopes that it will be possible to come through the year which lies ahead as well as it has come through the past one.

I am sure that the entire staff will do its best to carry on the college in the same way as in the past and as the Trustees would desire it to be done.

Respectfully submitted,
Signed (name not decipherable)
Chairman Board of Directors
Hua Chung College

Report rewritten by Executive
Secretary of Yale-in-China

Dec 28, '38
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KWEILIN CHRISTMAS

-by-

Ruth Earnshaw Lo
(American wife of a member of the Hua Chung College faculty)

In years to come, members of Hua Chung College will have the use of a new descriptive phrase, "typically Kweilinish". It will denote a combination of sensations pleasant and unpleasant, a sense of unity and a sense of fear, a memory of extreme heat and extreme cold, recollections of fellowship and inspiration, homesickness and sorrow. Christmas of 1938 was a "typically Kweilinish" Christmas.

Like a proper Christmas it began on Christmas Eve, and its Kweilinish qualities also appeared on the twenty-fourth. Just as most of the college was sitting down to tiffin, hoping that hot food would counteract the effect of the bitter northeast wind, the baleful sound of the air-raid alarm interrupted. As usual, processions of towns-people appeared on all the streets leading to the city wall, carrying their bundles of bedding and babies, hurrying to the comparative safety of the surrounding belt of grave lands and the security of the famous Kweilin caves. Since so much of the city has been destroyed by fire, nearly everyone now takes the precaution of carrying out his winter clothing. Clambering down a rickety ladder balancing a carry-pole with double bundles hung from it is not the easiest trick in the world, even when there is no hurry. But necessity makes miracles possible. It is increasingly difficult to get winter clothing in the stores for the good reason that many of the stores have been burned up or bombed.

If one had time to stand and gaze at the exodus of the townspeople, it would probably be a very picturesque and interesting sight, somewhat reminiscent of the exodus of the children of Israel; a stream of blue clad figures toiling down the dusty yellow road, scattering into the sombre brown hills. But being only human, one just joins the procession and hurries along, listening fearfully for the urgent alarm. On Christmas Eve, many of our students fled to the caves but some took refuge in the dug-outs near their hostels. The urgent alarm came within ten minutes of the first warning.

Nine enemy planes appeared from the southwest and sped over the city. Anti-aircraft guns barked furiously, but the raiders passed by without being hit, and released their load of bombs in the central and southern parts of the city. Off they flew as quickly as they had appeared, leaving three great columns of black smoke rising against the gray sky. After an hour of waiting in the bitter wind, the braver of the refugees began drifting back to the walls, and at the all-clear signal, the roads once more were thronged with towns-people, hurrying back to save what they could from the fires.

A number of bombs had struck the compound of the Christian and Alliance Mission, where one group of Hua Chung men students was housed. One direct hit on the Mission dug-out killed fourteen of the Mission people who had taken refuge there. Our students, in another dug-out twenty feet away, were badly shaken up and frightened, but not one was hurt. The fires that followed the bombing, however, so damaged their hostel that many of them had to spend most of Christmas Day moving their belongings to the other boys' hostel.

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Such a prelude to Christmas festivities was somewhat inauspicious to say the least, but life in Kweilin has taught us to seize on every occasion for laughter and recreation, resolutely turning our minds from the troubles that are all too much with us.

At six o'clock then, notwithstanding air-raids, the whole college, faculty and students, nearly two hundred in all, met in one of the matsheds on the College Compound, for a community Christmas Eve supper and carol sing. Seats were drawn by lot, and the long green covered tables were quickly filled with students, teachers and friends of the College. The girl students had contrived, with the use of sheets and red paper silhouettes of camels and stars and palm trees, to make a very charming Christmas banquet hall out of an ordinary matshed. The singing of the first carol put everyone thoroughly into the Christmas mood. President Wei spoke informally about the meaning of the occasion, and the need for a Christian spirit to carry us through such times as these. Violin, piano and vocal solos varied the program of community singing, and between and during numbers an astonishing amount of rice and vegetables was consumed.

Following a Hua Chung tradition, the students exercised their privilege of calling on the faculty members to sing, tell jokes or otherwise entertain them, so that everyone had a share in the fun. All the favorite old familiar carols and hymns were sung with much spirit and gusto.

At the conclusion of the program, Dr. Hsiung announced that the Hua Chung Christmas gift for the Kweilin War Orphanage was a supply of warm stockings and a Christmas treat of peanuts. Dismissing the assembly, President Wei reminded us of the happy Christmas two years ago, when Generalissimo Chiang was released from Sian, and the meeting broke up with cheers.

Hearing those enthusiastic young voices singing "Adeste Fidelis" brought many recollections of other Christmases, in Wuchang, America and Great Britain. Last year, the Christmas Eve festivities of the College were limited to a carol service at the Church of the Nativity. The fall of Nanking and the threat which gloomed over the Wuhan cities made it impossible to hold any party; no one had the heart to indulge in games or to spend money on a feast. It was significant that in Kweilin, where actually conditions are infinitely more difficult, dangerous and unfavorable in every way, we were able to enjoy such a jolly community party. Although we ate the common fare of the student hostels, our appetites were sharpened by the cold; although we had spent the afternoon quite literally dodging bullets, we still had heart to sing.

Christmas morning was cold and cloudy and the brave souls who ventured out for early church services were greeted by the news that a fleet of sixty enemy planes had been reported headed for Kweilin. Many towns-people and some of the Hua Chung families and students went to the caves early in the day. By noon, however, no alarm had been given, and everyone began to relax; the cave-dwellers returned to their lunches, and spirits rose. But at one o'clock the signal came, and everyone had to run out once more, to hide in the fields and hills. It was colder than ever, and somehow, spending Christmas Day hiding in a dug up grave or ditch seemed harder to bear than the ordinary raids. The meaning of the Day so contrasted with the experience. Instead of angels, singing messages of peace and good will, we heard the shrieking siren; instead of the

Christmas star, we had bursting bombs; in place of the procession of the Wise Men and the shepherds, we saw the whole remaining population of Kweilin, fleeing for their lives.

However, Christmas still had a pleasant surprise in store for us, for after a long cold hour of waiting for the urgent signal, the all-clear signal blew, indicating that the enemy had left our zone. Everyone once more trekked home, thankful that no further destruction had been visited on this unfortunate city. It is counted a good day in Kweilin when the sun sets on as many houses as were there in the morning at dawn.

The all-clear on Christmas afternoon released Hua Chung people in time for a special Hua Chung Communion Service at St. John's Church. In spite of their having spent a large part of the day going to and from the caves, many students attended.

In America and Great Britain, no doubt, many groups of young people were enjoying their Christmas celebrations, singing the traditional carols and hymns, but few could have been so united by memories of dangers shared, or by the determination to help keep alive in the world the essential message of Christmas. Those who have experienced war learn the value of Peace on Earth and good will to men.

December 28, 1938

Copied at New Haven Feb. 21, 1939

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Dec 7, 39

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HUA CHUNG COLLEGE

Hsichow, Tali, Yunnan

FOUNDERS' DAY AND MATRICULATION 1939

Three or four years ago the College authorities realized that Founders' Day 1939 would be a red-letter day in the history of the College as it would mark the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Founding of the College and the Tenth Anniversary of its reorganization on its present basis. It was hoped by that time the new buildings would have been completed and that the anniversary would be celebrated by large gatherings of old students, representatives of the five cooperating units and friends of the College from educational, official and business circles in Wuhan.

No one guessed that 1939 would find us celebrating yet another anniversary, the first of the College's moving from Wuchang and that this last anniversary would radically alter the whole character of the celebrations. Instead of welcoming our friends to beautiful college buildings, we are camping out in a renovated temple in a little market town in the extreme southwest of China. Only two old students were able to be present, Rev. Mark Li, one of the committee in charge of the A.C.M. Middle School in Chengnan, two days' journey from the College, and one of the last year's graduates who has a teaching post at Tali, fifteen miles away. Instead of the guests we had expected, we were glad to welcome many of the leading citizens of Hsichow and representatives of the police and neighbouring schools. They have given us a real welcome and it is their help and cooperation which have made it possible for the College to settle here. The Faculty and students of the Canton Union Theological Seminary, who are sharing our life here, were also our guests and joined with us in the festivities.

The celebrations did not begin till December 1, but for several days beforehand the College was busy with preparations. The buildings were freshly whitewashed and the electricians ran wires across the main courtyard so that we could have a large well-lighted open air hall for evening celebrations. When the Decoration Committee got to work, the main entrance and courtyard took on a truly festal air with red scrolls, homemade paper lanterns, numbers of large red paper cut-outs of the character 'Long Life' mounted on white cotton sheets and pine branches everywhere even in the arms of the idols that guard our gates. The new walks and lawns put in by Dr. Kunkle and the theological students gave the whole campus a new and more attractive appearance.

Everyone thoroughly enjoyed the three days' festivities and remarked on the spirit of joy and good fellowship which characterized them. Dr. T. G. Djang and his committee and all their helpers are certainly to be congratulated on the success of their arrangements.

On Friday morning, December 1, there was an art exhibition in the Library under the direction of Miss Iris Johnston. Objects of interest from over twenty countries were attractively arranged in front of the Confucian tablets with which the room is lined. Some beautiful coloured enlargements of photographs of Hsichow by Dr. Hsiung and several water colours by Mrs. Kunkle were also on view. The exhibition proved extremely popular both with members of the

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College and the local community. The Biology Department also prepared an interesting exhibition of microscopic slides and skeletons which was especially appreciated by youthful visitors. The three hostels were on view and people went round visiting in true holiday spirits.

The formal Anniversary and Matriculation Ceremony took place at two o'clock on Friday afternoon. The side wall of the College Chapel had been taken down and this served as a platform for Faculty and Freshmen, visitors and upper classmen sitting on benches in the open courtyard. A raised dais for the speakers was made from borrowed coffin boards. In spite of these, simple arrangements and the absence of academic dress, the whole ceremony was most impressive. Dr. Wei welcomed the guests and thanked them for all they had done to help us to live and work here in safety. He outlined the history of the College, reminding us how it was formed fifteen years ago when Boone College and the collegiate departments of Wesley and Griffith John Colleges decided to cooperate in higher education, realizing that only so could they meet the challenge of the educational needs of Central China. When the College was re-organized in 1929, Yale-in-China and Huping Colleges joined the union and the College continued to grow and to develop on its own chosen lines until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. For a year the College struggled to continue its work in Wuchang, but constant bombings and the threat of imminent invasion made this impossible and following the instructions of the Government the College decided to move west, going first to Kweilin in Kwangsi. When Kweilin, too, was heavily bombed and the invasion of Kwangsi seemed likely it was decided to move once more. Our students now have an opportunity to continue their studies in safety, free from all the dangers and disturbances of war and Dr. Wei urged them to make the most of this opportunity of preparing themselves for the work of rebuilding their country when peace comes and to show themselves worthy of the sacrifices made on our behalf by the men at the front.

Dr. Kunkle, Principal of the Seminary, and Mr. Wang Mou-tsu, Principal of the Tali Political Academy, spoke on behalf of the guests. Both pointed out that this enforced sojourn in the country need not be a complete disadvantage and suggested ways in which we might profit from our new environment. Professor Pao gave the Matriculation address, reminding the Freshmen of their privileges and duties as students. The Matriculation Ceremony followed and forty-two Freshmen were formally recognized as members of the College. Mr. Yang Ch'ing-shen, a Junior student, welcomed them to the Hua Chung family and Miss Ho Choh-liu replied for the Freshmen. After the ceremony everyone was glad to go to the Faculty Common Room and enjoy the tea which a group of ladies had been busy preparing.

After supper everyone met outside the Women's Hostel for the torch-light procession to the College athletic field. There a huge bonfire was lit and everyone sat round it in a large circle. The entire juvenile population of Hsichow and a good many of the adults crowded round, but the police and their student assistants managed to keep perfect order. Every club was responsible for a short item, but the most popular was the Faculty Quartet, sung by representatives of the Tall, the Short, the Fat and the Thin. When the fire began to get low everyone went inside for a riddle competition arranged by Professor Yu Kuo-eng, Professor Richard P. Bien and Professor Hu I.

On Saturday morning and evening there were basketball and volley ball games between the different classes and groups, and in the evening the College Dinner for Faculty and students was held in the main courtyard. Members of the Faculty and guests were called upon to amuse the company and after the meal, Mrs. T. G. Djang presented prizes both grave and gay for the various events. Three plays followed, one in Cantonese, one in English and one in the National Language, the verandah in front of the Chapel serving as a stage.

On Sunday morning at 8 a. m. there was a Sheng Kung Hwei Communion Service taken by Rev. Mark Li, to which members of other churches were invited. Over fifty were present and special prayers for the College were offered. Our celebrations closed with a Thanksgiving Service led by Rev. Mark Li. The keynote of the Service was gratitude to God for all His love and especially for all those of His servants who have laboured to build our College. As we gave thanks for what the College has been enabled to accomplish in the past, we prayed for the continuance of God's grace and leading in the difficult days that lie ahead encouraged by the words from closing hymn, "A Safe Stronghold Our God is Still".

Ruth Tarry

December 7, 1939.

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Notes from the Rev. H. B. Rattenbury, English Methodist Missionary Society

My opportunity came to visit Hsichow, the location of the Central China College and Canton Union Theological College through the arrival of Dr. Taylor, Dean of the College, with a truck to transport personnel and baggage from Kunming to Hsichow.

We started at 6:00 a. m. on August 30th along the China end of the Burma road. We found it good going. The road is not very well metalled but it is mostly over hill and mountain and the natural base is stone. It is fair to call it an all weather road though in and immediately after heavy rains certain patches here and there would be bad and even dangerous going. The night before we set off had been a night of heavy rain and accordingly we were held up in one or two places by landslides. Accompanying us a large part of the way was the old Marco Polo track and the new railway embankment. A good deal of work has been done on this Burma railway and the work is being pushed ahead. By 3:30 we reached Tsoyung, our first day's stage, some 124 miles. This means about 14 miles an hour, not bad going for such country. We were all pretty well shaken up; for a heavy lorry is not a gentle creature to the human frame.

On the morning of the 31st we were up and off early and in an hour's time had reached Tsien Lan (a station of the Chinese Home Missionary Society). Here the refugees scholars from Boone, St. Hilda's, St. Lois and St. Paul's - all Anglican schools of Wuhan - have established themselves as one school in a large Chinese quadrangle of an inn. They had desks and mud bricks and planks. They were crowded into every nook and cranny of a not very elegant building - a superior country inn. Here we left Miss Sherman with Miss Goslin; and, at that time, the only accommodation available for them was one boarded off section upstairs amongst all the crowds of youths and maidens. Their one room has to be bedroom, study and bath-room combined. It is heroic and they keep smiling but one wonders if such things can go on long. Perhaps, with the passage of time and settling in, crowding will give place to something a little more spacious.

We drove on over an enormous mountain, 25 miles across, which took us 2 hours to compass and finally came to Yen Nan I where, as in Tsoyung, was a primary aviation school under American examiners. The three Americans gave us ham and eggs and showed us much kindness. In consequence we lingered longer than was meet and after crossing one more huge mountain found ourselves, well after dark, going up the cobbled street of Hsia Kuan (Lower Pass) where we found Dr. Francis Wei and Mr. and Mrs. Geoffroy Allen in a splendid Chinese inn waiting to take the next bus to Kunming.

This gave me the chance of an hour or two with Dr. Wei talking over Hua Chung College and particularly the sending of Miss Tarry to help in the English Department.

I got a reservation on the Sept. 3rd bus back and next morning Dr. Wei and the Allens left for Kunming and after a trip down the Burma road beyond the pass where there was some amazing ruin scenery we returned and did the 15 miles to Tali at the head of a great lake. Here we were unable to engage the horses and chairs we needed to do the last fifteen miles. We were a large party, Chinese and Westerners, including Mr. and Mrs. Constantine (history) and Miss Czenk (music). Most of us walked and arrived at Hsichow about 6:00 p. m. After supper I sat outside Dr. Taylor's temple and watched the moon rise over the mountains with the evening star and saw the silver gleaming on the lake - a glorious and comforting experience after a tiring journey.

Next morning, September 2nd, we set off at 8:30 to go round the College buildings. The teaching and administration blocks are in the Confucian temple, the College having added a couple of two-story rough blocks to the existing adapted buildings. From there I went on through the town to the doctor's house, the infirmary, the girls' hostel with Miss Bleakley's rooms, the men's hostel, residences of missionary and other folks, the staff quarters, with the tiny little make-shift room that Dr. Wei thinks sufficient for the President of a College.

Hsichow is a largish and very select country village. Streams run through it from the mountains to the lake and become a natural and very desirable drainage system. The big man of the place is a certain Mr. Yen who is a prosperous business man. He has built a splendid library and primary school of which any place may be proud, and it is his generous attitude that has made possible the housing of the Central China College there.

We did not get back to the College till 11:30, having seen everything there was to see and most people it was necessary to meet. I must have walked 4 to 5 miles in and around.

At 11:30 the old students of Wesley Middle School had gathered with Mr. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Constantine. We drank milk and honey together and made speeches. It was all very friendly and kindly. I gave them the love of the Church and after half an hour with Mr. Anderson got back to Dr. Taylor's temple. The accommodation, though vastly better than what I saw at Tsien Len, still left me a little uneasy.

The people are living round courtyards and perhaps the students are not excessively overcrowded. But when I think of the staff and their families, Chinese and foreign, I wonder how they are to maintain that poise and health of mind that is essential for good work. They will often have to go on the mountain if they are to possess their souls. These things are harder for Westerners than for Chinese living in their own country. The place is 7,000 feet above the sea, and height seems to have a straining effect on foreign nerves. Dr. Wei plans to do something special about a staff room. I wish something in the way of a house of rest could be found for missionaries. It is rather pathetic the way in which people go off to Tali "for a holiday" from the beauties of their own place. I am sure it is the crowded conditions they are trying to escape. I was promised "reasonable quarters" for Miss Tarry and they will be glad to have her help.

After lunch, with still no sign of house or chair, I set off to walk back to Tali at 10 minutes to two, reaching there about 6:20. Dr. Taylor caught me up on a bicycle and went ahead and sent a bottle of water back for my need, which soon restored my jaded strength. The Wagners (Pentecostal Mission) soon had me bathed and fed and rested. What does one care for names as long as people are kind like this? Then about 8:00 p. m. we went through the moonlight, on the truck once more, to Tali - Taylor, Mr. Wagner, Mrs. Haberson and another C.I.M. missionary and Miss Jay. There they left me at 10:00 p. m. to prepare for the morrow. Miss Jay (a Congregationalist from Essex) has a school for missionaries' children, a dozen or so from Kindergartens to 12 years of age. She uses both American and British text books. She is a trained teacher, who has given herself to this work. The children have two months holiday, once a year, at Christmas, "Because some of their parents live ten days away and a shorter time wouldn't be much use". If this can happen in Yunnan why not similar things in other countries?

In Tali and Hsichow honey, milk and butter are staple foods of the people. The first two are all right but the butter is rancid with assets. A Hua Chung student

is working at the problem of better butter hoping to get his reward from the foreign staff. The Hua Chung physics department is picking up radio messages from all over the world on a very much improvised set. So they are probably better off for news than we here in Kunming. The fare from Haikuan to Kunming by the Burma bus was \$28/85 National currency, at present rates about 10/ - for a 263 miles run.

I meant to make you see this educational refugee situation and judge I have only very partially succeeded.

At any rate there it is and there it remains and they need \$6,000 Chinese National currency for a chapel. At present they have set up cross and Communion Table in a temple, with the idols hidden behind blue cloth. They need this chapel at once and for religion's sake they need to maintain the missionary staff. At least a third missionaries is the present estimate. Here endeth the journey and this part of the story.

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CONFIDENTIAL

June 1948
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"After mature deliberation I have decided to write you freely about conditions , at Hua Chung. Several of the ~~xi~~ foreign faculty have urged me to do so and I am further emboldened by the fact that you wrote last winter saying you would like to discuss college affairs with me. We were at Hsichow exactly two months. I know you have had a full report from John Coe, but apparently there was a lull in the ~~stom~~ when he was at Hsichow, for when he stopped at Tsuyong to call us (I was convalescing there) he said he thought things were straightening out but certainly during the subsequent weeks up to and through Commencement the situation seemed to worsen until we were convinced that if something drastic wasn't done soon the college couldn't possible survive. We are most unhappy and concerned about it all.

"Dr. Wei refuses to admit, altho' he must in his heart, know, that any of the attacks are aimed in particular and his administrative staff in general. Maybe if he would admit t at fact, which ia patent to the whole foreign staff, he could deal more effectively with the insubordination and disaffection. He insists the whole thing is aimed solely at Dr. Taylor, ignoring the cabal against Richard Bien, and the effort to prove Miss Bleakley, - a most meticulous soul - careless in her office work and generally incompetent. He was concerned about our report of a whispering campaign which we encountered more than once in America, rumors designed to undermine faith in the college but still he wouldn't admit that they were aimed at him.

Most unfortunately for the whole situation he is both tired and nervous and hence inclined to be brusque and dictatorial to most people while showing a patience that borders on timidity to the leader of the opposition.

Our old friend Dick Shipman has been the rallying point for every thing and every malcontent. He has done an infinite deal of harm but fortunately is now leaving the college to "help" Bp. Tsu, being due there today. I believe with his departure his influence will cease.

10 15

As you no doubt know Dr. Taylor has borne the brunt of the attack for more than a year. Unfortunately he is very impulsive and does not always show good judgment and often makes careless mistakes which gives his enemies a good weapon against him. However he has shown a most Christian attitude ~~toward~~ in the face of constant persecution, some of which almost exceeds itself.

The whole foreign staff believes that the School of Science, must be completely reorganized. At present it is a vicious, malicious body, led by the Fighting Chemist, and seconded by most of the others. Until and unless Dr. Djang goes, peace and harmony are imp^ossible.

So much for the way we size up the situation. Now I desire to press two measures that we foreigners all consider most important, but that seem less to our President.

One is the need for a permanent doctor. Some of us wish the cooperating units would ~~wxixx~~ unite in sending out a competent doctor with a missionary vocation. It is difficult to get a thoroughly qualified ~~and~~ man in these days who will stay on the salary offered by the college. No one feels really satisfied with the man now engaged.

The other matter seems very important, to most of us but somehow not to Dr. Wei. We feel it is not right for such a large community to be without some means of our own to get in touch with the outside world. The remaining truck is large and expensive to run and at present Dr. Taylor is the only person on the staff we can drive it. We have no college wagon or something similar to it, with a trained driver who also can ~~attend~~ mend ~~slight~~ slight breakages, etc. and who could at stated times make trips to Tali, Hsiakwan and sometimes come on here. Of course at this present moment gasoline is very hard to procure but the Burma Road may not be permanently closed. In any case, if conditions worsen all the more reason for our not being completely cut off from the outside world.

I have written in much the same style to Bishop Gilman and Dr. Wood because I feel so deeply that something drastic must be done to save the college. As I have said what I have written is the consensus of the opinion of the foreign faculty. Thus I hope my brash butting in may be forgiven. I remember that you wrote in December that you would like to talk College affairs over with me and that gave me courage."

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June 27, 1940

"I did not say as much about conditions here as I am now moved to do, partly because the harmony John Coe was envisioning is still a long way off and certain factors are more disquieting than when he was here in April. Furthermore, I have now been here long enough to understand things better.

"Practically all the foreign staff is convinced that in some way the school of science must be wholly reorganized soon. It has degenerated to a point where it has become a lobby, not to say a cabal. This wire pulling began before we left Wuchang when they took to having secret meetings to determine that the college should move to Kweilin, which was their choice. I don't pretend to know or understand all their machinations and I believe Dr. Wei is as yet unwilling to accept the explanation held by the foreign staff.....which is that this clique is out to discredit him and the administrative officers of the college and secure a reorganization. They certainly have had a hatchet in hand for the administration and for Dr. Wei's supporters, as no doubt Dr. Wei would admit.

One factor in this nasty situation is due to two unfortunate clauses in our constitution, ie. permanent appointments and the almost unlimited power of heads of departments.

I am convinced that all of those untraceable rumors we heard in America that Dr. Wei was leaving the college and that Yale was withdrawing came from this very lobby. I fancy Dr. Wei thinks so too but he won't admit it. The storm has centered on the Dean, Dr. Paul Taylor, of the Reformed Church. He is impulsive and often lacks judgement, but has many Christian virtues and true devotion and loyalty to the college. For a year he has suffered persecution at the hands of this clique. They have been determined to force his resignation as dean and from the faculty and have stopped at no chicanery to accomplish this purpose, even writing to the Secretary of his Board even accusing him of misappropri-

ation of funds without a shadow of proof of their statement. They have worked on Dick Shipman's susceptibilities until he is almost ~~sure~~ convinced that Dr. Taylor has robbed him.

Enough of this sorry business except to say that we are practically the only foreigners unattacked and are treated with the utmost courtesy by everyone. However such a situation must not go on. Another year of it would wreck the college. One great trouble is that the school of science is overstaffed and most of its faculty haven't enough to do. Also there is an admixture of anti-foreignism in the picture.

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Extracts of all matters pertaining to Hua Chung College,
contained in letters 23 and 24 received from
President Wei by the Associate Secretary
in New Haven.

N.H.23 dated January 29, 1941, received in New Haven February 28, 1941.

We are in our winter vacation now. It began on the 22nd instant when the term examinations were finished on the 21st. I had a rather busy time during the examination period with committee meetings of all sorts. Then, after the examinations there were many social meetings which I had to attend. Dr. Shoop of the Free Brethrens in Hongkong, formerly in Canton, President of the Canton Union Theological College, our Guest Institution here, Dr. Stanley Smith, Vice-Principal of the Nanking Theological School, now in Shanghai, and the Rev. Gilbert Baker, of the Anglican Church in Kuming, came in the Rev. Charles Higgins' car to visit Hsichow for just one day, and they went away yesterday. I was sure to get the latest news from him about the general situation as seen from the Shanghai angle. This I did, although Dr. Smith saw me primarily for my ideas and plans for theological education in China. We had a good talk on the last subject and I am glad he agrees with me in all my humble ideas. He has written a book on the subject and he says his plans are in general the same as mine. Naturally as he says I look at the problem more from the Chinese point of view and against the background of the experience of the Episcopal Church in China particularly in the Yangtze Valley. After our conference he admits that for the Church in China as a whole my views ought to be incorporated in the final plan. I am sorry to have written so much about this because my mind is still full of the problem, which to my own mind is very important.

The actions of the Executive Committee of the Board on the question of "permanent appointments" in the College is very important and I am going to release it to the Faculty after my return from Chungking. It is not wise to announce it earlier, for if there should be any reaction to it I would want to be here to face it myself.

I am flying to Chungking on the 19th of February, to attend the meetings of the People's Political Council. Air raids are still going on in Chungking and suburbs, but the Government is taking every precaution to protect the Councillors at their meetings as all the chief officials, civil and military, including the Generalissimo, will be there. I shall be away from the College for four weeks and Dean Pu Huang will be acting for me during my absence. It is my intention to see the Generalissimo personally about some important questions concerning the College in particular and concerning Christian Higher Education in general.

Enclosed I am sending you for the Founders the minutes of the 21st and 22nd meetings of the Executive Committee pro tem of the Directors, the Report of the Senate Committee on Promotion as adopted by the Senate, and a translation of the Government Regulations governing the appointments and salary scale of faculty members in tax-supported institutions of higher learning.*

Mr. P. L. Tang, Acting Head of the Department of Economics-Commerce, has been sent with a sophomore student from among the Chinese in Burma, to Burma to investigate the educational situation there and to make contacts with the Chinese with the view of getting the Chinese in the British colony interested in our College. This trip will cost about NC\$2,500 which we understand to be in line with the desire of the Founders for more promotion work. Dean Zee has gone to Kuming to give examinations for the admission of Sub-Freshman students.

1020

The appointment of an American teacher of Economics for the College by the Yale-in-China Association will be very helpful as a representative in the College and to strengthen our Economics Department with the view of enlarging it to be a School of Commerce for reporting to the Government. We support this measure because it shows that the Yale-in-China Association is interested in the work of the College as a whole and not exclusively in one school of the College, and we feel it justifiable as the other co-operating units are appointing teachers to the Science Faculty which we hope will remain the main interest of the Association.

I have sent Dr. Hsiung and Dr. Wesley Wan to South Yunnan to make some scientific investigation with the view of doing some experiment on optical glass. Their expenses are being paid from my discretionary funds given to me by private friends and other sources as there is no budget for this item. Their work if successful will be of far-reaching consequences. I have been using my discretionary money also for the high price subsidy of faculty members with high salaries but whose large families are not being adequately taken care of by the College subsidy plans. Legislation always works hardship on some people and only extra-legal measures can make the necessary adjustments.

During the vacation I am giving a short course of lectures on the new Draft Constitution of the Republic of China, as I feel college students ought to know something about it and this is not taken care of by any of our regular courses during term time and I happen to be making a study of it. My connection with the Political Council has revived my old interest in the study of political problems, but largely from the academic point of view. I take it only as a hobby.

Our health records have been fine for the last year. We are still using the local hospital. But we have good prospects of having from the Hankow Diocese Dr. Logan H. Roots and family, here from Shanghai. They are being evacuated from the lower Yangtze Valley. Mrs. Roots is a trained nurse and so she will be a help in case of emergency. We are still waiting with anxiety to hear definitely whether the Roots will be allowed by the American consular authorities to enter Free China from Shanghai via Rangoon or not.

Dr. Stanley Smith seemed to think that it would be 90% probable for America to be in the war soon. This makes it necessary for us to think vigorously about arrangements for transmitting funds to Yunnan from New York.** Further, it looks as if we would not be able to return to Wuchang under normal conditions for perhaps three more years. Our reserved funds at the present rate of exchange may tide us over for two years, but hardly longer. What about it? For the last two years I have had this constantly in my mind. Then, there is the problem of moving back. Maybe it is useless to think so far ahead. But my duty is to call the attention of the Founders and of the Missions and friends to these problems.

*Copies may be had at the New Haven Office upon request.

**Reported to Mr. Lyford, who has answered Dr. Wei's question.

N.H.24 dated February 13, 1941, received in New Haven March 2, 1941.

I am writing to report to the Founders that tomorrow I shall leave the College for Kunming by bus and thence fly to Chungking, in order to attend the meeting of the People's Political Council as well as to attend to some college business with the high officials of the National Government. The Council meeting will take ten days,

but I shall be in the capital for over a fortnight. I expect to be back in Hsichow before the middle of March. Dean Pu Huang will be Acting President during my absence.

We are starting a Pre-Freshman Class the next term, but the registration for this will be small, about a dozen students. There may be some students by transfer.

I shall write again after my return to the College, before the middle of March. I believe I shall be here when Professor and Mrs. Coe arrive. It is such a cheering news that Mrs. Coe is able to come back. She will be a tremendous help in my office. I am indebted to Dr. Sherman and Mr. Lyford for their efforts in helping to secure Mrs. Coe's passport.

(Signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI
President

Compiled at the office of the Associate Secretary in Now Haven on March 24, 1941.

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May 41

CHRISTIAN PIONEERS IN WEST CHINA

by

Mrs. E. P. Miller, Jr.
Professor of English Literature
Hua Chung College

Youth groping for knowledge and wisdom presents many fascinating pictures through the centuries, - the groves of Academe, Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, the great hall of the Alcazar, the scholars wandering from Padua to Ravenna, the picturesque medieval survivals at Oxford and Cambridge, the plain living and high thinking of the first colleges in America, German student duels, but what in the long history of higher education can match the trek of China's colleges across half a continent to the great west and wouth-west?

Each of these colleges has its own tale of adventure and hardship and endurance, each tale being of absorbing interest but no college has had a more unusual experience than Central China College (Hua Chung). We carried on in a feverish hectic way in our old Wuchang home all the first year of the War, when the national capital was at Hankow across the Kang-tse from us. In the summer of 1938 the College moved southward to Kweilin, the provincial capital of Kwangsi.

We found a quaint old city with a thin but brilliant veneer of modernism and throbbing with a war boom. Just as we were settling into our academic routine we were shocked by the almost simultaneous fall of Canton and the Wu-han cities. Immediately our position became precarious with no practical means of communication with the outside world. Air-raids became numerous and deadly and although, almost miraculously, none of the college personnel suffered bodily harm we saw two-thirds of the city burn and spent more time hiding in caves than reading in our make-shift but pleasant library.

We began our second move in February 1939, after one semester in Kweilin. Our first flight had been mainly by means of China's inland water-ways but now we were piled into trucks and rumbled over one of the new highways, still going south across great barren stretches of Kwangsi to the Indo-China border where we entrained for Hanoi, the gay little capital of Tonkin. After a day of sightseeing there, we took the funny wheezy little French train and, amid dirt and discomfort, climbed slowly from Tonkin's steaming plains to Yunnan's airy uplands.

There was some delay in Kunming, Yunnan's interesting capital, as it took more than two months for all the personnel to reach this stage, but finally we started with a sense of high adventure along the far-famed Burma Road, a road of danger and delight, of bright romance and drab practicality. At Hsiakwan the Road swings abruptly southward. Here we climbed down from our trucks and, stowing ourselves in the heavy, arklike boats of the Erh Hai, finally arrived at the College's new home, Hsichow, which is as far from Wuchang as Rweni, as Arizona is from St. Louis; furthermore as the crow flies we are nearer Calcutta than Wuchang.

Hsichow is a well-to-do little town, only just beginning to be touched by modernism of any sort, thus our pilgrimage is not only geographical but temporal and cultural, for we have plunged into a medieval civilization which we are always striving to adapt to our twentieth century ideas.

1023

The local nabobs welcomed the College and gave us the use of three contiguous temples with the temple precincts. A number of temporary wooden buildings were run up to serve as laboratories, offices and class-rooms. The Confucian temple most appropriately was turned into our library, which is not too bad a collection of reference books for a refugee institution. The Buddhist temple has been converted into a Christian Chapel by hiding the idol in curtains of blue cotton cloth and placing at one end a severely plain altar also covered with blue cloth and surmounted by a wooden cross. The third temple is an ancestral hall which we use for the Faculty Common Room. There are two park-like gardens and several sunny court-yards. Many of our visitors declare that we are better situated for earnest work than most of the refugee colleges.

Certainly our natural surroundings are unsurpassed. This mountain valley is in the same latitude as Key West but our altitude is 6700 feet. The result is an equable climate such as few places enjoy. The soil is of amazing fertility and the scenery most inspiring with the combination of snow-capped mountains, blue lake and rivulets lashing from the mountains across the valley into the lake. The abundant bird and flower-life here is a challenge to our biology department.

The faculty, the staff and the students are housed in different parts of the village in rented quarters, often living in close proximity with the landlords clan and thereby having the opportunity to observe many strange medieval customs.

Such then is the location and situation of Central China College. Now for some practical consideration of our problems.

Our isolation is extreme. Our calm routine is never disturbed by air-raids either real or threatened, but we need increased transportation facilities and better radio communications. When we came two years ago, Kunming was the thriving entrepot for the west and southwest, but since the Japanese invaded Indo-China and wrecked at least half of Kunming our only exit that way is by plane, which means that we have to depend more and more upon getting both supplies and students in from Burma. The present difficulty of communication with Hongkong by the post-office makes us depend almost entirely upon our old inefficient radio for world news and surely part of our task is to make our students world-minded. It, furthermore, does not seem right that we have no way of getting to Hsiakwan, our nearest town on the Burma Road, or to Tali, our telegraph station, except on horseback or in a litter-like chair, as only our best pedestrians can walk so far.

Our present student body is small for two reasons, travel difficulties and the very poor preparation of students in the southwest. We are now trying the experiment of having a pre-Freshman Class. In spite of, or possibly because of, our small enrollment the students on the whole are doing outstandingly fine work, really better than in the old easy days before the War. There is a notable increase in student morale and seriousness of purpose with far less of the old idea that students in China form a sacred class. This is shown in many practical ways; for example, one student has learned to cut hair and others have helped faculty wives with household tasks.

The administrative problems are extremely difficult. The depreciation of the Chinese dollar makes all finance a game of hazard. One never knows where exchange may jump nor how fast prices may rise. Not only does this make accurate budgeting impossible, but merely the cost of food and clothing is incalculable. There is also the problem of replacement. This spring nearly every one is unable to wear either socks or stockings.

Another burden on the administration is what to do with students who suffer serious breakdowns and whose families are many hundreds of miles distant, possibly in Occupied Territory. As I write we have two serious cases that must be cared for somehow by the College in all Christian charity; one is a tubercular student, whose illness was believed to be arrested but who recently had a bad hemorrhage; the other a prominent Senior, who suddenly had a baffling nervous breakdown.

Most of us believe that the religious life of the College is more real and vital than it used to be. Certainly the present student-body has some strong Christians in it and many of the non-Christians have an attitude of sympathetic inquiry. Daily Chapel and Sunday services are well attended and so are various less formal Christian gatherings.

We crave the intelligent interest and prayers of the Church at home more than ever because of our isolation and our difficult new problems. If we can feel that Christians at home believe in what we are trying to do, our own faith and courage will be strengthened.

Hsichow, Yunnan, China
May, 1941.

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Aug 20, 41

Extracts from letter from President Wei to Mr. Oliver S. Lyford

Received August 20, 1941 by Mr. Lyford

Hua Chung College
Hsichow, Yunnan, China
July 16, 1941

N.Y.#22

"There is another matter which I would ask you to call to the attention of the Board of Founders acting concurrently as Board of Directors. The Executive Committee Pro-tem has to be appointed annually. I would recommend the same members for the sake of continuity, as it is not wise for us to have too frequent changes in the personnel of the committee, to which is confided all the important matters concerning the college, but Dean P. V. Taylor is going on furlough. I would recommend the Rev. Leonard Constantine to take his place on the committee, as Mr. Constantine, an assistant professor of Western History, is going to be acting dean of the general faculty in Dr. Taylor's place, and he represents the Methodist Missionary Society, which has not been represented on the Executive Committee Pro-tem ever since its inception.

"I wish to report that Dr. Yueh-hwa Lin, Ph.D from Harvard, accepted our appointment as assistant professor of Sociology to fill a vacancy left on our faculty for the last three years. A letter has come from him that he too is in the same predicament as Dr. Hsiao in regard to travel, except that his case seems to be even more difficult. He has not been able to book his passage, according to his letter of June 21, and he has difficulty in finding the extra money for travel for himself and his fiancée, Miss Yao, who is a Yenching graduate, and has been in America for three years with a M.A. in Economics from Smith College. While Dr. Lin was writing late in June, she was still in the hospital, and the letter did not indicate whether she would be discharged by the doctor early enough to travel with him back to China and to begin work in the college in September. I have considered this matter about Dr. Lin's returning to China with the deans of the college, and they agree with me that prospects are not good for Dr. Lin to join us at the beginning of the next term. The chair of Sociology has not been filled for three years, and we do not want to disappoint the students again this year, in case Dr. Lin should fail to turn up or should find it impossible to get passage at all to return. Under the circumstances we feel that we ought to run the risk of trying to appoint another man before it is too late to get a good man. Just at the moment there is a Dr. Hsu, B.A. from Shanghai College (University of Shanghai) in Sociology and Ph.D from the University of London after four years there on the British Boxer Indemnity Fellowship won by competition; there is a good chance of getting him, and as he is in Kunming, travel would not cost very much. If both men should turn up, they would have light teaching, but may give the greater part of their time to research, for which there is much material in our locality. That appointment may mean N.C.\$4,000 added to the budget, including all the subsidies and travel. I hope this may meet with the approval of the Founders.

"It is very encouraging that the government has been sending regularly the monthly installment for wartime loans to our students, averaging \$20 for each student, and more than thirty of them have been benefitted by this generous loan scheme. I have already reported that the government has renewed for the current year the N.C. \$20,000 for the college to maintain three chairs of \$4,000 each, one in each of our schools, and the balance for equipment in the Department of Chemistry, to which there is a government-supported chair with Dr. Wesley Wan as the incumbent."

1026

Extracts of all matters pertaining to Hua Chung College,
contained in letters 28, 29 and 30 received from
President Wei by the Associate Secretary in
New Haven.

June 10, 41
n 20, 41
July 9, 41

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N.H.28 dated June 10, 1941, received in New Haven July 16, 1941.

I have reported already on the action I have taken on the question of "Permanent Appointments", in accordance with the actions of the Board of Founders acting conjointly as Board of Directors in New York. On May 19, in accordance with the instruction of the Board of Founders acting conjointly as Board of Directors, I called together the missionary members of the faculty and staff, and after careful deliberation and discussion the following recommendation was agreed upon by the group, and it was reported to the Senate at its meeting yesterday and unanimously adopted:

Resolved that it be recommended to the Board of Founders that each missionary appointee to the College be appointed for the term of missionary service according to the regulations of the mission concerned; and at the end of each term of missionary service, the mission assign the missionary to the College for another term of missionary service only when the College has reappointed him.

This recommendation has also been reported to the different missions in China. So far, I have not heard from them, except from Bishop Gilman representing the American Church Mission. He asks me to write to Dr. Addison about it, and he himself has no objection.

Dean P'u Huang, who has been acting concurrently as Director of Admissions, has reported that over 120 students are taking our special entrance examinations for students in our affiliated Christian Middle Schools. I have written to all of the affiliated middle schools that if there should be any good students who find it difficult to come to college on account of travelling expenses, we would give further subsidies besides scholarships. It is even more difficult for the students to come from Hongkong and Macao, but Dr. Kunkle of the Union Theological College, sojourning with us here, is flying to Hongkong on his own business and plans to start coming back the first part of August. We have asked him to bring whatever students from Hongkong and Macao there are with him to the college via Rangoon. Dr. P'u Huang is going to Kuming himself to give the public entrance examinations August 14-16, using the Y.M.C.A. building there for that purpose. Public examinations will also be given in other centers, and this time we have taken greater care to avoid conflicting with the dates of the entrance examinations of the national universities. If all goes well, we ought to have a good freshman class in September.

The Ministry of Education has already approved the appointment of our Examination Committee to examine the fifteen candidates for the degrees in the Departments of English Literature, Biology, Physics, and Education. We have no graduates this year in the four other departments. This is our most lean year because the graduating class is the class which entered the College after the outbreak of hostilities. The bombing and the threat of fighting in Wuhan sent away from that class a large number before our moving out from Wuchang.

1027

N.H.29 dated June 20, 1941, received in New Haven July 12, 1941.

With the situation in America becoming more critical these days, according to our radio reports, we often think of you and other members of the Board of Founders and friends.

I am very happy to have the official copy of the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders, held on December 16, and I have noted all the matters covered by those Minutes,

We are still waiting eagerly for news about the Yale appointee for the College. The man we want is for the Department of Economics. We have tried every way possible to get a qualified man meeting all our requirements for that particular subject but, so far, we have had no success. If the Yale-in-China Association and the Episcopal Church in America should be able to send us each a man for Economics, our work in the Department would be much strengthened. I was talking with the Acting Head of the Department yesterday, and he agreed with me that one or two missionary appointees to that Department would be a great asset and a stabilizing influence. Men trained in Economics are in great demand in the country at the present time, and few with the necessary qualifications are willing to teach.

With regard to the action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders acting conjointly as the Board of Directors concerning "Permanent Appointment" and "Sabbatical Leave" for members of the Hua Chung faculty, I have already written in detail previously, and it is not necessary for me to go into those questions again.

I have also noted the Yale-in-China grant to Hua Chung for the year 1940-41. That has been reported to the Executive Committee Pro-tem here, and our budget for the current year has been operating according to that action. Professor Coe, our treasurer, has already written to you in detail about this. Professor Coe has also written about the surplus funds. When the Executive Committee Pro-tem meets after Commencement to wind up matters for the current year, I shall report to them the three votes with regard to the procedure of drawing upon these surplus funds to meet whatever needs in the College. I am glad that the Board in New York has been considering so carefully the needs of the College for future rehabilitation.

Thirteen Yali Middle School students from the graduating class this year have taken our May examinations, and two are being recommended for admission without examinations. Practically all the thirteen who have taken examinations have qualified, and there are fourteen in Fuh Hsiang Middle School for Girls who have taken our entrance examinations in Yuanling. Early next week the Scholarship Committee will meet and consider the awards of scholarships to those two groups of students. I am recommending a very liberal policy so that we may have as many awards for the students in Yuanling as possible. I have written to Dr. Dwight Rugh, telling him about this and offering even extra financial assistance from my discretionary funds to the Yali and Fuh Hsiang students who have passed our examinations and who are planning to come to Hua Chung for College, but who may not be able to meet all the expenses including travel. I am sending a freshman student, who graduated from Yali last year, immediately after Commencement so that he may report in person to the principals in Yuanling, and to his fellow-students, on the conditions in the College, in order to remove certain misunderstandings which have been left over from rumors about the College of two years ago. He will bring back whatever students are coming to the College for the next year. All his expenses will be paid from my discretionary funds, because to my mind his trip will bring a better understanding between Yali and the College.

It is very difficult to get a Commencement speaker, and we are fortunate in getting the President of the High Court in Tali to come to address the graduates on Commencement this year.

We have been able to keep in touch by correspondence with Bishop Gilman in Hankow. He has always been very cheerful, but his last letter seems to suggest that the situation in the mid-Yangtze Valley is getting more critical. We have in mind constantly the Bishop and other friends in the Wuhan cities, and we hope that they will be able to go through the crisis without any unexpected dangers.

N.H.30 dated July 9, 1941, received in New Haven August 20, 1941.

We had a very happy Commencement season, beginning with Class Day exercises. On the evening of July 1, the graduates showed a very cheerful and cordial spirit, and everybody enjoyed the exercises. On July 2, we had the Baccalaureate Service in the morning, with Professor John C. F. Lo preaching, and the Rev. Carl Liu conducting the Service as arranged by the Chapel Committee. In the afternoon, we had Commencement Exercises from two to four, followed by tea served by the Social Committee. The weather was fine, and there was a big attendance, including many from the local gentry. The Commencement speaker was Judge Shen, president of the Branch High Court of the Province in Tali. The District magistrate was also present, and he spoke. Fifteen students graduated, five receiving their Arts degree in English Literature, four the Science degree, one in Biology and three in Physics, and six the B. Ed. degree. On the evening of July 2, the Alumni Association had a reception to initiate the new members with Dr. John Lo in the chair. Three of our graduates were present from Chonnan, and they reported on the alumni activities at the Hankow Diocesan Union Middle School there.

The graduation examinations were conducted as usual by the Examination Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the president, who always serves according to regulations as chairman ex-officio. Both theses and examinations showed very encouraging results. One thesis was questioned, but was soon fixed up and passed. Some of the graduates did splendid work in Physics and English Literature. One paper in Physics received a mark of "99", and one in English Literature received a perfect mark. Such marks were quite unprecedented. There were two examiners from outside; one was Dr. J. S. Kunkle, principal of the Canton Union Theological College, to examine the students in English Literature, and one was Mr. Wong Mou-tsu, head of the Political Academy in Tali with an M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia, my contemporary in America as a graduate student.

After the examinations the graduating class conducted the Sunday service on June 30. They arranged everything themselves with one of them preaching, another conducting the service, two to read the lessons, one to say the prayers, and another presiding at the organ.

On July 3, we had a Faculty Tea in honor of those members of our faculty who were leaving the College on furlough or for good. A very cordial spirit was manifested.

All of our students have had appointments of one kind or another; the majority of them are going to teach next year. We are keeping one graduate as English clerk in my office, and another probably as an assistant in the Department of English Literature, which is going to be shorthanded next year with the pre-freshman and

probably a larger entering class than we had a year ago. If we should have fifty graduates, all of them would get positions; there are ever so many demands for our graduates all over the country. As a consequence, some of the graduating class have had four or five offers to choose from.

Dr. and Mrs. Winston Pettus are visiting us from Changsha. I had them for supper at the Bachelors' Mess day before yesterday, and we had a very good talk together. Bob Clarke and Don McCabe are coming from Yuanling to spend the summer here and to study Chinese. They were expected before Commencement, but apparently they have been delayed, and they will probably arrive here either today or tomorrow.

The Rev. Mark Li, principal of the Diocesan Union Middle School in Chennan, and two lady teachers, all three our own alumni, are spending the summer here also in the College. Hsichow is getting to be more and more a summer resort and a refuge from air raids for people all over the country. Pretty soon we shall have to run a hotel here to accommodate the people, and we are glad that we can share our safety and quiet life with friends.

I have been waiting for the reports from the administrative heads in the college before sitting down to write my own report for the Board of Founders, which I expect to do very shortly. It may take me a few days more to finish up the work for the year and to catch up with my correspondence, which has been delayed by the Commencement season. Just at the present time Professor John L. Coe is very busy checking the property in all the departments, which is an annual affair and proves necessary even more than in our Wuchang days, so that everything belonging to the College may be accounted for.

Dr. P. V. Taylor is going on furlough to America. He left with the faculty party for Burma yesterday. If all goes well, he expects to reach Philadelphia or Lancaster where his home is sometime in September. May I report this, and ask you to notify the Associated Boards in case they should want any speaker from the College for their meetings. Dr. Taylor is a good speaker, but he is very tired after the last four years, particularly during the period when the College was on the move. Dr. Sherman knows him well. Some of his statements may have to be received with care. He is a missionary of old standing, and he has been dean of the General Faculty for the last ten years. It is difficult to find another man more loyal to the College and to the administration than Dr. Taylor, but he is apt to look at things from an angle which may not be acceptable to everybody else who have the same experience and knowledge in making pronouncements on the subject.

Going with Dr. Taylor to Burma yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Constantine from the College; Mrs. Kunkle, Mr. and Mrs. McLellan from the Theological College; and Miss Cox from the Chennan Union Middle School. They are going to spend the vacation in Burma to do some necessary shopping and some of them to consult the oculist or some other specialist. I am glad that they are having the change and hope that they will return safely to Hsichow early in September. Dr. Kunkle is flying to Hongkong on business for the Theological College, and he has kindly consented to bring in with him from Hongkong whatever students are coming to the College in the fall.

(Signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI
President.

Compiled in New Haven on August 21, 1941 by Rachel A. Dowd, Recording Secretary of Yale-in-China, during the absence of Mr. R. A. Smith in China. Mr. Smith hopes to visit Hua Chung College during the month of October.

Copy of Letter from Mr. John L. Coe, Treasurer of
Hua Chung College, to Mr. Oliver S. Lyford

Received August 20, 1941 by
Mr. Lyford

Hua Chung College
Hsichow, Yunnan
July 24, 1941

Dear Mr. Lyford:

"..... I have not been able to complete the books for the current year but am working towards that end and it looks as though things would come fairly close to the estimate which I sent you in my letter of May 28 as to the amount to be drawn from the Sustaining Fund. The Chinese Department has asked that I get off a report to the Harvard-Yenching Foundation as soon as possible and I hope to have the figures for that completed by the end of this week.

"The question of the leases on the various houses and buildings has dragged along more than I desired, but it has not been possible to push these people too fast. Some of them have been anxious to raise the rent considerably and it has not been possible to get more than a year's lease. In some cases it has been necessary to increase the rents though some of them have not been increased. All of this takes time and I hope that within a few days they will all be fixed.

"I have discovered that the power plant ran into more in the way of capital expenditure than was expected during the past year and so there may be a slightly larger charge to the Sustaining Fund. We have been working at the project of using some of the local water power for at least part of the time. Dr. Hsiung has a scheme worked out for it, but it has been a matter of obtaining water rights in the stream which flows back of the college and the negotiations for that have dragged with the owners of the nearest mill and water rights attempting to hold us up. However, there is still a possibility of our obtaining water rights for five or six hours in the evening for a fairly reasonable sum. If that can be done, it will eliminate the necessity of running the charcoal engine in the evening and may result in a saving. It will be necessary to hold the engine in reserve for afternoon needs of the science department and for two or three months in the spring when there is not enough water in the stream.

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "John L. Coe"

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Letter from R. A. Smith, Executive Secretary of Yale-in-China: received in New Haven October 18, 1941.

Letter Number Three

The Rughs' Apartment
Yuanling, Hunan, China
October 1, 1941

To Trustees and Friends in America:

This letter is being addressed to you after nearly two weeks in Yuanling, the refugee home of a great deal of the Yale-in-China work. First of all and most important is the Yali School, then the Hsiang Ya Nursing School and with the latter the Hsiang Ya Branch Hospital and the Hsiang Ya Isolation Hospital. I have lived with Dr. and Mrs. Dwight D. Rugh in their apartment, in one of the big houses on our refugee compound here in the city. I am addressing this letter to you almost on the eve of my departure for Kweiyang, but let's review what has happened since letter number two.

Three of us travelled together to Yuanling from Changsha: James Elliot, Marjorie Tooker and I. Jim had contracted malaria in Changsha (of course he had actually contracted it before arriving as the germ incubates for about two weeks before becoming active); it was a mild case and he reacted favorably to quinine and was better in a few days. Marjorie is the head nurse at Changsha and she wanted to visit the Hsiang Ya medical work at Yuanling since she had never seen it before. About 10 in the evening of the 16th of September the three of us loaded into rickshaws on the Yali campus. There were six rickshaws, three for us and three for our baggage. Goodbyes were said to the Pettuses and to Dr. Afonsky and Dr. London, then our little caravan pulled away with the tiny oil lamps of the rickshaws casting vague shadows on our path. Our trip took us down the familiar Yali path, through the gate and on into the city. In about an hour we emerged at customs where we found our launch waiting to take us and about 300 other people to our down-river destinations. We crowded on.

The launch was a dingy, paintless craft; as a matter of fact it was not a launch at all but a barge, it was to be towed by the launch. We were led to our cabin, reserved in advance not that this makes much difference, and descended into a dark room in the hold with twelve wooden bunks double-decker style around the walls. The population of the floor had reached ten at that point, so it is to be understood that there were at least twenty people planning to spend the night in that cabin. I think more came in during the night, but I am not responsible for the exact figures.

We stepped carefully over people and around babies to get to our bunks, stuffed our suitcases underneath and spread out our bedding rolls for the night. The bedding roll is a familiar sight in China, everyone has one when travelling, they are called pu kais when they are all rolled up in their oilcloth coverings. The beds were pretty hard, being solid wood, but when we had climbed into our blankets and sheets, things didn't seem so bad. But this momentary comfort was extremely short-lived for me. Out of the cracks and crannies of the boards in the ship emerged the bugs: bedbugs, roaches, gnats and baby bedbugs. It was a losing battle for me; I emerged the next morning puffy with one eye almost completely closed! We lived in this room for two nights and two days, and except for the bugs it was an experience which I shall never regret. It was really an education in Chinese life. We played card games, read books and puffed away on our pipes both American and Chinese types, Arthur Hopkins had given me a corncob before we left. This was a bond between my Chinese colleagues in the cabin to whom I passed out a bit of American tobacco. They smoked very long thin pipes, probably two feet long, with tiny little bowls at the end. In other ways we got acquainted with our roommates before the end of this lap of our journey.

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About 6:00 p.m. on the second day we arrived in Changteh, this city is on the west shore of the Tung Ting Lake a short way up the Yuan River. Our two days had taken us down the Hsiang River, around the estuaries and tributaries of the Tung Ting to the Yuan. We had to avoid the main body of the Lake itself. At Changteh we stayed overnight with the Bannons on the Presbyterian Mission Compound. We had an excellent supper and a good night's sleep, free from bugs. The brief stops at mission posts are a genuine refreshment both physically and spiritually, let me emphasize the latter, the former needs no emphasis. The power of the personalities of these mission people, the extent and variety of their work is thrilling. Probably they approach as nearly as anyone can genuine selflessness. They stand by their hospital work and their church work so-called without any fear of the consequences or of the Japanese!

We got up at 4:00 a.m. and after a good breakfast walked across the city to the place where we were to catch the launch to Taoyuan. We had added three people to our party: Miss Muriel Boone of the Presbyterian Mission in Taoyuan, a young Chinese girl student en route to Chengtu, an old lady returning from the Hospital at Changteh. The launch trip was pleasant enough, it only took a few hours and we arrived in Taoyuan in time for lunch. We had this at Miss Boone's. We decided to stay the rest of the day at Taoyuan and start on the next lap of our journey early in the morning.

Both Taoyuan and Changteh have been very severely bombed. The effect of the havoc is more immediately apparent in these smaller towns than it is at Changsha, and of course all the damage has been done by bombing not by any scorched earth policy as at Changsha. It was a shock which I shall never forget to walk up the main street of Changteh in the early twilight and see absolutely every single building in ruins or part ruins. The little wooden shops that had been thrown up against the walls were of the most temporary appearance, but they were busy, and they were lighted by electricity! The power plant had not been hit!

The next morning Jim, Marjorie and I set out in the driving rain to the river. We hired a small sampan for \$14 and climbed in with our baggage and settled down comfortably under the bamboo covering for a six hour sail on up the Yuan to Mei Chow Ho. Our "crew" of two hoisted the sail and with a stiff breeze at our back we made excellent time. The sampan is a tiny craft, or at least ours was; somehow the Chinese get these rough and heavy planks, from which the boat is fashioned, to look very graceful and to sail beautifully. This stretch of the journey to Yuanling was one of the most enjoyable.

We arrived in the early mid-afternoon at Mei Chow Ho on the muddy banks of the Yuan. After paying the boatmen, we dug into the muck and mud and climbed up to the level of the street. Here we reorganized for the hike of 8 li to the bus station and our inn accommodations. It was still driving rain and the hike was over a road in the process of construction. Perhaps you can imagine what we looked like when we arrived a little over an hour later. No transportation was available, we had to walk if we wanted to get there.

The inn was a small wooden structure with a tiled roof but no flooring. It was fairly new and quite clean. The dining room was the large open place which formed the "lobby" of the inn. In the front it was open, in back was the kitchen and on one side of the open place was the office and store, on the other our rooms. There was no way of keeping the farm animals like pigs and chickens out, and they wandered all over the inn like guests of the manor. We lived here the remainder of that day and until noon of the next when our bus left for Yuanling.

Travel in Chinese buses has been so adequately described before that I need not go into great length here. Just imagine a Whitney Avenue bus and then try to picture something half that size with twice as many people in it, also no plush seats, just hard wood or very hard-packed covered seats. We arrived at Yuanling Bus Station about 5:30 p.m. The trip was through the loveliest part of China that I have yet seen. It was a trip through the hills, hills that look so different in China because they are terraced in every conceivable place with the farmers' vegetable gardens. It turned out to be a gorgeous day, and the war and any possible discomforts just slipped into the background of our thoughts temporarily. Dwight Rugh and some of the bachelors were on hand to meet us. The bus station at Yuanling is on the other side of the Yuan River from the city proper, we crossed in Dwight's sampan and in a little while were walking in the streets of Yuanling and then into the slanting compound of the Yali hillside campus.

Yuanling is a hopelessly crowded little city on the north bank of the Yuan River. There is really only one street and this is the one which goes the length of the city more or less on the waterfront. Since the city is so literally on the banks of the Yuan, it is on a steep angle. The city is so narrow that the Yali campus entrance is on the main street and when you walk up the five flights of stone steps to the other side of the campus you reach the wall of the compound and what is really the wall of the city. That is all there is, the hillside confronts you immediately.

Yali occupies the campus of the Evangelical Mission, and on it has been built the many buildings which house the senior school. Because of the slant and the small space the buildings are crowded almost on top of each other, but somehow all the classrooms and dormitories are here and much more besides. The junior school is a good long walk out into the country due west of the city. There is a good compound out there, although as at Yali in the city, most of the buildings are temporary in character. The enrollment of the senior school is about 200 and of the junior school at least 240. Again this year Yali has a tremendous enrollment, one of the largest in history.

The construction of these temporary buildings is rather interesting. The framework is built of heavy wooden beams, almost in their natural state. The beams are fitted together, there is little use of nails or spikes. The wood is not always properly seasoned and the foundation is not always as level as it might be, nor are the fittings as accurate as could be wished. Consequently, the buildings, if they are more than one story high frequently have to be propped up to prevent them from leaning! The walls are first of all woven bamboo, then mud inside and outside is smeared on like plaster. Finally the walls are plastered and painted black. The roof is tiled. Sometimes in building where more permanence is desired, like a dormitory, the walls are built of wood. Windows are fitted in roughly and covered with paper in place of glass. The paper is oiled to let in the light. The whole thing sounds primitive, doesn't it? And it is, in a way, but it is also perfectly adequate, it meets the essential need. Perhaps the rest of us will some day have to realize that we must cut down on our conception of the correct standard of living. It may be that our standard at present is a false one and that we will have to cut down somewhat.

After a preliminary survey of the school plants and the equipment, I settled down to interviews and interviews. That has been my chief occupation here at Yuanling, that and visiting other mission work. I have had good talks with Principal C. C. Lao, Dean K. S. Ying, Mr. Sheng, the business manager, Mr. Lu, the head of the Science

Department as well as others. Two things are very definite: the school is doing a high standard piece of secondary education, in science, in English, in history, in Chinese language, and mathematics and all the other subjects in a high school program. Secondly, the school is in genuine financial need. All reserves are used up and the hope of returning to Changsha, which seemed to keep spirits up, is now definitely out for the near future, therefore the staff have reached a crucial point in the present history of the school.

Yuanling is a very active place. I have already said it is the headquarters for a large part of our Hsiang Ya medical work. I have made two visits across the river where Dr. T. M. Liu and Mr. T. Y. Wang are directing the Hsiang Ya Hospital and the Hsiang Ya Nursing School respectively. The two institutions are living in such close quarters and need to cooperate constantly that in reality they are just one organization. You would be amazed at this outbranching of Hsiang Ya. On a tiny spot of hillside on the south bank of the Yuan River an almost crazy jumble of bamboo and mud buildings is clustered with beds for nearly 100 patients, dispensary rooms for an active O.P.D., offices for administration, drug rooms, an operating room, dormitories for about 100 student nurses, nursing school classrooms and even a small laboratory. At hand also are all the living quarters for members of the staff and their families. Marjorie and I were entertained at tea one afternoon in the home of one of the doctors, Dr. Chen, a surgeon. His home is like the rest, mud walls and mud floors, he and his wife and five children live here winter and summer. Can you imagine an American surgeon living in a house like that? He apologized for it, of course, but admitted frankly that he could not afford anything else.

In another place on this Hsiang Ya campus Dr. Liu is directing the building of a very large dormitory, classroom and auditorium structure which he designed himself.

I have mentioned other missions and have visited the Reformed Church Compound at the east end of the city. We are on the Evangelistic Church Compound and the other Mission is an American Catholic Mission. To the Reformed Mission Board Yuanling is like Changsha is to Yale-in-China, it is their most important location. In the Reformed Mission Compound is the Abounding Grace Hospital (I must admit that the name shocks me too), it is a small but well staffed and fairly well-equipped unit. In this compound are also located the Ch'en Teh Primary and Junior Middle Schools, the Huping Boys' Technical Agricultural School, the East View Senior Middle School for Boys, and the refugee Presbyterian Fuhsiang Senior Middle School for Girls. In addition there is a large church with a local congregation. One of the institutions which impressed me most is the Huping Agricultural School. Mr. Rufus LeFevre has just come from America to reorganize their program. He is a ball of fire and enthusiastically took me through his syllabus, then out onto the fields and into the shops where he is teaching these boys the practical application of their book knowledge. I saw his students hoeing the fields, building paths, improving drainage and constructing sanitary toilet facilities. When they graduate, they should be able to go back to their people and really help China in one of her great needs. It is interesting to have schools of such different character in the same city as Yali and Huping. Perhaps some kind of cooperation should be worked out if the two schools are apt to be together very long.

Recently, new developments have taken place on the north Hunan front, just about 200 miles due east of here and within a very few miles of Changsha. While we were in Changsha, especially toward the latter part of my stay there, we heard rumors about

Japanese troop movements in the north part of Hunan around Yochow, a city occupied by them since 1938, in preparation for a drive on Changsha. It was said that as a consequence of these rumors, some people were evacuating the city. Everything seemed so peaceful though and there were no apparent concentrations of Chinese soldiers that we were inclined to believe that the Japanese were just stealing rice. It is just the turn of the season and rice was being shipped in large junks across the Tung Ting Lake up the Yuan and up the Hsiang Rivers. Some junks had been seized, and therefore, this seemed like a plausible explanation for the rumors. However, a few days after Marjorie and Jim and I left, a major offensive against Changsha developed, and at this moment one of the most decisive battles of this stage of the war is being fought outside the northeast gate of Changsha. The report that came through this morning said that the Chinese had cut in back of the Japanese thus preventing them from getting reinforcements and supplies, that they were still holding them back in front of the city, and that they had been ordered to resist to the last man. The fate of the city is certainly in a balance, you will all know the result of this battle long before you read this, but right now we here are going through the experience of waiting for the balance to swing one way or the other. We later found out that only two more launches left Changsha after ours. My trip would have been stalled for a time if I had waited two more days!

This battle has made the skies much more active. Both Chinese and Japanese planes are in the air in much larger numbers and we have had an air raid warning every day, sometimes two or three a day. I have only seen one squadron of planes go over, there were fifteen in all, but it was later rumored that they were Chinese planes on the way to the Hunan front. This seems logical since they were flying due east, and we had not heard them come from the east at an earlier time, therefore they could hardly have been Japanese planes returning from activity further west of us. But while I watched them I thought of them as enemy planes, and it is difficult to describe the feeling I had at the sound and sight of that formation. We are safe here, as safe as can be, certainly. The School has two big dugouts within a very few minutes walk of the campus. These dugouts are carved from solid rock right into the hillside in back of the campus in a sheltered little valley. We have an adequate warning of the possible raid. First there is the warning, secondly there is the urgent signal. There is always at least ten minutes between the two and sometimes as much as an hour. Usually, the time interval is a half hour. The urgent signal is not sounded until the planes appear to be heading in this direction and it is known how many planes there are in the air. At the first warning everyone gets ready to go to the dugout, but does not go. At the urgent signal everyone goes. This morning is unusual, but we had our first warning at about 8:30 and we have never received an urgent signal. It means that we must be alert and ready to leave, but that there is no danger as there are no planes in our vicinity. In spite of warnings every day, there has not been a bombing of the city once during my stay here. The signals for warnings and the number of planes have been worked out very carefully and I am impressed with the efficiency of their operation. It is probably one of the reasons why the School has had an unbroken record of no casualties of even the slightest sort during four years of war.

I did not mean to end this letter on the sordid details of war. It is true that the war is evident here in the interior of China, but there is a great deal else that is evident and that is most encouraging, even inspiring. You only have to witness the construction going on all around, to see the expansion of industry, the building of roads, the activity and vigor of the schools, to realize that you are living in a dynamic society. It is great to be in China.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) ROBERT ASHTON SMITH

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Written Feb. 21 and 22, received in New York, April 14, 1942

From Mrs. E. P. Miller, Hua Chung College, Hsichow, via Tali, Yunnan, China:

"It must be more than a month ago that I wrote you a letter sending it via Durban, I wonder how far it has proceeded on its long journey. (It was written January 21, received March 13- G.B.)

We have now heard of an equally fantastic all-air route that we are all trying. (Her envelope was marked "British Overseas Airways to Lagos, Nigeria, via Calcutta. Thence by Pan American Airways to New York." It evidently came on the Capetown Clipper which arrived in New York April 1

It does seem as though some time we might receive a letter or two. Your letter written September 8 at Monhegan came in exactly five months. It had not been opened by a censor and there were no postmarks to show where it had been delayed. We have had no U.S. letters at all of more recent date than mid-November.

It has been a great relief to begin at least to get letters from the Yangtze Valley. Several have come through for different people here, here, all showing a cheerful spirit. We have no news of friends caught in Hong Kong and the Philippines. We hear that a large group of British refugees have reached Kunming with tales to tell of their long trek overland under the faithful escort of Chinese guerrillas. Well-to-do refugees from Singapore and Rangoon are coming up the Burma Road and several have turned aside to Tali and Hsichow. This morning's radio news says that the Burma Road is obsolete!

We are all twittering over Hazel Gosline's departure, braving such a journey.

Our China New Year vacation ends Monday. We have had many days of glorious sunny weather, marred frequently, to be sure, with high cold winds, for Yunnan definitely has a windy season. We have all spent whole days out-doors, as well as other half days. We have also tea-ed and dined each other. I for one have done a deal of studying, preparing for the second half of a course in Classical European literature. We have no dictionary of classical antiquities here, nor even a copy of Gayley's Classic Myths, and I've done practically nothing in Greek or Latin literature for half a life-time! Our thesis work and our English seminars have continued through the vacation but nevertheless I have loafed a lot and read a lot - Sherlock ~~Maxim~~ still holds out! (I sent her the one-volume Sherlock Holmes and one of the Vincent Starrett's books of higher criticism. G.B.)

We still are far from war's alarms, though still preoccupied with the high cost of living. The present price of kerosene is \$40.00 U.S. Currency per five-gallon tin. Many of our friends are trying to get along with primitive lamps of the floating wick variety, burning one of the native vegetable oils and using candles for studying. So far, we can't bring ourselves with our old eyes to adopt such drastic measure.

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Some of the faculty are selling off garments and other things that they think they can do without but we aren't yet reduced to that expedient.

On the whole our housekeeping has gone pretty smoothly of late although we had a flare-up the other day. Milk is very scarce just now and our milkwoman demanded in a take it or leave it sort of way a price almost double what we had been paying. On inquiry we found we couldn't better ourselves and hence submitted, but one of her other customers came to our kitchen and reproached our cook for encouraging us to submit, and how rapidly the fat flew into the fire!

The night before Chinese New Years one of the tailors absconded with all materials and patterns belonging to his customers - neat, wasn't it?

To return to the high cost of living: this falls very heavily on the student body and the Chinese members of the faculty, many of them are not getting enough to eat. We foreigners are entertaining our Chinese friends more frequently in consequence. I don't know how it's all going to end.

And the war in the Far East is going on badly. The fall of Singapore was especially shocking and now we await the news that Rangoon has fallen. We keep our morale up by jesting about new highways and Tibet and Sikang, etc. Some of us think we'll just have to dig in here and go native and if you could see these local people! They are horribly dirty and without any of the traditional virtues of the Chinese.

To go back to Sherlock: it's great fun reading/for several consecutive evenings because one does get an impulse to indulge in internal criticism. I noted one story dated not long after Watson's marriage that implied Watson was still living with Sherlock. I love Christopher Morley's remark in the introduction that "Sherlock is pure anaesthesia," - for so I find him.

In our isolated valley China New Year us kept more piously and less hilariously than in Wuhan. In fact this is a religious sect region. Wherever we go on walks and picnics we find temples and usually see at least two or three women praying and offering sacrifices.

The temples have picturesque names. One we often go to because it is not near any village and lies in a secluded dell is the Temple of the Eight Mercies; another that is by a tree as large as any in California and that has a wide view of the lake, is the Temple that Mirrors the Lake. A week ago we walked about four miles along the foot of the mountains and then climbed part way up to a cleft in the rocks where the story is that the devil is chained. We picnicked in a nearby tiny temple from which there is a fine view, and returned by a high path built by the side of a rushing irrigation ditch of pellucid water from mountain springs.

In contrast, our next picnic was directly on the beach. We walked for more than two miles along the paths between the fields now gay with the bright yellow flowers of the rape and the blue purple bean blossoms, and then turned down to the lake shore where little cape juts out. Here we made coffee and fried hamburg loafed on the sand.

Feb. 22 - Not even a suggestion of Washington's Birthday but we did have a fine Lenten sermon by a Scotch Presbyterian layman, and all through the service we could hear gongs sounding in a nearby temple. After church we stood in a courtyard and discussed the possibility of some sort of consumers' cooperative to break the exorbitant prices we are all suffering from.

I meant to tell you this letter has neither cohesion nor continuity! - About the salt situation - there are big salt wells between here and Kunming but the salt is very indifferently refined. Still for this coarse grayish stuff we were paying about 20 cents U.S. per pound. The Ministry of Education sent Dr. Wei a check for faculty relief and it was decided to put the gift into sale for each faculty family - truly salary, you see.

We took a long walk yesterday to a lakeside village we had never previously visited, crossing on the way a bridge which we reached by climbing eight or ten steps - a simpler device than a drawbridge. We came back with several sprays of wild white roses. Gertrude Zuek (sp?-GB) of our music department had climbed part way up our nearest mountaun with the Coes and Walter Allen and returned with an armful of lovely pink camellias. The abundance of wild flowers is one of our compnesations here.

As I write, rain which has been threatening since dawn has settled in, in earnest. No walks this afternoon but we shall have to brave the weather this evening to attend a meeting of the Faculty Fellowship at the compound where the co-ed hostel is, about three-quarters of a mile from here along a dirt road. We have to carry lanterns to see at all.

I often think of you all at work at 281 and of the bustle of New York, the newspapers, the subway and all - worlds away from here. The bombing of Mandalay and the fall of Singapore seem far more real to me than our last sights of New York.

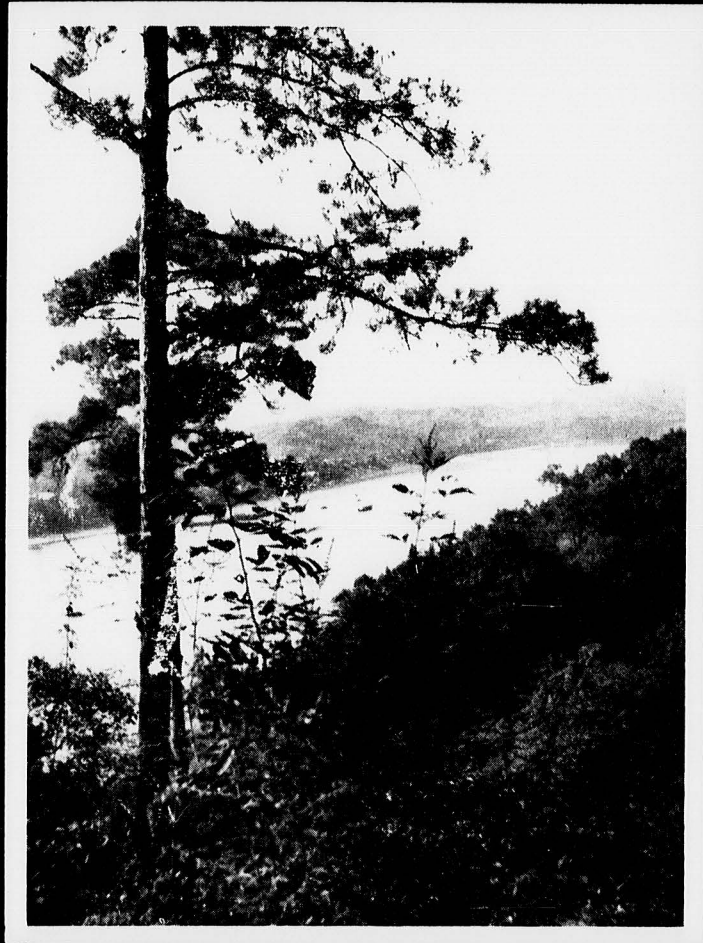
You must believe however that our life here flows on quite happily and contentedly. We have good friends among the faculty and some fine students, and we are usually able to stifle our longing for direct news from home, although every one of us is always looking for home letters.

.....

Lucy Fish Miller

(Note: Mrs Miller got all that letter on two thin sheets, but even so, the postage appears to have been \$9.70 Chinese).

Hua Chung College



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A Salute
to
FRANCIS C. M. WEI



*President of Hua Chung College
and one of the
Five Presidents of the
National People's Political Council
Christian Gentleman and Scholar*

Hua Chung
CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE

by
OLIVER S. LYFORD

The home campus of Central China College is situated at the Wuhan center, the junction of the Yangtze River and the trunk lines of the Peiping-Hankow and Hankow-Canton railroads, which is the very heart of the country. This center consists of three closely connected cities, Wuchang, Hankow and Han Yang, with a total population of one million and a quarter.

The College is an enterprise in which five missions are co-operating. These are the Protestant Episcopal Mission, Yale-in-China Association, the China Mission of the Reformed Church in the United States, the Methodist Missionary Society (English) and the London Missionary Society.

The College was organized in 1924 with three co-operating units in accordance with the Burton Commission recommendations. This is one of the real developments along the line of correlation urged by this Commission. At present it has neither the adequate physical plant nor the equipment of other colleges in China and its needs along this line have been recognized and given precedence by the Associated Boards of the Christian Colleges in China as well as by the Council of

Higher Education of the China Christian Educational Association. Some of the constituent units of Central China College have a long record of usefulness; one goes as far back as 1872.

The newly organized institution after three years of existence was forced to close in 1927 by political disturbances in the Wuhan center but it was re-opened with two additional cooperating units in the fall of 1929.

The College is under the management of a Board of Directors in China with the Chairman and two-thirds of the membership Chinese and the remaining third American and British. There is also in America a Board of Trustees known as the Board of Founders representing the five co-operating missions.

The College is registered with the Chinese government with three schools, i.e., Arts, Science and Education. The President and Deans of the three schools are all Chinese. In normal times approximately two-thirds of the faculty are Chinese and the remaining one-third, American and British.

It is the policy of the institution to maintain a Christian College of the highest possible standards with a limited enrollment, the maximum set being three hundred. The college stresses character training with the Christian emphasis and an international outlook. The students live in residential quarters called hostels where the closest possible relationship between faculty and students is maintained. Tutorial work has been

developed since the re-organization in 1929 and by this academic supervision of each student, high standards are maintained.

This College is normally the only Christian institution of university grade in Central China, comprising four provinces with a population of approximately one hundred million. Before the war it co-operated closely with all the twenty-one Christian Middle Schools in the region and was in friendly relationship with the National University in the same city. Through biennial educational conferences with Chinese Christian Middle Schools alternating with biennial conferences with the Middle School principals, the college was able to improve the efficiency and quality of the schools and to strengthen their Christian character. This meant positive influence on four thousand students in these secondary schools.

Scope

There are four departments in the School of Arts — Chinese, English, Commerce, Economics and Sociology; four departments in the School of Science — Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics; three departments in the School of Education — Pedagogy, Psychology and Music. Courses are given in Religion, Philosophy and certain other subjects, but no majors are offered in these departments at present. It is hoped that as soon as possible the courses in Religion and Philosophy may be increased to make theological training possible in such a way as to meet the needs of the Chinese Church under the present circumstances.

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Property

The home campus of the college consists of land and buildings of the old Boone College Campus owned by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The land is located within the old wall of the city of Wuchang, and has an area of twenty-five acres. The buildings originally used for an institution of less than 100 students were inadequate for a college with a much larger faculty and student body.

Before the Japanese invasion, plans had been made and property purchased for a new campus, adjacent to Boone property. This new campus will be the property of Central China College. Attractive architectural plans for a consistent general arrangement of buildings and detail plans for the first of the buildings had been made and preliminary work started before the invasion. Fortunately, little progress had been made and most of the money for completing these buildings is available in New York. There will be need for considerable additional building funds soon after the College returns to Wuchang.

Present Temporary Location

This College fled from its campus on the approach of the Japanese Army in 1938. It is now operating as a refugee institution at the little town of Hsichow, on Err Hai Lake not far from the Burma Road in the South-western China province of Yunnan.

Outpost of Christian Education

by

LUCY FISH MILLER

In New York, Fifth Avenue is a-flutter with flags—the Stars and Stripes, the many-pointed star of China and the Red Cross flag of charity. The city's millions are united in welcoming China's gracious First Lady and in pouring more than a million dollars into the treasury of the Red Cross.

The morning papers say that the Japanese are again trying to advance across the Salween but that the determined resistance of the Chinese army aided by American planes is holding them back. Our thoughts fly to Hua Chung College, that valiant outpost of all that Madame Chiang is expounding to entranced audiences.

In far-away Hsichow the only snow visible is on the Azure Mountains. All the age-old cobbled paths are lined with white wild roses in full bloom. In the valley there is a beautiful carpet of the purple bean blossoms. Along the village streets hurry Hua Chung's faculty and students to class room and laboratory. A far cry indeed from avenues lined with sky-scrapers and thronged with people to get a glimpse of Madame Chiang and hear her plead China's cause, and yet the connection is real and vital, for "All under Heaven are brothers."

Between the Azure Mountains and the Ear Sea



*"The Hall of
Bright Wisdom"*

~
*Entrance
to the
Wartime
Campus
at
Hsichow*



*A side view of the Wartime Campus—one of several
fine old temple properties now used by the College*



How refugee staff members of Yale-in-China live



In a sunny courtyard

For the pictures in this booklet, we wish to thank Robert Ashton Smith, of the Yale-in-China Association

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Conditions at Hua Chung are so primitive and the faculty are so fine and the students so earnest that one is often reminded of the old saying about Mark Hopkins and the log and also of other stories about early days in many American colleges when plain living and high thinking were the rule. Once Chinese students were prone to dwell upon their privileges rather than their duties and thought of themselves as a sort of sacred class apart from the rest of China's men and women, but six years of war have changed all that. Now students not only do all their own laundering and marketing but take turns in cooking for their hostels, make their own cloth shoes with the typical quilted soles, pull out their old sweaters (men as well as women) and re-knit them and work in many other ways to stretch their meagre incomes.

One outstanding change in student habits is the universal pedestrianism. As the war has gone on the hire of both horses and the local mountain-chairs has become quite beyond the means of both professors and students. Practically the only way to get anywhere is by what the Chinese call a Honan chair, that is by "Shank's mare." A fair or "big market" comes to Tali, twelve miles away, and off trudge beavies of Hua Chung folk. More than one aspiring Freshman has walked hundreds of miles to enter Hua Chung. Indeed, one indomitable lad walked all the way from Central China.

With the fall of Burma and the blocking of all gasoline supplies Hsichow became more isolated than ever and the problem of student transportation from Kunming a serious one. The provincial and military authorities appreciate the excellent work Hua Chung is doing and willingly used army trucks and gas to bring students to Hsiakuan, the Burma road town nearest Hsichow. It is only natural that Government authorities should recognize Hua Chung's value to the South-west for our graduates have a way of walking off with the first place in all Government examinations, whether for the Salt Gabelle, research in science, post-office appointments or positions as interpreters to the American forces in China.

The last letters received from Hsichow tell of Christmas celebrations. The English Club gave a version of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" one evening and another evening another group gave a Nativity pageant. Not to be outdone the Sunday School for faculty children gave a program of carols and their own little pageant. The big Carol Service Christmas Eve is always attended by many non-Christians and its value as an evangelizing agency is clear to any one watching the rapt expression on their faces. Another effort to tell the Glad Tidings is the reading of the Nativity story by the college Chaplain in the Market Square after the Christmas morning service in our Chapel. The Chaplain explains the text and then the choir sings carols.

Last summer the last batch of students who made the long trek with the college in 1938 graduated. The years have gradually changed our student body so that now we have few students from Central China but many from the South and South-west. The September before the fall of Hong Kong we received a fine lot of young people from that region, many of whom are still without news of the fate of their relatives. This year we are trying to help backward Yunnan develop modern-trained Christianized leaders. It is a hard task as most of these young people are below standard in several subjects and have to be classified as sub-Freshmen and given tutorial training. Many of them will need five years to attain a degree. However, such work is a real service to China, all the more so since the South-west is bound to be increasingly important, and we confidently expect this work will benefit the Church in China quite as much. More than half the student body have enrolled in voluntary classes studying the Bible and discussing religious questions.

The devotion of the faculty can not be too highly praised, for the inconveniences and hardships of life in Hsichow are difficult to cope with. It is impossible to replace things and the constant rise in the cost of food keeps every one under a great strain. Some of the faculty have undertaken to raise pigs, a few have room for chicken-runs, but unfortunately only two or three are living in quarters where a vegetable garden is

possible. There is a small community garden in a corner of the campus but it is not large enough to be of any great help.

However, every one feels that viewed not only as a patriotic but also as a Christian project Hua Chung is of inestimable value and therefore all carry on courageously under the leadership of our grand President, Dr. Francis C. M. Wei, himself an outstanding argument for the intensive work of the small Christian college.

The Yale-in-China Association

by

ROBERT ASHTON SMITH

The Yale-in-China Association coordinates the work of a number of institutions in China, united under the name Yali. All in one location they would form a large university, but the war has made it important to scatter throughout western, Free China. It is 1,000 miles from the easternmost to the westernmost location of Yale-in-China.

Although Yale-in-China's financial assistance to Hua Chung College is directed only to the Scientific School, the weight of its influence is felt throughout the College. Yale's cooperation with Hua Chung is one of the most significant parts of the Yale-in-China program. The future particularly may open vast opportunities for the expansion of international educational cooperation.

HUA CHUNG COLLEGE

1942-43

Hua Chung College was formed by uniting five mission institutions, "with the purpose to provide for the youth of China a college education of high standard, with a view to developing character and intellectual capacity in the students, in order that they may become loyal and useful citizens of China and may be prepared to aid in building up and strengthening their respective communities along moral, intellectual, physical and humanitarian lines, and to promote the general purpose had in mind by each of the several missionary societies which have founded the Institution."

Hua Chung, after several moves, and a trying experience, is now established at Hsichow, in western Yunnan. The student body is small, but standards are very high.

Present Enrollment: about 160

Present Staff: 45

Pre-war Enrollment: 207

Degrees offered: B.A., B.S., B.Com., B.Ed.

Special courses:

1. Teacher's training
2. Pre-medical

Organization of the College with courses offered
Arts

Chinese
Commerce Economics
English
Philosophy
History-Sociology

Science—Known as the Yale-in-China School of Science

Biology
Chemistry
Mathematics
Physics

Education

Pedagogy
Psychology
Music

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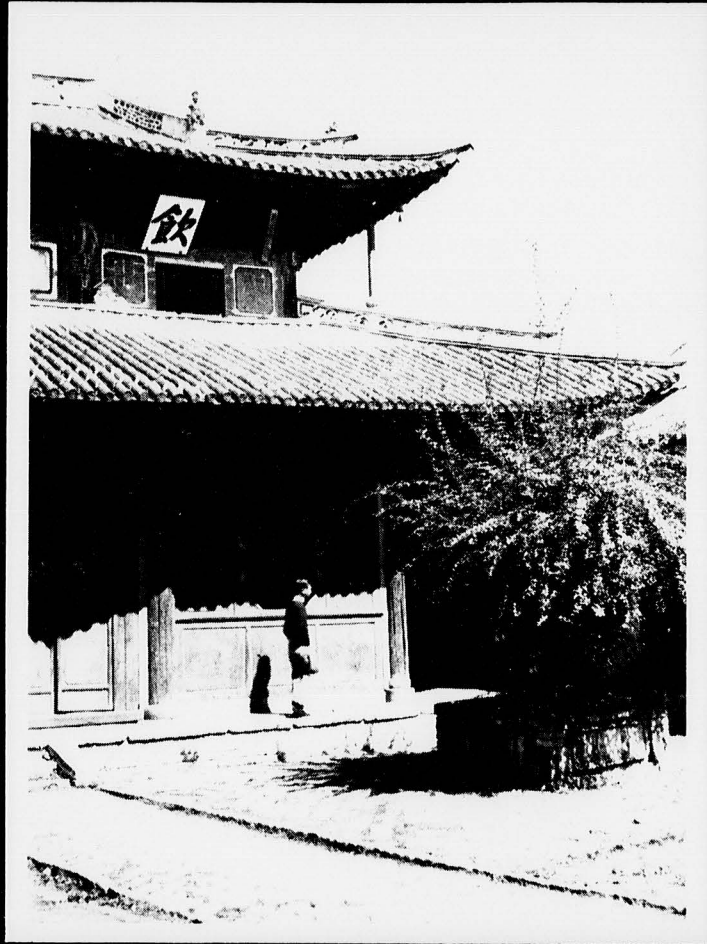
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Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

The Chapel—



Hsichow

Yunnan

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