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1932 May-Sep

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

MINUTES OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The sixth meeting of the Hospital Committee was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Y. G. Chen on Monday afternoon, May 16th at four o'clock. 1932
The members whose names are starred were present:

*Mrs. Edward James	*H. R. Wei
*Mrs. C. S. Smith	T. C. Woo, ex-officio
Y. L. Mei	*Y. G. Chen "
*Z. T. Ing	*J. H. Daniels "
*S. F. Chao	*E. M. Priest "
*Edwin Marx	

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. Smith.

Dr. Chen, chairman of the committee, called for the reports and the superintendent's report was given by Dr. Daniels. After discussion it was

H-29 VOTED to receive the report of the superintendent with appreciation of the work that has been done during the past period under review.

The treasurer presented the statement for current expenses together with the proposed budget for the year 1932-1933. After reviewing the financial condition of the hospital it was

H-30 VOTED to receive the report of the treasurer with appreciation.

The problem connected with heavy duty charges on all imported goods was discussed and it was

H-31 VOTED to recommend to the Board of Directors that we approach the China Medical Association or any other body asking for information concerning steps to be taken to secure duty exemption.

Dr. Daniels reported on the Foreign Finance Campaign now being conducted with business firms in Nanking, circulating the letters that have been mailed to the friends of the hospital indicating our needs at this time. It is too early to report on results.

No steps were taken to continue plans for the Chinese Finance campaign voted a year ago, but which has not been inaugurated due to conditions in the country.

A report was made of the serious shortage of water in the hospital and it was:

H-32 VOTED to request the University through the Property Committee to recommend to the Board of Directors that the hospital be allowed to use such quantity of water from the University well as may be spared, and to authorize the treasurer to use the necessary funds, not to exceed \$1,000.00 to lay the pipes and make the proper connections. It is understood that further details will be worked out with the University authorities.

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Hospital Committee - 2
May 16, 1932.

Dr. Daniels presented the problems connected with the Western staff furloughs, especially in connection with Miss Hynds who will soon reach the age for retirement. The whole question was discussed informally and it was suggested that some arrangement be made so that furloughs will not be due for too many in the same year. No action was taken at this time.

The request has been received from Miss VanVliet that she be given a leave of absence of three months this year, with the understanding that this time shall be without salary and in recognition of the same, she will remain on the staff for one year after her regular date for furlough - 1933. It was

H-33 VOTED to approve of the request and to recommend to the Board of Directors that Miss Van Vliet be given a leave of absence not to exceed four months, one month of which will be her regular vacation and three months without salary with the understanding that she will extend her term of service for one year or until 1934.

The serious illness of Miss Bauer was reported, and as she is still obliged to remain in P.U.M.C. at Peiping for treatment it was

H-34 VOTED to send Miss Bauer a letter expressing the deep sympathy of this committee with the hope that her recovery may be rapid from this date.

H-35 VOTED that in view of the circumstances connected with Miss Bauer's illness we recommend that favorable consideration be given to the bills that may be incurred.

Dr. R. F. Brady has been serving on the Hospital staff as the U.C.M.S. representative during the past year and in view of the fact that Dr. Slater will not return to China this year it was

H-36 VOTED to express to the United Christian Missionary Society our appreciation of the services of Dr. Brady and to recommend to the Board of Directors that a request be sent to the mission asking for the continuation of Dr. Brady on the staff of the University Hospital.

During the past few days the hospital has experienced difficulty through newspaper attacks especially against Mr. Ni Hwei-yuen, the business manager. It was necessary to take the matter to the courts and Mr. Ni has been obliged to incur some expense in the matter. Inasmuch as the hospital feels that this attack on Mr. Ni is unjust and that he was in no way too blame for the trouble it was

H-37 VOTED that the hospital should pay the expenses involved in the attack against Mr. Ni, but that Mr. Ni should make all payments personally with the understanding that the hospital will re-imburse him later.

The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Chen for their hospitality.

FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE-FINANCE COMMITTEE
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
May 19, 1932

The fifteenth meeting of the Executive-Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking was held at the home of President Chen on May 19, 1932, beginning at nine o'clock. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Lobenstine. The members whose names are starred below were present, Mr. T. C. Woo being in the chair.

*C. S. Chen	R. Y. Lo
E. H. Cressy	*E. C. Lobenstine
*F. Garrett	*T. C. Woo, ex officio
*C. Hung	*Y. G. Chen, ex officio
H. T. Li	*Miss E. M. Priest, ex officio

Mr. C. Stanley Smith was asked to take the place of Mr. Cressy.

Renewal of Lease

DEF-622 VOTED that we recommend to the Board of Directors that the lease of the property by the Board of Founders be renewed for five years, beginning July 1, 1933.

Return after Furlough

DEF-623 VOTED that we request the Presbyterian Board for the return of Mr. J. L. Buck after furlough.

DEF-624 VOTED that we ask the President to approach the Methodist authorities concerning the return of Miss Wixon.

Report of the Treasurer

The Treasurer's report showed an estimated shortage of receipts over expenditures for the year amounting to between \$15,000 and \$20,000. In addition, the deficit in the Department of Sericulture to May 1st amounted to \$41,910.06; and there were expenditures amounting to \$29,586.37, which had been authorized from gain in exchange, which may not be covered if the Board of Founders do not find it possible to release the full amount expected from gain in exchange. The following actions grew out of the report:

DEF-625 VOTED that we recommend to the Board that in view of the fact that various non-recurring building and personnel items amounting to \$29,586.37 were authorized to be paid from gain in exchange by the Board in November, 1931 (D-600), and by the Board of Founders in January, 1932 (BF-604), the Board of Founders be requested to assure the release of sufficient gain in exchange to cover these items which otherwise will have to be carried as deficits.

Meeting of the Exec. Fin. Com., May 19, 1932 - page 2

DEF-626 VOTED that we recommend the transfer of \$7,212 from the mulberry orchards account to apply on the deficit in the Department of Sericulture, since the land for the mulberry orchards was purchased with land funds of the College of Agriculture.

DEF-627 VOTED that we regretfully approve of a reduction being made in salaries in the year 1932-1933, the details to be worked out, in order to help balance the budget for the current year, and that the Chairman of the Board and the President of the University be asked to present the matter to the Deans in the way deemed best to secure the staff's approval of the reduction.

DEF-628 VOTED that \$1,500 from reserve funds of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies be used for cataloguing, etc., in order that this important work might be kept up.

DEF-629 VOTED that we reserve the gain in exchange on funds of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies for future use of the Institute.

DEF-630 VOTED that we express our appreciation of the clearness with which the Treasurer has presented her report.

Budget for 1932-1933

The budget for 1932-1933 was presented, showing a shortage of approximately \$21,000 in income to meet expenditures. It was

DEF-631 VOTED that in view of the necessity of balancing the budget for the coming year, we recommend that the President find ways to do so, if necessary leaving one-half of the shortage, or \$12,000, to be cared for from anticipated income.

DEF-632 VOTED that we recommend that the budget as submitted by the Treasurer be approved after reductions have been made in staff without affecting the efficiency of instruction.

Famine Funds

Attention was called to the fact that a joint request had been presented by the administration of Yenching University and of the University of Nanking for the permanent allocation of the China Famine Fund, and that each institution had also presented a supplementary statement to the China Famine Fund Committee. It was

Meeting of Exec. Fin. Com., May 19, 1932 - page 3

DEF-633 VOTED that we ask Mr. Lobenstine and Mr. Buck to present to the members of The China Famine Fund Committee the views of the Board in regard to the permanent allocation of the China Famine Fund.

DEF-634 VOTED that we believe it is in the best interests of the carrying out of the purposes for which the China Famine Fund was set aside that its entire administration be entrusted to the University of Nanking on such terms as may be agreed upon between the Trustees of the Fund and the University of Nanking.

Department of Sericulture

The President reported on the heavy deficit in the accounts of the Department of Sericulture and it was

DEF-635 VOTED that we recommend the appointment of a committee to study the situation in the Department of Sericulture and to bring in recommendations to the Executive-Finance Committee regarding the future of the Department.

Cost per Student Credit

A table showing cost of instruction in the Colleges on the basis of student credits for the autumn semester of 1931 was presented and it was

DEF-636 VOTED that the Executive-Finance Committee receive with appreciation the analysis of the cost of instruction in the Colleges based on student credits for the autumn semester of 1931 and request the administration to continue the analysis over a period of years.

Sick Leave for Mr. Chow Ming-i

DEF-637 VOTED that on the advice of a University doctor we grant Mr. Chow Ming-i sick leave for a year, and that because of the length and quality of his service to the University he receive two-thirds salary during that period with use of his house.

Retiring Plan

DEF-638 VOTED that we budget \$2,500 authorized on November 6, 1931 (D-601) towards the building up of a retiring plan fund.

Meeting of the Exec. Fin. Com., May 19, 1932 - page 4

Salary Adjustments

DEF-639 VOTED that we approve of an increase of \$5.00 in the salaries of Chu Shui-tang, Chen Tsu-kwei, Chang Lu-lwan and Twan Luen-tih, to begin September 1, 1932, in order to rectify an oversight in their cases when salary increases were made last year.

Middle School

DEF-640 VOTED that the Middle School Committee be asked to study the situation in the Middle School and report on its progress and future development as soon as possible to the Executive-Finance Committee, who shall have power to act.

Respectfully submitted,

Minnie H. Purcell,

English Secretary.

ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
May 20, 1932

The eleventh meeting of the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking was held at the home of President Chen on May 20, 1932, beginning at 9 a. m. The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Garrett, and the members whose names are starred below were present.

Members of the Board

<u>Elected by</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
Chekiang Shanghai Baptist Convention	*T. C. Bau	T. K. Van	
East China Mission of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society	E. H. Cressy		*J. W. Decker
Central China Conference of the Mei I Mei Hwei	H. T. Li	Y. H. Tsu	R. Y. Lo
Central China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church	L. J. Birney		*J.C.Ferguson
East China Divisional Council of the Church of Christ in China:			
Ning Chen Chu Hwei	*P. H. Hwa	*Irving C.C.Chu	
Wang Peh Chu Hwei			C. L. Irwin
Kiangnan Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.		*K. Campbell	*E.C.Lobenstine
Chung Hwa Chi Tuh Chiao Hwei (connected with the China Christian Mission)	*H. F. Li	H. C. Cheo	*Y. T. Li
China Christian Mission		*C.H.Plopper	*F. Garrett
Alumni	*C. Hung	Chao Si-fah	*Cha Chien
			*W. H. Wei
Co-opted	King Chu	K. P. Chen	*C. S. Chen
	*T. C. Woo	C. T. Wang	
Ex officio	*Y. G. Chen		
	A. J. Bowen		

There were also present Rev. Wang Shih-hsi, alternate for Mr. H. T. Li, and Dr. Li Tien-lu representing Mr. Y. H. Tsu; Dr. E. James, alternate for Bishop Birney; Mr. C. Stanley Smith, alternate for Mr. C. L. Irwin; the Treasurer and the Secretary.

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Excuses were received from Messrs. K. F. Chan, King Chu, V. Hanson (alternate for Mr. Cressy), C. L. Irwin, R. Y. Lo, Y. H. Tsu, T. K. Van, and C. T. Wang.

Changes in Membership

The following changes in membership and the names of additional alternates are recorded:

The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society have^{re-} elected Dr. J. W. Decker in the Class of 1934.

The Central China Conference of the Mei I Mei Hwei announce the continuance of Dr. R. Y. Lo in the Class of 1934 pending re-election at the annual meeting of the Conference; and the election of the Rev. Wang Shih-hsi as alternate for Mr. Li Han-toh. The Central China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church have re-elected Dr. J. C. Ferguson in the Class of 1934; and Dr. Edward James and Mr. Paul G. Hayes have been elected alternates for the Mission's representatives on the Board.

The Wang Peh Chu Hwei (Presbytery) of the East China Divisional Council of the Church of Christ in China announce the re-election of Mr. C. L. Irwin in the Class of 1934; and the Kiangnan Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America announce the re-election of Mr. E. C. Lobenstine in the Class of 1934.

The Chung Hwa Chi Tuh Chiao Hwei have re-elected Mr. Li Yao-tung in the Class of 1934; and the China Christian Mission have re-elected Dr. Frank Garrett in the Class of 1934, with Mr. Edwin Marx as alternate.

The Alumni Association announce the election of Dr. Cha Chien in the Class of 1934, to succeed Mr. Tao Chi-hsing, whose term expired in 1931; and of Dr. Wei Wen-han, also in the Class of 1934, to succeed Dr. Tang Chi-yu, whose term expired in 1931. The vacancy caused by the expiry of the term of Mr. Han Ngan in 1930 has been filled by the election of Dr. Chao Si-fah in the Class of 1933.

Dr. Chen Chung-shen has been re-elected by the Board as a co-opted member, Class of 1934.

Election of Officers

D-641 VOTED that the following serve as officers for 1932:

Chairman	T. C. Woo
Vice-Chairman	Y. T. Li
Treasurer	Miss E. M. Priest
Chinese Secretary	C. Hung
English Secretary	Miss M. H. Purcell

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Approval of Minutes

No corrections having been reported in the minutes of the meeting of the Executive-Finance Committee of November 5, 1931, and of the Board of Directors of November 6, 1931, which had been distributed to each member of the Board, it was

D-642 VOTED that the minutes of the meeting of the Executive-Finance Committee of November 5, 1931, and of the Board of Directors of November 6, 1931, be approved as circulated.

Record is made of the fact that copies of the minutes in Chinese of the meeting of the Board on November 6, 1931, were distributed at the meeting. This is the first time that minutes have been prepared in Chinese.

Vote by Correspondence

The term of Dr. Chen Chung-shen having expired in 1931, the Board was asked by correspondence on April 28, 1932, to vote either for the re-election of Dr. Chen as a co-opted member or for the nomination of some one to succeed him in the Class of 1934. Nineteen votes were received, all in favour of Dr. Chen's re-election. It was

D-643 VOTED that we confirm the action taken by correspondence and re-elect Dr. Chen Chung-shen as a co-opted member of the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking in the Class of 1934.

Report of the President

President Chen reported as follows:

"From the time of the last meeting of the Board to the time when school was scheduled to close for the autumn semester of 1931, the students were out a good deal, engaged in patriotic demonstrations of various kinds. Many of them were really quite moved by love of country and wished to help defend their country, but Nanking being the capital, many students or groups of students were agitated by the serious Sino-Japanese developments and even by Leftist politics, something which must be expected in connection with every patriotic movement of this sort. To make up for the time thus lost, it was intended to devote two weeks at the beginning of the spring semester to completion of the autumn's work and final examinations, but this had to be changed, for reasons I shall mention later.

"The fighting in Shanghai started on January 28th, and you will recall that Nanking was very seriously threatened. To begin with, the Japanese gunboats fired eight or nine times into the city on the night of February 1st, and that caused much anxiety and there were rumours that the city would be bombarded. We were fully prepared for another 1927 incident, for the situation was very critical.

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at the time and the various Consuls advised their nationals to leave the city. Most of them felt obliged to leave for this reason. There was a good deal of uneasiness in the city as well as in Hsiakwan. Practically all the residents of Hsiakwan evacuated to the city or elsewhere, and for a while, except for some policemen and soldiers, no one was living in Hsiakwan. There was uneasiness in the University also, because many of the faculty families were worried over the situation, so we encouraged some of the faculty members to send their families away, even giving permission to different ones to return home if they felt they should. To help them, we advanced February salaries, at the same time warning them that it was uncertain whether we could carry on work in the spring. We told them we would let them know how we stood, however, for in case school could not open we would have difficulty in meeting our obligations to the staff. The spring semester was scheduled to begin February 1st and it was hard to know whether or not it would be wise to open on that date. It was finally decided to postpone opening for ten days, and then, as the situation did not show any signs of clearing up, there were two or three further postponements. We were warned by many parents and many organizations not to open. The students wanted to know whether we could assure them of a quiet semester, but we told them there was no assurance at all but that we were opening because we knew there were many students in Nanking who had nothing to do and were inclined to study. We also felt it would have a quieting effect on our neighbours and others in the city if we opened, and it did. So, although the city was threatened by the Japanese, we opened on February 29th.

"There was a considerably smaller attendance than usual, but the enrolment gradually increased until at present we have the following number of students in the Colleges and the Middle School:

The Colleges:	Arts	Special Chinese	Science	Pre-medical	Agriculture and Forestry	Total
Freshman	52	1	39	7	44	143
Sophomore	10	-	7	4	27	48
Junior	18	-	10	3	34	65
Senior	32	-	7	-	19	58
Ginling	5	-	3	-	-	8
Special	10	-	4	-	1	15
Faculty members taking courses	1		2	-	2	5
	128.....I		72.....I4		127	342
	129		86			

Middle School:	Junior Middle School				Senior Middle School			
	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	Total	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	Total
Old students	81	92	65	238	81	64	46	191
New students	32	4	5	41	14	4	1	19
	113	96	70	279	95	68	47	210
								279
Total enrolment in Junior and Senior Middle School								489

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"The college enrolment is about 200 less than the number budgeted for. We could have increased this number by receiving students from other schools as sort of visiting students. Occasionally students enrolled in other schools are given credit. If their schools do not open they have the privilege of attending our classes and their mother schools accept the credits we give. We felt, however, that at such a critical time it would be unwise to receive too many new students, especially as there was a possibility of their mother schools opening and their wanting to return to them as soon as they opened; so we tried to keep the attendance low in the colleges. In the Middle School the enrolment is nearly 500, due to the fact that most of the families of the middle school students live in Nanking. To finish the work of the autumn semester, two weeks will be devoted to this purpose at the end of the present semester, which is being extended to the end of July.

"Mimeographed reports from the different administrative units of the University are before you, most of them containing definite recommendations, on which it is hoped you will be able to take action. I have asked the different units to report separately, but if you think this method is too clumsy, and if you think all the reports should be combined in the President's report, I shall be glad to do this in future. There are advantages and drawbacks in both ways.

"The following teachers have joined the faculty of the College of Arts for part-time work:

Chen Hung, M. A. (Paris), for Political Science.
 Ren Ying-chong, M. A. (Ohio), for Economics.
 Wang Shu-tsu, Dean of the College of Arts of National
 Central University, for Chinese.

Mr. Hwang Ying-mei, for some time a teacher of Chinese in the University Middle School, has joined the staff of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies.

"We are glad to have Mr. Li Teh-i back after two years spent at the University of California, where he obtained his master's degree in science. He has also done considerable work for the doctor's degree. Mr. Li is now acting head of the Department of Forestry. Mr. Pan Chia-yu, one of our graduates, has joined the staff of the Department of Agronomy.

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"Dr. David Weeks of the University of California and his family are spending this semester with us. Dr. Weeks is giving three courses in the Department of Agricultural Economics, (1) land economics, (2) irrigation and drainage, and (3) agricultural policy. Unfortunately, a few days after his arrival in Nanking, the Sino-Japanese trouble started and he was obliged to take his family to Shanghai, but we are very glad he has been able to come to us for this term.

"Mr. Heh Ching-ming left in April for study at Cornell University, his expenses being covered by an appropriation from the China Famine Fund budget for that purpose.

"In view of the approaching termination of the agreement for five years with the Board of Founders, I believe I should make a written report covering this period, which I shall do. The report will probably be printed and sent to each of you and to friends on the other side of the Pacific, in order to give you all a fuller presentation of the general situation in the University during these years. The report will also include a brief record of the finances during this period. As the annual meeting of the Board always considers the following year's budget, I wish to give you in the accompanying table a brief picture of the financial situation of the University based on the record of the past five years.

"What I want to show in the accompanying table is that in these five years we have made strenuous efforts to increase or give prominence to the instructional phase of our work and to minimize the expense of administration. It is my thought to show how, with limited funds and with abnormal conditions obtaining every now and then, it has been possible to steadily improve the educational effort, and this seems to me the most practical, although a very painstaking, endeavour.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS, 1923-1932

First line - amount under each heading for year indicated.

Second line - percentage of each division compared with average for 1923-1927.

Third line - percentage of total budget for year indicated.

Year	Admin- istra- tion	College Opera'n & Main- tenance	Resi- dences	College Dormitories		Col- leges	Middle School	Li- brary	Con- struc- tion	Agric. Exp- Sta- tion	Famine Funds	Total Budgets
Average for 1923-27	24608 6%	8832 2%	5079 1.5%	2687 .007%	-	116262 33%	42378 12%	13451 3%	5031 1%	36779 10%	107007 30.5%	362714 -
1927-28	27110 10% 7%	13433 52% 3%	- - -	5100 90% 2%	- - -	128026 10% 35%	58590 37% 15%	12138 *9% 3%	3844 *23% 1%	38701 5% 10%	88732 *17% 24%	375674 3% -
1928-29	21313 *13% 6%	8270 *6% 2%	*200 *94% .005%	9016 235% 2.5%	- - -	124928 7% 35%	44918 6% 13%	13443 *0.006% 4%	2458 *51% 1%	40641 10% 11%	90986 *15% 22%	356173 *1.8% -
1929-30	26652 8% 7%	10391 17% 3%	750 *88% .002%	10790 303% 3%	- - -	154762 33% 39%	52600 23% 12%	15306 14% 4%	2446 *51% .008%	42317 15% 10%	85240 *20% 21%	401244 16% -
1930-31	27440 11% 6%	12606 43% 3%	3540 *37% .009%	11255 318% 2%	2390 - .005%	187342 61% 40%	65200 53% 13%	16406 22% 3%	3050 *39% .006%	46782 27% 9%	106600 *4% 22%	482611 33% -
1931-32	32234 30% 6%	13009 47% 2.5%	5440 *4% 1%	12130 351% 2%	2520 - .005%	208583 79% 38%	74900 76% 13%	18247 35% 3.5%	3210 *36% .006%	44881 22% 9%	134993 26% 24%	550147 52% -
Total	159357 6.5%	66541 2.5%	15609 .6%	50978 2%	4910 .2%	919903 37%	338586 13%	88991 3.5%	20039 .7%	250101 10%	613558 23.5%	2528572 -

* Decrease.

" No repairs included because of 1927 incident.

In addition to the above, the Hospital budget amounted to \$99,296 in 1929-30
123,587 in 1930-31
153,244 in 1931-32

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"You will see that the administration items, compared with the figures for the years 1923-1927, show an increase of 10% in 1927-1928, a decrease of 13% in 1928-1929, an increase of 8% in 1929-1930, of 11% in 1930-1931, and of 30% in 1931-1932. It will be seen that the cost of administration has not risen in proportion to the increase in the budget total, and had it not been for the growing social and political importance of the city, the administration might have shown a decrease through all the years.

"If you will take column six, the Colleges, you will find an increase of 10% in 1927-1928, of 7% in 1928-1929, of 33% in 1929-1930, of 61% in 1930-1931, and of 79% in 1931-1932, compared with the average figures for 1923-1927; and if you will compare these figures with those for administration, you will find that every effort has been made to emphasize the educational rather than the administrative side of the work.

"There is an item under dormitories which shows a very considerable increase - 200% to 300% - partly due to the construction of new dormitories, partly to the expense involved in maintaining the dormitories, and probably partly to the difficulties involved in controlling dormitory problems, because the staff that has charge of the dormitories has not been increased, whereas the problems and students have increased very considerably. We have several times considered increasing dormitory fees but have hesitated to do so. On the one hand, it would encourage students to live outside, and we want to avoid that, because we want to get as many as possible to live on the campus. On the other hand, many of the students cannot afford to live in our dormitories. Before 1927 rents outside were low, but since then they are very much higher and students cannot afford to live out. If we raise the fees it may mean that some of our good students will be forced out of school, so for this reason we hesitate to increase room rent. We are now considering plans to remedy this situation.

"I am availing myself of this opportunity to inform you of the completion of seven years of service by me to the University, five of which have been as head of the institution, through the very gracious act of this Board, and I wish to express my thanks for your guidance and cooperation in the undertaking."

Dr. Ferguson expressed, on behalf of the Board, the sense of security in the University that President Chen gave them. The Board stood ever ready to back him up, so there should be no feeling of insecurity on his part. The mere existence of the Board was evidence of its belief in the permanency of the institution, and for that reason, when they elected a President they expected him to serve in that capacity for the remainder of his life. Dr. Ferguson said the Board felt that as long as they carried on the institution and as long as the Board of Founders would lease the property to them (which they could duly be expected to continue to do, and on the same terms as

Meeting of Board of Directors, May 20, 1932 - page 9

at present), there could be no feeling of uncertainty, and it was because of this that they had elected Dr. Chen President. What he had said, he thought was a fair interpretation of the principles upon which the Board had elected the President.

D-644 VOTED that the report of the President, Dr. Chen, be received and that this Board express its deep appreciation of and full confidence in his administration.

Report of the Treasurer

The Treasurer reported that all deeds for land belonging to the University had been photographed. Three prints had been made of each deed - 232 in all - and the plates are in the possession of the University. The total cost was \$180. The report showed an expected shortage of receipts over expenditures for the year amounting to between \$15,000 and \$20,000. In addition, the deficit in the Department of Sericulture to May 1st amounted to \$41,910.06, and there were expenditures amounting to \$29,588.37, which had been approved of, to be covered by gain in exchange, but if for any reason the Board of Founders find it impossible to release the full amount expected from gain in exchange, these items will increase the deficit. The following actions were taken in connection with the report:

D-645 VOTED that in view of the fact that various non-recurring building and personnel items amounting to \$29,588.37 were authorized to be paid from gain in exchange by the Board of Directors in November, 1931 (D-600), and by the Board of Founders in January, 1932 (BF-604), we request the Board of Founders to assure the release of sufficient gain in exchange to cover these items which otherwise will have to be carried as deficits (DEF-625).

(The items included in the \$29,588.37 are:

1. Residence repair account	\$6,500.00
2. Balance to be raised in budget	5,500.00
3. Repairs in east compound	3,978.57
4. Four-unit house	8,929.80
5. Miss Whipple's salary and medical expense	2,500.00
6. Repairs in basement of Bates house	560.00
7. Grant for leave of one professor	1,620.00
	<u>\$29,588.37</u>)

D-646 VOTED that we approve of the transfer of \$7.212 from the mulberry orchards account to apply on the deficit in the Department of Sericulture, since the land for the mulberry orchards was purchased with land funds of the College of Agriculture. (DEF-626.)

Meeting of Board of Directors, May 20, 1932 - page 10

- D-647 VOTED that we regret that in order to help balance the budget of the current year an average reduction of 10% must be made in salaries in the year 1932-1933, the details to be worked out by the administration; and that we ask the Chairman of the Board and the President of the University to present the matter to the Deans in the way they deem best to secure the faculty and staff's approval of the reduction. (DEF-627.)
- D-648 VOTED that \$1,500 from reserve funds of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies be used by the University Library to cover expenses in connection with cataloguing, etc., in order that this important work may be continued without interruption. (DEF-628.)
- D-649 VOTED that gain from exchange on funds of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies be reserved for future use of the Institute. (DEF-629.)
- D-650 VOTED that we express our appreciation of the clearness with which the Treasurer has presented her report. (DEF-630.)

Budget for 1932-1933

The Treasurer presented the budget for 1932-1933, which the administration had been unable to balance, in spite of the fact that no new items had been included, no increases in salaries allowed, and no funds for equipment. After careful consideration of the problem, the Board took the following action:

- D-651 VOTED that in attempting to balance the budget for 1932-1933 the President be asked to find ways of doing so, by reductions in staff and faculty that will not affect the efficiency of instruction and by other means, if unavoidable leaving one-half of the shortage, or \$12,000, to be cared for from anticipated income.
- D-652 VOTED that the budget for 1932-1933 as submitted by the Treasurer be approved after the reductions noted in D-651 have been made.

Sericulture Department

Because of the heavy deficit in which the Sericulture Department is involved, due partly to the depression in the silk trade and partly to the Ming Feng Silk Works, with whom the University has entered into an agreement, it was

- D-653 VOTED that a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. P. H. Hwa (convener), C. Hung, and W. H. Wei, with the President,

Meeting of the Board of Directors, May 20, 1932 - page 11

the Treasurer and the Dean of the College of Agriculture members ex officio, be appointed to study the situation in the Department of Sericulture and bring in recommendations to the Executive-Finance Committee regarding the future of the Department.

(The terms of reference of the subcommittee are that they examine the conditions of the agreement with the Ming Feng Silk Works as regards the cold storage plant erected at the company's expense, that they bring in recommendations regarding the agreement with the company, that they go into the books of the Department to see how, in spite of the large sum of money spent on the Department, it has gone so heavily into debt, and that they bring in recommendations regarding the future of the Department.)

The China Famine Fund

As the ten-year period in which the University of Nanking and Yenching University have been receiving funds from The China Famine Fund expire on March 31st, 1933 and these two institutions are applying for the permanent allocation of the Fund by the China Famine Fund Committee at its meeting on May 31st, the Board

D-654 VOTED that we believe it is in the best interests of the carrying out of the purposes for which the China Famine Fund was set aside that its entire administration be entrusted to the University of Nanking on such terms as may be agreed upon between the Trustees of the Fund and the University of Nanking.

The President read a letter from Mr. Garside dated April 22, 1932, commenting on and transmitting actions taken at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Yenching University on April 22, 1932, as follows:

RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking and the Executive Committee of the Trustees of Yenching University express to President Y. G. Chen and President J. Leighton Stuart their judgment as follows:

That whereas the China Famine Relief Trust Funds which are to be permanently allocated on March 31, 1933 have been designated "for the relief of famine in China and/or for the study and investigation of famine causes, prevention and/or relief, and/or for the education of the inhabitants of China in agriculture, forestry, and such other activities as may relate to famine;" and

Meeting of the Board of Directors, May 20, 1932 - page 12

Whereas the University of Nanking and Yenching University entered, in the year 1930, into an agreement whereby the University of Nanking undertook "to conduct on behalf of and in the name of Yenching University the agricultural experiment station belonging to the latter, with complete control of its agricultural experiment station land, financial resources, and other assets," and this undertaking has been successfully continued until the present time;

Therefore, it is the judgment of these two Executive Committees that the entire principal of the China Famine Relief Trust Funds remaining on March 31st, 1933 should be conveyed, assigned, transferred, and set over to the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking in accordance with the fifth section of the trust agreement between the American Committee for China Famine Funds, and the National Savings and Trust Company, entered into as of the 31st day of March 1923.

RESOLVED, that in taking the above action it is understood by the two Executive Committees that Nanking may wish to continue to conduct work at the "Korean Gardens" adjoining the campus of Yenching University, along the lines for which these Famine Funds have been given, and it is the earnest hope and recommendation of these two Executive Committees that any such work would continue, as heretofore, to be carried on in the closest cooperation between the University of Nanking and Yenching University, as these two institutions may agree upon between themselves.

The Board of Directors took action as follows:

D-655 VOTED that, having heard the letter from Mr. Garside dated April 22, 1932, commenting on and transmitting actions taken by a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Yenching University in regard to the permanent allocation of the China Famine Fund, the Board of Directors expresses thanks to the two Boards concerned for their action in the matter.

D-656 VOTED that we ask Mr. Lobenstine and Mr. Buck to present to the members of the China Famine Fund Committee the views of the Board in regard to the permanent allocation of the China Famine Fund. (DEF- 633.)

Meeting of Board of Directors, May 20, 1932 - page 13

Cost per Student Credit

A table showing the cost of instruction in the Colleges, based on student credits for the autumn semester of 1931, was presented and it was

D-657 VOTED that we receive with appreciation the analysis of the cost of instruction in the Colleges, based on student credits for the autumn semester of 1931, and request the administration to continue the analysis over a period of years. (DEF-636.)

Sick Leave for Mr. Chow Ming-i

D-658 VOTED that on the advice of a University doctor we grant Mr. Chow Ming-i sick leave for a year, and that because of the length and quality of his service to the University he receive two-thirds salary during that period with use of his house. (DEF-637.)

Retiring Plan

D-659 VOTED that we budget \$2,500 authorized on November 6, 1931 (D-601) towards the building up of a retiring plan fund. (DEF-638.)

Salary Adjustments

D-660 VOTED that we approve of an increase of \$5.00 in the salaries of Chu Shui-tang, Chen Tsu-kwei, Chang Lu-lwan and Twan Luen-tih, to begin September 1, 1932, in order to rectify an oversight in their cases when salary increases were made last year. (DEF-639.)

Middle School

The President presented a letter from Mr. Djang Fang tendering his resignation as Principal of the Middle School. The President was requested to return the letter to Mr. Djang and to ask him to continue his good work at the Middle School.

The situation at the Middle School was discussed. It was considered desirable to limit the number of students to 500 and to lay stress on efficiency rather than numbers. A smaller enrolment, it was pointed out, would mean a decrease in receipts, which raised serious problems. It was suggested that the Treasurer revise the Middle School budget on a basis of 500 students.

D-661 VOTED that the Middle School Committee be asked to study the situation in the Middle School and report on its progress and bring in recommendations for its future development as soon as possible to the Executive-Finance Committee, who shall have power to act. (DEF-640.)

Meeting of Board of Directors, May 20, 1932 - page 14

Reports

Mimeographed reports from the various administrative units were read by the President and it was

D-662 VOTED that the reports of the administrative units be received with appreciation for the information they contain.

Report of the Hospital Committee

The minutes of the meeting of the Hospital Committee of May 16, 1932, were presented, also a report from the Acting Superintendent of the Hospital. The action of the Hospital Committee (H-31) in regard to the heavy duty on hospital supplies was discussed and it was

D-663 VOTED that the China Medical Association or other interested bodies be approached for information concerning steps that should be taken in an effort to secure exemption from duty on hospital supplies.

The Hospital Committee action (H-33) with reference to a request by Miss Van Vliet for leave of absence of three months without salary was considered, and it was

D-664 VOTED that on the understanding that she extend her present term of service for one year, Miss Van Vliet be granted leave of absence for a period not exceeding four months, one month of which shall count as regular summer vacation and the remaining three months counting as leave without salary.

In view of the fact that the return of Dr. R. A. Slater, the representative of the United Christian Missionary Society on the University Hospital staff, will be delayed for a year, on the recommendation of the Hospital Committee (H-36) it was

D-665 VOTED that we express to the United Christian Missionary Society our appreciation of the services of Dr. R. F. Brady and request that Society to allow him to continue on the staff of the University Hospital until the return of Dr. R. A. Slater.

D-666 VOTED that the minutes of the Hospital Committee of May 16, 1932 be received.

Confirmation of Library Policy

In view of the fact that some departments of the University are inclined to drift away from the policy of the University Library concerning the ordering, accessioning, and cataloguing of books, periodicals, etc., it was

Meeting of the Board of Directors, May 20, 1932 - page 15

D-667 VOTED that we reaffirm the policy of the University Library that the ordering, accessioning, and cataloguing of all books, periodicals, etc., shall be done through the University Library, and that we request the administration to remind the different departments of this procedure.

Religious Life of the University

The President reported on the opportunity for cooperating with the English-speaking community in the securing of a central site for a community church. He also reported that Mrs. Paul deWitt Twinem was contributing \$4,000 to the University for a meditation room, in memory of her husband. It had been suggested that the University might provide a piece of land for the new church and that Mrs. Twinem's contribution might be added to the funds for the church, so that the meditation room would form part of the church. The community, students and faculty, it was felt, needed a smaller building than Sage Chapel, and a church with rooms adjoining it for Sunday classes and for social purposes would be more suitable. The opinion was expressed that the meditation room should be conveniently located on the campus if it was to be of use to the students, and for this reason it might not be practicable to have it connected with the community church if the latter were to be erected at some distance from the campus. The Board assured the President of its willingness to put a piece of land at the disposal of the community for a church if such land were available.

The President also reported on the University Faculty Reading Circle, mentioning that two groups were studying books and a third group was devoting its meetings this semester to a discussion of some of the religious problems of the school.

Actions of the Executive-Finance Committee

There was a discussion as to the necessity of having many of the actions of the Executive-Finance Committee brought before the Board, some members feeling it was quite unnecessary, others that the actions should be confirmed by the Board, and others that they should at least be recorded in the minutes of the Board. The following action was taken:

- D-668 VOTED (1) that all minutes of the Executive-Finance Committee shall be reported to the Board of Directors;
- (2) that in the case of routine and minor matters, and in the absence of adoption by the Board of Directors, the actions of the Executive-Finance Committee shall be final; and
- (3) that any action embodying a major matter, change in policy or recommendation to the Board shall be subject to adoption by the Board as its own action.

Renewal of Lease

Section III of the Agreement Between the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders - Property Lease - reads as follows: "The

Meeting of the Board of Directors, May 20, 1932 - page 16

grounds, buildings, and equipment of the University shall be leased to the Board of Directors by the Board of Founders for a period of five years beginning July 1, 1928, at a nominal rental of one dollar Chinese currency. On or before July 1, 1933, this lease may be renewed by mutual consent for a period and on terms which shall be determined on not later than July 1, 1932, by mutual agreement between the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders. This lease shall be subject always during this period to the following conditions"

The Board took the following action:

D-669 VOTED that we earnestly request the Board of Founders to renew the lease of the University property for another period of five years on the same terms as for the present period of five years. (DEF-622.)

Return after Furlough

Section IV of the Agreement Between the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders - Staff - reads as follows: "Six months before the furlough of missionary members of the staff, the Board of Directors shall make written communication to the Board of Founders and to the Mission with which the staff member is connected concerning his reappointment, and in case his reappointment is desired, or in case of a new appointee, shall specify position to be filled, with courses and hours of teaching required, name of officer of administration under whom the appointee is to work, and residence quarters to be offered the appointee."

In view of the approaching furloughs of Mr. Buck and Miss Wixon, the following actions were taken:

D-670 VOTED that we request the Presbyterian Board for the return of Mr. J. L. Buck after furlough. (DEF-623.)

D-671 VOTED that we ask the President to approach the Methodist authorities concerning the return of Miss Wixon. (DEF-624)

Appointment of Teachers

D-672 VOTED that we confirm the appointment of teachers mentioned by the President in his report.

Appointment of Standing Committees

D-673 VOTED that we request the President and the Chairman of the Board to appoint the standing committees of the Board for the year 1932.

Respectfully submitted,
Minnie H. Purcell,
English Secretary

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

May 20, 1932

It has been felt by some that many of our students are not able to remain in college for four years, and even many of our graduates go out without the professional training and technical knowledge which would enable them to render the fullest possible service to society. To remedy these defects it has been suggested that three special courses be given - a special course in library science, a course in banking and accounting, and one in testing and statistics, each incorporated in a particular department. These courses would last two years, and on completion of the work a student would be granted a certificate. If he wished to proceed with the work of the department in which the special course is incorporated, he could do so and fulfill all college requirements in two more years. The University Library might be utilized as the laboratory for the special course in library science, but a statistical laboratory and a banking and accounting practice room would also be needed for the other special courses mentioned. In addition we need a psychology laboratory. The minimum cost for equipping each of these laboratories is roughly as follows:

Equipment for banking and accounting practice room	\$200.00
Equipment for a statistical laboratory	1,600.00
Equipment for a psychology laboratory	1,753.00

Our need for class room space and offices is still a pressing one and an arts building is a necessity. Another of our urgent needs is books. Every department would be greatly helped if adequate provision could be made for the purchase of reference books.

Basing our need of professors on the minimum number of courses that should be offered each semester to freshman and major students, we should have at least nine or ten courses to offer and for these we need three full-time professors and two part-time professors to give the courses in each department. Additional professors, however, necessitate increased expenditure. At present the only departments that can finance three professors are the Chinese, English and History Departments.

REPORT FOR THE SPRING SEMESTER 1932
of
THE INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

In addition to the list of staff members mentioned in our report for the autumn semester, 1931-1932, I should like to state that Mr. Hwang Yui-meo, formerly a Chinese teacher in our University Middle School, joined our staff as a full-time research fellow in February 1932. He is a very conscientious and industrious worker, well acquainted with the thoroughness and methods of the scholars of Eastern Chekiang.

The Institute is approaching Mr. Hsu I-tang, who is now studying in France, in the hope that he will join our staff at the beginning of the year 1932-1933, on his return to China; and also Mr. Chen Kung-luh, who is prepared to come to us for part time during the coming year.

Although Dr. Wu Ching-chao and Dr. Lei Hai-tsong, former members of our staff, are no longer connected with the University, the Institute expects to receive from them the manuscripts which they began while with us.

I regret to report that the three works mentioned in my last report as being in press were unfortunately lost during the Japanese outbreak in Shanghai on January 28th, when the Commercial Press was destroyed. They were

1. A Commentary on Tz'u Yuen 詞源, by Tsai Chen.
2. An Historical Study of the Fan Family Library at Ningpo, by Chen Teng-yuen.
3. Chronological Biography of Shao Er-yuin, by Hwang Yui-meo.

The authors have been requested to reproduce these works from earlier drafts or from original data, and I hope this can be completed soon.

Efforts are being made to have the recently finished works printed in Nanking so as to facilitate prompt publication. The following are reported to be ready for printing:

1. Introduction to Oriental Journals in Western Languages, by M. S. Bates.
2. A Re-examination of Chinese Ancient Spurious Writings, by Hwang Yui-meo.
3. Annotated Bibliography of Chinese Works on the Theories and Technique of Chinese Painting, by Yeh Chi-ying.

Report of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies - 2

The Nanking Journal, which is a University publication, is edited by Mr. Li Siao-yuen of the Institute. Other members of the staff have contributed the following articles in volume one, number two, which will be off the press toward the end of May:

1. A Critical Re-estimate of Ts'in Shi-huang, by Chen Teng-yuen, pp. 301-322.
2. A Brief Study on the Compilation of the Official History of the Ming Dynasty, by Hwang Yui-meo, pp. 323-360.
3. A Sociological Analysis of the Civil War (Han versus Ch'u), by Wu Ching-chao, pp. 361-388.
4. A Critical Re-study of Sse-ma Ch'ien's Chronological Table of the Six States, by Dr. Y. Takeuchi, revised by Wang Chung-ling.
5. Buddhist Sutras Translated into Chinese During the Later Han Dynasty. A Bibliography, by Liu Kwoh-chua.

The progress being made on other projects and a record of book purchases will be reported at the close of the academic year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. L. Tsu,
Chairman of the Governing Committee,
Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies.

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
to the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
May 20th, 1932

General Statement

The following tables give the distribution of the students in the College of Science by years and by departments. As our enrollment had been growing steadily, we believe that the drop this spring is only temporary and we hope to have an enrollment of 200 students in a few years.

Distribution by Years			Distribution by Departments		
Year	Fall 1931	Spring 1932	Department	Fall 1931	Spring 1932
Senior	10	7	Botany	4	2
Junior	14	12	Chemistry	51	26
Sophomore	21	12	Mathematics	15	11
Freshman	44	26	Physics	28	19
Subfreshman	35	20	Zoology	3	1
Special	0	3	Premedical	19	15
			Unclassified	4	6
	124	80		124	80

It may be noticed that our policy is to have few departments but to have them strong. The Hoover fund has helped us very much to strengthen our instruction, but a great deal remains to be done to bring our work up to standard. Some of our urgent needs at present are: (1) a professor of mathematics, (2) a professor of science teaching, (3) funds for laboratory equipment and undergraduate research, and (4) a second science building.

The College and the Community

As the general conditions in the University will be dealt with in the President's report, we shall present here only those phases of our work which may be of special interest. The first is our service to the community. We furnish gas to the University Hospital, and distilled water to many schools, hospitals, dispensaries, service stations and government offices in the city. Our machine shop makes and repairs instruments for government research institutes, schools, and individuals. Our Chemistry Department is now undertaking a project for the Health Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior. Our staff has been called upon several times during the year by officials and business men for technical advice. As we are limited in staff and equipment, we can not make such services extensive, but we feel that they are mutually beneficial and that they are one of the important missions of higher educational institutions in a community.

The Science Education Program

Science education should be an important phase of our program because the advancement of science in China depends on the type of science teaching in the schools, and because many of our graduates

Report of the College of Science

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take up science teaching as their profession. Our program is three-fold: to cultivate the interest of secondary school students in science, to study the status of science teaching in secondary schools, and to train science teachers. We started last fall with a selected list of middle schools in the city. Every three weeks there is a motion picture shown of science films, accompanied by lectures. This has been made possible by the generosity of the Eastman Kodak Co., of whose stock of library films we have free use. The result is very encouraging.

As mathematics is the key to science, our first effort along the line of science teaching is a study of the status of mathematics teaching in the secondary schools. Our Mathematics Department has collected data from all the middle schools in the city and is making a study of them. It has also under preparation two standard tests for studying the quality of the work of a selected group of middle schools. Beginning with the fall term, courses on science teaching will be offered in the College. A specialist, however, is needed to direct the work.

Graduate Course in Chemistry

This fall we plan to resume the Graduate Course in Chemistry. In 1922 the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York allowed us to offer work leading to the Master's degree. In 1925 graduate study was started in chemistry, but owing to the trouble in 1927, it was temporarily suspended. With the return of Professor Thomson and Dr. K. K. Jau, we shall be fully prepared, both in staff and equipment, to start the course again this fall. We plan to take a few students at a time and believe that this graduate work will be a constant source of inspiration to the College.

The College and the Rockefeller Foundation

The College owes much to the constant encouragement and help received from the Rockefeller Foundation through Dr. N. Gist Pee. This year, with the Foundation's help we have been able to have two of our faculty members under training in America, and two in China. The Foundation has also helped us this year to purchase a large quartz spectrograph for chemistry and physics, and five expensive models for zoology. It has made several grants to members of our staff for special research projects, and it is due to these grants that the present interest in research in the College has been cultivated.

Respectfully submitted,

H. R. Wei, Dean.

Brief Report on the Activities of
THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
for the Year 1931-1932

Instruction

Enrollment. For the spring term of 1932 there have been 127 students enrolled for the regular agricultural course. This number is unusually low owing to the Sino-Japanese situation. In the special courses we have the following enrollment:

Rural Leaders' Training School	48
Forestry Correspondence Course	46
Sericulture - special course for girls	24

Graduates. In January, 1932, there were nineteen graduates from the College and it is expected that there will be nineteen more in June, 1932.

Courses. This term (spring 1932) the College is offering forty-three courses amounting to a total of 107 credits. This number is somewhat more limited than usual because of low enrollment.

Faculty. Mr. Li Teh-i has returned after two years of work in the University of California, where he has been in close association with Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, formerly on our forestry staff. Mr. Li is now acting head of the Department of Forestry.

Mr. Yih Pei-tung, after graduating from our Forestry Department, went to Kew Gardens for graduate work. On his return he joined our faculty as a part-time teacher in horticulture.

Mr. Hsu Fu-chi of the Horticulture Department did not return to the College after the recent political disturbances.

Research

The project system has been adopted in our research work for the following reasons:

1. To check up on the faculty's interest in research.
2. To secure more definite information on the applicability of research projects to the direct benefit of the Chinese farmer. Hereafter, a brief summary of each project must be submitted to the Research Committee for study, and the Committee will recommend the carrying on of only those projects which seem most beneficial.
3. To check up on the proportion of time spent by faculty members in research and the proportion spent in instruction.
4. To encourage concentration on a few definite projects rather than on many scattered ones. Though a project may be too large to finish in one year, the progress made during the year may be checked up and after a few years of concentrated effort on one project, a real contribution may be made in that field.

Report of the College of Agriculture

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To facilitate the use of the project method, a definite form has been drawn up which calls for the following information:

Name of project
Purpose of project
Application of results
Method of procedure
Location of work

Cooperation
Probable date of completion
Annual cost (estimated)
Assignment
Date approved

A project form must be made out for each project undertaken and must be submitted to the Research Committee of the College for approval before undertaking the work.

Extension

In extension work the College has also adopted the project system, except that the term "expected results" is substituted for "application of results" in the form.

In the past the extension work has been scattered in many towns and villages. There have been lectures in one place, demonstrations in another, seed distribution in another, etc. We have tried to respond to the many requests received for specific help. We feel that more can be accomplished by concentrating the work in a few centers and undertaking definite projects which appear most necessary.

During Dean Sie's stay in the North, he discussed the matter of extension work with the workers at cooperative stations and the unanimous feeling was that one or two centers should be decided on for practical extension work with definite projects. Records should be kept so that there is definite information as to what has been accomplished and statistics may be published on the improvement over previous conditions.

For example, in the distribution of copper carbonate for the control of smut on kaoliang, records should be kept of the amount of copper carbonate distributed to each farmer, and the number of farms receiving this chemical. When the crop is harvested, comparisons should be made of the yield of kaoliang in cases where the carbonate was used and in cases where it was not used, and from these results the percentage of crop saved should be figured.

We feel the need for statistics in order to prove the value of our extension program. Under a scattered program it is almost impossible to calculate results in actual figures.

Flood Survey

The Department of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the National Flood Relief Commission, carried on a survey of the area flooded during the summer of 1931. It was necessary to send investigators to the flooded area to organize the collection of data by local people. Information was obtained from 12,000 farms in 247 localities in 91 hsien in the flooded area. The whole project required a great deal of organization and concentrated effort by members of the Agricultural Economics staff. The printed report of

Report of the College of Agriculture

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this survey is almost finished and will be on sale at bookstores. It is hoped that this survey will help to awaken China to the need for preventative measures to guard against future disasters.

Distribution of Wheat in the Ningshu Flood Area

The Ningshu Branch of the National Flood Relief Commission appointed Mr. C. M. Heh of the Agronomy Department to take charge of seed relief in the Ningshu area. Surveys were made and seed distributed where needed. Mr. C. W. Chang and Mr. Y. S. Tsiang carried on seed relief work at Ying Hong Chen outside the South Gate of Nanking.

Inspectors for Flood Relief in Affected Areas

At the request of the National Flood Relief Commission, we recommended several men from the College to act as inspectors in the distribution of wheat to flood sufferers. The Commission was very grateful for our help in finding trained men for this work.

Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry Commission

Dr. H. C. Taylor, one of the members of this commission, who is particularly interested in agricultural improvement, spent a great deal of time in the various departments of the College, studying the work being carried on. After his inspection, Dr. Taylor spoke very highly of our work. However, he emphasized the great danger of having extension work precede research and urged the necessity for strengthening our research program.

Cooperation with the National Health Administration

The Department of Agricultural Economics is cooperating with the National Health Administration in making an economic, social, and health survey of two rural areas where the National Health Administration is carrying on public health projects. The National Health Administration feels that improvement in agriculture must accompany any public health work so that the standard may be raised and thus a surplus become available for public health work.

Funds for the surveys are supplied by the National Health Administration, while the Department of Agricultural Economics supervises the collection of the data and analysis of the information obtained.

Students left on April 30th for the Hsu Springs Health Demonstration area to begin the survey work there under the direction of Mr. W. Y. Swen and Mr. T. H. Shao.

Last week, Mr. J. Lossing Buck accompanied Dr. P. Z. King of the National Health Administration to Hangchow to assist in locating a typical rural area in Chekiang Province to be used for health and agricultural demonstrations.

Respectfully submitted,

K. S. Sie, Dean

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
to the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
May 20, 1932

The work of the University Library since the last meeting of the Board may be summarily reported under the following headings:

Contents of the Library. The total property of the Library in the form of books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals up to the end of April, 1932, is listed below, together with the figures at the end of June, 1931.

	July, 1930 - June, 1931	July, 1931 - April, 1932
Chinese books	83,878	91,381
Western books	20,928	21,648
Pamphlets	44,973	47,073
Total	149,779	160,102

There are about 7,000 numbers of unbound periodicals and newspapers that are not included in the above totals.

The Figures for Acquisitions of the present year are given below, together with those of the previous year, for the purpose of comparison.

	July, 1930 - June, 1931	July, 1931 - April, 1932
Chinese books:		7,337
Purchase	9,719	166
Gift	117	
Western books:		557
Purchase	432	163
Gift	160	
Pamphlets (largely gift or exchange):		
Chinese	232	317
Western	2,744	1,783
Total	13,704	10,323

The total of acquisitions includes all those purchased with appropriations from the Famine Fund, but only a part of those acquired by the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, as that Institute does not turn over all its books to the Library to be accessioned and catalogued.

Among the notable donors should be mentioned Dr. A. J. Bowen, Mr. H. Clemons, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, and the Macmillan Company.

Use of the Library. The use of the Library is shown by the following statistics:

	July, 1930 - June, 1931	July, 1931 - April 1932
Loans	38,291	29,996
Use of reference books	38,840	20,849
Total	77,131	50,845

Report of University Library

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Cataloguing and Classification. So far, 34,751 volumes of Chinese books and 13,002 volumes of Western books have been completely catalogued and classified. The work involves the process of re-cataloguing which was started in 1925 and which will be completed by the end of the semester. Most of the uncatalogued books, however, are out of date books and little used.

The delay in cataloguing the Chinese books is due primarily to the fast rate of growth of this collection. It is also due to the fact that the staff have concentrated their work on the making of an analytical index to all Tsung Shu (叢書) possessed by the Library. The work will be completed by the coming semester. When it is completed it will save us from making some 10,000 analytic entries in the catalogues and from the bother of locating a single work in 叢書 and if printed so that others may secure it, it will save them from the same kind of labour.

Check lists have been prepared for the Western periodicals, the Chinese periodicals, and the serials. These lists have proved useful in locating materials. We shall make a check list for all ephemeral and miscellaneous materials so that they can be found more readily.

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The Research Library. The staff of the Research Library have devoted their entire time to research and writing, and with great zeal. The Index to Agricultural Literature will be ready for publication this coming summer, the expense to be covered by a grant from the China Foundation for the purpose. Two annotated bibliographies, one on ancient Chinese writings, on agriculture, and the other on Chinese provincial and local gazetteers, will be completed soon but the money to cover the expense of publication has yet to be secured.

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Report of the University Library

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Recommendations. First of all we request that the President and the Board of Directors immediately take every possible step to secure the amount of \$300,000 promised by the Government for a library building. This building is the most urgent need not only of the Library but of the whole University, as the Library now occupies too many rooms which might be used for instructional purposes.

Secondly, we recommend that, in view of the fact that the Library building cannot be put up very soon, a few thousand dollars, say \$3,000 or \$5,000, be granted to remodel the attic of Severance Hall in the way that Swasey Hall has been remodeled, so that better use can be made of it.

Thirdly, we recommend that the Book Fund be increased so that each department will find itself in a better position to purchase the books it needs; also that funds for printing the index to Tsung Shu and two bibliographies be provided.

Finally, we wish for a re-confirmation of the policy that all books, pamphlets, and periodicals should be considered as the property of the University Library and that all such material should be ordered, accessioned and catalogued by the University Library. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that some departments are beginning to drift away from the adopted policy, and this, we believe, must be corrected before it goes too far.

Respectfully submitted,

K. C. Liu, Librarian.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
to the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
May 20, 1932

The work of the University Hospital for the past six months has shown progress, reasonably satisfying but relatively puzzling in the prospective.

Financially, each year the budget steps up 15% to 20%, and each year the receipts from abroad step down a peg or two. Just now, when the Rockefeller grants have ceased, and the bottom is supposedly reached, the Boards through depression emergency begin to cut off quarters here and there and a furloughed doctor must be kept home an extra year or more. Whereas five years ago our budgeted receipts from America were about one-half of the total, now they are anticipated at one-seventh. This includes mission board salaries, which are omitted in most mission hospital budgets. From China sources, the well and the well-to-do have been considerably absorbed financially by flood relief, war relief, and unemployment. The result has been that the University Hospital must increasingly restrict its patients to those who can afford to be sick. On June 1st our rates per day are scheduled for an increase of \$1.00 in first and second class, and 10c. in the wards. Many a time the doctors are sick at heart, and would wish they might be transformed into mud and gilt as the relatives of poor patients kow-tow on the floor before them pleading for admission. Such an escape would be much easier on the nerves. On the other hand, I am loath to admit it any less worthy a service to minister in a Christian spirit to a student, a professor, a banker, or an official. Nor do I admit this attitude to be unduly prejudiced by our Treasurer's last report at the end of our ninth month, showing a deficit of \$11,000.00. This was due largely to the recent evacuation of wealthy Chinese and foreigners. A small campaign is now in progress among the foreigners, but the \$30,000.00 campaign agreed upon by the Hospital Committee waits for a more favorable season.

Plant needs are many. The first is water. We will be dirty and thirsty to death when hot weather comes, for we are constantly lacking now. We plead for a pipe line from the University well, which apparently has an abundance and is pumped but three hours a day. The engineers believe it possible but the University administration are conservatively reserved. A new well and pump will cost us \$10,000.00 to \$15,000.00. For buildings we face a critical possibility when the future widening of the Chung Shen Road will sweep away our main staff building with nothing to replace it.

There have been a few changes in staff. We are exceedingly hopeful that Dr. R. F. Brady, loaned to us by the Christian Board during the indefinitely prolonged furlough of Dr. Slater, may be allowed to stay with us for another year at least. If so, our deepest gratitude is expressed. Dr. H. G. Kung has taken the position of head of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department, and the Rev. Wang Hsiang-ih has assumed full-time work as Religious and Social Director. Dr. Vera Hsiung has gone to the United States for further study but

Report of the University Hospital

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is expected back this summer. Doctors, nurses and technical assistants are all working toward steady professional improvement. We are frank to admit and eager to praise the superior advancement in many ways made by our medical friends in the government Central Hospital and in the National and Municipal Health Departments, especially in public health, in research and in certain specialties; and the co-operative spirit in consultation back and forth has been encouraging.

Student health work has been regretfully forced to a minimum by pressure of the hospital work. A partial program has been attempted at least to include physical examinations, clinics, and immunizations. Scarcely any of the doctor's time has gone to the Middle School, and recently we felt ill at heart. We were talking with the father of a patient in our hospital who is seriously ill with tuberculosis. The family history for both parents and six brothers and a sister was entirely negative. Finally, it came out that the boy had lived in our own Middle School dormitory for two years and that his room-mate the first year had developed tuberculosis and probably died from it. Without even any blame or accusation in his tone of voice, the father merely said, "Yes, it is a contagious disease." Tuberculosis is the most serious problem with our students, and many are being kept under observation at the University, but these two and others were missed.

Now for facing of the puzzling future. The Laymen's Inquiry Commission comes along asking about our plans for twenty years hence, and if the present were all swept away, how would we plan for a better future? We sincerely hope they will be successful in their earnest searching for better ways and bigger support for the future. The more immediate sensation is that an axe is suspended a bit above the foreign necks. Every furlough and every evacuation rumor makes us take stock, and we ask, "How can we get on without the foreign staff or their salaries?" On the other hand, if peace and prosperity prevail, we have another thought to consider. When the question was recently put to the chief of the National Bureau of Health, asking what was the future field for medical missionary work, the answer came back, "The country towns. The Chinese doctors will soon be able to take care of the large cities." Are we intruding when we seek for the well-paying patient as the only apparent source of support? Time will only tell. It is still a joy and a fascination to work amid these rapid changes of China, hoping that whatever comes it may be more with the spirit of Christ for our having been here.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Horton Daniels, M. D.,
Acting Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL
to the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
May 20, 1932

On account of the Sino-Japanese complications in Shanghai and the break in the means of communication, the total enrollment in the University Middle School for this term amounts to only two-thirds that of last term. The budget, however, was not prepared and authorized on this present basis. From the financial standpoint the Middle School is handicapped in meeting obligations already entered into and in making necessary developments, but the smaller enrollment offers a better opportunity for intensive work in the classroom, where the classes are not too big, and for the strict enforcement of rules of discipline. We are also taking advantage of this opportunity to strengthen our staff and to make a thorough study of text books.

Although student life at the Middle School is rather simple, the Committee on Discipline has to be on the job all the time to see that the rules of the school are observed. Boys in their early teens especially are not easy to manage, and it is difficult to develop the kind of character that will be a strong asset to the students after they graduate. An object standard by which their conduct can be judged has been adopted and is being put into practice by the Committee.

The buildings and campus are certainly a blessing to the Middle School; our only regret is that they are too old and it takes a great deal of money to keep them up. Repairs during the past three years have been an outstanding item in the budget and they still have to be made every term. It is too heavy a burden for the Middle School to assume full responsibility for these in future.

Since the three years' work of senior middle school are now being administered by the Middle School, our need for equipment is pressing, especially in the department of science.

The religious atmosphere is much better this term, due partly to the addition of new blood and partly to the awakening of the students to the need of religion. We are not entirely satisfied with the results, however, and aim for still better results in the future.

About twenty senior middle school students will complete their course this June. This is the first class to graduate under the new arrangement whereby the three years of the course are under the administration of the Middle School authorities and we hope they will be worthy of the training they have received.

Report of the Middle School

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Faculty - Spring 1932

	Old	New	Men	Women	Christians	Total
Full-time teachers	28	3	29	2	23	31
Part-time teachers	9	2	8	3	5	11
Full-time officers	9	-	9	-	5	9
Part-time officers	4	1	4	1	3	5
Teachers and officers	6	-	6	-	5	6
	<u>56</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>62</u>

Courses - Spring 1932

	No. of Required Courses	No. of Required Periods	No. of Elective Courses	No. of Elective Periods	Total No. of Courses	Total No. of Periods
1st yr. J.M.S. (4 sections)	43	140	-	-	43	140
2nd yr. J.M.S. (4 sections)	36	134	-	-	36	134
3rd yr. J.M.S. (3 sections)	26	97	12	24	38	121
1st yr. S.M.S. (3 sections)	21	84	11	24	32	108
2nd yr. S.M.S. (2 sections)	14	64	8	19	22	83
3rd yr. S.M.S. (2 sections)	12	53	6	20	18	73
	<u>152</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>659</u>

Students - Spring 1932

	Sections	Old Students	New Students	Total	Christians
First Year	71	13	28	41	8
Junior	72A	20	1	21	3
Middle School	72B	24	2	26	5
	72C	24	1	25	6
Second Year	81A	17	2	19	3
Junior	81B	22	0	22	3
Middle School	82A	25	0	25	5
	82B	28	2	30	2
Third Year	91	24	3	27	6
Junior	92A	17	2	19	4
Middle School	92B	24	0	24	11
Total Junior M. S.	11 Sections	258	41	279	56
First Year	101	22	4	26	6
Senior	102A	25	7	32	6
Middle School	102B	34	3	37	8
Second Year Senior	111	32	1	33	8
Middle School	112	32	3	35	6
Third Year Senior	121	23	1	24	4
Middle School	121	23	0	23	2
Total Senior M. S.	7 Sections	191	19	210	40
Total	18 Sections	429	60	489	96

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Category	Old	New	Men	Women	Christians	Total
Full-time teachers	28	3	28	3	28	31
Part-time teachers	9	3	8	3	5	11
Full-time officers	9	-	9	-	5	5
Part-time officers	4	1	4	1	5	5
Teachers and officers	5	1	6	1	5	5
	55	6	50	5	41	55

3rd Yr.		2nd Yr.		1st Yr.		Total	
No. of Sections	No. of Students	No. of Sections	No. of Students	No. of Sections	No. of Students	No. of Sections	No. of Students
12	33	6	20	18	37	36	133
14	34	8	19	24	33	38	137
21	34	11	24	33	33	40	141
26	37	13	34	38	38	43	149
38	124	-	-	-	-	43	140
43	140	-	-	-	-	43	140

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
to the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
May 20, 1932

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Respectfully submitted,

J. Horton Daniels, M. D.,
Acting Superintendent.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
to the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
May 20, 1932

The work of the University Library since the last meeting of the Board may be summarily reported under the following headings:

Contents of the Library. The total property of the Library in the form of books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals up to the end of April, 1932, is listed below, together with the figures at the end of June, 1931.

	July, 1930 - June, 1931	July, 1931 - April, 1932
Chinese books	83,878	91,381
Western books	20,928	21,648
Pamphlets	44,973	47,073
Total	149,779	160,102

There are about 7,000 numbers of unbound periodicals and newspapers that are not included in the above totals.

The Figures for Acquisitions of the present year are given below, together with those of the previous year, for the purpose of comparison.

	July, 1930 - June, 1931	July, 1931 - April, 1932
Chinese books:		7,337
Purchase	9,719	166
Gift	117	
Western books:		557
Purchase	432	163
Gift	160	
Pamphlets (largely gift or exchange):		317
Chinese	232	1,783
Western	2,744	10,323
Total	13,704	

The total of acquisitions includes all those purchased with appropriations from the Famine Fund, but only a part of those acquired by the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, as that Institute does not turn over all its books to the Library to be accessioned and catalogued.

Among the notable donors should be mentioned Dr. A. J. Bowen, Mr. H. Clemons, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, and the Macmillan Company.

Use of the Library. The use of the Library is shown by the following statistics:

	July, 1930 - June, 1931	July, 1931 - April 1932
Loans	38,291	29,996
Use of reference books	38,840	20,849
Total	77,131	50,845

Report of University Library

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Cataloguing and Classification. So far, 34,751 volumes of Chinese books and 13,002 volumes of Western books have been completely catalogued and classified. The work involves the process of re-cataloguing which was started in 1925 and which will be completed by the end of the semester. Most of the uncatalogued books, however, are out of date books and little used.

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Report of the University Library

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Recommendations. First of all we request that the President and the Board of Directors immediately take every possible step to secure the amount of \$300,000 promised by the Government for a library building. This building is the most urgent need not only of the Library but of the whole University, as the Library now occupies too many rooms which might be used for instructional purposes.

Secondly, we recommend that, in view of the fact that the Library building cannot be put up very soon, a few thousand dollars, say \$3,000 or \$5,000, be granted to remodel the attic of Severance Hall in the way that Swasey Hall has been remodeled, so that better use can be made of it.

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Respectfully submitted,

K. C. Liu, Librarian.

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REPORT OF THE SUB COMMITTEE
of the
BUILDING AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE
May 20, 1932

New Residences

A two-unit house built in the Language School compound and to the west of Meigs Hall was completed in September 1931. This cost \$10,025.02, including architect and engineer's fee.

Greenhouses

Two greenhouses for the College of Agriculture were built to the south of the Williams house at a cost of \$33,049.43. This amount does not include the architect's fee, nor cost of the heating system in the east greenhouse, where a boiler has been installed which is large enough to provide for the extension of piping in the future. The cost of the workshops and the boiler room in the basement, together with cistern and reinforced concrete tank, was \$3,207.14, not including the architect's fee.

Recommendations

In order to economize in the running expenses of the students' dormitories, as well as in the management, the Sub-committee recommend that the Board of Directors provide funds for a new dormitory to the west of the college buildings.

Since six faculty members are in urgent need of house accommodation, and since the missionary staff will be increased at the beginning of the next school year, the Sub-committee recommend that at least three double houses be built to meet the immediate needs.

The Sub-committee would request the Building and Property Committee of the Board to arrange a meeting with the Sub-committee in the near future in order to discuss the immediate needs of the University.

Respectfully submitted,

C. T. Gee, Chairman,
Subcommittee of the Building
and Property Committee.

Report of the Subcommittee
of the
Building and Property Committee
November 18, 1932

The Building and Property Committee has the pleasure to report the gift of the Twinem Memorial Prayer Hall given by Mrs. Paul DeWitt Twinem in memory of her husband, Mr. Paul DeWitt Twinem, who died in the service of the University in September, 1923. The building will cost approximately \$5,000. and is now nearing completion. The Board members are invited to visit it, located south of Williams Hall.

The four-unit house constructed during the summer of 1932 is now completed and four families are moving into the same. The total cost will be \$12,641.30, of which \$11,390.68 was allocated from the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies funds. The balance of the cost will be covered from the charge made to faculty members who occupy the house, this being a first charge until the full amount is cleared. It is estimated it will take a little over a year to clear this account.

The Building and Property Committee wishes to call the attention of the Board to the shortage of residences for the staff members. It is one of the serious needs of the University at this time, especially for the men who receive low salaries. It is proposed to build eight residences on the property at Wu Tai Shan where the three residences were burned in 1927. These residences will be small but of a style and type to provide housing facilities for instructors and associates. The following recommendation is made from this committee:

It was voted to request the Board of Directors to authorize the construction of residences to house eight families on the Wu Tai Shan property, the funds to be secured from gain in exchange. If possible, construction should be commenced in the early spring so the houses will be ready for occupancy by autumn, 1933.

SCHEDULES CALLED FOR IN THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS

Section III. 4. The Board of Directors shall maintain the property in the same good condition as at the date of the lease, for operation and use of the University of Nanking; to wit, the following grounds, buildings, and equipment. For this purpose they shall set aside out of the general income of the institution each year not less than ---% of the cost of buildings and ---% of the cost of equipment, amounting to about \$ ----- Chinese currency, to be used for repairs, replacements, and insurance.

Section III. 6. All residences owned by the University shall be rented by the Board of Directors to the members of the staff according to a schedule to be mutually approved, on the understanding that previous occupants shall have first claim and then that rank and length of service shall be the basis of determining priority of choice.

NOTE. The percentage of cost of buildings to be set aside for repairs, replacements and insurance is based on the cost of replacing buildings, and not on the value of the buildings at the time when they were first leased to the Board of Directors, when most of the buildings were in poor condition and some of them involved a good deal of repairing.

	Name of Building	Replacing Value
COLLEGE GROUP:		
	Chinese	\$131,460.00
1.	Severance Hall	65,400.00
2.	Sage Memorial Chapel	125,800.00
3.	Swasey Hall	115,800.00
4.	Bailie Hall	28,750.00
5.	East McCormick Dormitory	28,750.00
6.	North McCormick Dormitory	52,350.00
7.	West McCormick Dormitory	3,000.00
8.	Gate House	10,500.00
9.	Gymnasium	15,000.00
10.	Gas Plant	6,500.00
11.	Water Works (west well)	
12.	Other buildings in compound:	
	(1) Bath house and locker room	3,500.00
	(2) Toilet house	1,500.00
	(3) Servants quarters	1,350.00
	Twinn Memorial Prayer Hall	6,000.00
		\$595,660.00
LANGUAGE SCHOOL GROUP:		
13.	Keen Hall - steam heating	51,250.00
14.	Meigs Hall - steam heating	38,750.00
15.	One deep well and pump	1,500.00
16.	Other buildings in compound:	
	(1) Gate houses	3,600.00
	(2) East servants quarters	1,200.00
	(3) North servants quarters	1,200.00
		\$97,500.00

Note: It is estimated that one per cent of the replacing value of these buildings will cover cost of repairs and insurance.

Schedules called for in the Agreement Between the Board
of Directors and the Board of Founders
page 2

EAST COMPOUND:		Replacing Value Chinese \$
17.	Main building	\$14,500.00
18.	East dormitory	13,000.00
19.	West dormitory	6,500.00
20.	Other buildings in compound	6,500.00
		<u>\$40,500.00</u>

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE GROUP:		
21.	Two greenhouses and work shop	31,000.00
22.	Seed storage building	7,751.00
23.	Cage for the Department of Pathology ...	1,945.00
24.	Cage for the Department of Agronomy	1,827.00
25.	Sericultural building	32,500.00
26.	Second sericultural building	18,000.00
27.	Refrigerating plant:	
	Building	3,200.00
	Refrigerating plant	15,000.00
		<u>\$111,233.00</u>

*AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION:		
28.	South sericulture dormitory	750.00
29.	North sericulture dormitory	750.00
30.	Field house; east temple	550.00
31.	Greenhouse	200.00
32.	Field shed	250.00
33.	Normal school building (Chinese structure)	3,500.00
34.	Normal school kitchen	500.00
35.	Rural school building	1,200.00
36.	Rural community center building	1,400.00
37.	Teachers' residence building	2,100.00
38.	Extension building	1,600.00
39.	Tai Ping Men Farm building	5,000.00
		<u>\$17,800.00</u>

*The values given in this group represent the amount for
which the buildings are insured.

Note: It is estimated that one per cent. of the replacing value
of these buildings will cover cost of repairs and insurance.

14

Schedules called for in the Agreement Between the Board
of Directors and the Board of Founders
page 3

Residences

No. of House	Occupant	Replacing Value	Normal Whole	Rent Rec'd	Remarks
		Chinese			
5	Tai Yuin-kwei	\$5,000.00	32.00	16.00	
9	Girls' dormitory	10,000.00	70.00		
10	S. J. Mills (Buck)	15,000.00	70.00		
11	Li Shih-king	1,800.00	60	9.00	Hutcheson com- pound
12	Y. C. Tao & C. T. Gee	10,000.00	60.00	40.00	
14	Goodsell - Purcell - Priest-Anderson-Higgins	12,000.00	60.00		
15	J. C. Thomson	12,000.00	70.00		
16	H. R. Wei & H. Sie	12,000.00	70.00	44.00	
17	Y. G. Chen	13,500.00	70.00	35.00	Two bathrooms completely in- stalled with modern conve- niences.
18	L. S. C. Smythe	9,000.00	40.00		
19	C. H. Riggs (Wixon)	10,000.00	60.00		
20	F. P. Jones	10,000.00	60.00		
21	K. S. Sie	9,000.00	60.00	30.00	
23	H. H. Love	12,000.00	70.00		
24	P. C. Wang	6,500.00	30.00	15.00	
25	M. S. Bates	11,000.00	60.00		
26	C. Y. Chiao & K. L. Yu	13,500.00	70.00	40.00	
27	N. S. Chen & C. C. Hu	12,500.00	70.00	38.00	
28	A. N. Steward	12,000.00	60.00		
31	W. R. Wheeler	10,000.00	60.00		
32	F. L. Tai	6,500.00	40.00	20.00	
33	M. I. Chow & K. T. Wan	7,500.00	60.00	36.00	
34	C. Hsu & C. W. Chang	7,500.00	60.00	36.00	
37	N. C. Liu & S. S. Wu	4,500.00	54.00	32.00	
38	F. S. Li & T. H. Chang	4,500.00	54.00	32.00	
39	S. F. Ling & T. H. Pan	4,500.00	54.00	32.00	
40	C. Y. Wang & K. C. Liu	8,600.00	65.00	40.00	
41	Shan - Ma - Tai - Chu	9,500.00	60.00	*64.00	Attic not fin- ished and ser- vants quarters of old material.
42	T. H. Shen & S. Ko	10,000.00	70.00	42.00	
43	Chang - Swen - Young - Wang	13,500.00	70.00	*72.00	Attic finished.
		\$282,900.00			

*Total rent paid by the four occupants.

Note: For explanation of rentals see extracts from minutes of
the Board of Directors of June 28, 1928, on following page.

Schedules called for in the Agreement Between the Board
of Directors and the Board of Founders

page 4

As will be seen in Section III, 6 of the Agreement, as quoted on page 1 of this report, all residences owned by the University shall be rented by the Board of Directors to the members of the staff according to a schedule to be mutually approved. The Board voted in June 1928 to recommend a rental equal to 50% of "normal rental" where one family occupies a house; of 70% where three families occupy a house; and of 60% where two families occupy a house. If a University family rents rooms to persons outside of the staff, the house rate shall be 100% of "normal rental;" if to members of the staff, the house rate shall be increased by 10% of "normal rental" for each person so accommodated. Visitors must be reported if their stay is more than two weeks.

(By "normal rental" is meant a cautious estimate of market rental subject to annual revision.)

The Board also approved of University houses being assigned by the Building and Property Committee in accordance with the following qualifications: (1) rank and groups of staff members; (2) seniority; (3) nature of work (for example, the administration might wish preference to be given to a proctor in order to have him near the campus); they also approved the following scale for adjusting the rights given to rank, group, and seniority:

Rank/Group	1	2	3	4	5
Professor	40	38	36	34	32
Assistant professor	30	28	26	24	22
Instructor	20	18	16	14	12
Associate	10	8	6	4	2

If the various ranks and groups are thus numbered, the number in the table plus years of service would give the standing of each staff member for housing preference.

With the above principles in view, the Board of Directors approved the scale of rentals to be found on page 3 of this report, which includes the residences : built since the rents were worked out in 1928.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE EXECUTIVE-
FINANCE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MATTER OF MISSIONARY RESIDENCES

The Presbyterian Mission has proposed that sufficient residences be reserved from the usual lease granted to union institutions to provide houses for all mission staff members. Such residences would remain the property of the Mission and all repairs and questions relating to such residences would be controlled by the Mission and not by the institution involved.

Recommendation of Committee: That the University Board of Directors recommend to the Presbyterian Mission that in view of the efforts of the University to provide for some of the difficulties which led to the original action, taken by the Kiangnan Mission and China Council, to advise their Board not to press to have residences reserved from the University of Nanking lease which is to be renewed July 1, 1933.

Copy.

August 5, 1932.

President Y. G. Chen,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

My dear Dr. Chen:

When I wrote a letter covering in a general way the minutes of the July 12th meeting of our Nanking Executive Committee, I promised that I would write a separate letter in regard to the last item on those minutes - the question of missionary residences at the University.

This question arose out of a discussion which I believe the Presbyterian Board, and the China Council has been having for some years regarding the housing of their missionary personnel in China under changing conditions. With the rapid progress toward autonomy on the field and the development of Chinese leadership, the relationships and status of missionary personnel have been changing quite rapidly.

Formerly, a missionary looked to his Board for assignment of his work, provision of living accommodations, and a decision on all matters affecting his work and his personal affairs. Now, much to everyone's sincere gratification, the relations of the missionary with his Chinese colleagues have become much more important than his relations with the Mission Board in the homeland. Decisions as to his work and as to the details of his daily life rest more and more in the hands of the groups on the field.

One of the aspects of this thoroughly desirable situation which has caused the Mission Boards some concern, is that in a number of union institutions we sometimes find that a Mission Board after having provided the funds for erecting a number of residences sufficient to house all its missionary appointees may discover that no one of its representatives at the institution is living in a house provided by the Board. Sometimes the accommodations which their representatives are occupying are considerably less comfortable than the houses erected by their own board. There has been no lack of willingness on the part of the missionaries themselves to fit in happily into any situation that is of the greatest advantage to all. There has, however, been some feeling on the part of the Mission Boards, themselves, and of the home constituency which has provided accommodations for the missionaries that it would be both logical and equitable if arrangements were made whereby the residences provided by a given Mission Board were utilized for the appointees of that Board, so far as might be required.

Out of this general discussion has grown the suggestion that in making or renewing leases between the Boards of Trustees and the Boards of Directors on the various union institutions, we raise the question of whether it might be desirable to reserve from the terms of such leases a number of University residences erected by the cooperating Mission Boards sufficient to house the members of staff supported by those Boards. If such a reservation were made, arrangements would have to be effected by the cooperating Boards for taking care of the repairs of such residences. Since the question of renewal of our agreement between the Nanking Founders and Directors is now pending, this is the time when we should give frank consideration to the questions I have discussed above.

We are anxious to have the views of the field administration and the field Board of Managers regarding this proposal that residences sufficient for the missionary-supported personnel be excepted from the next lease entered into between the Founders and the Directors. I hope that you will feel free to write us your personal views quite frankly, as well as transmitting any more formal statements as to the views of the other administrative officers and the Board.

(Signed) B. A. Carside.

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA
AUGUST, 1932

Book

Buck, J. Lossing: Chinese Farm Economy - A Study of 2866 Farms in Seventeen Localities of Seven Provinces in China (English). The University of Chicago Press (American Edition) G.\$5.00. China Edition for sale by the Commercial Press, Shanghai. M.\$7.00. 1930.
Chinese translation, by L. L. Chang and C.M. Chiao, in manuscript form.

Bulletins

The 1931 Flood in China: An Economic Survey (English) by the Department of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the National Flood Relief Commission. Director, John Lossing Buck. April, 1932. For sale in China at bookstores. Price \$2.00 Chinese currency. For sale in U.S.A. at University of Nanking, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City at \$1.00 Gold postpaid.
Chinese translation, by L. L. Chang, Nanking Journal, Vol. 2, No. 1. In press.

Buck, J. Lossing: Community Survey Blank. First Edition in English, translated into Chinese by Chang Chi-wen, 1922.
Revised Edition, translated into Chinese by Hsu Chen, 1924 (1).
Third Edition in English, 1931.

Buck, J. Lossing: An Economic and Social Survey of 102 Farms near Wuhu (English). Part I, December, 1923, Part II, July, 1924 (1).
Chinese translation, by Hsu Chen, March, 1925. Second Edition, February, 1928.

Buck, J. Lossing: An Economic and Social Survey of 150 Farms, Yenshan County, Chihli Province, China (English), June, 1926 (1).
Chinese translation, by Swen Wen-yuh, September, 1929.

Buck, J. Lossing; and Chiao, C.M.: Actual and Fair Farm Rents in China (Chinese). December, 1928 (1)

Note: Publications with (1) are out of print. Others are available for distribution. Available reprints from periodicals are indicated by (2).

Bulletins (cont'd)

Chiao Chi-ming: Method of Mapping the Rural Community (Chinese).
May, 1926. Second Edition, July, 1931.

Chiao Chi-ming: A Study of Farm Tenancy at Quinsan and
Nantung, Kiangsu and at Suhsien, Anhwei (Chinese). May, 1926.
Second Edition, June, 1929. Third Edition, July, 1931.

Chiao Chi-ming: Method of Building a Country Road (Chinese) Nov.,
1926. Second Edition, June, 1929. Third Edition, August, 1931.

Shaw, Charles F.: The Soils of China (English). Published by the
Geological Survey of China, Peiping, as Soil Bulletin No. 1.
December, 1930.
Chinese translation, by T. H. Shao, Feb., 1931.

Wen Wen-yuh: Practical Farm Bookkeeping (Chinese). July, 1926 (1).
Second revised edition, published by the Ministry of Agriculture
and Mining as Farmers' Bulletin No. 7, May, 1929.

Wen Wen-yuh: Study of Chinese Weights and Measures (Chinese).
December, 1927. (1)

Farmers' Bulletins

Chiao Chi-ming: Some Points for Building a Good Country Road
(Chinese). November, 1926. Second Edition, July, 1931.

Hsu, Paul C.: A Comparison between Two Villages (Chinese).
May, 1924. Second Edition, August, 1930.

Articles Which Have Appeared in Periodicals

Buck, J. Lossing: The Development of Agricultural Missions in
China (English). In The Christian Occupation of China,
a survey published by the China Continuation Committee, 1922.

Buck, J. Lossing: The Chinese Church and Country Life (English).
The Chinese Recorder, June, 1923.

Buck, J. Lossing: Price Changes in China (English). Journal of
the American Statistical Association. June, 1925.

Buck, J. Lossing: Farm Ownership and Tenancy in China (English).
National Christian Council, Shanghai, 1927.

Buck, J. Lossing: The Building of a Rural Church Organization
and Program in China (English). The Chinese Recorder, July, 1927.

Buck, J. Lossing: China's Rural Problems (English) Christian
Industry, No. 9. National Christian Council. August 1, 1927.

- 3 -

Articles Which Have Appeared in Periodicals
(cont'd)

- Buck, J. Lossing; and Chiao, C.M.: The Composition and Growth of Rural Population Groups in China (English). Chinese Economic Journal, March, 1928. Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information.
- Buck, J. Lossing: The "Big Swords" and the "Little Swords" Clash (English). China Weekly Review, Oct. 13, 1928.
- Buck, J. Lossing, Hsu Chen, and Swen Wen-yuh: Cost of Growing and Marketing Peanuts in China (English). Chinese Economic Journal, Vol. V, No. 3. September, 1929.
- Buck, J. Lossing: Variability in Rural China (English). A paper printed for the Second International Conference on Agricultural Economics. XIX Session de L'Institut International de Statistique, Tokyo Conference, 1930.
- Buck, J. Lossing: Chinese Rural Economy (English). Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XII, No. 3, July, 1930.
- Buck, J. Lossing: Farm Management Surveys in China (English). Farm Economics, published by Cornell University, No. 67, August, 1930. A paper printed for the Second International Conference on Agricultural Economics.
- Buck, J. Lossing: Agriculture and the Future of China (English). Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November, 1930. Vol. 152. (2)
- Buck, J. Lossing: Possible Contributions of Agricultural Economics to Rural Improvement in China (English). China Weekly Review, Christmas Issue, Dec. 19, 1931. (2)
Chinese translation, by R. T. Liu, Nung Ling Sin Pao, ninth year, Nos. 14, 15 and 16.
- Buck, J. Lossing: Agricultural Extension Methods (English). China Weekly Review, June 18, 1932. (2)
- Chapman, B. B.: The Climatic Regions of China (English). In press.
- Chang Lu-lwan: Population Survey of 481 Rural Families in Kiangning Hsien, Kiangsu (Chinese). Journal of Sociology. Special edition on population problems. Chinese Sociological Society.
- Chang Lu-lwan: Study of Farm Prices in Su Hsien, Anhwei (Chinese). Statistical Monthly Vol. II, No. 12, December, 1930. Bureau of Statistics, Legislative Yuan.

Articles Which Have Appeared in Periodicals
(cont'd)

- Chang Lu-lwan: Farm Prices in Wuchin, Kiangsu (English). Chinese Economic Journal, Vol. X, No. 6, June, 1932. Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industries. (2).
- Chiao Chi-ming: Mapping the Rural Community as a Guide for Rural Social Workers (Chinese). Agricultural Science, Vol. 3, No. 3. June, 1926.
- Chiao Chi-ming: A Study of Rural Population in China (Chinese). Eastern Miscellany, Vol. 25, No. 21. December, 1928. (2)
- Chiao Chi-ming: How to Make a Rural Social Survey (Chinese). Journal of Sociology, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1929. Published by Chinese Sociological Society.
- Chiao Chi-ming: A Study of Population and Vital Statistics of Shansi Province (Chinese). Journal of Sociology, Vol. II, No. 2, 1930.
- Chiao Chi-ming: Characteristics of Chinese Rural Life (Chinese). Journal of Existence, Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, 1930. Published by the Society of Existence.
- Hsu Chen: A Preliminary Survey of Marketing Farm Products in Nansuchow (Chinese). Agricultural Science, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1926.
- Hsu Chen: Shop Credit for Farmers (English). Chinese Economic Journal, January, 1927. Vol. I, No. 1.
- Hsu Chen; and Chiao Chi-ming: Two Important Problems in Rural Economics (Chinese). National Christian Council, 1927.
- Hsu Chen: Rural Cooperative Societies (English). China Weekly Review, Oct. 10, 1928. Supplement p. 180.
- Hsu Chen: Rural Co-operation in China (English). Pacific Affairs, August, 1929.
- Hsu Chen: Rural Credit in China (English). Farm Economics, published by Cornell University, No. 67, August, 1930.
- Hwa, P.H.: A Survey of 40 Cotton Farms in Southern Kiangsu (Chinese). Chinese Economic Monthly, Dec. 1924, Vol. II, No. 3.
- Shao Teh-hsing: Why a Farmer Should Have a Diary (Chinese). University of Nanking Short Course Magazine. No. I, Sept. 1923.

Articles Which Have Appeared in Periodicals
(cont'd)

Shao Teh-hsing: Some Experiences in Farm Management (Chinese). University of Nanking Short Course Magazine. No. II, Sept. 19, 1924.

Shao Teh-hsing; and Buck, Pearl S.: Lao Wang, the Farmer (English). The Chinese Recorder, April, 1926.

Shao Teh-hsing: Organizing Cooperative Societies (Chinese). Rural Education Review. The Association of the Advancement of Education in China, Peiping, 1929.

Shao Teh-hsing: About the Working Animals. Agricultural and Forestry Semi-ennials No. 3, published by the Agricultural and Forestry Association of the Students of the College of Agriculture, University of Nanking. Dec. 1930.

Swen Wen-yuh: Summary of the Study of Chinese Weights and Measures (Chinese). Science, Vol. XI, No. 7, July, 1926.

Swen Wen-yuh: A Preliminary Survey of Chinese Weights and Measures (Chinese). Agricultural Science, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1926.

Swen Wen-yuh: A Study of Types of Farming, Costs of Production and Annual Labor Distribution in Weihsien County, Shantung, China (English). Chinese Economic Journal, August, 1928.

Swen Wen-yuh: Japan as a Producer and Importer of Wheat (English). Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, Vol. VI, No. 8, Stanford University, California, July, 1930.

Swen Wen-yuh, and Carl L. Alsberg: When the Japanese Eat Wheat (English). The Northwestern Miller (Minneapolis, Minn. U.S.A.) Vol. 164, No. 4, October 29, 1930.

Articles Which Have Appeared in Nung Ling Sin Pao
(Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper) of the College
of Agriculture, University of Nanking during
the year 1931-32 (all in Chinese).

Chang Lu-lwan: A Few Remarks on Farm Prices in Wuchin, Kiangsu, 9th year, Nos. 14, 15, and 16.

Chang Lu-lwan: Agricultural Aspects on the Area of Chih Shan Lake and Cheng Hwai River Near Nanking. 9th year, No. 1.

Chiao Chi-ming: Necessity of a Thorough Understanding of the Community to the Rural Community Workers. 9th year, Nos. 14, 15, and 16.

- 6 -

Shao Teh-hsing: The Unknown Hero. 8th year, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Shao Teh-hsing: Lao Wang's Cow. 8th year, Nos. 12 and 13.

Shao Teh-hsing: Agriculture in the Primary Schools. 9th year,
Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

Shao Teh-hsing: Farm Rehabilitation in the Flood Areas. 9th
year, No. 3.

Shao Teh-hsing: The Meaning of Planting Society. 9th year,
Nos. 14, 15, and 16.

Shao Teh-hsing: The Points that the Farmers Never Thought About.
9th year, Nos. 14, 15 and 16.

Shao Teh-hsing: How to Make A Farm Survey. No. 208. June 1,
1930.

RURAL ECONOMY
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
VISITING PROFESSORSHIPS

OBJECT.

To train Chinese students in agricultural economics; to train staff members in methods of research; to assist both students and staff members in applying scientific knowledge to actual conditions as found in China; and to increase the available information on rural economic conditions in China.

REASONS FOR THE UNDERTAKING.

China's Need for Agricultural Economists. China is essentially an agricultural country and the character of her whole civilization is determined to a large extent by this fact. At present the rural people are suffering from many economic and social maladjustments. These conditions exist in part because of the universal ignorance of economic laws. Even college graduates often have no understanding of practical economic and social principles. Moreover, there are almost no facts upon which to plan a practical program or for giving vitality to instruction. It is essential, if China's people are to be helped through the present crisis of necessary readjustment to modern conditions in their own country, that they have trained Chinese rural economists for the development of their rural life. The role that agricultural economists are playing in the United States only emphasizes the opportunity for similarly trained Chinese in China.

The Need is Recognized by Chinese Leaders and by Chinese Students. Various government agencies are now emphasizing the improvement of agriculture and rural life. Students are developing an increasing interest in rural economy subjects. This is caused in part by the teaching of Dr. Sun in his Three Principles, the third of which lays much stress on the improvement of the condition of farmers. The need for better economic and social conditions in rural China is recognized by China, but even the government officials are baffled by the problems involved and they frantically grope about not knowing where to obtain the necessary technical information and assistance.

WHERE THE NEED CAN BE MET.

The University of Nanking is the Only Institution Giving Specialized Training in Rural Economy. The University of Nanking has the one outstanding department of agricultural economics in all China, either in government or in private institutions. In fact, only a very few courses even in these subjects have been taught in any of the other institutions. The Department is facing large opportunities and is already in a position of leadership.

The Usefulness of the Department of Agricultural Economics. Governments as well as private agencies are looking to this Department not only for trained men but also for the information now made available by the research projects of the Department. The results of the research work of the Department are being widely quoted. A government bureau has printed one of the schedules of the Department pertaining to farm tenancy and has had it distributed to the provinces, urging provincial and county governments to carry out studies based on this schedule. Another government department has printed for distribution all of our schedules for reference for those interested in studying rural problems. Another bureau requested permission, which was given, to print a revised edition of a simple bulletin of the Department on methods of keeping farm accounts. The Ministry of Railways sent one of their technical experts to the Department for several days to copy information from our unpublished material. Numerous other instances could be cited where similar assistance has been sought and given; especially is there a demand for the graduates of the Department, and this demand is much greater than the supply of men.

The University of Nanking is a Stable Institution. The way in which the University of Nanking has maintained itself through all these past years, and especially through the trying period of 1927 and 1928, is good evidence of the stability of the institution. The organization of the institution and the work it is doing is explained in Exhibit A.

Nanking is a Strategic Center. Nanking is strategically located in China. It is accessible to the great rural areas of the North and the South and also of the West. Students attend the University from all the important provinces; it has been easy to find students within our own institution to collect field information from their widely scattered home localities. See Exhibit B. The present location of the national government at Nanking also increases the opportunity of rendering aid and influence.

HOW THE NEED CAN BE FULFILLED.

Visiting Professors. How to train Chinese specialists, as quickly as can be consistent with efficiency, to organize economically and socially the rural life of their own people, and how to train them in sufficient numbers to be of real use is the vital question. To send students abroad to American universities in large enough numbers is obviously impossible. More than that, however, is the importance of giving students training in their own environment. Experience in the past has demonstrated too often that when the Oriental student goes abroad for study he comes back with little practical knowledge of how to adapt what he has learned to his own country, where conditions are totally different from those in which he was trained.

Visiting Professorships - 3

Sabbatical Leave Should be Used Wherever Possible. ONE WAY TO FILL THE NEED FOR TRAINING CHINESE RURAL SOCIOLOGISTS AND RURAL ECONOMISTS IN CHINA, THEREFORE, IS TO BRING FOREIGN SPECIALISTS IN THESE SUBJECTS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING DURING SABBATICAL LEAVE. These specialists would assist in the training of the advanced students and in giving special training in research methods to members of the staff. Such specialists could not only impart their knowledge to larger numbers of Chinese students than would otherwise be possible, but could also help them to apply this knowledge to actual conditions as found in China. To the specialist himself the experience should also be very valuable. He would have opportunity for broader professional experience in a new field as well as being of great service to China.

Previous Experience with Similar Visiting Professors. From time to time the University has had visiting professors and experience has shown that the plan is a practicable one. The outstanding arrangement has been the one between the International Education Board, Cornell University, and the University of Nanking, whereby each year for a series of years a member of the Plant Breeding Department of Cornell University has spent approximately six months at Nanking. Information upon the success of this, and the practicability of visiting professors, is given in the letters of Exhibit C.

The reports of these men and of those who have gone to other departments of the University is that the experience gained is one of very great value to them in their work at their own institution. See Exhibit C.

Western Professors Desired by Chinese Faculty and Students. The Chinese faculty members and students of the University of Nanking are demanding more training from Americans and other Western specialists. The experience of Americans at Nanking is that their teaching is extremely appreciated and greatly desired. See Exhibit D.

WORKING PLAN

The working plan covers a period of five years. Every year one specialist in agricultural economics would be obtained. Two rural sociologists would be obtained for two years out of the five. These men would be on sabbatic leave and would give their services for periods varying from six months to a year. The University would have to provide travel and maintenance expenses, and in case of a longer period spent at Nanking than covered by sabbatical leave with full salary, then part of the salary too. All specialists must be approved by the Board of Founders and by the President of the University of Nanking.

Suggested Program for Specialists. The work of these specialists is to be along two lines, namely: instruction and research, some men devoting more time to the former and some to the latter. The particular emphasis in all instruction is the adjustment of theory to conditions in China. Instruction, therefore, is very closely linked with research. Specific subjects for which men will be sought are marketing, rural finance, rural organization, farm organization, and public problems of agriculture.

In the field of research, the visiting professors shall have two responsibilities: first, they shall strengthen and supplement the regular research work of the department by their advice and by actual cooperation as desired; and, second, they shall be encouraged to undertake special projects of research into important aspects of agricultural economics, and the related field of rural organization. Such projects should be limited in scope to the period of time the individual professor is connected with the department. The aim of these limited projects shall be: first, the training of the advanced students in the technique of research, and, second, the bringing together of information helpful to instruction, not only in the University of Nanking, but also in other institutions both in China and abroad. It will be necessary, of course, to have a modest research fund for the use of visiting professors in field work and in tabulating results. An example of what might be undertaken by a man in the field of rural sociology is given in Exhibit E.

Estimated Costs of the Project Over a Five-Year Period.

<u>Specialists for one year</u>		Gold
Travel to Nanking and return		\$1,200.00
One-half salary for man staying a full year		3,000.00
Lodging and board for man and wife		1,200.00
Research fund		1,200.00
Total, each specialist for full year		\$6,600.00
Cost of four specialists for full year each		26,400.00
<u>Specialists for eight months</u>		
Travel to Nanking and return		1,200.00
Lodging and board for man and wife		800.00
Research fund		600.00
Total, each specialist for eight months		\$2,600.00
Cost of three specialists for eight months each		7,800.00
<u>Total cost of seven specialists</u>		\$34,200.00

EXHIBIT A

The University of Nanking has a Board of Founders in New York. The Board of Directors in China is composed of a majority of Chinese, the other members being representatives of the cooperating Mission Boards. The University has the three colleges of Arts, Science, and Agriculture, with an approximate annual expenditure of one million dollars Chinese currency.

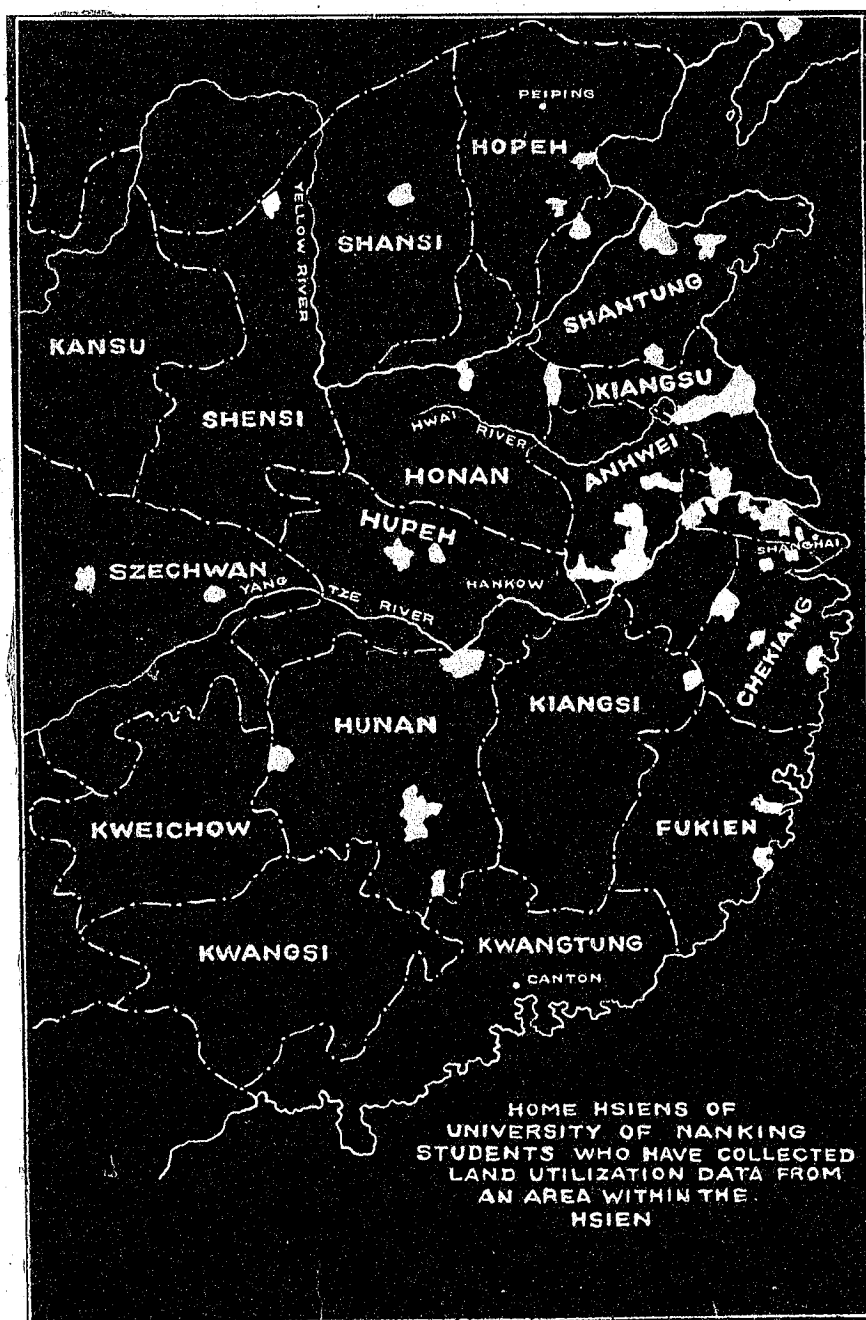
The work of the College of Agriculture and that of the Department of Agricultural Economics, is shown in the accompanying report of the College for 1927-1931*. A list of the publications of the Department accompany this exhibit.

* See printed report for years 1927 to 1931.

Visiting Professorships - 4a

EXHIBIT B

The white spots in the map below show areas in which our own students live and which were surveyed by fifty-four students in the summers of 1929, 1930, and 1931.



E X H I B I T C

The accompanying letters express approval of the plan for visiting professors. One realizes after talking with leading educators that a number of other letters supporting the idea could be easily obtained if desired.

(Copy)

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Agricultural Experiment Stations
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Ithaca, New York

Office of the Dean

Livingstone Farrand, President
Albert R. Mann, Dean

December 6, 1929.

Mr. J. Lossing Buck,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Buck:

Your request for my comment on your plan for inaugurating a system of visiting professorships in rural economy at the University of Nanking, to be filled largely by persons selected from the fields of agricultural economics and rural sociology in the United States, affords me the welcome opportunity to commend its general features. One or two aspects particularly appeal to me in the light of our experience of the past five years in the plant genetics and plant improvement project at the University of Nanking, aided by grants from the International Education Board. One of these is the unquestioned advantage from a number of angles in having the instruction given and the research conducted in China, utilizing native materials, and with an understanding of the local environments. In many phases of agricultural research, the local conditions of climate, soil, plant and animal life, are controlling. This gives the work a direct meaning not otherwise equally well incorporated. Furthermore, it makes possible a much greater number of contacts because of the possibility of assembling a considerable number of selected persons for systematic training and direction in research. While the visiting professor experiences some limitations in being absent from his customary library resources and laboratory equipments, these limitations seem to be measurably offset by the advantage of working in the environment where the men in training are to proceed.

I am impressed also by the many incidental services which a qualified visiting professor may render to persons in related fields under such conditions of scientific development as obtain in China. While these by-products will never equal the main product, with properly qualified men, they are a distinct advantage in the utilization of the plan of the visiting scientist.

So far as the details of your plan are concerned, these would naturally call for much careful consideration in order that there may be developed a consistent and coordinated plan of training and of research.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. R. Mann.

(COPY)

Visiting Professorships -6

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Ithaca, N. Y.

Department of Plant Breeding

Dec. 6, 1929.

Mr. J. Lossing Buck,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Buck:

My attention has been called to your plan of having visiting professors go from various institutions in America to the University of Nanking. As one who has had a little experience in this connection, by having had two periods at the University of Nanking as a visiting professor, I would like to state that I am very enthusiastic regarding this plan of service.

As conditions are at present I feel that much good can be accomplished by having specialists go from institutions in America to an institution like the University of Nanking for one-half year or more. With such a plan it is possible to engage specialists who in a few months can make a real contribution to the work that the College Of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking is attempting to do. If the specialists are carefully selected they will be able to adapt themselves readily to the new environment and make application of their long experience in helping to solve the problems of China.

I feel that such specialists can accomplish a great deal, but at the same time I do not believe that any specialists can fail to be benefited by such an experience. I myself feel that my own work will benefit from the broader experience which has come to me through my work with the men at the University of Nanking. I feel too that the experience that one can have in the foreign field will be helpful to others working in the same field when the specialist returns to his own institution here in America.

I am very much in favor of the idea of visiting specialists and think that much more can be accomplished in this way than to attempt to handle all of the work by men resident on the field. It is necessary and desirable that certain well-trained men remain on the field to carry on the work, but if they can have the help and guidance of visiting specialists it will be of great aid to them and their colleagues, most of whom naturally have not had the opportunity of foreign study.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. H. Love.

EXHIBIT D

The students and faculty members of the University of Nanking are quite anxious to have Western professors on the faculty for instruction and research work. Staff members are eager for opportunity to conduct work in association with or under the direction of such scientists. The accompanying extracts have been unsolicited and taken from correspondence about other matters.

Extract from letter dated September 28, 1929,
from Chang Lu-lwan, of the Department of Agricultural
Economics, Farm Management and Rural Sociology,
University of Nanking.

"Dr. Love will leave Nanking for Peiping to-morrow morning and he will come back one week later. He promised to discuss the kinds of average we will use in our price research. Sorry that he will leave China very soon. During these months Mr. Hsu, Mr. Chiao, and I have gotten very much from his technical lecture. We are sincerely hoping that you can invite some specialists like him to come to help us in carrying on the great task of land utilization project, and at the same time enlighten us by their scientific experience."

Extract from letter of October 21, 1929,
from Chow Ming-i, of the College of Agriculture,
University of Nanking.

"How is everything with you? Are you coming back with Mr. Reisner? We need the Dean and yourself and more of foreign staff. Hope you will bring all of them back to China and give us more training until things can be left to us entirely. I feel they have left us too soon, we are not strong enough to take the things over yet."

Visiting Professorships - 8

EXHIBIT E

An Example of a Proposed Program
for
One Visiting Professor in the Field of Rural Sociology

The following program is a tentative statement from a possible visiting professor, made after consultation as to what might be feasible.

"As indicated to you in a conversation some days ago, my general idea of the work which I might possibly do in China during my sabbatic year in 1933 or 1934 is as follows:

"If possible arrive in China in February and stay there thru the next September.

"Give courses of lectures in the University of Nanking on the Rural Community and on Rural Sociology with possibly some special lectures in this field, or on the Family.

"Have conferences with advanced students and make preliminary studies of one or two nearby villages, and with them elaborate an outline for village studies and methods of procedure in them.

"Attempt to get a small number of qualified persons who might be in a position to undertake such work to come from other representative institutions in China and collaborate in working out the technique of village studies either in the spring or during the first part of the summer.

"Possibly late in the spring or early summer visit one or two other leading institutions which might be ready to undertake similar work for purpose of lectures and conferences along the above lines.

"During the summer work with the special students and those from other institutions in making surveys of villages and in working up reports of the same. The chief object in this work would be to try and develop a somewhat standardized schedule and method of procedure for this work as you have done in Farm Management surveys and to demonstrate the type of information which can be secured and its practical application.....

"During the last Summer and September, I would expect to help work up some of the village surveys and to collaborate with some one person who would finish up the work.

"The above program would need some money for field expenses and for hiring clerical assistance. Just how much you are in a better position to judge than I am.

"On the above basis I would plan to spend from October to December in India and neighboring countries and the month of January en route home."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

September, 1932

Faculty - present: Three professors, 15 associates, 30 assistants.
Faculty - requested: Three professors, 5 assistant professors,
10 associates, 7 assistants, and one English
secretary.

THE GREATEST NEEDS

1. Guaranteed funds for salaries of our best men in the department who are now being supported with special funds. At present guaranteed funds are adequate for only one and one-half professors, one assistant professor, and one associate. Guaranteed funds for the present staff, some of whom will be promoted to assistant professorships, are needed as follows:

Assistant professor of agricultural economics with eight years experience and sixteen months experience with the Food Research Institute of Stanford University.

Assistant professor of farm management with twelve years' experience.

Assistant professor of cooperative marketing with ten years' experience and two years of study abroad.

Assistant professor of rural social organization with eight years' experience and one and one-half years study abroad by end of 1933.

Assistant professor of agricultural economics with ten years' experience and three years' study abroad by end of 1935.

Five associates with two or more years of experience.

Seven assistants with eight to ten years' experience.

Two servants.

Heat and light.

2. New funds for the following personnel:

Seven visiting professors in five years (see separate statement)

Western professor of agricultural statistics

Western professor of rural sociology

Western professor of rural finance

English secretary

Four associates for extension work in summer schools and institutes for church leaders and for teaching in the Rural Leader's Training School of the College.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

The Department of Agricultural Economics is the only training center for students of agricultural economics in China. It is, therefore, the source of personnel for other organizations desiring college-trained men in agricultural economics and its related fields. Another important feature is the training of associates and assistants in methods of research work by means of its research and extension projects

This work is just as important as the undergraduate instruction and is very effective because the staff learns by doing.

INSTRUCTION

The courses now offered are Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, Farm Accounting, Humanistic Geography, Regional and Economic Geography, History of Chinese Agriculture, Rural Sociology, Rural Organization, Agricultural Statistics, Rural Problems, Seminar, Rural Finance, Marketing Farm Products, History of Land Tenure in China, Agricultural Policy, Advanced Farm Management, Research Methods in Agricultural Economics, Thesis, and Project Work during four semesters.

PUBLICATIONS

Present publications of a research and extension nature consist of one book, eleven bulletins, two farmers' bulletins and fifty-one articles. A list of these publications is attached herewith.

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

A. PROJECTS COMPLETED.

Farm Management:

1. A Farm Management Survey of 2866 Farms in 17 Localities of Seven Provinces. Published in book form by the University of Chicago Press under the title of Chinese Farm Economy.
2. An Economic and Social Survey of 102 Farms Near Wuhu, Anhwei.
3. An Economic and Social Survey of 150 Farms, Yenshan County, Chihli (now Hopei).
4. Types of farming
 - (a) At Weihsien, Shantung.
 - (b) At Lin I, Shantung, and Nankasuchow, Anhwei. (In mss.)
 - (c) Cost of Growing and Marketing Peanuts.
 - (d) A Survey of 40 Cotton Farms in Kiangsu.

Agricultural Economics:

1. Farm Tenancy in China
 - (a) In three localities.
 - (b) Actual and fair rents.
 - (c) General conditions.
2. Rural Community Survey Blanks
For use by rural leaders, such as pastors, teachers and extension workers. A distribution of 6,000 copies has been made.
3. Variation in Chinese Weights and Measures in Nine Localities.
4. Prices
 - (a) Price changes in China.
 - (b) Farm prices in Wuchin, Kiangsu, China.

5. Marketing
 - (a) Preliminary Survey at Suhsien, Anhwei. (In mss.)
 - (b) Cost of Growing and Marketing Peanuts.
6. Rural Finance
 - (a) Shop Credit.
 - (b) Farmer's Credit.
 - (c) Rural Cooperation.
7. The 1931 Flood in China - An Economic Survey.

Rural Sociology

1. Population Studies
 - (a) 4216 Rural Families in 11 Localities.
 - (b) An Evaluation of the Population and Vital Statistics of Shansi Province.
 - (c) 481 Rural Families in Kiangsu Province. (In mss.)
2. Mapping the Rural Community Interests.
3. The Development of Agricultural Missions in China.
(See The Christian Occupation of China, published by The China Continuation Committee, Shanghai.)

B. CURRENT PROJECTS.

1. Land Utilization-population Study:

The experience gained in a survey of 2866 farms in seven provinces made possible the initiation of the land utilization-population study. This study is being financed by the Institute of Pacific Relations upon recommendation of The China Council of the Institute, a body composed entirely of Chinese. A grant of \$10,000 Gold a year has been contributed for a period of five years, ending with 1933. In addition a special grant has been made by the Institute for the salary of an expert statistician for a two-year period.

The purpose of this land utilization-population study is to give a comparatively accurate picture of the extent, location and character of China's agricultural resources; the density and growth of the rural population; and the effect of these two factors upon the content of living as measured by certain objective criteria.

Data are collected by the sampling method for 100 farms and 600 farm families in five to eight localities in each of the 15-20 natural regions of China.

The carrying on of this study has made possible the cooperation of many outstanding experts. Among those who have assisted in the project are: Professor Charles F. Shaw, head of the Division of Soils at the University of California, College of Agriculture; Dr. Edgar Sydenstricker, research director of the Milbank Foundation in New York City; Professor Warren S. Thompson, director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, with headquarters at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Professor Walter F. Wilcox, of the Department of Economics, Cornell University; Professor R. H. Tawney, lecturer in the London University School of Economics; Dr. Robert L. Pendleton, of the Soil Survey of the National Geological Survey; and Dr. David Weeks, agricultural economist from the University of California.

2. The establishment and supervision of a rural vital statistics registration area.

3. The mapping of the rural community interests in the Shwenhwa-chen market town area in Kiangsu Province.

4. Crop reporting.

This project has just been started this fall. The object is to inform the public from month to month of growing conditions, the probable production of important crops, and other facts concerning the farm economic situation. For lack of adequate funds the project has been started only on a small scale, primarily for the purpose of discovering effective methods for use in this type of project.

5. Division of Agricultural History.

Annotated Bibliography of Official Gazetteers. This is being compiled in connection with the collecting of official gazetteers in order to have a thorough knowledge of, and a guide in the use and collection of, such material. The task is now about half finished. When complete, it will contain one and a half to two million characters.

Agricultural Encyclopedia Sinica. The compilation of this encyclopedia was started in 1926. The material thus far collected contains about thirteen or fourteen million characters. The section dealing with plants and animals is nearly complete. More time is now being put on the collection of important information in books that are not strictly agricultural. More systematic editing is required and several years' work will be necessary to bring the work to completion.

C. PROPOSED PROJECTS.

Two methods of study will be used, one combining research and extension in a single community near Nanking for the purpose of developing a technique that can be duplicated in other communities. Such extension activities along with research work will do much to gain the farmer's confidence and thus facilitate research. The other method will consist of research in the major natural regions with the purpose of discovering and making known essential conditions about each subject studied. Insofar as possible the various phases will be studied simultaneously in each region selected. This will economize personnel and travel expenses and will at the same time integrate the various phases of research work and will link the research and extension activities. In choosing localities preference will be given those having organizations for rural improvement, insofar as such organizations desire the cooperation of this department.

Completion of Land Utilization Study:

If for any reason the special funds for a continuation of the land utilization study are not forthcoming, then its financing from new sources should take precedence over other projects. The present study is to be completed by the end of 1934. After that

special phases of land utilization should be studied, such as "the extent of non-cultivated land that might be profitably cultivated" and other more strictly economic aspects of the subject.

Farm Management:

Farm organization studies by means of cost accounts by farmers in several areas for the purpose of determining their practicability in showing needed changes in farm organization if profits are to be increased. Such accounts will be used also to study the return for tenant farmers as compared with owners and for the study of fair rents.

Agricultural Economics:

1. Prices.

A study of prices of commodities sold and purchased by farmers is essential for an understanding of the farmer's economic situation. Account books are still available for the past twenty or thirty years, a period during which fluctuation has occurred and therefore an excellent period for the study of price relationships. However, these account books are fast being destroyed and in a few more years will have passed out of existence.

2. Studies of special crops with reference to domestic and world marketing.

3. Efficiency in marketing of the more important commodities.

Such information will determine the feasibility of establishing cooperatives and will help cooperatives and merchants to improve the methods of marketing.

4. The present methods of financing the farmer and the place of modern financing organizations in the system.

5. Crop Reporting.

At present there is no adequate system of crop reporting in China. Even when calamity comes there is no way of knowing the extent of damage. Crop estimates are needed in normal periods, as well as in periods of calamity. It is planned to initiate a system which later can be turned over to the government when some government bureau is in a position to undertake the work.

Rural Sociology:

1. Indigenous social and economic organizations in China and their adaptability to more modern activities.

2. Rural Population.

(a) Rural migration, its causes, extent and influences.

(b) The growth and composition of rural population groups.

3. Rural Community Studies.

In the development of the rural community it is essential to know the character and extent of the present interest. These should be studied qualitatively and quantitatively, and should be mapped. Thus basic information would be made available for rural

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improvement programs, and the information in and of itself will be valuable for an understanding of the Chinese rural community.

In Cooperation with the College of Arts.

A Study of the Economic and Social Relationship between City and Country.

Problems to be studied:

1. Marketing.
2. Standards of living in city and country.
3. Migration between city and country.
4. Government relations to the above problems.

Maladjustment in the relationship between city and country has become evident in

1. The present credit situation which has resulted in the piling up of capital resources in the city and a depletion of capital resources in rural areas.
2. The great difference between the price of farm products, such as rice, at the farm and in the city, and also the great variations in price in the different seasons of the year.
3. The migration of people to the cities where they are unable to find either houses or occupations.

EXTENSION

A. Completed Projects:

Publications in bulletin form on the following subjects:

- (a) Methods of building country roads.
- (b) Practical farm bookkeeping.

B. Present Projects:

Rural cooperative organization for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of such organization. Twenty-one societies have been organized with a membership of 504 farmers who have borrowed a total of \$16,899.00 from a \$5,000.00 revolving fund.

C. Proposed Projects:

1. Organization of cooperatives for credit, marketing and production in contiguous communities on a scale large enough for the establishment of cooperative unions. This method of reorganization should make it possible for the unions to become independent and self-propagating. Promotion of the cooperative idea among rural churches and other organizations will be a part of the work.
2. Establishment of several rural community organizations to foster all community activities. The purpose is to determine the feasibility of such organization.
3. Promotion of rural community surveys by schools, churches, and other local organizations.
4. Publication of farmer's bulletins and articles.

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ESTIMATED NEW FUNDS NEEDED FOR A FIVE YEAR PERIOD

<u>First Importance</u>	Annually Gold	Non-recurring Gold
Instruction:		
(a) Guaranteed funds for salaries of best men on the staff	\$14,000.00	
(b) New Staff:		
(1) Visiting professors	6,840.00	
(2) Other professors	10,500.00	
Administration:		
English secretary	1,500.00	
Light and heat	1,250.00	
<u>Second Importance</u>		
Research projects:		\$63,000.00
(a) Agricultural Economics, etc.	15,000.00	(Capital
(b) In cooperation with College of Arts	6,000.00	fund for co-
		operatives)
Extension projects	5,000.00	
Books and periodicals for instruction and research	800.00	5,000.00
Special equipment:		
Calculators and typewriters		6,000.00
3 Residences for permanent staff at G.\$6,000 each (land and building)		18,000.00
TOTAL	\$60,890.00	\$92,000.00

REMARKS

The needs of this Department of Agricultural Economics are large because the work covers the three very important fields of Farm Management, Rural Sociology and Agricultural Economics, each of which has many sub-divisions. The requests submitted are on a minimum basis.

The item under administration is of great importance for the efficient conduct of the department work. The requests for old and new staff for instruction should take precedence of research and extension requests. Provision should be made for housing the staff of the department. Housing in Nanking is now the limiting factor in obtaining men at our present University rate. This need applies to assistants as well.

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A PROPOSED PROJECT FOR THE STUDY OF
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRY
by the
University of Nanking

Purpose.

Maladjustment in the relationship between city and country in China has become evident from (1) the present credit situation which has resulted in a piling up of capital reserve in the city and a depletion of capital resources in rural areas; (2) the great difference between the price of farm products, such as rice, at the farm and in the city, and also the great variation in price in various seasons of the year; and (3) the migration of people to the cities where they are unable either to find houses or occupation and often move back to the country.

The purpose of this study is to learn how the movement of goods, people and money operates in China under present conditions, in order to find out if there are places in which those processes may be improved so as to give a better standard of living to both the farmer and the city dweller.

I. The Place for Such a Study.

1. The University of Nanking has been recognized as the main agricultural center, among Christian institutions in China, for study and research, both as regards facilities, personnel and finances. Recently Yenching University's share of the China Famine Fund has been allocated to the University of Nanking. The annual budget of the College of Agriculture of the University of Nanking is over \$330,000. Therefore, Nanking is best fitted to carry out such a study.
2. On account of limitation of scope of work and finances, this study of the relationship between city and country has not received the attention of the College of Agriculture of the University of Nanking, the chief emphasis having been put on the agricultural phase. The present land utilization and population study under the Institute of Pacific Relations being carried on by the Department of Agricultural Economics will supply some valuable data for the rural side of this problem, which, if supplemented with other information for rural areas and data secured for city areas, will make possible a real study of this problem. And this study would strengthen the agricultural program of the University.

3. In general the importance of this study has not been realized. An agricultural program cannot be fully successful unless other factors are developed along with it. Part of the difficulties resulting from the Industrial Revolution and movement to the cities in the West was due to the maladjustment between city and country. A careful study of this problem now may help to prevent so serious suffering in China. And a study of this relationship would have a stabilizing effect on the agricultural development and reconstruction program in general.

II. Problems Involved.

1. Marketing analysis.

- a. How can marketing be made more efficient so as to lessen the difference between what the farmer receives and what the city consumer pays? This would involve the problems of:
- (1) The movement of goods from surplus to shortage areas. What is the restraining effect of tradition, embargoes, taste, etc.?
 - (2) The power and monopoly of local middle men.
 - (3) The effect of lack of standardization and grading upon cost of transportation and storage and ultimate cost.
 - (4) Waste in the hong system due to overlapping of functions.
 - (5) Assembling goods from small farm units.

A practical result may be that opportunities will be found where production, marketing, and consumers' co-operatives may carry on these services more economically.

- b. How can the surplus capital in the cities be made available to finance the operations of the farmer and the country shipper
- c. How can better use be made of the present transportation facilities so as to increase the efficiency and lower the cost and what improvements would help in (a) the prevention of famines in the country and (b) high prices and shortages in the cities?

2. Standards of living in city and country.

- a. What do the farmer and the city man get in the form of food, clothing, shelter, comfort, medical service, educational and other cultural opportunities in return for their work and economic interchange?
- b. Does the city give a really better standard than the country, and if so, why?

City and Country - 3

- c. How may the cost to each be lowered and the standard raised?
 - d. What institutional services does the community give to each? What rural or city areas are well staffed institutionally and what areas are understaffed? What suggestions can be found for better cooperation between existing institutions or for new institutions where needed?
3. Migration from country to city, from city to country.
- a. Are city immigrants self-sustaining or are they dependent on funds from the country? Or is the reverse true? Where?
 - b. How is this migration related to unemployment in city and country?
 - c. What is the relation of migration to the housing problems in the cities?
4. Government relations to the above problems.
- a. What is the effect of present legislation upon the movement of goods, people, or money?
 - b. What is the effect of taxation upon these interchanges? What services are rendered to the people in return for the taxes?
 - c. How well organized are the local governments in city and in the rural districts to facilitate the interchanges of goods, people, and money?

III. Procedure.

- 1. The study would be carried on through the cooperation of the Departments of Sociology, Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, Economics, and Political Science of the University of Nanking.
- 2. Methods of study.
 - (1) Marketing.
 - a. Study the marketing process from farmer to city consumer for basic materials such as rice, wheat, cotton, and silk; and from city producer to country consumer for such products as the farmers purchase.
 - (a) Work back from chief collecting centers getting information on volume of business, prices in each area, at each stage, and at various times during the year, routing, and profits of each handler.

City and Country - 4

- (b) Survey and make inquiry in surplus areas to find out why goods do not move.
 - (c) Survey of marketing organizations: hongs, country shippers, local middlemen, etc.
 - (d) Study retail trade in cities to determine areas, organization of distribution, and variation of prices.
- b. Financial facilities.
- (a) Form and rate of interest on credit to (1) wholesalers, (2) farmers, at harvest season, and (3) retail men.
 - (b) Insurance costs on transportation and storage.
 - (c) What are the risks involved that keep capital from the rural areas? What are the risks of the country shipper in time for transportation and in quality of goods? How can these risks be lessened so as to encourage capital to go into the country? To be studied by case studies in representative rural areas.
- c. Transportation. Study the comparative costs of different areas at different times of the year. How much could be saved by cooperative marketing in rural areas and consumers' cooperatives in the cities if they waited till slack time to move products?
- (2) Standards of living.
- a. Sample studies: descriptive inventories and budgets to show both the resulting conditions and the cost of families.
 - (a) In rural areas. Some are already being done in a rough way by the Land Utilization and Population Project. This study would select a few representative areas from their conclusions and make a more intensive study of housing, sanitation, furnishings, products bought, medical and educational service. This would be checked by the health and length of life in various areas as shown by population data.
 - (b) In representative cities and hsien cities for the same information as the rural.

(c) Institutional interest areas by mapping areas of membership or service for each type of institution in representative city and rural areas.

(d) Survey of nature and quality and amount of service.

(3) Migration.

a. Land Utilization and Population Study will show areas where city movement of individuals from the country is greatest. This study will need to secure information about migrating families and to find out where both individuals and families are going.

b. Survey and case studies in the cities receiving migration from the country to learn their unemployment and housing problems and how much they receive net from the country or send to the country. (Can be carried out in the same survey as the standard of living surveys.)

(4) Government relations to the above problems.

a. Study the effect of government, its legislation and taxation upon the movement of goods, people and money by inquiring of the people in representative areas how each of these factors affects them and their business, and by price studies.

b. Estimate tax receipts for representative areas and compare with amounts used for local services.

c. Survey of relations of government to institutional services.

IV. Staff and Necessary Budget.

		Annually in Chinese dollars
1. Staff:		
(1) Director, a man of professorial standing with familiarity with the fields involved, at \$260,		\$3,120
(2) One field director for marketing study, at \$120,		1,440
(3) One field director for standard of living and migration studies, at \$120,		1,440
(4) One field director for government study, at \$120,		1,440
(These three field directors are needed in order to carry on the large amount of "contact" work necessary and to direct the work better than a regional investigator who carries out the detailed survey would be able to do. Each should have special training in his line.)		
(5) One associate to direct statistical analysis, at \$100,		1,200
(6) Three regional investigators, at \$80,		2,880
(7) Local investigators, 12 for 1/4 year, at \$30,		720
(8) Statistical assistants, 10 for a year, at \$35,		4,200
(9) Clerical assistance: 1 typist, at \$60,		720
2 clerks, at \$35,		840
2. Published references		300
3. Supplies, schedules, etc.		500
4. Travel		<u>4,000</u>
Annual requirements for period of study, Chinese		\$22,800
5. Permanent equipment	\$1,000	
6. Publication	<u>5,000</u>	
Total non-recurring items, Chinese		\$6,000

V. Period of Study.

Three years at least and preferably five will be necessary to complete the study in a satisfactory way. A time schedule may be outlined as follows:

1. Field Director of standard of living and migration studies will organize and supervise:

	<u>Schedules</u>	<u>Months</u>	<u>Years*</u>
		<u>Re-Lo-</u> <u>gion cal</u> <u>al</u>	<u>Re-Lo-</u> <u>gion cal</u> <u>al</u>
(1) Study of 50 groups (2 immigrant and 3 related occupational groups) in 10 cities such as Nanking, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, Yochow, Changsha, Canton, Hsüchow, Tsingkiangpu, Tsinan, Tientsin, Peiping, Chengchow. (Only a tentative list. Where studies have already been made, as in Peiping, these will be used.)			
50 studies	500 general schedules	25,000	
	50--100 intensive schedules	3,750	
Regional investigators 4 months in each city: 3 men at 6 mos.*		40	2
Local investigators 6 weeks to each study: 12 men at 3 mos.*		75	2
(2) Rural studies of 20 areas (10 of greatest migration, 10 average living conditions as shown by Population Study:			
20 studies	50--100 intensive sched.	1,500	
	500 general schedules		
	if necessary, say	2,500	
Regional investigators 1 month in each area: 3 men at 6 mos.*		20	1
Local investigators 2 to each area, 1 month each: 12 men at 3 mos.*		40	1
(3) Institutional area mapping. (This may have to be limited to institutions that affect groups studied or else much more time must be planned for the work.)			
10 cities.			
Regional investigators 2 months in each city: 3 men at 6 mos.*		20	1
Local investigators 2 for each city, 2 months: 12 men at 3 mos.*		40	1
20 rural areas.			
Regional investigators 1 month in each area: 3 men at 6 mos.*		20	1
Local investigators 2 for each area, 1 month: 12 men at 3 mos.*		40	1
Totals: 10 city maps; 20 rural maps:	32,750	100:195	5: 5

*Regional investigators' time is estimated at 6 months out of a year actually in the field. The remainder of the year will be spent in preparation for surveys, checking up after surveys, helping on other parts of the project, and vacation.

*Local investigators are only hired for the actual time of field work but their time is here reduced to a yearly basis to show how much can be done in a year.

City and Country - 8

Hence, regional investigators will spend 6 months in each city and 2 months in each rural area.

2. Marketing.

A. Field director for marketing study will cooperate with the director in:

- (1) Gathering available information and tabulating it.
- (2) Visiting chief marketing centers for selected products and will follow them through.

Areas for marketing studies would be such centers as follows:

- a. Rice: Shanghai, Nanchang, Yochow, Canton.
- b. Wheat: Shanghai, Tsinan, Tientsin, Hankow.
- c. Soybeans: Kiangpeh, Tsingkiangpu, Luchowfu, Hsueh'ang (Honan).
- d. Cotton: Shanghai, Hankow, Chengchow, Tientsin.
- e. Silk: Shanghai, Canton, Hangchow, Wusih.

B. Regional investigators will help in securing local prices.

NOTE:- Parts of the marketing study may need to be repeated for three years in order to eliminate annual variations.

3. Governmental Study.

A. Field director of governmental study will cooperate with the director in:

- (1) Gathering available information, summarizing and tabulating it.
- (2) Visiting city and rural areas to inquire about local conditions.

B. Survey schedules will secure data regarding taxation and services rendered by governmental agencies from individuals.

C. Regional investigators will help in securing local information especially in doing institutional area mapping.