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PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE, TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW, YUNNAN, CHINA,
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1940-41.

The President takes pleasure in submitting the following report for the academic year 1940-1941:

This report is accompanied by copies of the reports to the president, submitted by the Dean of the General Faculty, the Dean of the School of Education, the Dean of the Yale-in-China School of Science, the Treasurer, the Acting Librarian, the Secretary of the Chapel Committee, and the Registrar. There is no report from the Dean of the School of Arts because the president holds that office concurrently.

GENERAL CONDITIONS - First of all, we wish to express our gratitude for the faithful support of our cooperating Missions and for the generous assistance of the Associated Boards in the United States and of the United Committee in Great Britain. They have made it possible for us to carry on the work of the College under the most difficult circumstances. Their sympathy and their encouragement constantly remind us that the College is a trust in the name of God, laid upon us by His faithful people.

We are finishing the third year of our sojourn away from Wuchang. It has been a year of quiet, uninterrupted work, free from war interference and with internal peace. Whatever faculty problems there have been in the College have been largely smoothed out, and the change of the method of appointments, effected at the end of the year with the approval of the Board of Directors, restores the usual harmony to the faculty.

It is generally felt by members of the faculty and by others concerned with the welfare of the College that this has been one of the best years we have had in our history. Owing to the interruption of transportation and the uncertainty of the general situation a year ago on account of the Japanese occupation of Indo-China and the temporary closing of the Burma Road, our enrollment has been reduced. The freshman class is the smallest since 1930 before the College was registered; but as it is reported by Professor Anderson, secretary of the Church Committee, the smaller size of the student body has made it possible for the faculty to have more contact with the students and to carry on a more intensive program of religious activities. As a whole, the spirit of the students is much improved. Some of the students were sent by the College to Kunming to participate in government examination a year ago. That visit opened their eyes to conditions in some of the universities in the capital of the province, and the information brought back has furnished some basis for comparison. This leads to greater satisfaction among the students as a whole.

There have been many more student activities. Five student magazines are being published regularly on the Bulletin Boards. The student social room, completed just about Commencement time, has added much to the interest of the student life and will help to counteract the monotony of life in this isolated place where the College is at present located.

Promotion work has been going on as much as circumstances permit. As results of the social examinations held in the different affiliated schools in May, one-half of our incoming freshman class will probably consist of successful candidates in those examinations. The report from the Hongkong center is encouraging, and if

all the successful candidates should find their way in via Rangoon, we may have even two-thirds of our freshman class from Christian middle schools. That is contingent, however, upon the conditions of travel from Hongkong via Rangoon later in the summer.

The war is making the life of the faculty more and more difficult. During the year the price of rice has never reached the high peak of that a year ago, but prices of other articles of daily necessity are steadily going up, and therefore the general price level is higher at present than ever before. A new subsidy scheme was adopted by the Senate and the Executive Committee pro-tem of the Board of Directors, but we have already had indications that this new scheme is out of date. Then, for the members of the faculty and administrative staff, especially those with large families, the question of replacing their clothing becomes serious. Many of them have been refugeeing with the College for three years. Clothing, shoes, and the like are being rapidly worn out, children have outgrown their old garments, and the war prices make replacement prohibitive. Much of the situation is due to the depreciation of the Chinese dollar, but there are other factors involved.

The uncertainty of the future adds to the uncertainty of mind. It is impossible for a family to make plans even from month to month, and for the College to draw up a budget gives one only the sense of its complete futility. But there is no alternative except to carry on and to face the problems as they arise from time to time. As a whole, the year under review gives many reasons for thankfulness, and if we should be able to maintain the same spirit, the future of the College is still promising.

FACULTY - During the year there has been only one case of termination of appointment, and that was in August last year in the case of a professor of Biology. Under the Faculty of Arts the return of Professor and Mrs. John C. F. Lo from a year in America has strengthened the teaching staff in many ways. Dr. Lo has been promoted from assistant professor to full professor. Because of the suspension of the department of Psychology as a major in the School of Education, Dr. Lo is transferred from the Faculty of Education to the Faculty of Arts as a member of the department of Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion, which for the present, however, is offering no major course. Mrs. Lo has been made a Lecturer in the department of English Literature, in which she had already taught for two years as a Junior Lecturer. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Miller Jr., arrived at Hsichow from the United States after furlough in the spring of 1940, but they began teaching only at the beginning of the present academic year, Mrs. Miller as professor of English Literature, and Mr. Miller as Visiting Lecturer in English Literature since he is still officially a member of the Boone Middle School teaching at present in the College by arrangement with the Bishop of Hankow. The Department of Chinese Literature has appointed a new lecturer to teach courses in modern Chinese, a vacancy which had remained unfilled for several years. Dr. Tsu-yao Chang was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics-Commerce, and this appointment has strengthened the department of which he is a member, but it is a department that needs still further strengthening as it becomes more popular and important. The Faculty of Education remains the same as before.

The department of Physics in the Yale-in-China School of Science has been strengthened by the appointment of Assistant Professor Cheng Chien-Kuo, B.S. Hua Chung, 1935, and Ph.D., Toronto, 1939. Professor John L. Coe returned from America

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after furlough at the middle of the year, and owing to heavy duties as treasurer, he has not been able to undertake any teaching, but he expects to begin teaching again as a Professor of Mathematics next September. In the meanwhile one of our own graduates, Mr. Ying Chung-fu, B.S.1940, has been teaching as an assistant in the department of Mathematics, with Assistant Professor Seng Chi-sheng.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF - The work in the President's office is much facilitated by the return of Mrs. John L. Coe as English secretary. Professor Coe returned from furlough in March to resume his duties at once as Treasurer. Mr. An Tze-ming, B.Com., Hua Chung, 1940, has been appointed to meet a pressing need in the business office, which has much more work in Hsichow than in peaceful times in Wuchang. A larger clerical staff has to be employed because we do not have the facilities available in a larger center.

SCHOOL OF ARTS - Since the beginning of the war, strange to say, the School of Arts has been developing more than before. This is largely due to the generous grant from the Harvard-Yenching Board in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the exchange rate favorable to the American currency which enables the College to strengthen the Faculty of Arts by the use of the Johnston grant made to the College through the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and as a part of its subvention.

The Harvard-Yenching Board grant has made possible the appointment of additional lecturers and assistants for the department of Chinese Literature, so as to enable the department to make a larger offering of courses in conformity with the new government regulations, and to release a part of the time of three members of the faculty from teaching for research work on the southwestern tribes. The department has submitted seven papers as the result of its research, and those papers are being sent to the Harvard-Yenching Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts, embodying some interesting data, which will lead to a better understanding of the history and present-day conditions of the southwestern tribes. It is the department of Chinese Literature also which has made the purchase of the largest number of books during the year, and this is also financed from the Harvard-Yenching Board grant.

The staff of the department of English Literature remains the same as before, as far as its teaching strength goes, but the new government curriculum has necessitated the offering of more courses, and at the same time the low standards of the new students is taxing the department to its full capacity.

Mention has already been made of the department of Economics-Commerce, but with three full-time teachers and one part-time the department is able only to keep its head above water. Particularly in the time of war it is extremely difficult for the College to secure well-qualified teachers for Economics. We still hope that our cooperating missions will send us at the earliest possible date some competent missionary teachers for the subject.

The chair of Sociology has remained vacant for three years. While Sociology is a subject which has little Chinese material for teaching, still it attracts many students. Every effort has been made to secure for the department of History-Sociology well-qualified professors for sociology to offer at least some courses to enable the department to give a major, and also to encourage research work, which must precede satisfactory teaching in the field.

The department of Philosophy and Religion, hereafter known as the department of Philosophy, Psychology, and Religions, has never offered any major, and so far it is not a part of the policy of the College to do so. But conditions have led us more and more to the conviction that the department ought to develop in due course of time into a department of Theological Training to meet a crying need of the churches in China at the present time, and to anticipate an even greater need when the war is over. The College as a Christian institution ought to be more integrated into the Christian movement in the country. Training of ministers and lay leaders for the churches ought to be one of its first contributions. Those who think about the future of the country after the war, feel that to get Christianity rooted in Chinese soil, we must help to produce Chinese thinkers who may be able to interpret the Christian message and the Christian church in terms of Chinese culture and of the ideology of the people. It is time for theological studies in China to take a new point of departure, and Hua Chung ought to experiment on it. Considerable thinking has been done along this line during the last two years, and we hope that before very long a concrete scheme for it may be submitted to the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders, as well as to the missions concerned.

YALE-IN-CHINA SCHOOL OF SCIENCE - From the report of the Dean of the School to the president, it is seen that additional equipment is necessary for the greatest efficiency of the work, yet we are singularly fortunate to have brought out about one-third of the equipment for laboratory teaching from Wuchang, and we are about the best equipped college in this respect among all the colleges, government or private, refugoeing in the west.

The faculty of the School remains practically intact. On it we have men as well qualified as those on the science faculty of any other college in China. The number of students has been much reduced. It is now one-third of the total college enrollment, whereas before it used to be for many years as much as one-half. The general tendency in the country, however, ever since the outbreak of the war, is for students to neglect the pure sciences in favour of applied sciences, a phenomenon much to be regretted. The latest government statistics show that only 3.8% of the candidates for admission to all the colleges in the country apply for admission to schools of science, whereas engineering is attracting 34.3% of the total number. In view of such a situation, it is not to be wondered at that our enrollment of science students has dropped, but one encouraging feature is that those who are majoring in the sciences include still some of the best students.

The courses given during the last year under the Faculty of Science have even been increased in number. This is again due to the requirements in the government prescribed curriculum. Regardless of the size of the class, the required courses have to be offered, so as to satisfy the government conditions. The report of the Dean of the School indicates that the teaching load of the members of the faculty in his school ranges from six to twelve teaching hours per week. This is not a clear indication of the actual load undertaken by members of the faculty, as some of the teaching hours represent supervision of laboratory work, and two hours laboratory work is counted only as one hour of teaching for this reckoning.

Research work has been going on in spite of the handicaps. Thus in the Dean's report we have: "Dr. Hsiung's project on Gas Generator study in the Physics Department is now much more than a plan on paper. The generator, built of bricks with iron parts cast locally under his expert direction, is nearing completion at the time of

writing. When these studies bear fruit, it will become a great economy to all small plants which find the fuel supply problem a great handicap. Report has already been made previously on Professor Hsiung's ingenious solution of the problem of power facilities for the science laboratories and efficient illumination of the classrooms and the reading rooms in the library. A charcoal gas generator is coupled to the prime mover of an old truck for the operation of an electric generator, and the plant has been running for a year and a half. The Military Academy in Kweichow and the Southwestern Federated University and Tsing Hua University in Kunming have written for detailed information of this plant, and they are copying it. The China Information Committee in Chungking has asked for the detailed plans for publication. This speaks well for Dr. Hsiung's ingenuity and the spreading influence of his work. Dr. Hsiung is now also working on a water power plant. The lake Erh Hai near the shore of which the College finds its temporary site is a big natural reservoir, which has its outlet at Hsiakwan with its wonderful water power going to waste. Eighteen streams feed this lake from the Chang Shan Range, 14,000 foot high. One of these mountain streams passes by the College campus on its way to the Erh Hai. On a favorable spot in regard to water head and distance one may find a turbine, which Dr. Hsiung built out of an old gasoline drum, and on the first trial it has been found sufficient to furnish 5 H.P. to run the College dynamo. As soon as the possession of the rights for using the water is secured by lease, this plant will be put into operation, and the charcoal for the present power plant will be cut down considerably. It is hoped that through this demonstration, the interest of the local people will be aroused, and that some day it may lead to the harnessing of the wonderful water power for the use of the community.

Dr. C. K. Cheng, also of the Physics Department, is busy with the study of grid leak making. An oven is built. The press is on the way to completion. When grid leaks are successfully made, they will be of importance for radio communication for both military and communication purposes. Professor Bien, head of the department, is ready for measurements on thermionic emission, and this experiment is already underway during the summer vacation. His project of studying the use of bamboo poles to take the place of cast iron piping for low-pressure work in the transmission of water or gas will soon be started.

In the department of Chemistry Professor Wesley Wan, with the assistance of Mr. Dji-bin Hu, has already succeeded in completing his experiment on improving the local dye stuff. After an exhaustive study of wild plants in our locality, materials have been found for the making of red, green, yellow, and violet dyes, reducing the cost of production from the present market price of imported indigo of \$45 per pound to \$20 per pound for our own product. Dr. Wan and Mr. Hu are taking steps to instruct the local people of the working class in the new process with a view to encourage them to start this industry. The expenses of this experiment have been defrayed entirely from a gift made by a Chinese banker, formerly in Hankow and now in Chungking. This enterprising business man is already using the results of our experiment with dye stuff in connection with his business in Chungking.

Dr. Wan and Mr. Hu are contemplating other research projects. New processes for both vegetable and mineral tanning have been invented, using entirely indigenous materials. Three projects are now going on simultaneously to solve problems on rubber, dynamite, and liquid fuel. They are somewhat strangely interrelated and may be considered as three branches of one main project. Preliminary results indicate that the future possibilities are promising. Steps have been taken to call the

attention of the Chinese Supreme Defence Commission to this work, and the details may not yet be released. The fundamental principle upon which the problem is attacked is to make use of those raw materials which are of vegetable origin, non-edible, non-exhaustive, and at present without commercial value.

Dean Zee has been continuing his work on Chinese drugs. Crystals from the root of *Asarum Forbesi*, a local drug, have been isolated, its water solution being used by the natives for curing goiter, malaria, etc. These crystals and crystals from bamboo leaves, also prepared by Dr. Zee, have been sent to Shanghai for combustion analysis. Until the arrival of their analytical data, no conclusion can yet be drawn.

Thus, in spite of difficulties and inconvenience, practically all the senior members of the science faculty have been enthusiastic in doing some kind of research, not only for their own scientific interest, but also to meet the needs of the community in this time emergency, and the College may well feel proud of their results.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION - The Dean of the School has reported the same staff and practically the same enrollment this year as the year before.

There has been an increased demand for our graduates from the School of Education. The province of Yunnan is backward in education. There is a large number of middle schools in the province, but all of them are below standard. Now that our reputation has gone far and wide, applications for our graduates to fill teaching positions in various middle schools are overwhelming. Late in June the principal of a provincial middle school south of Kunming wrote and asked for nine teachers, but we were not able to send any, because all members of the graduating class had already accepted appointments earlier in the spring. One would wish that we had ten times as many graduates as we do this year, so as to be able to make a real impact upon modern education in this southwestern province.

For practice teaching we continue our cooperation with the local Wutai Middle School, supported by the gentry of Hsichow. Thus, Dean Huang quotes from Professor Anderson's report: "During the year it has fortunately been possible to continue the arrangement with the Wutai Middle School whereby students of the Junior and Senior years take full responsibility for courses in the school under supervision by members of the Education faculty....Mr. Paul Wu, junior lecturer in the department of Education, has been lent for the year to the Wutai Middle School whereby he has given valuable service both as dean of the school and chief teacher of English... Mr. Wang Chi-chia, one of the last year's graduates, has been assisting Mr. Anderson in supervising practice teaching, and has also taught six hours a week in the middle school, thereby helping to maintain standards of teaching in the school, while at the same time building up his own experience of science teaching, which he plans to make his specialty".

The department of Music in the School of Education needs to be developed into a major department, but owing to the difficulty of getting well-qualified teachers to strengthen its teaching force, the plan has not materialized. Dean Huang, however, is able to report: "Nevertheless, Miss Zenk and Mrs. Anderson have done very creditable work for the department. On Christmas Eve and Easter Evening special programs were presented. Such music is given very rarely in this remote part of the

world". On Thursday evenings there are music recitals, in which students of voice and piano participate. Members of the faculty and many college students are eager to hear such recitals. The Music Room is always over-crowded.

In the last paragraph of this report Dean Huang gets into a rather pessimistic tone about the future of the School. After a great deal of effort in Chungking last spring when the president was able to interview the Minister of Education and other members of the Ministry on the status of our School of Education, permission has been secured for the College to take in another class for the department of Education this coming September without any commitment on the part of the Ministry, however, that we may continue to do so after the next year. Our College is absolutely the very last institution of university standing to have this privilege of admitting new students for secondary teacher training. Other colleges, government or private, have already received orders for two or three years to stop admitting new students to the Education courses, except those government universities in which teacher colleges have been established by the government. It is not finally decided that we may not continue our School of Education after the next freshman class has been graduated, i.e., four years from now. We shall leave no stone unturned to convince the government that an exception ought to be made of our School of Education so that we may still have the privilege of training secondary school teachers in the College. There are at present seven government teachers' colleges, six co-educational and one for women, but these teachers' colleges would not be able to meet the increasing demand for secondary school teachers in the country. Yet we are confronted with the difficulty that the government seems to be determined to keep the training of secondary school teachers in its own hands. We have still four years during which the policy of the government may change, or something may happen in the meanwhile to enable us to carry on our work in the School of Education after the next four classes have graduated.

If the worst comes to the worst, we are not to be frustrated by circumstances. When we move back to our original site, we shall be able to cooperate again with the Christian middle schools in the Central China region, over twenty in number before the war. It is not impossible for our small faculty of Education to keep itself busy by giving refresher courses to middle school teachers in service, to offer fellowships for an additional year in the study of Education, and allied subjects for middle school teachers who have taught for six or seven years, to travel around to the different middle schools and help in the improvement of teaching and administration, to hold educational conferences for principals, administrative officers, and teachers of the Christian middle schools in our region, to edit a magazine for the promotion of professional interest and teaching efficiency, to develop by constant meetings an esprit de corps among the Christian middle schools so as to draw those schools still more closely to the College for the continuance and development of the Christian educational movement in Central China. Work of great significance and of a pioneering character still lies ahead of us, even though we may not be granted the privilege of carrying on our School of Education as we have been doing for the last twelve years. There is every reason for optimism, and as far as our School of Education is concerned, we shall hold our fort and try to serve our educational community in the best way possible.

ENROLLMENT - Mention has already been made of the reduced enrollment in the College during the year. The reasons for this are several.

Our isolated position gives us a safe and quiet place for uninterrupted work, but it has its disadvantages. Travel is difficult and transportation expensive. We have to compete with large centres where most of the colleges in Free China are at present situated. There is the lure of the big cities with their modern conveniences and modern comforts, in spite of frequent air raids. It is in the cities, too, that students can find opportunities for self-help in government offices, in business firms and in well-to-do families as part-time clerks, assistants and private tutors to younger children. As studies are not exacting, there is time for lucrative jobs which help to meet even the higher cost of living.

Then, our determination to maintain high standards is another deterrent for many students. Students in Hua Chung have to work for their degrees. No one is sure to graduate in four years. Hard work is expected by every professor in every department. At the end of the second year there are the Intermediate Examinations to pass. Degree examinations, more severe than in most other places, must be passed. The graduation thesis is a solid piece of work and is to be finally approved only by the Examination Committee, appointed by the Government upon the recommendation of the President, usually with specialists from outside. There are other places where the degree can be more easily taken.

Further, we are in Hsichow too remote from our affiliated Central China Christian middle schools which the war has now scattered far and wide, upon which we used to depend for our student supply. Many of our courses, even in the first year, are in English, and we require a comparatively high standard in the English language both for admission and for the Intermediate Examinations. This is beyond the reach of the average middle school graduate who tries our entrance examinations. But for university work in China today a good working knowledge of the English language is essential.

The dilemma is whether to be satisfied with a reduced enrollment or to lower our standards. So far we have preferred the former alternative. As a private small institution, our contribution to higher education is not in numbers, but in maintaining standards and a wholesome atmosphere for Christian higher education. In moving out from Wuchang three years ago, and then in moving again from Kweilin to the present site, we felt that one of our purposes was to keep together the faculty, regardless of the number of students we happened to have during the war. Our faculty has taken the College ten years to build up. To carry on the tradition for a happier day, so that we may build on it again a College which may be worthy of the Christian name and a real contribution to modern education, we must hold the faculty together. Everything has been done to make it possible for poor students, cut away from home or seriously affected financially by the war, to have a college education with us, and more and more has been attempted by way of publicity and promotion, to make known our facilities and advantages in this quiet town of Hsichow for a refugee college. In this way our enrollment may increase again, but we must not attach undue importance to its present size.

RELIGIOUS LIFE - This reduced enrollment has been conducive to better and more effective religious work, as the fine report of the Chapel Committee shows. Religious worship continues as before, according to our constitutional principle of mutual respect and cooperation between the churches and missions participating in the college. Conditions have made it more difficult for the different cooperating missions to have separate hostels for the men students, but each mission, except the

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Yale-in-China Association, which is not a church mission, has its own religious worker, and all work together in the Chapel Committee appointed by the Executive Committee pro-tem of the Board of Directors, to present a united front to the non-Christians and to have joint Christian Witness for the College as a whole.

Thus Professor Anderson, Secretary of the Chapel Committee, writes: "Worship in Hua Chung is an integral part of the community life, with a short morning chapel coming right in the middle of the morning five days a week, and a full-length service on Sundays, in addition to the Communion services. The faculty as a whole sets a splendid example of faithful attendance and worship--a helpful factor in encouraging voluntary attendance of the students....During the past term no fewer than twenty members of the Hua Chung faculty have led services. The value of this largely lay and voluntary testimony is very great....The Sunday services have generally been more fully attended than the week-day chapels, while the special services at Christmas and Easter taxed the capacity of the Chapel beyond the limits of comfort."

Then Professor Anderson continues: "The Faculty Christian Fellowship has also continued its fortnightly meetings, when papers have been given on such topics as "Martin Luther," "The Future of Christian Missions in the Light of Comparative Religions," "Reinhold Niebuhr," "The Synoptic Gospels in the Light of Recent Research," "Religious Trends in Modern Poetry," "Psychology and Religion," etc. In the various ways the College has tried to fulfil its intellectual duty of seeking a deeper understanding of our Christian faith.

"The total amount of religious activities which go on from week to week is quite large, and it has an undoubted effect upon the whole atmosphere of the College and upon the relations of students and faculty. To a considerable extent we feel that we are one body in Christ, yet the fellowship is not an exclusive one, for non-Christians apparently feel free to join at times in the various activities and we are sure that they are by no means uninfluenced by the Christian spirit of the College as a whole."

It was very touching that the Sunday after the final examinations at the end of June was given to the graduating class of fifteen students for them as a class to conduct the last Sunday service themselves for the College community. The leader was a member of the Church of Christ in China, graduating in Biology; one of the women students, majoring in Education and a member of the Anglican Communion from Hankow, read the lesson; the student who gave the address was a man student, also from the Episcopal Church in Hankow; the one to preside at the organ and conduct the singing was another woman student taking the degree in English Literature and a member of the Church of Christ in China; and all members of the class occupied the front pews, making a very solemn impression upon both the faculty and the rest of the student body. The class included two non-Christian students, and both of them took part in the service. In this way we bear our Christian witness.

Yet we have our problems in religious work. The heavy prescribed government curriculum is making it more and more difficult for students to elect religious courses as a part of the work for the degree, although by a certain interpretation of the government regulations they could still continue to do so. The academic work with our strict requirements and high standards leaves very little time or energy for the students to make a serious study of the Christian religion before

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they leave us, and the consequence is that few of our graduates are able to do full justice to themselves as products of a Christian college when they have to stand up for the Christian tradition in the wide world and answer many of the questions put to them by people who have come to learn or to jeer.

But this is not peculiar to us in Hua Chung. It is a complaint felt in all colleges and universities, professedly Christian, the world over. College students are taught by specialists and most of them aspire to become specialists themselves. Specialization in this modern world of ours is tantalizingly burdensome on time and energy. It is hardly to be expected that many college professors outside the field of theology and philosophy should take an active interest in the study of religious subjects. But unless we have many such professors in our midst, it is little wonder that students confine their time to their respective fields of specialization, paying practically no attention to studies in the Christian tradition, literature and history, which in our College we wish to emphasize as much as anything else. It is by contact with scholars steeped in religious studies that the students may learn to respect the great scholarship they represent and to feel themselves attracted to it. For this reason among others we have been longing to have in the College a theological department so that theologians in our midst may make interest and enthusiasm in Christian and religious learning contagious, not only among our students but also in our faculty, which has an overwhelming Christian majority.

THE LIBRARY - The librarian has submitted an interesting report for the year. In a previous report the president has already mentioned the fact that in leaving Wuchang in a hurry, only 10% of the library books were brought out three years ago. This was largely due to the illusion that the College was to have a brief sojourn out of the Wuhan center for perhaps only a few months. In this we have had our sad disillusionment. Fortunately, most of the reference books for the different departments are here in Hsichow, although we wish that we might have brought out more. We lack mainly general reference works and books for ordinary reading. During the last two years we have been able to acquire a limited number of books so as to keep the library up-to-date. The librarian's report includes some interesting statistics. Of all the books purchased during the year, the department of Chinese Literature and History takes the lead, thanks to the grant from the Harvard-Yenching Board. Had circumstances permitted, more books for this department would have been bought. A special appropriation from the Johnston Grant for the School of Arts has enabled the department under the Faculty of Arts to buy more books during the year than the departments under the Faculty of Science or the Faculty of Education, which is unprecedented. The same report shows that 17,074 books were circulated during the year. This does not represent the whole truth. The three departments of science, viz., Biology, Chemistry, and Physics, and the departments of Chinese Literature and Economics-Commerce, under the Faculty of Arts, have each a special departmental reading room with most of the reference books kept there, and the books used by faculty and students in those rooms are not included in the librarian's report.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS, HOSTELS, AND RESIDENCES - We continue to occupy the three temples just on the edge of the Hsichow town. As we are continuing to stay here longer than we had expected, we find that more renovation and remodelling of the temples have become necessary, and more and more side buildings have to be added. We keep still three hostels for men and one for women. The Women's Hostel consists of one-half of a private residence. Of the three men's hostels, one is a temple, another a private house newly built, and the third consists of three shops connected together. There

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is a warden for the women's hostel and one for the men's hostels. The faculty residences included three ancestral temples and a number of private houses scattered all over the town and some in the neighboring villages. All these are rented places. The hostels are primitive in this inland town, but compared with hostels in other colleges and schools, ours are really as comfortable as possible or as we dare to make them in time of war and of a national crisis.

Faculty families feel the lack of privacy when each is allotted only a flat of three rooms, but Hsichow is a small place and the people have erected buildings for their own use, and not to let. It would be taken almost as an insult if we should go bluntly to the owner of a house and ask whether he would rent us a part of it. Only people in desperate circumstances would rent their house, or a part of it, to strangers. And we are strangers here; for the local people, everybody who does not use their own dialect has come from Szechwan, whether he is a native of Wuchang, Canton, New York, or Edinburgh!

MEDICAL CARE - Our problem of medical care is largely solved with the arrival of Dr. Logan H. Roots, M.D. from Hankow and with a plan of cooperation with the local Hsichow General Hospital. We have a fairly good stock of drugs which may last three years with proper replacements. Fortunately, our locality is generally free from most of the diseases which threaten interior China.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE-- He would be a bold prophet who dares to predict anything about the future in this tantalizingly complicated world situation. Whenever a question is put to us as to when we should move back to Wuchang, we always say, "in two years," although we cannot see any farther than six months. Under the circumstances two years are just as far, or just as near, as five. But we have no doubt in our minds that some day we are moving back to our original site, if Hua Chung is to continue at all, and it is that hope that keeps up our vitality and willingness to carry on. With that hope in view we are willing to bear our hardships the best we can and as long as necessary.

We are able to bear our cross, because we realize that we are not alone here. Crowds of friends are watching us daily, both in China and abroad. It is their good will and their generous support that reminds us constantly of our trust. We are marching only as a section of God Almighty's Army, which is assured that He has conquered the world.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) FRANCIS C. M. WEI
President

August 11, 1941
Hsichow, Yunnan, China.

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS.

HUA CHUNG COLLEGE TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW, YUNNAN, CHINA.

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1941-42.

The President takes pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1941-42:

This report is accompanied by copies of the reports to the President submitted by the Dean of the General Faculty, the Dean of the School of Education, the Dean of Yale-in-China School of Science, the Secretary of the Chapel Committee, the Registrar, and the Wardens of the Hostels. The Treasurer's report has already been mailed to the Board in New York under separate cover with a covering letter by Professor Coe, Treasurer of the College, giving the necessary explanations. As the President is concurrently Dean of the School of Arts, there is no separate report on the School of Arts.

A copy of the President's Report to the Board of Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute on behalf of the department of Chinese Literature and History in the College, as required by that Board, is also submitted herewith without the accompanying documents.

General Conditions.

Looking back over the year just past in the College, a year marking the third year of war for Great Britain and the first year for the United States, a year with literally the whole world involved in savage fighting, we wish once more to express our deep gratitude and appreciation for the faithful support of our five cooperating Missions in Great Britain and the United States and of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China in the United States and of the United Committee for Christian Universities in China in Great Britain. Their sympathy and faith in us have made our work possible in these difficult times. We are also heavily indebted to our donors and friends both abroad and in America for their continued interest in our welfare and for their generous self-sacrificing gifts, which have kept up our courage in suffering and added to our hope for a brighter day when in God's appointed time the war clouds will break and the glory of a peaceful world will again reflect His glory in full splendor. We wish to join with our Board of Founders and Directors to give thanks to our Father who always has better plans for us than we can devise for ourselves, and in this thanksgiving we wish particularly to remember our friends who used to serve on the Board of Directors while it functioned in China and who have during the year undergone many hardships worse than our own after the outbreak of war between the allies and the Japanese on the Pacific.

The year under review is the fifth year of war in China and the fourth year of our exile from home in Wuchang. We have graduated the fourth class in this inland town of Hsichow, whereas when we first moved from Kweilin in the spring of 1939 we had hoped only to make a brief sojourn here. Conditions have changed from bad to worse ever since. Three years and a half ago we made bold to take such a long trek to come to the isolated "Wild West" near the Burma Border, trusting that through Indo-China and Burma we might have outlets into the wide world, which would facilitate the bringing in of books and supplies for our teaching and research, as well as for the travel and free communication of our people. Now we are closed in, and the war front is brought to our very doorstep.

Transportation has become more difficult. Prices keep rising. Supplies have been practically cut off. Aviation and the radio are the only means of communication left with the outside world. The fall of Hongkong saddened our Christmas, for it meant to

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us the whole world involved in bloodshed, a real world war unprecedented in history. The Malay States went, and Burma was occupied by the enemy. Fighting came to the very border of Yunnan and then crossed it.

May was an alarming time. People even further to the east on or near the Burma Road became panic-stricken. Educational institutions moved away, but the College kept its head and finished the year according to schedule and with self-composure, in spite of continuous wild rumors and a cholera epidemic, which latter fortunately did not touch our College community. We remained calm and cheerful and had our Commencement Exercises which were really our Thanksgiving Service.

The long summer vacation came at the beginning of July. The nerve tension broke. Ripples began to appear on the smooth waters of the faculty mind. The desire was expressed to move the College. The clamor became louder and louder, although from a very small minority of the faculty. The Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Board of Directors resident in the College and the College Senate met in long and anxious sessions. Every factor was considered. The whole faculty and administrative staff were taken into our confidence. The final decision was made to remain where we are, and plans to continue the operation of the College in Hsichow were completed. Precautionary measures, however, are being taken, as they have been taken for several months, to meet any possible emergency. Full reports on this have been made to the Founders and Directors. We may call this a courageous stand, but it is a rational one to the best of our judgment. We make our decisions, trusting that our Board and friends are always back of us, as they would seem to be from cablegrams and letters received here. In any eventuality we are in His wise and mighty hands. Since the decision to remain right here was announced, the faculty and those students who remained here with us for the vacation have caught our faith, and their calm is restored.

It does one's heart good to see how the College community gets quickly absorbed again in its summer activities. Sunday services go on as usual -- Holy Communion at eight o'clock in the morning and Morning Worship at half past ten. There is a Wednesday evening service at seven o'clock, conducted by the Students' Christian Fellowship. There is a weekly concert on Thursday evening, and a Student Social Meeting or Discussion Meeting every Saturday evening. The School of Education has organized a Summer School for middle school students in the local Wutai Middle School. For five evenings a week the students, men and women, go to the neighboring villages to talk to the simple folk on Public Health and the prevention of epidemic diseases. The Library is open throughout the vacation, and the reading rooms are crowded at all hours. There are even summer courses going on in the Laboratories from the sheer enthusiasm for work on the part of some Science teachers and students. For the faculty the long vacation is the time for earnest research. Let us hope that we shall keep this spirit and tide over the next few anxious months.

There is indeed hardly a murmur from the faculty with their heavy loads in spite of all the hardships caused by the war, as Assistant Professor Constantine, Acting Dean of the General Faculty, has so cheerfully observed in his report to the President. Every effort is made to maintain our standards notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties due to the low standards of entering students and the shortage of books and supplies. "Many of the freshmen students admitted," says Dean Constantine, "were much below standard in certain subjects; and special classes had to be opened in English, Chinese, and Mathematics. It soon became apparent that some of these students are inadequately prepared to take the full college course, and in addition to their weakness in English, certain required subjects such as Logic, Chinese, History, and Sociology proved especially hard for them. Therefore, a Five-Year Plan has been worked out by which such students will be able to spread the first two-years' work over three years, giving extra time to those subjects in which they are weak and postponing to later years those subjects which they find especially difficult. The

fact has to be faced that five years of war, with all the upheaval it has caused, has had an effect on the general standard of education, and adjustments have to be made to meet this situation." How different this may sound from educational measures taken to meet the war situation in Great Britain or America, particularly in the latter, where time for graduation is shortened in order to enable students to leave college earlier, but circumstances in China call for a different kind of readjustment. As Dean Constantine says, "The Yunnan students, on whom we are increasingly dependent, are less well prepared than those from other provinces." One must not quarrel with the tools with which one has to work. It may be our challenge to uplift the educational standards of this backward province during our sojourn here, which may not be an unworthy contribution to higher education in China.

The numerous courses offered in all the departments may not seem to be warranted by our small student body, but as it has been pointed out in Dean Hsiao's report, the Ministry of Education has laid down rigid requirements, which as a registered college of full university standing we must fulfil to graduate the students. It has been our policy to conform to all government regulations and to do our best with them as far as educational efficiency and standards can be maintained. The way our graduates for the past three years have competed so successfully with graduates from the national and other universities testifies to the efficiency of our work. Whenever our graduates take part in competitive examinations for fellowships in research institutes or for appointments in government offices, they do credit to themselves and bring honor to their Alma Mater by winning the highest places everywhere.

Financial Conditions.

The living conditions of the faculty and administrative staff members are nothing but wartime hardships stalking abroad. The College has found it necessary to increase salaries and raise subsidies three times during the year, and the whole subsidy scheme has been revised for the coming year, starting this summer. We cannot compete with the war-profiteering enterprises which offer continuous temptations to our people. Scholars worthy of the name are, of course, above such things, however alluring. We have our calling and our pride. The College has to keep within its budget and its resources. That has been our proud tradition. But we have to maintain a bare living. The faculty families must be able to make ends meet. There are also the salary and subsidy standards in other colleges, tax-supported or private, for us to follow and with which to keep more-or-less on a par, and those standards are low enough. Since we came to Hsichow three years and a half ago, local prices for native products essential for everyday living, such as rice, oil, vegetables, charcoal, not to mention meat which many of us cannot afford, have gone up from twenty to thirty times. Our payroll for a staff of about the same size as three years ago at the end of July 1942 was only approximately two-and-a-third times more than formerly. The real wage for our men is, therefore, greatly reduced. When servants become too expensive and when our professors have to do without them and so help their wives keep house, carrying water from the well, setting the table, washing dishes, sweeping the floors, marketing on the street, and in some happy cases caring for the babies, it does affect the efficiency of our work. But what is the alternative? It is war, the fifth year in China, and we live in an inland town, backward in civilization, without any of the modern facilities for housekeeping. The only comfort is that we share the hardship of the country and of the whole world, and perhaps twenty years hence we shall thank God for the experience. Luckily our Chinese wives are able to do without a servant. The missionary wives depend upon their Chinese servants to do their marketing, and most of them are carrying almost full loads in the College. These servants employed by the missionary families are paid wages as high as the junior members of our faculty, who are college graduates, and yet they are not satisfied because they could get two or three or four times as much outside. Such observations are hardly in place in a President's report, but

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while we believe in simple living and high thinking, living and thinking up to a certain point have to go together. It is war.

Nevertheless, for the past year there has been the invariable smile on every face on the College campus. The general spirit is cheerful and cordial. The President has no longer the vexing personal problems as in the first two years in Hsichow. He is consulted more about College finance, filling of vacancies, and the general war situation. There has been more discussion in the President's office during the year about maintaining of standards, plans for the future, and from time to time what to do in an emergency.

A very difficult problem concerning College finance is the purchase of College supplies. Prices are soaring, and we know that they will continue to go up. For the College as a whole, we have adopted the policy of storing up supplies, but the delayed delivery from abroad and the sudden fall of Rangoon and of Upper Burma caught us badly. We know that we have to stand heavy losses in shipments coming from abroad which failed to reach us before Burma was entirely gone. The actual losses are still to be estimated by the Treasurer, but they must be considerable.

More than a year ago we wrote to the members of the Board of Directors and the heads of the cooperating missions still remaining in Wuhan about our library books and equipment left either in the College buildings or in the warehouses of the British shipping firms. Apparently nothing could be done there, and we have reported this to the Board of Founders. From the meagre news that is able to come through from Hankow and Wuchang our things in Wuhan seem to be gone. The Treasurer is preparing a report on those losses with rough estimates of replacing values, and this will be sent to the Founders when it is ready. In moving out from Wuchang four years ago we brought with us approximately one-third of the Science equipment and about 20% of the usable books. We have been able to add to these only to a limited extent during the last four years. But what we have now is really more than any other refugee college in China, considering the smaller size of our faculty and student body.

College Administration.

We are fortunate in having resident in the College the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Directors, appointed by the Board every year. For the past year it has consisted of the President and Treasurer ex officio, Dean P'u Huang of the School of Education, Acting Dean Leonard Constantine of the General Faculty, Professor Richard P. Bien of the Yale-in-China School of Science, and Professor David F. Anderson of the School of Education. All the five cooperating missions are represented except the Reformed Church in the United States, which used to be represented by Dean Taylor before he went on furlough. Ever since Dean Hsiao returned to the College in December he has been coopted into all the meetings.

For Internal Administration the President and Senate are still the highest administrative body. The Senate consists, according to the Constitution of the College, of the President and Treasurer ex officio, the Dean of the General Faculty, the Deans of the three schools, the librarian when appointed, two members elected from among the professors and assistant professors by the General Faculty Meeting, and two members appointed by the Executive Committee Pro-tem acting for the Board of Directors to assure that all the cooperating missions are properly represented on the Senate.

For financial matters each of the three schools has a Finance Committee consisting of the President and Treasurer ex officio, the Dean of the school concerned, and a member representing the cooperating mission which is most interested in the particular school. For the past year Professor Margaret Bleakley has been acting on the Finance Committee for the School of Arts to represent Bishop Gilman with his consent; Dean P'u Huang on the Finance Committee of the School of Science as proxy for

Dr. Dwight Rugh of Yuanling; and Miss Zenk on the Finance Committee for the School of Education to represent the Reformed Church in the United States. These finance committees prepare the annual budget and review financial matters before they come before the Executive Committee Pro-tem and then the Board of Founders acting concurrently at present as the Board of Directors.

The Executive Committee Pro-tem for the past two years has appointed a committee of five to administer the money from the grant made from year to year by the Harvard-Yenching Board of Trustees for the work of the department of Chinese History and Literature.

The General Faculty Meeting deals only with such academic matters as the curriculum, methods of teaching, and promotion of students. There is an Academic Committee consisting of the President and the Deans to act either for the Senate in matters of appointment calling for urgent attention or in other academic matters which come up between the General Faculty meetings.

Ever since we settled in Hsichow the Senate has voted to ask the President to be solely responsible for matters concerning internal administration, but as a rule he still follows the constitutional procedure of referring to the different constitutional bodies in the College before he takes action, unless it is a matter of emergency.

For the ranking of the members of the faculty there is a Ranking Committee which consists of all the full professors in the College with the President as chairman.

This organization has proved its value during the last twelve years since the adoption of the Constitution of the College with subsequent revisions, and the special vote taken by the Senate three years ago to make the President solely responsible for internal administration has furnished a safety valve in case there is the necessity of urgent or drastic action. Whatever may come, the President is always sure of the support of his loyal colleagues.

Faculty.

Changes in the faculty are inevitable every year, especially during these times. At the end of the previous year 1940-41 Professor Hu I in the department of Psychology in the School of Education declined reappointment to join the faculty of the National Teachers College in Kunming; Professor Yuh K'ang-hua of the department of Biology in the Yale-in-China School of Science resigned to accept a position in a wartime government medical college in Kweichow; Mr. Shao Tse-po, Physical Director, also declined to accept reappointment to join a private transportation service and then later the Bureau of Education of the Province of Yunnan in Kunming. Professor T. G. Djang of the department of Chemistry of the Yale-in-China School of Science and Assistant Professor K. C. Chang of the department of Economics-Commerce in the School of Arts were not reappointed. Dean T. W. Zee of the Yale-in-China School of Science and Mr. Fu Mou-chi, lecturer in Chinese in the School of Arts, had accepted their reappointments, but resigned in September, the former to go back to Shanghai to be a chemist in a factory there with a fabulous salary, and the latter to become assistant professor of Chinese in West China Union University in spite of our protests to the president of that university, which is a sister university also subsidized by the Harvard-Yenching Board. Mr. John Hsu, the acting librarian, left the College on the pretext of some business errand in Kunming during the winter vacation and failed to return. Mr. Ying Chung-fu, assistant in Mathematics, was not reappointed because he wanted to do postgraduate studies in Physics at the National Tsing Hua Graduate School, for which he had passed his examinations successfully a year before.

We were happy to have Dr. Sidney D. Hsiao, one of the College alumni and Ph.D., Harvard, return in December as Dean of the Yale-in-China School of Science, head and assistant professor of the department of Biology. Mr. Chen Mei-chioh, another alumnus, returned from Hsiang-Ya Medical College, where he was lecturer in Chemistry for two years, as lecturer in our department of Chemistry. Dr. Hsu Liang-kwang, Ph.D., London, and a professor of Sociology in the National Yunnan University, came to us as assistant professor of Sociology. Mr. Hu Shao-jen, who was appointed the year before but failed to get to the College owing to difficulties of travel, came to join us in September as lecturer in Chinese Literature. Mr. K'o Yi-ching arrived during the winter vacation to become assistant professor of Chinese Linguistics to take the place of Mr. Fu resigned. Miss Daisy Yen, an alumna, returned to become warden of the Women's Hostel to take the place of Mrs. P. L. Tang (née Ruth Hsu) who resigned. Mr. Donald Wang, B.A. of the class of 1941, was appointed assistant secretary in the President's office.

Professor Wesley S. W. Wan was appointed head of the department of Chemistry, and Professor Yuh Kuo-eng was appointed head of the department of Chinese Literature to take the place of Professor Pao Lu-ping as head, who, however, remained as professor of Chinese Literature.

At the beginning of the year the following promotions were made: Mrs. E. P. Miller, Jr., as professor of English Literature, Mr. Pao Lu-ping as professor of Chinese Literature; the Rev. Leonard Constantine as assistant professor of History, Mr. Ma Fung-shen as assistant professor of Chinese History, Mr. Ling Tse-tang as assistant professor of Chinese Literature, Mr. P. L. Tang as assistant professor of Economics-Commerce and head of the department. Mr. Wu Hsin-fu as lecturer in Biology.

The following promotions have been made for the coming year: Dr. Sidney D. Hsiao as professor of Biology, Professor John C. F. Lo as Dean of the School of Arts. Mrs. David F. Anderson as assistant professor of Music, and Mr. Chen Mei-chioh as assistant professor of Chemistry, Mr. Paul Wu as lecturer in Education, Mr. Hu Dje-bin as lecturer in Chemistry, Miss Gertrude Zenk as lecturer in Music, and the Rev. Carl Liu as lecturer in English.

We have several vacancies on the faculty which are not filled to date. At least two in the department of Chinese Literature and one in Sociology left by the departure of Dr. Hsu have to be filled if possible, but in case these are not filled we may still be able to carry the necessary curricula by overtaxing some of the members of the faculty.

Administrative Staff.

Dean Paul V. Taylor of the General Faculty left on anticipated furlough in July of last year to return to America. We miss in him a very capable administrator in the dean's office and one of the mainstays of the administration, particularly in difficult times. His vacancy as professor of Education in the School of Education has not been filled, and Professor Anderson had to teach during the last year his courses. Dr. Logan H. Roots, M.D., Harvard, has been operating the College Infirmary with great efficiency. He spends a considerable part of his time in helping as surgeon in the local Hsichow Hospital and his services there are highly appreciated. We have had no nurse in the College, and we have, therefore, to depend upon the co-operation of the hospital for cases which Dr. Roots has to send there from time to time.

The other administrative offices have been running as usual with unusually heavy work for the Treasurer and the Business Manager on account of the difficult times.

The School of Arts.

The department of Chinese Literature with a handsome annual grant from the Harvard-Yenching Board of Trustees in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the fourth year has been able to maintain a well-balanced staff for instruction and research. The report on the work of the department sent to the Harvard-Yenching Board received very cordial comments from Professor Serge Elisséeff, Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. It is the only department in the School of Arts which has been able to undertake research work during the year, largely in the study of the southwestern tribes in China.

The department of English Literature has been heavily loaded, owing to the necessity of giving special instruction to many freshmen students who entered with inadequate preparation in English. Mrs. J. S. Kunkle, Ph.D., Columbia, served during the year and for the third year as Visiting Professor of English Literature from the Canton Union Theological College faculty, after the Theological College moved to join us as our guest institution in the summer of 1939. We shall miss her greatly as the Theological College is on its way back to northern Kwantung. With regard to the moving away of this institution there will be more in this report later.

The department of Economics-Commerce has been able to hold its own during the year with two full-time assistant professors, one part-time lecturer in the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Tan Jen-i, and a part-time assistant in the Business Manager, Mr. Ngan Tsz-min. It has been the policy of the College ever since 1929 to develop this department into a School of Commerce to meet some very urgent needs in the country, particularly during wartime and after the war, but the difficulty of securing well-qualified faculty members for the department has delayed this development much to our regret. The country needs more trained accountants and more men of international outlook in Economics. Every graduate in the department of Economics-Commerce whom we have been able to turn out has had at least half a dozen positions offered him by the banks, the government offices, and private business enterprises. It is due to the lack of sufficient men all over the country to fill these positions that we are unable to strengthen the teaching staff of our own department of Economics-Commerce.

The History-Sociology Department has managed to hold its own, but only hold its own. It is very strange that with an entirely virgin soil in the field of sociological studies so few men and women in China are qualified to teach Sociology, which is, of course, the most difficult subject to teach. Indigenous material is rare, and whatever there is has not been properly organized as teaching material. While many other subjects may be taught by using foreign material, Sociology has to be taught largely with material gathered in China. The spade work, however, has not been done. Much has been talked about social work in this country, but consultation with the leading sociologists in China has confirmed the President's opinion that a great deal of that is not up to university standard.

The department of Philosophy and Religion has never offered any courses for major students. It is our desire to develop it so as to include in it theological studies. We are grateful to report that one of our cooperating missions, i.e., the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, has from the year 1942 made a grant of U.S.\$5,000 for the development of this work and has appointed for the College faculty the Rev. Alfred B. Starratt, B.S., in Education, Boston University, B.D., Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to teach New Testament. Owing to the war Mr. Starratt is unable to join the College in the near future and will devote his time to postgraduate studies in the Divinity School of Harvard University. This will make a start, but "One swallow does not make the spring." We hope that the cooperating missions and the Board of Founders will help to get more qualified men from Great Britain and the United States to develop our

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department of Theology. We would prefer Chinese scholars for the teaching of Systematic Theology and Church History, but for the Biblical studies we shall have to depend upon scholars from the older churches.

During the year the two required courses in Logic and Philosophy have been taught by the President, as he always enjoys teaching, and a third course entitled, "Christianity in the Light of Modern Knowledge," has been offered by him, meeting two hours a week during the year with an extra seminar meeting once a week in the second term for special students. The great majority of students in the two senior years enrolled in this third course for both terms, but owing to the pressure of theses and final examinations there was some falling off in the second term. As Professor Anderson has reported, as secretary of the Chapel Committee, "It is planned to follow up this effort by a survey course on the Bible and Church History during the coming year. These two courses will then be offered in alternate years for junior and senior students, so that all graduates hereafter will have had at least the opportunity of taking a systematic course on the facts and doctrines of Christianity." Professor Anderson has pointed out in his report to the President that, "The courses cannot be reported to the Ministry of Education as counting towards the student's degree, but are reckoned within the College as part of his load." Dr. John C. F. Lo, professor of Psychology under this department, has been teaching during the last year the courses in Educational Psychology left by Professor Hu I. Besides this, he has offered also a course in Business Psychology for students in the department of Economics-Commerce.

The Yale-in-China School of Science.

The School maintains its traditional three departments, of which the Biology department used to be the weakest, but ever since Dean Hsiao assumed office as Dean of the School and concurrently head of the department of Biology, the department has taken a new lease of life. With Dr. Hsiao's appointment as Dean of the School and with the subsequent appointment of Professor John C. F. Lo as the Dean of the School of Arts, we have alumni of the College as deans of the three schools. No college is more fortunate than our own in having such loyal alumni occupying these important positions.

At the beginning of the year under review the department of Chemistry lost heavily in its staff. Of the three senior men only Professor Wan remains. He has, however, two faithful younger men to help him to carry the very heavy load of the department, both in instruction and in research. In times of war it is always difficult to secure competent chemists for teaching positions, but the three men we have in the department have been working most vigorously.

The Physics department has been more fortunate in keeping a very stable teaching staff. Research work, as well as instruction, goes on in full swing with a machine shop producing the necessary apparatus when it is not purchasable from abroad or in the country. Under its wing we operate also the Power Plant which gives light and life to the institution. I say "life," because without the Power Plant we would not be able to listen to the radio to get in touch with the outside world.

The Biology department was very much shorthanded during the first term with only two younger men to bear the brunt of the whole department. Professor Hsiao arrived shortly before Christmas and was able to take over some of the thesis work from his younger colleagues. The way the Biology department went through the rough weather during the first semester testifies also to the splendid loyalty of our alumni members of the faculty, Mr. Wu Shin-fu and Mr. Chen Pei-shen, who carried on with a very heavy load without a murmur.

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"During the academic year," as Dean Hsiao observes in his report to the President, "The School of Science has over seventy-nine courses of study, amounting to two hundred twenty-six credit hours of work -- each credit is defined as one hour of lecture and two hours of laboratory work...These courses serve three types of students in the College, (a) students majoring in Biology, Chemistry or Physics, (b) students in the School of Education who plan to teach and have chosen one of the natural sciences as 'content subject' of study, and (c) students in the School of Arts who want an introduction to natural sciences." Every student in the School of Arts has by government requirement to study one natural science for one year for his degree.

Dean Hsiao in his report bemoans the fact, to which the President in his last Annual Report already has called attention, that the number of students specializing in the natural sciences is decreasing from year to year. Pure science is at present not in vogue. The country now at war calls for more men trained in the applied sciences such as engineering and medicine. Hence families of students and popular opinion are turning the attention of the students more-and-more from the pure sciences, but Dean Hsiao points out in his report, "On the other hand, there is an increasing need for more Science teachers. We have every year numerous requests for science teachers from our affiliated middle schools alone, and we are unable to meet this demand. A closer cooperation between the College and the affiliated middle schools is called for in order to make proper adjustments to the situation." Dean Hsiao says, "This College is ready to give the best training at its disposal to the students applied by the affiliated middle schools and send them back to their mother schools as teachers. But no college worthy of the name of an institution of learning will advertise itself or apply high-pressure salesmanship in order to secure students. It seems to us that the logical persons to bring about this closer cooperation are the Boards of Missions interested in and supporting both this college and some of the middle schools. It is up to them to point out to the administration of these middle schools that it is to the latter's best interest to send their graduates to Hua Chung, and this College will do its best to train them and send them back."

With regard to research work in this Yale-in-China School of Science Dean Hsiao has reported a limnological study of the near-by lake, Erh-Hai, which was started only after Dean Hsiao's return to the College. Part of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund Grant to the Biology Department for a Biological Survey is being used for this. The China Foundation for the promotion of Education and Culture has just made a research grant for the same purpose. Under the direction of Professor Wesley Wan the Chemistry department is carrying on the vegetable oil research, which has been subsidized by the British Boxer Indemnity Fund and the synthesis of alcohols and their catalytic conversion into aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons which is subsidized by the Thorne Foundation. The following results have been obtained:

- "(1) A method was discovered, for the first time, for the determination of oils to give clear-cut and unambiguous values;
- (2) A catalytic process was discovered to convert castor oil into two things, namely, dynamite and artificial silk;
- (3) A new theory was established for the mechanism of higher-alcohol synthesis proving existing theories to be erroneous and promising to lead to a most significant application, i.e., the creation of a vast non-mineral resource for the production of petroleum and numerous chemicals at present only commercially derived from coal and mineral oil."

Dean Hsiao has reported also the following results of research in the Physics department:

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"Dr. Bien has succeeded with the help of Mr. Hsiao Fu-yuin in completing a 100 microsecond pulse generator where the time constancy is well within two percent for a run covering 3 to 5 hours without any adjustment. Thermionic measurements now are actually begun.

"Dr Hsiung's battery-making plan is meeting with high success. Mr. Yeh Chen-hsin who works under Dr. Hsiung's direction, has already produced cells that drop from 1.95 to 1.90 volts sending 100 milliamperes in the space of 5 hours. The lead component used is an entirely local product. This is superior to the B battery plates the department made using commercial large plates but cut into 4 sections. The two kinds are of the same rated capacity. The department plans to build up some 600 volts with such plates. Later outside orders may be considered.

"Dr Cheng is still on his grid-leak resistance work, but new results indicate a new low temperature plastic may come out as a side development."

The Ministry of Education granted a special certificate of honor and awarded a prize of \$300 in cash for the research done on "Tanning" by one of our students for his graduation thesis, and the Ministry has also extended its subsidy for this research on "Tanning," which was thus started as a senior thesis. "A new mineral tanning process was successfully developed, enabling China to be independent of imported tanning material."

The School of Education.

With the exception of Dr. Hu I's chair which has not been filled, the faculty of the School remains the same, and the number of students taking the degree in Education keeps the same proportion to the whole student body in the College.

Practice Teaching goes on as before under the direction of Professor David F. Anderson with Mr. Paul Wu and Mr. Wang Ch'i-chia as his assistants.

With regard to investigation and publications, Dean Huang has been able to report four papers published in the Educational Weekly, an organ of the Ministry of Education, and in the Educational Magazine, as well as a thesis done under his direction by one of the senior students, Mr. Jen Li-jen, entitled "A Study of the Reading interests of Junior Middle School Students in China." Professor Anderson has been carrying on an important investigation on "A Comparison of the Oral vs. the Reading Approach to the Teaching of First-year English." The aim of this study is to find out whether the students make better progress in English when taught by the direct-oral method or in the reading-translation method in their first-year of English study, and Dean Huang considers it a very scientific piece of work with far-reaching practical significance.

The department of Music under the faculty of Education has not been able to offer yet any major work. This will require a larger staff and permission from the Ministry of Education. We are confident that we shall be able to get the latter, but the former has so far been difficult although we have left no stone unturned to appoint one or two more qualified teachers to the department. But the department has been able to give adequate training to Education students and to those who intend to teach Music in Middle Schools after graduation or who are only taking Music as part of their general culture. Miss Zenk has been head of the department, as well as piano teacher, and Mrs. Anderson has been responsible for vocal training. "Nine students are receiving tuition in voice production. Besides the individual work, all are receiving training in public performance through presenting solos for analysis and criticism in the song interpretation class.....Seven students are studying piano. Nearly all of them (as well as the vocal students) contribute towards the College

worship service by playing the organ during some of the daily Chapel periods. Some of the students have already performed at several public recitals this year, and all of them have made good performances at the annual spring recital of the Music Department.

In his last Annual Report the President was somewhat uncertain about the future of the School of Education, and even when Dean Huang wrote his report last month he was still under serious apprehension. Dean Huang writes, "The government proclaimed several years ago that no private institutions are allowed to undertake the work of teacher training for the country. This is a national policy. For some reason, however, we have been allowed for the last three years to continue our work." But a year ago we received the explicit order from the government that after the year under review, we should admit no more new students into the School of Education, which would mean the closing of the School after four years. We got busy, however, and used every influence at our disposal. Reams of personal letters were written to the Minister of Education, the Vice-minister, the Director of Higher Education, and to other friends connected with the government both by the President and by some of his intimate friends with influence in educational circles in the country. A petition was finally sent to the Ministry of Education in May, asking for permission to continue the work of the School and to admit new students as we had been doing. The final reply from the Ministry of Education came under date of July 13 giving permission to the School to continue. This was a great surprise to everybody and a great joy to the whole College. As the reply from the Ministry of Education stands, there is no time limit or any other condition. We just continue as before. One more important problem has been solved. Dean Huang closes his report to the President by saying, "We hope that some way can be found to let us continue in this work and at the same time not to violate the national policy." It is done.

Dean Huang has been continuing the editing and publication by mimeograph of "The Central China Christian Educational Bulletin," in which we have been able to publish news of our Christian middle schools in the Central China region, which are now scattered all over the country, and thereby keeping in touch still with those schools with which we used to be working hand-in-hand in the cause of Christian education in Central China before the outbreak of war in the country.

Student Enrollment.

A year ago we were as apprehensive as we are now as to the number of students who would be able to come to Hsichow for college. Transportation was difficult. We were more-or-less out of touch with our affiliated Christian middle schools. To many people in other parts of the country Hsichow seemed to be far remote and isolated. The situation in West Yunnan was not certain, but the year opened with an enrollment quite up to our best hopes. The freshman class was over ninety, whereas we had expected only about sixty-five. The drop after the first term has always been heavy with us, owing to our severe standards, but in February when the College reopened for the second semester, the drop was only about 10%, much to our pleasant surprise.

The report from the Registrar's office showed the percentage of Christian students and the percentage of students coming from Christian middle schools. Both of these percentages are slightly below our expectation, but the circumstances would not warrant anything else. The geographical distribution of students remained about the same. Naturally, the number of students from the province of Yunnan is larger, and as we remain here longer, it is bound to increase. As a whole the students work hard and have a good spirit. In spite of the low entering standards, or on account of them, they exert themselves to keep up with their work. As prices continue to rise, and therefore the cost of their board, the students feel the pressure. Many of them are not in touch with their homes in the occupied areas. As Dean Constantine

reports, "Because of the constant rising cost of living, many students have to take outside work, many teaching in middle and primary schools and private coaching. Some are doing an excessive amount of such work, and this question needs careful watching, lest both their academic work and their health should suffer."

But in spite of this student activities are as many as before. There are ever so many clubs and "wall papers" (posted on the bulletin boards), which are our wartime methods of publication, practically one for each department in the College. Since the last Annual Report two more "wall papers" have been published, and two or three more clubs have been organized.

To alleviate the financial suffering of the students the College is increasing its grant on the budget for scholarships and student aids. The government has been for the last two years making loans to students from occupied areas and to some from places near the fighting zone. The loan varies with the price level in the locality. In February for Hua Chung it was \$51 per month, whereas last August it was only about \$24 a month, and with the rising prices it will continue to rise proportionately. During the last year about sixty students received this government loan. About fifty students received scholarships granted by the Scholarship Committee of the College, which is appointed by the Senate. Also five students have been awarded government scholarships with the stipend of \$400 each. There was a scholarship grant by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank with the same stipend. Each recipient of a scholarship and government loan was approved by the Scholarship Committee following certain regulations.

Regulations, of course, do not take in all possible cases, especially during the difficulties of wartime. The President has to help students from time to time outside the regulations whenever a case warrants it. Thanks to the generous gifts from friends in China and abroad, particularly from the Young People's Thank Offering of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States last year, he has been able to help many students by these gifts, all of which have gone into the President's Fund in the Treasurer's office where full account is kept of it. From this fund a number of the faculty and staff members have also been helped in difficult cases. There have been so many calls on this fund during the last year that it was practically exhausted, according to the Treasurer's Report, at the end of July.

Religious Life.

The religious life of Hua Chung College is always one of our special features, in which we take great pride. There is always room for improvement, but we set ourselves a high standard for this aspect of the work. Daily Morning Chapel and Sunday services have been going on as usual. The attendance is as good as can be expected in a college like ours. Faculty members take turns in leading the Morning Chapel service and Sunday services as requested by the secretary of the Chapel Committee. Holy Communion services are held every Sunday, according to the Anglican Order and celebrated by the Rev. Carl Liu, a presbyter of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hwei (Episcopal church in China). The Church of Christ in China and the Methodist Group have their joint Communion services the first Sunday of every month. During the second semester the Students Christian Fellowship arranged to have a Holy Communion Service on the third Sunday of the month open to communicants of all the churches, thus promoting the spirit of interchurch fellowship in the College.

The Students Christian Fellowship has been particularly active during the year. They have arranged moonlight services by the lakeside, picnics, special meetings for Christian students, and four addresses by the President on religious questions especially for the benefit of the non-Christian students in the College. These addresses were followed by an open forum when questions were raised and answered.

Outside the Chapel there has been hanging for many months a pouch to receive questions on religious subjects from anybody in the College. Few questions have been put into that pouch, but they have been properly dealt with.

There are other religious activities. To quote from the report of the Chapel Committee: "First there is the Faculty Christian Fellowship which exists to promote religious and social fellowship among the faculty and staff. --- Then each of the three main churches cooperating in the college maintains its denominational fellowship, holding communion services and other meetings which help to preserve their identity and individual church interests." These church fellowships have also been very active during the year. One observes particularly a much larger attendance in the Anglican Communion every Sunday morning, somewhat 50% larger than that of the previous year.

Offerings are taken at every Sunday service, which go to pay the expenses of the Chapel Committee. Special offerings were taken up at Christmas, as a result of which nearly Chinese \$1,000 was sent as an expression of sympathy for bombed churches in England. Similarly on Sundays during Lent and on Easter "Special Offerings" resulted in Chinese \$765 being sent for the relief of Chinese Christian workers in Occupied China. Besides participating in these offerings, the Episcopal Fellowship in the College raised over Chinese \$2,000 to send to the Rt. Rev. Lindel P. Tseng, Bishop of Honan, who with the workers in his diocese have been cut off from funds ever since the outbreak of war on the Pacific, according to the news we have received. These are small amounts, but as Professor Anderson says in his report on behalf of the Chapel Committee, "They represent an effort to combat the spiritual dangers of our present isolation from the general life of the church in China and abroad."

Canton Union Theological College.

During the last three years we have had the benefit of fellowship with the Canton Union Theological College, formerly in Canton, which came to join us as our guest institution in the spring of 1939, at the invitation of the College authorities, and inspired by an interview with the Bishop of Hongkong during his brief stay in Kunming. In May the President of the Theological College decided to move his institution to northern Kwantung, and he wrote to the President of Hua Chung as follows: "The motive is not fear...In considering the plan we have had more regard for the future of our school than for its present, more regard for permanent relations than for temporary ones, more regard for practical training than for academic." Our guest institution is probably still on the road, although they started the journey early in June. Transportation has been very difficult. The Theological College has left with us, however, Dr. Wai-king Taai and seven of the "joint students," who have one more year in the College to finish their work for their degree.

We shall miss the faculty and students of the Union Theological College with whom we have maintained such cordial relations for the last three years. Their stay of three years with us has done us a great deal of good and has made clear to our minds many questions concerning theological training in China, what to emphasize and what to avoid. Their experience and ours with them have taught us many lessons which will surely be of great value when our College starts its department of Theological Studies.

The Library.

There is no separate report to the President by the Librarian, because that office has been vacant during the second half-year. We are now practically cut off from the supply of books and magazines from abroad, and even if books are printed in China it is difficult to get them here. But whatever books we have in the Library

are being much used, and the reading rooms are crowded by students both day and night.

Our thoughts go back to the splendid library we used to have in Wuchang. About 80% of the Library books remained there when the College moved to Kweilin in the summer of 1938. It was most unfortunate that none of the books from the General Reference Room were brought out. The Librarian had gone on to Szechwan with the Library School, when the College decided to move. There were also large collections on English Literature, Chinese History and Literature, Philosophy and Religion, and scientific books for general readers, besides back numbers of several periodicals. We miss particularly the encyclopedias, dictionaries, and year books. These have not been replaced, and when the College returns to its original site, they will have to be replaced. It is difficult to tell whether all those books are lost to us. Letters from Hankow have been deliberately obscure in their language, but the news that has leaked through indicates that our library books have been either stolen or openly sold for practically nothing. If they are not all gone by this time, they will be gone soon.

It would seem rash to recommend to the Board of Founders and Directors that the books lost from the library in Wuchang should be at once replaced, but if there should be any second-hand books for general use on sale, or if there should be good friends of the College who would leave to us their library books, steps ought to be taken by the Board to receive such books and have them stored in New York or some safe place in England until we are able to have them shipped out for the library in Wuchang.

College Buildings, Hostels, and Residences.

We are still occupying the three old temples as our main college buildings. We have three men's hostels and one hostel for women as before. The Rev. Carl Liu is warden of the Men's Hostels, and Miss Daisy Yen is warden of the Women's Hostel. They are both alumni of the College and very devoted members of the Episcopal Church.

Each family still occupies three rooms plus a kitchen, and two single teachers share an apartment of three rooms between them. We are getting more-or-less accustomed to conditions in this inland town. Most of the year the sun shines brightly, and the mountains and the lake are as beautiful as ever, particularly in the moonlight. But nowhere is like home, and our home is in Wuchang.

Medical Care.

Dr. Logan Koots is in charge of the Medical Care for the whole College community. He has to keep his infirmary hours single-handed. There is not even a nurse to assist him. Special cases must be sent to the local hospital where Dr. Koots has been assisting particularly in the surgical department. Thanks to his close attention to the situation and to the cooperation of the whole community, we were able to go through the cholera epidemic without any case of serious illness in the College.

During the past few months several organizations inside the episcopal church in China, as well as outside, have been trying to pull Dr. Koots away from us. We hope that the Board of Founders and the National Council of the Episcopal Church in the United States, to which Dr. Koots belongs, will see to it that the College will never be left without a doctor, as doctors are almost impossible to get in China these days. We are fortunate in having a good stock of medicine, which in Dr. Koots' judgment may last for the next two or three years.

A Personal Note.

I wish to end this report with a personal note. It may not be out of place even in an official report, since it goes to members of the Board who are all my personal friends.

The work in the President's office has not been easy, but it is always a great challenge, even for one who is not cut out to be an administrator. My training and my heart's desire is always to teach and to do research in a field in which few people in China are really interested, the "Study of Chinese Culture and Its Historical Background for the Interpretation of Christianity to the Chinese." But in this world of ours one cannot always do what one prefers. There is a call from on High, and that call usually comes through friends and prayer. For my recreation I have to keep up my teaching in Philosophy. Carrying the ordinary teaching load of a professor, besides administration, is no burden to me. It takes my mind from problems which are less pleasant.

Occasionally the resident physician drops me a hint that I ought to relax a little, but I am thankful for a strong physique which seems to be able to stand any rough weather. The simple fare which I share with my younger and humbler colleagues at the "Bachelors' Mess" seems to be good for my health because it is almost entirely vegetarian, and modern medicine says that a vegetarian diet is better than a meat diet. Old clothes are no sign of poverty in this local town--millionaires wear the same. It is the war that has confirmed my long-cherished ideas that one needs little in life to be happy, as long as one has work to do and friends to enjoy.

In days like these we can take only one step at a time. I sent my family back to Macao three years and a half ago when the College was moving from Kweilin to this "wild" west in order that I might give my undivided attention to the College, but during these three years and a half I have always had one of my children with me studying in the College. After teaching or office hours I usually retire to my quiet apartment. I have managed to get twenty hours of reading a week during term time and thirty hours in vacation.

It was only the other day that I declined another call from Chungking. I have no political ambition. I have been put into a place where I may serve, and my only desire is to continue serving until a better servant for the work may be found. Someday I shall be able to go back to my books and to the work for which I was prepared, but I remember the proverb which I taught my younger daughter yesterday in a French lesson, "Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre." "All things come to him who waits."

Respectfully submitted,

Francis C. M. Wei

President.

Hsichow, Tali,
Yunnan, China.
August 18, 1942.

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HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
Hsichow, Yunnan, China

Report of President Francis C. M. Wei
For the Year 1942-1943

The President takes pleasure in submitting the following report to the Board of Directors of the College. Accompanying this report are copies of the Annual Reports to the President of Dean Leonard Constantine for the General Faculty, Dean John C. F. Lo for the School of Arts, and Dean P'u Hwang for the School of Education, and of Professor David F. Anderson, secretary of the Chapel Committee. The statistical report from the Registrar's Office for the year is attached to the President's Report, herewith. The Treasurer's financial report has been already separately sent to the Founders by Professor John L. Coe. As the President has been for the past year concurrently acting dean of the School of Science, there is no separate report for that school.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The War. With the close of the present academic year we have finished the sixth year of the war in China. It is the fifth year of our moving out from Wuchang, and it is more than four years since we have been sojourning in this rural town of Hsichow in Western Yunnan.

This has been a comparatively uneventful year, as far as the college is concerned. How different was the situation this year around Commencement time as compared with the tense situation near the Burma Border at Commencement time a year ago! But the occupation of the whole of Burma for more than a year now by the Japanese has meant practically the complete blockade of China except by air. This leads to a more severe local isolation of the college in the southwest corner of Free China than before, which has worked hardship on our faculty and student body mentally, as well as materially. Yunnan, perhaps more than other parts of Free China, has to depend to a considerable extent upon imported goods. Cotton is not grown in the southwest, and with the price of cotton increasing other things are rising in price as well, as the farmers have to exchange farm produce for clothing. The price of rice had not been rising as much as the price of other things here until about three months ago. Then it took a sudden jump, and the price now is one hundred times what it was when we first moved here four years and four months ago. Until the closing of the Burma Road the general level of prices in our part of the country was always six months behind that of Szechwan, but recently we have caught up, leaving Szechwan somewhat behind us. But the general economic situation has the same signs everywhere in Free China, and so whether we are better off or worse off than any other part of the country, we feel that sooner or later we shall be at the same level. However, we have to be thankful that we are comparatively more remote from the dangers of war, and we are entirely free from air raids, air raid alarms being something unknown to us here. This makes steady work possible.

Finance. We are particularly grateful to our Board of Founders, our cooperating missions, the Associated Boards, the United Committee for Christian Universities in China, and other friends abroad and in

China for their generous support and sympathetic understanding during the last year as well as before. We have done our best to keep the operation of the college within the limits of our financial resources. As prices continue to soar, our main financial problem is how to enable our faculty and staff, particularly those members with large families, to meet the very difficult situation entirely unprecedented as far as our knowledge of Chinese History goes. The increased budget, approved by the Board of Founders acting concurrently as the Board of Directors, for Scholarships and Students Aids, together with the generous help from friends in China, has enabled us to assist those students coming from occupied areas to carry on their work in the college by scholarship grants and special aids. The government has been most generous as well in this respect. Students from occupied areas or from districts near to the war front have been receiving loans for their board from the Ministry of Education. These loans are practically sufficient to cover the whole board of the student, as the amount varies from time to time in accordance with the price of rice. But the college has to find ways and means to help these poor students to meet other expenses.

Student Body. Due to our isolated position, the student body remains small in Hsichow. But with continuous lowering of the middle school standards and with the difficulty of getting well-qualified teachers to fill vacancies in the different departments, the small enrollment is felt at times to be a blessing in disguise. Our main contribution in maintaining the college during the war is to hold up as far as possible our old standards established before the war, and to keep alive the Christian traditions which have taken years to build up and which we must at all costs conserve, so that on their foundation we may be able to rebuild the college when we move back to our original site in Wuchang.

Among the students the number of Christians is decreasing because we are too remote from the Christian middle schools, which used to be our chief "feeders". The number of Yunnan students keeps increasing, and the Yunnan middle schools are the least prepared to send good students to the college. But during our sojourn in the southwest, it ought to be one of our chief functions to uplift the general educational standards in this province, and we feel that we are doing this. We have certainly opened the eyes of the Yunnan people to the fact that a school is good only when the quality of its teaching and discipline is good. Dean Constantine reports that "during the previous year it was difficult to maintain academic discipline among Yunnan students who had not been accustomed to observe regulations, but this year discipline has been improved by keeping closely to the regulations, and students are beginning to realize that regulations are made to be observed". If the Yunnan students in our college should succeed in learning this and spread it among the many middle schools in this province, it would be a great victory won.

Furthermore, while most of the Yunnan students have to follow the five-year plan in the college, (i.e. be candidates for the degree five years after their matriculation) and while many of them are not able even to pass their intermediate examinations at the end of their third year (which the properly prepared student can pass at the end of the second year), some of them are able to finish the college course in the regular four years. Some of these good Yunnan students are very good

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indeed, compared even with the best we have ever had in the college. May it not be possible that after the war we shall leave behind us in Yunnan a number of graduates who will help to keep up the connection of the southwest with the college in Wuchang? The southwest is bound to be developed with its natural resources after the war, and it will be a benefit to the college, as well as to the people here, if we should have a continued relationship between the southwest and the educational center in the Central China region.

Faculty. We have found it more and more difficult to maintain the efficiency of the college faculty. The government has been requiring more and more work for the degree, with the consequence that some of our departments, which used to be small compared with the number of students taking their degrees in them, are being overtaxed. This is true particularly of the department of English Literature and of Economics-Commerce, both becoming very popular during our sojourn in the southwest. The English department has to offer twenty courses, including divisions of courses, because English is a general requirement for all the freshman students and a departmental requirement for the sophomores in many departments. The department of Economics-Commerce has been during the last year offering only ten courses, but even ten have been really too heavy for a department which has only one full-time staff member and two part-time ones. To strengthen these two departments has proved to be almost impossible. We used to have only missionaries to staff our department of English Literature, but every missionary going home during the war means one more lost to the college for the duration of the war at least. We have been reduced, therefore, to staffing the department partly with our own graduates. It is not easy for a man with only an undergraduate degree in a subject to teach English Literature and composition in a college like ours, which has built up a proud tradition for its English department. Most of the men trained for Economics or Commerce are either in business or in government service. Only a few have any aptitude at all for teaching, and these few are not enough to go around the many colleges in the country demanding teachers in these subjects. We have been trying our best to secure more competent teachers for the department of Economics-Commerce, but so far our efforts have not met with great success.

Concerning the faculty, Dean Constantine reports that, "Living conditions in Hsichow continue to have an effect on the general efficiency of teachers." By this he means not only that our comparatively isolated situation makes it difficult for us to get teachers to join us, but he means also that the lack of recreation and the difficulty of securing competent servants in these very primitive living conditions have diverted much of the attention of the teachers from the teaching and research which used to be their main concern in peaceful times. The Dean continues in his report: "Each year the strain of the war and the isolation of China are increasingly felt. This is seen both in the general morale and efficiency of the faculty and in the lack of new books and periodicals which make teachers feel they are losing touch with new developments in their fields and becoming stale". Some of these conditions are of course, beyond our control. We have hopes, however, of being able to counteract the handicap of lack of new books and periodicals by arranging with the Committee on International Culture Relations in Chungking to have the Microfilms relayed to us, and to have a Reading Desk sent to us at the earliest possible date. In

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preparing the budget for the next academic year the Executive Committee Pro-tem has also put in an item for periodicals largely for the use of the faculty members, but until transportation between America and Great Britain becomes easier, no money can get any material in except in very meager quantities.

SCHOOL OF ARTS

We have been maintaining as before four major departments under the Faculty of Arts. These are Chinese Literature, English Literature, History-Sociology, and Economics-Commerce. We have also under this faculty a department of Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion. It is however, not a major department. By that we mean that we admit no students to take their B.A. degree in Philosophy, Psychology, or Religion, or in a combination of these three.

The department of Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion is, however, meeting very important needs in the college. Logic is required by the government of all Arts students, and some few students from the other schools take it as an elective. The college requires all students to take Philosophy either in the sophomore or junior year. It is our hope that through this course we may at least help the students to get an intellectual orientation and to have a reasonable attitude towards life and the universe. The President teaches these two courses himself. Courses in Psychology are given by Dean Lo to meet a requirement in the School of Education, and some are electives for students in all the departments. Beginning with two years ago, a course in Religion has been offered by the President as an elective to all the juniors and seniors. Our experience has taught us that it is necessary for two courses to be offered every year, an Outline Course of the Bible, in English for the juniors and a course in the Christian Teachings for the seniors. This will become effective with the next academic year as Dr. Edith Wei-king Taai, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., who has accepted the appointment of the college as an assistant professor in Religion and has been recently appointed as head of the department of Religion, will be able to give the courses on the Bible regularly every year and the President will continue to give his course on Christianity every year so as to have two parallel courses for the juniors and seniors annually.

It is on the recommendation of the meeting of the Council of Higher Education in Chengtu that Religion is to be hereafter a separate department. It will be a department only in the sense that a group of courses will be offered under its auspices, but for sometime to come until we are able to make satisfactory arrangements with the government, no student will be able to take a degree in it. We hope, however, that Dr. Taai will be able to get some members of the faculty interested in her department so as to have regularly a number of courses given every year not only to hold up before the students in the college the importance of the study of Religion, but also to members of the faculty as a whole that the study of Religion has its place in a college like ours.

Chinese Literature. For six years now we have been steadily trying to strengthen this department with the assistance of a grant from the Harvard-Yenching Board at Cambridge, Mass. With some slight vicissitudes this department has been gathering strength from year to year. Its teaching staff is one of the largest among all the departments in

the college, because the grant from the Harvard-Yenching Board has made this possible. It is only right that it should be, because with the emphasis put by the government upon the study of Science and other subjects more directly related to the economic development of the country, we ought to help the Chinese students to remember that they have a glorious cultural heritage which has been handed down to them and which we ought to continue and to maintain and develop. But it has not been easy for us to get competent Chinese scholars for this department. While we emphasize first of all the teaching of Chinese subjects, we feel that teaching cannot be efficiently done unless the members of the teaching staff carry on at the same time a certain amount of research work to keep alive their intellectual interest. This is what we have been trying to do in the department of Chinese Literature. About one-third of the time and energy of the staff in this department has been devoted to research work, the results of which are being reported every year to the Harvard-Yenching Board. At its Annual Meeting in November 1941, the latest to reach us, the Harvard-Yenching Board had some very favorable comments to make on our work in this department.

English Literature. This department has the official title of "The Department of Foreign Literature and Languages", but as far as our college is concerned it is really the department of English Literature. It has been our desire to give elementary courses also in French and German, but due to the lack of staff we have not been able to do this regularly. Even an elementary knowledge of another European language is a help to the Chinese students of the English Language and Literature, but in most cases the study of English alone proves to be more than the student can manage. We have to remember that every student in China has to master first of all his own language, which is by no means the easiest. The mastery of Chinese and English can easily be the equivalent of the mastery of three European languages by an American or British student.

As in other departments, we have to comply with the government regulations in the department of English Literature. Consequently, we have been teaching during the last three years more courses than in previous years even when we have now a smaller enrollment, but the number of students taking their degree in English Literature is continually mounting. This is largely due to the work of the head of the department, Professor Margaret Bleakley.

The department has been much affected by the sudden departure of Mr. and Mrs. Miller a year ago by doctor's orders to go back to America. Mrs. Miller had been teaching in the department for many years and had been one of the senior professors in English Literature. Mr. Miller ever since the college moved out from Wuchang had been Visiting Lecturer in English Literature; he had been only loaned by the American Church Mission to the college from Boone Middle School where he had been teaching for thirty years. The loss of two veteran teachers from the department is a serious one. Added to this is the departure of Mrs. J. S. Kunkle, wife of President Kunkle of the Canton Union Theological College, which moved to North Kwangtung in the summer a year ago. Mrs. Kunkle had been Visiting Professor of English Literature in the college for three years, and the department has felt the loss of her services very heavily.

All the cooperating missions in America and Great Britain have been informed of the need to strengthen the teaching staff of the department, but the war has made it impossible for any of the missions to send out missionaries for this work, and it has been impossible for us to secure the services of any English-speaking person for teaching English Language and Literature, because in Free China such people are few and far between, and all of them are actively engaged in one kind of work or another.

History-Sociology. This has always been one of the weak departments in the college. Sociology is the most difficult department to staff. Although there have been a number of students educated abroad in Sociology, those who are able to teach the subject are few, and most of them teach just sociology they have learned in the classrooms of America or Great Britain. Hence, for the last five years we have not been able to get any man permanently appointed to teach this subject. Professor John C. F. Lo appointed dean of the School of Arts a year ago, has adopted the policy of letting Sociology go so as to concentrate all our strength on History. Only when it is possible to get good men in Sociology shall we establish research chairs so as to do the "spade work" for the future teaching of sociology. It is in line with our policy of trying to do only those things which we can do best, regardless of the importance of the subject.

Economics-Commerce. It has already been mentioned that the department of Economics-Commerce is not so strong as we would wish it to be, again due to the difficulty of getting the properly qualified teachers to staff the department. But that the department is important goes without saying. Even when we are in the southwest, the demand for students trained in Economics-Commerce is great. When we move back to Wuchang after the war, the demand will be greater. Wuhan is one of the greatest commercial centers in the country, and it will develop to be greater when the nation enters upon its period of reconstruction. As a Christian college we ought to send into the field of Economics-Commerce a number of men imbued with Christian ideals, so that such ideals may be upheld in the national and international economic policy. This has been our aspiration, but the hard facts are such that it is not easy to realize our vision.

For the last year we have had only one full-time man in Assistant Professor P. L. T'ang, M.Sc. (Econ.), London, to teach in the department. Mr. J. T. T'an, M.A. Chicago, lecturer, and Mr. Ngan Tze-min, B.Com., Hua Chung, junior lecturer, are both carrying part-time duties in the treasurer's office, the former as assistant treasurer and accountant, and the latter as business manager, leaving therefore only a part of their time to the teaching of courses in Economics-Commerce. This is by no means satisfactory. Asst. Professor T. Y. Tsang, Dr. Litt. Paris, resigned from the college only after the beginning of the autumn term last September owing to Mrs. Tsang's ill health in Kunming where they had gone to spend the summer, and we have not been able to fill his vacancy. Now Mr. P. L. T'ang has declined to accept reappointment this summer, and so we may have to carry on without any senior teachers in the department for the next year, although we are leaving no stone unturned in trying to get the college at least one man with full training to help to teach the required courses for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. Teaching has not been popular during the war, partly because

of its low remuneration. No matter how we try to emphasize idealism, the fact remains that a man has to support his family and bring up his children, and in the commercial enterprises the prospects of doing this more successfully are better than in the teaching profession. It only proves that we ought to make greater efforts in turning out men in Economics and Commerce with Christian ideals of service and sacrifice.

Before we leave the subject of the faculty of Arts the President would like to call the attention of the Board of Directors to the splendid service rendered by Dean John C. F. Lo, who in his new capacity for the past year has been doing his best to hold his faculty together in these days of severe difficulties. He is one of our alumni and has been teaching psychology in the college ever since his return from America in 1935. Mrs. Lo (nee Ruth Earnshaw) B.A., Chicago, has also been a regular member of the department of English Literature under the faculty of Arts.

YALE-IN-CHINA SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

The war has hit this school harder than either of the two other schools in the college. When the President was returning from abroad in the summer of 1938 after the war had been raging in the country for a whole year, he was under the apprehension that the science faculty in the college would be entirely disintegrated. During the last war in Europe it was the scientists who were first called to war service by the government. The same thing could very well have happened earlier in China, but circumstances are different here from those in the West. While scientists have many opportunities to serve the government in time of war, the government has not felt the need so pressing for calling them up as in countries better organized in war industries. Hence we have been able to keep our science faculty together longer. But the economic pressure is great, and the scientists are able to find more lucrative employments in factories and in scientific work directly or indirectly under the government. Slowly we begin to lose them from the college.

This last academic year opened with a much weaker science faculty in the college.

Biology. This has been for years the weakest department under the Science faculty. During 1941-42 the department was carried on with a lecturer in Biology, Mr. Wu Hsin-fu, B.S., and a junior lecturer Mr. Chen P'ei-sen, B.S., both graduates of the college. Prof. Sidney D. Hsiao, Ph.D., Harvard, was able to reach Hsichow from Cambridge, Mass. only just before Christmas in 1941. In the summer of 1942 Mr. Chen P'ei-sen left us to enter the Graduate School of Natural Science of Tsing Hua University. Besides Mr. Wu, Dr. Hsiao had with him during the last year only two women graduates who took their M.S. degree in Biology a year ago; and one of the two had to resign by doctor's orders in order to have complete rest for her recovery. Dr. Hsiao had to carry on the department with the assistance of only a lecturer and an assistant. If the college should be in America, the situation would not be so difficult, but as the Chinese government requires so many courses for the degree in any of the departments, the department of Biology has to live up to the government standards. In spite of the small number of students taking their degree in Biology, the same number of courses have to be offered, making the teaching load of Dr. Hsiao and Mr. Wu

very heavy. Now Mr. Wu has also resigned, leaving Dr. Hsiao with only one assistant, Miss Wong Hai-tsen, B.S., Biology, Hua Chung, 1942. It is our hope that we may be able to find at least another biologist for the department from outside, so that Dr. Hsiao may be able to carry on his teaching work, as well as his research on the Erh Hai Lake in which he is taking such a keen interest and is getting satisfactory results.

The last academic year was started with Dr. Hsiao as the dean of the Yale-in-China School of Science, but unfortunately he had to resign from this post. After consulting with the senior men in the School, the President reached the conclusion that the only possible way open was to act as dean himself until a better arrangement could be made. This means virtually that the Yale-in-China School of Science has had no dean for the last year, because as acting dean the President has been able only to carry the minimum routine and to operate the School only by constant consultation with the department heads. We hope this situation may be remedied at the earliest possible time.

Chemistry. The Chemistry department has not fared any better than the department of Biology for the last year. Professor Wesley S. Wan escorted his family to Szechwan last September on leave from the college expecting to return to his post as professor and head of the department in October. Circumstances prevented his immediate return. The department has been, therefore, in the hands of three of our own graduates without any postgraduate training, although two of them have had some research experience under Dr. Wan for a number of years. These three are: Mr. Hu Dje-bin, B.S. Chemistry, Hua Chung, 1937, lecturer in charge of the department during the absence of Dr. Wan for the whole year; Mr. Chen Mei-chieh, B.S. Chemistry, Hua Chung 1936, assistant professor; and Mr. Joseph Wu, B.S. Chemistry, Hua Chung 1936, lecturer. In spite of the heavy load in teaching Mr. Chen and Mr. Hu were able to carry on a certain amount of research work during the year, and some of the experimental results have been published in various periodicals. All three of them, Messrs. Hu, Chen, and Wu are leaving the college. Mr. Hu and Mr. Wu declined to accept reappointment, and Mr. Chen asked to be released from his contract, which was to expire a year from now. The department is facing the very serious possibility of having no teachers at all, although there are prospects of getting one or two chemists trained abroad to staff the department at the mid-year, if not at the beginning of next term. In his recent correspondence with the President, Dr. Wan is still trying to find ways and means of returning to the college with his family, and we hope that it may be possible before the academic year reopens in September.

Physics. The department of Physics has been better off than the two other departments under the faculty of Science. During the year we have had Dr. Richard P. Bien, D.Sc., M.I.T., Professor; Dr. David Hsiung, Ph.D., Chicago, professor; and Dr. Cheng Chien-Kuo, Ph.D., Toronto, assistant professor. Dr. Bien being the most senior professor in the School of Science has to give a considerable part of his time to administration, when there is no dean for the school. In spite of this, however, he and Dr. Cheng have been carrying on research, although their results are not ready for publication. The program of the department itself is heavy enough to keep all three men busy, particularly when it has to run a machine shop and carry under its wing the Power Plant which requires constant care.

Dr. Hsiung has been becoming more interested in other enterprises than teaching, and so this summer he has declined to accept reappointment in order to accept government service in Chungking. Dr. Cheng has arranged with Dr. Bien to leave the college also so as to send his mother-in-law's family from Hsichow to Kweiyang where they may find financial help, thus making it necessary for him to find work in Kweiyang until possibly after the college is moved back to Wuchang. The department has, however, been able to recall to its services three of our own graduates: Mr. Yin Tsung-fu, M.S. as lecturer after two years postgraduate work in the Graduate School of Natural Science of Tsing Hua University in Kunming; Mr. John P. N. Wei, B.S. as junior lecturer, after a half-year's teaching in a middle school in Tali and two-and-a-half year's research work in Tsing Hua Radio Institute near Kunming; and Mr. Ling Ching-yu, B.S. junior lecturer, after a year's teaching in the local middle school. It is Dr. Bien's plan that if he should fail to find another senior man, he will carry on the department during the next year with the assistance of only these three men who are his own graduates.

Mathematics. We have never offered a degree in Mathematics although from time to time it is felt necessary to strengthen the department, not only for the training of more mathematics teachers, but also to give greater assistance to the study of Physics and Chemistry, both of which require advanced mathematics. Owing to the war this plan cannot materialize until a better day in the future. Professor John L. Coe of the department has to spend a considerable part of his time as treasurer and custodian of the college property, and Mr. C. S. Shen, assistant professor, is the only other member of this department.

Weak as the faculty of science has been for the last year, we feel that we are still maintaining our old standards in Science teaching and in research work, and we hope that as soon as possible we may be able to add to the faculty by the appointment of better qualified and more experienced teachers, but this may have to wait until after the close of the war when the college moves back to its original site. It will be fortunate if we can keep our head above water in the meantime, and to do this we shall spare no effort.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Dean P'u Huang has sent a detailed report to the President for the year, to which the President will refer with only a few comments as a supplement.

As Dean Huang has pointed out in his report, it is almost a miracle that the Ministry of Education changed its order a year ago, allowing the school to continue to admit students indefinitely instead of limiting its permission to one year only. This has been due to continual correspondence between the President and the Ministry, with the support of several friends who hold a very high opinion of the work of our School of Education and who have been able to express their favorable views of our work to the Ministry.

Faculty. The faculty of Education has been carrying on a very heavy load although there has been only one department, that of education, in which the students may take the degree of Bachelor of Educa-

tion, and a minor department, that of Music, which gives Music to some of the students as their content subject and to others who take Music as an elective.

We have been turning out a small number of graduates in Education every year, and the demand for them is great. The pity is that most of them have not been able to accept offers from our Christian middle schools which are constantly demanding well-trained teachers, and we would like our students to go to them, but they have found it in many cases impossible because of the distance and the difficulty of travel. This year all the graduates from the School of Education are "joint students" who have been left here by the Canton Union Theological College to finish up their work for the degree. Four of them are going back to North Kwantung to finish their theological course with another year's work and two are staying for service in the college. One of the two is to be the warden of the Women's Hostel to fill a vacancy left by Miss Daisy Yen, and the other is to organize a half-day primary school for the faculty children.

The local middle school continues to serve our school of Education for the Practice Teaching of its students under the supervision of Professor Anderson with the assistance of Mr. Paul Wu. This not only saves us the expense of maintaining a Practice School of our own, but also helps the cultivation of good will between the college and the local community. Whatever funds there are available for our own Practice School are being laid aside for the future when we shall have to rebuild our Practice School again and replace all the equipment lost in Wuchang. Dean Huang has in his plan for the future of the school a full fledged Practice School which ought to be not only for Practice Teaching, but also for educational experiments, which latter are much needed in the country.

Music. Dean Huang in his report refers to the splendid work of the department of Music. The burden falls heavily on Mrs. Walter Allen (nee Gertrude Zenk) and Mrs. David F. Anderson. Mrs. Allen has been head of the Music department ever since she joined the faculty from Hongkong when we moved to Hsichow. She has been teaching piano and has continued to do so since her marriage half a year ago. Mrs. David Anderson, assistant professor, has been teaching vocal music. Both of them intend to carry on their work even when we shall be able to add to the department by the appointment of more teachers.

For some years the college has felt the need of developing our Music work into a major department to offer a degree in Music. This will meet a very urgent need not only in the churches and Christian middle schools, but also in the country as a whole. Music is the Fine Art which has been the least developed in this country in spite of the proud tradition of Music in China. Recently we have received word from the Reformed Church Mission that there is the possibility of its taking a greater interest in this department of our work, so much so as to help us develop our Music work into a major department and perhaps later into a Conservatory of Music. A committee appointed by the President, with the sanction of the Executive Committee Pro-tem of the Board of Directors, has submitted a detailed plan for the future development of the Music department, and this plan has been approved by the Executive Committee Pro-tem. It has already been sent to the Reformed Church with

a copy to the Board of Founders. Nothing would be so stimulating to the college and so helpful to the general cause of Education in the country as the materialization of such a plan. We hope that the day will soon come when Music will be one of our faculties in the college.

The Future of the School. No one knows what is in store for us in the future. But we ought to be quite prepared for the fact that after the war our School of Education as such may not be allowed to continue to take in students for the degree of Bachelor of Education as we have been doing for the last fourteen years, unless the government should change its policy which is entirely a "toss up". The government may continue its policy of concentrating in its own hands the training of secondary school teachers. Should that be the case, we may have to submit, but the work of our School of Education will continue. The demand for middle school teachers and for experiments in secondary education will by no means relax. As far as we know, little work has been done along experimental lines in secondary education, and this kind of work must be done if secondary education is to improve in this country. Before the war, as well as during these years of war, secondary education has been the weakest link in the educational system in China. How it should be improved is still a matter of opinion without scientific basis. China has to cease copying the West, and education must be rooted in her own cultural soil to meet her own needs. To build up a system of middle schools against the Chinese cultural background and to meet Chinese needs will be a great task, and our faculty of Education ought to contribute to the solution of the many problems appertaining to that task. We envisage, therefore, our duty of doing research by our faculty of Education in the field of Educational theories and practice, now and after the war. No government regulations could prevent us from doing that, and do it we must.

Then, when we move back to Wuchang we shall re-establish the close relationship between the college and the score of Christian middle schools in the Central China region. The number of such schools may be reduced, but many of them will surely continue. It will be our duty to help them to become the best private schools under Christian auspices in the country. To do this will be the work of our faculty of Education.

Finally, no matter what educational policy the Central Government may have after the war, the tax supported teachers' colleges will have many years to go before they are able to supply all the teachers required for the development of secondary schools in the country. Some of our graduates, and possibly many others of other Christian colleges, will be benefited by a year of pedagogical training before they go to teaching after graduation from the school of Arts or the School of Science. It would not be contrary to government regulations if we should have a year's course for such graduates.

Research in Education, assistance to Christian middle schools for improvement, and a one-year course for Arts and Science graduates in preparation for teaching would be more than our faculty of Education would be able to tackle if they wanted to tackle all those problems adequately. There is, therefore, a future for our School of Education regardless of government policy or government regulations, and with this vision alluring us we press courageously ahead not only in carrying

on our School of Education, but also in trying to strengthen it. The future of our Music work is a separate question to which we have already made reference.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

The religious life of the college has always been one of our prominent features. During our sojourn in Hsichow this part of our work has been improving. The voluntary attendance at the weekday chapel has its ups and downs. It is always better at the beginning of the term and at the time of mid-term examinations there is a drop. Then it takes time to come up again until the term examinations when religious attendance relaxes once more. The Sunday Morning Service at half past ten is always well attended. The preaching is steadily improving, because the faculty members who take turns to conduct the Sunday service do put their time into it.

The Anglican group in the charge of the Rev. Carl Liu has its weekly Holy Communion, and the Church of Christ in China and the Methodist groups have their joint service of Holy Communion on the first Sunday of every month. The fellowships of the religious groups in the college carry on their regular programs and the Christian Student Fellowship has been as active as before.

The Faculty Christian Fellowship has had a well balanced program throughout the year although those members who have the time or the willingness to present papers are limited in number.

In these difficult days the students have not been unmindful of sufferings in other parts of the country. They cooperated with the faculty in raising over NC \$2000 as Christmas offering for Bishop Cheng in Honan, and they took the initiative in raising among themselves and the faculty and in the local community NC \$9,326.40 for the Family Relief in Honan.

For other aspects of our religious life, the President refers to the report of the Chapel Committee.

HOSTELS

The year was started with four men's hostels and one hostel for women students. With the drop in the enrollment of men students in the second term, which has always been the case in the college, the extra hostel for men was closed down, and the college carries on the usual three hostels for men and one hostel for women.

Hostel life has not been as it used to be in Wuchang because of the lack of facilities and the difficulty of having a warden resident in each of the men's hostels, but the Rev. Carl Liu, warden for the men's hostels, has tried his best to get to know the men students and to do religious work among the non-Christians, the number of whom is increasing year after year while we are in Yunnan. There is a better religious program in the women's hostel, because there is a quiet room for the women students and the warden has the close cooperation of the committee on the Women's Hostel, appointed by the Senate, in pushing vigorously religious work in the hostel. It would not be honest for us

to say that we have in the college a "hostel system". The hostels have come to be just "dormitories" as in many other colleges. Conditions do not permit anything better, much as it may be desired. The main college campus has become the center of the students' life. In a way it is natural, but control is not so easy, as most of the faculty members have to go home after their lecture hours.

The college physician has been repeatedly consulted about a proper diet for the students. It would not be a fair representation of the situation if anyone should say that our students are undernourished. They do not have the meat diet they were accustomed to before the war, but they have all that is necessary for good health, as their physical appearance and health conditions will testify. There have been almost no signs of T.B. nor diseases due to undernourishment among our students as in other centers of education. Much of this is due to the good climate of our part of the country, the good sunshine, the fresh air, and the opportunities for hikes and brisk walks.

MEDICAL CARE

Dr. Logan H. Roots, of the American Church Mission continues to be in charge of medical care of the faculty and students. To keep up his practice as a surgeon, he makes a weekly visit to Tali in order to do the operations for the mission hospital in that city. He serves as a part-time physician also in the local Hsichow hospital, and his work is highly appreciated by the local people. For over four months in the spring the hospital was reduced to the straits of having no doctor, and Dr. Roots carried the whole burden single-handed without a complaint. Only a missionary doctor is capable of this. This is not only Christian service rendered to the community, but it strengthens the good will between the "town and the gown".

FUTURE PLANS FOR THE COLLEGE

With regard to the future, all prophecy seems to have been silent but wisdom requires us still to take a long look into the distance.

More than a half year ago the President drafted a plan for the future development of Hua Chung, and the Executive Committee Pro-tem had several meetings to consider this. It will take some time yet for us to put the plan in final shape for submission to the Founders acting concurrently as Directors and to the cooperating missions.

In this proposed plan, we envisage a larger enrollment for reasons which cannot be briefly discussed in this report. To have a "place in the sun", we must improve our quality and enlarge our scope. A small college with limited enrollment will have a small fighting chance. But the great region of Central China must be held for Christian higher education. If we can maintain the present three faculties, develop Commerce into a separate school and Music at least into a major department, and carry into effect our plan of theological training, we ought to have at Hua Chung a center of Christian thinking as well as a center for the training of Christian workers.

Research work ought to be emphasized in all the departments, for without it there is not much use in talking of higher standards.

We hope the war will soon come to an end. It is still impossible to foresee the conditions under which our moving back will have to be carried out. It will not be an inexpensive undertaking and the rehabilitation in Wuchang will be costly. All indications point to the possibility of all our equipment being lost in Wuchang and our buildings in a poor shape. It is difficult to estimate the total cost at the present moment. We have moved the longest distance from home, - at least we shall have the farthest overland truck journey in moving back. It is perhaps necessary for us to be prepared for a possible period of from three to five years of hard times after the war, possibly harder than we have so far experienced. It takes much wisdom to see the future and to meet it. We look to the Board of Founders and Directors for direction and guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

Hsichow, Yunnan, China.
July 31, 1943.

(Signed) Francis C. M. Wei

President.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF HUA CHUNG COLLEGE CHAPEL COMMITTEE FOR 1942-1943.

When most people talk of religious work, they usually think in terms of religious services and meetings of one sort or another. From this point of view, Hua Chung might be regarded as a more than ordinarily religious college. Daily chapel services, Sunday morning services, Bible study groups, an elective academic course on the Bible, special meetings during Lent, choir practices, Sunday school, etc. are all carried on, not to mention the Communion Service and other religious meetings sponsored by the three denominational fellowships and the monthly meetings of the Faculty Christian Fellowship, and it should be added that all these are on a voluntary basis. It says a great deal for the devotion of the faculty and students as a whole that such a volume of religious activity is conducted and attended as faithfully as it is in a comparatively small college with about half the students not even nominal Christians. One wonders whether students in the west would show the same faithfulness in supporting and organizing religious meetings and services, and occasionally one marvels at the patience of our students. At the same time, while fully appreciating the Christian witness that is being maintained in the college, one may wonder at the year's end whether it is ultimately a wise policy to put too great a "religious load" upon the students by having too extensive a program of religious services and meetings. It may be replied that no compulsion is used, yet undoubtedly there is a sense of "noblesse oblige" for many of the Christian members of the student body and faculty. This is not to deny the sincere desire for Christian worship and fellowship which undoubtedly exists in our community, but there is a noticeable improvement in the religious atmosphere of the vacation Sunday services when other religious activities are few, as compared with that of the average Sunday service in the middle of term. It is true also that the worship of Almighty God is the duty of a Christian, but when it becomes too much a matter of moral obligation it loses in spontaneity and gladness, and may degenerate into a formality which becomes a danger to the true

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spirit of Christianity. There is also the possibility that when too much is done for students they may develop a purely passive attitude towards corporate worship and at the same time fail to cultivate those habits of individual devotion and prayer which may be of more lasting importance for their future religious development. It would be too much to say that things have come to such a pass in Hua Chung, but certain straws in the wind deserve attention. Students, for example, are rather unwilling to accept office in the Students' Christian Fellowship, on the ground that there is no room for extra religious activities organized by the students themselves, and the criticism is made that there are too many different religious organizations in the college, which though they work quite harmoniously, at the same time all make their separate demands upon students' time and energy. Again, there is the difficulty expressed by students of finding reality in chapel worship, and the fact that comparatively few students have any regular habit of private devotions. In view of the constitution of the college as a union institution which also guarantees freedom for denominational religious activities, it is difficult to do very much towards "rationalization" of religious activities and, it may be, that a larger enrollment after the war will alleviate the difficulty by permitting students to spread their activities more, but equally, it may lead only to the decline of general college religious activities in favor of denominational ones. Meantime, the problem is worth considering in planning for the coming year.

If attendance at services and meetings is regarded as the intake of college religious life, what of the output in Christian service? Some progress has been made in this direction during the year. One advance has been the organization of a Sunday school for the children of faculty and staff members. About two dozen children are being instructed every Sunday afternoon by a number of the college students - valuable training both for the children and their teachers. The chapel choir has continued its faithful work throughout the year and has made a valuable contribution to the congregational worship, particularly in the musical services at Christmas and Easter. Both in numbers and in artistic accomplishment, the choir this year has reached its highest standard of these years in Hsichow. Members of the Students' Christian Fellowship have taken full responsibility during the year for the decoration of the chapel both for the daily services and for the special festivals of the Church - a contribution which has been appreciated. When in May there was word of an outbreak of cholera in the neighborhood, the social service committee of the Students' Christian Fellowship on their own initiative undertook a campaign to give anti-cholera injections and to instruct the local people in methods of preventing summer diseases. The campaign was thoroughly organized with a considerable number of students taking part, and it seemed to meet a felt want in the district judging by the response. At Christmas the Students' Christian Fellowship performed a pageant and a dramatized version of Dickens' "Christmas Carol". While these were excellently presented and well received, some would have preferred a more purely Chinese expression of the Christmas spirit. Indigenous expressions of the Christian message are notably lacking in the Church in China, and one hopes that colleges like our own can lead the way in developments along this line by producing original Chinese religious drama, music, hymns, and prayers. At present, practically nothing is being done here in this way, and more encouragement needs to be given to students to attempt such creative work for the Church.

Another form of output is in the offerings of the congregation at the Sunday services. These represent a considerable increase over last year's givings, which, in view of the financial difficulties of most members of the group is very creditable. Six hundred dollars were sent to the National Association for Refugee Children, and another four hundred to Miss Morgan of the Bethel Mission at Tsu Hsiung for use in her kindergarten and other work. During Lent and at Easter a further sum of one thousand dollars (including \$140 from the Sunday school) was raised for the relief of famine sufferers in Honan, this being an additional contribution from the chapel congregation to the general amount raised in the college community for the Honan Famine Relief Fund. In such ways students are being trained not only to receive but to give both of their service and their money in the cause of Christ.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) David F. Anderson

Secretary, Chapel Committee

DEAN'S REPORT

June 30, 1943

I have the honor to present the following report for the academic year 1942-1943.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

This year the Five Year Plan for weak students has been put into operation, and promises to be very successful. Those who enter college with conditions in two subjects, or who fail to pass in eight hours of work in the first term, are required to take the Five Year Plan. 22 freshmen are now taking this course. This plan has enabled the students to concentrate on the subjects in which they are weak, and has made it possible to maintain the academic standard of other courses, instead of having them flooded with weak students. This plan seems to be the only alternative to a general lowering of standards.

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

I reported last year on the difficulty of maintaining academic discipline among Yunnan students who have not been accustomed to observing closely to the regulations, and students are beginning to realize that regulations are made to be observed. The tendency of students to return late for registration at the beginning of each term has been largely checked, and fewer students have asked for leave of absence from classes. In fact, it is remarkable how faithfully students attend their classes. Apart from sickness, most students do not even take advantage of the cuts to which they are entitled.

FACULTY

It has been difficult for some departments to offer all the courses

necessary for their students. This has been particularly so in the case of Economics-Commerce, Chinese History, and Political Science, and English. The following table shows the number of courses given by each department:

Chinese 14	Biology 12*
English 20 (including divisions of courses)	Chemistry 13*
History and Political Science 8	Physics 13*
Economics-Commerce 10	Mathematics 6
Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion 7	Education 11
	Music 10

*Laboratory work listed separately.

This table clearly shows the heavy work carried by the English department, and the necessity for a strong, permanent staff. The distribution of students among major departments also shows the need for a strong department of English and of Economics-Commerce.

Living conditions in Hsichow continue to have an effect on the general efficiency of teachers, especially on their regularity in attending classes. Besides the sickness of a teacher, sickness in the family or other family difficulties sometimes make it impossible for a teacher to attend his classes.

Each year the strain of the war and the isolation of China are increasingly felt. This is seen both in the general morale and efficiency of the faculty, and in the lack of new books and periodicals, which make teachers feel they are losing touch with new developments in their fields and becoming stale. It is to be hoped that the coming year will bring some relief from the strain of six years of wartime conditions by ending the isolation of China and by the decisive turning of the tide which will invigorate our community.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) L. Constantine

Dean of the Faculty.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF ARTS 1942-1943

At the beginning of the academic year 1942-1943, the School of Arts had 97 students - more than 60 per cent of Hua Chung's total enrollment. The most popular department was the department of Economics-Commerce with 45 major students, including 8 women.

The Department of Chinese had only three full-time teachers this year, two of whom, Mr. Yin Fa-lu and Mr. Yang Pei-ming were newly appointed last August. As in past years, Professor Pao gave half of his time to research and half to teaching ancient classics. The re-appointment of Mr. Fu Mou-chi as assistant professor of Linguistics and Chinese Language in February, 1943, helped to strengthen the Chinese faculty. As Mr. Yin intends to spend more time in research next year,

we need at least one more teacher of Chinese Literature.

Throughout the greater part of the year, the Chinese Department had no full-time secretary. Some clerical work was undertaken by students, but members of the department still wish to have a regular secretary installed. This will not be possible unless the budget for the secretary's salary is considerably increased.

Professor Pao is still responsible for all research in the Chinese Department. He will have the help of Mr. Che Chung-chi next year. It has been made clear that Mr. Che's teaching load shall not exceed three hours a week.

During the past year, as Dean of the School of Arts I have also assumed responsibility for the Chinese Department in the absence of a department head. But a regular department head should be appointed at the earliest possible moment as I shall never be able to give adequate attention to the development of the Chinese department.

The Department of Western Languages had three western and three Chinese teachers. Although they were able to offer all the required courses in the department, the personal load of each teacher was somewhat increased. The department is greatly in need of one or two more western teachers trained in the field of English Literature.

It is regrettable that the largest department in the whole college, the Department of Economics-Commerce, is still greatly handicapped by the lack of an adequate teaching staff. During 1942-1943, only one teacher was a full-time member of the department. This unsatisfactory state of affairs tended to weaken our students' confidence in any plan for the development of a separate School of Commerce.

The Department of History-Sociology actually functioned as a department of History as we had no teacher of sociology and could allow no student to major in that field. The present policy is to build up a strong Department of History and to postpone the development of a separate Department of Sociology until after the war.

In the Department of Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion we had one visiting assistant professor, Dr. W. K. T'ai of Canton Union Theological College. Dr. T'ai will become a regular member of the Arts faculty beginning August, 1943.

I favor the proposal for a separate Department of Religion in the School of Arts. The present system of grouping philosophy, psychology, and religion together is a complicated one, and cannot insure maximum attention to either philosophy, psychology, or religion. But if a separate Department of Religion is to be established, we need to strengthen the departmental staff immediately so that courses in the history, philosophy, and psychology of religion may be offered as well as courses in religious education and Biblical Literature.

In addition to the regular load of teaching during the scholastic year, members of the Arts faculty also contributed to two series of Extension Lectures given under the auspices of the School of Art, and one Round Table Conference. The Round Table Conference, which was held

at the opening of the second term and to which all members of the college faculty and staff were invited, was led by President Wei who presented a paper on "World Political Organization After the War". To stimulate students' interest in China's Allies, a series of three lectures on the national characteristics of the British, American, and Russian peoples were given during the Spring term by Assistant Professor P. L. T'ang, Assistant Professor W. K. Taai, and Dr. Logan Roots. All the lectures were well attended. Another series of extension lectures was arranged by the Chinese Department. The theme was "The Art of Writing". Five lectures were given by Mr. Yang Pei-ming, two by Mr. Yin Fa-lu, and one lecture each of Professor Pao, Assistant Professor Lin, Mrs. Ruth Earnshaw Lo, and Dr. Lo. Although the lectures were extended over a period of two months, the attendance from beginning to end was excellent, and proved that these lectures answered a real need.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) John C. F. Lo,

July 14, 1943.

Dean, School of Arts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION 1942-1943

I submit herewith my brief report as Dean of the School of Education for the academic year 1942-1943.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

In the last paragraph of my report for 1941-1942 I wrote: "The government proclaimed several years ago that no private institutions are allowed to undertake the work of teacher-training for the country. ... For some reason, however, we have been allowed for the past three years to continue our work. Whether the Ministry of Education will permit us to enroll new students for next year or not, we do not know. We hope that some way can be found to let us continue in this work and at the same time not to violate the national policy." Just a few weeks after I had written the above, the Ministry of Education sent us an order to continue the work of the School as usual. It was rather a surprise to us. What has made the Ministry change its mind we do not know. We are, however, much pleased that our work of the School of Education has received this official recognition.

Faculty. During the year we have carried on the teaching load with a minimum faculty. Prof. Anderson and myself are the only full-time teachers of the department. Mr. Paul Wu is really a part-time teacher, assisting Prof. Anderson in his supervision of practice-teaching. Dr. John Lo, new dean of the school of arts, has again helped us in providing two courses in psychology for our freshmen and sophomores. And Mr. John Coe, professor of mathematics in the school of science, has been kind to let our seniors take his course in elementary statistics. We have been also fortunate to get Dr. W. K. Taai, a teacher of the U.T.C., offer a course, Introduction to Religious Education, for juniors and seniors. For all this outside help we are very grateful. But to do

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justice to our aim of training good middle school teachers we need at least one more full-time teacher for the department. Unfortunately, at this wartime we cannot secure a properly qualified man to fill this vacancy.

Student Body. In the first term of the year there were 24 students, one half being girls. There were six seniors, four juniors, nine sophomores, and five freshmen. And in the second term one freshman dropped out. The six seniors are joint students who have done some work in the U.T.C. and whose content subjects are elementary theology. Among the juniors there is one student who has been principal in a junior middle school for nine years. During the year the student activities such as the Education Club and the Educational Monthly, have been carried on as in the previous year. And the students of the department, as a whole, have been quite studious and seem to be much interested in their work.

Practice-Teaching. In regard to the practice-teaching of our students, Prof. Anderson writes: "This year only three students have been taking practice-teaching in Wutai Middle School, one each in English, history, and music, and teaching an average of three and two-third hours per week. This has somewhat lightened the load of supervision for Mr. Wu and myself, enabling us to undertake extra work in college courses. Mr. Wu has continued to teach the students who were subjects for the investigation into English teaching methods begun last year, but under most disadvantageous conditions, being obliged to teach over sixty pupils in the class, and latterly having to go three mornings a week to begin teaching at 7 in the morning and even having to rouse the students from their beds for the lesson. The only advantage that can be claimed from the point of view of scientific investigation is that all the subjects have had the same teaching and suffered from the same conditions. Further extensive tests on the same lines as those of last year have been given at the end of this second year to measure any delayed effects of the different training given to the two groups in their first year of English study."

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

The music department is still a minor department which provides music as a content subject for some of our education majors. As to its work during the year, Mrs. Walter Allen, the acting head of the department, writes: "In the music department classes in History and Appreciation of Music, Sight Reading and Ear Training, and Methods of Teaching Public School Music were taught this year in addition to the usual courses in Piano and Voice. One student was graduated this year as an Education-Music major. The subject of her thesis was "A Study of the Conditions of Music Teaching in Junior Middle Schools in the Tali District". Another student did practice teaching in music at the Wutai Middle School under the supervision of the music department.

"Nine students received tuition in voice production. Beside their individual work all received training in public performance through presenting solos for analysis and criticism in the song interpretation class. Some of the more advanced students did creditable solo work in special musical services in the college chapel. Seven students studied piano during the year. Nearly all of them contributed toward the college worship services by playing the organ for some of the daily chapel

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worship periods. The more advanced students presented piano solos and duets for the purpose of study and appreciation in the history and appreciation class.

"Throughout the year musical evenings were frequently held at which a variety of programs were presented. Sometimes they consisted of gramophone recitals. Most often the students themselves performed for each other and for friends. On June 10 the Senior students presented an hour's program of vocal and piano numbers as a farewell recital. The remaining students then appeared at the closing recital on June 17. The audiences were most appreciative on both occasions."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL

In this report I like to add a few paragraphs about the development of the School. We don't know what the future has in store for us. But we do know that if we want to go on with more efficiency and to be of wider use to the country, we've got to have a vision about the future development of the school. The following is a brief outline of this vision.

There should be two major departments in the School of Education: a teacher-training department and an education department. The former has the task of training good teachers for middle schools, especially for our affiliated Christian middle schools in the Central China area. The latter should be dedicated to the task of training administrators and research workers in the field of secondary education in China. At present our work is entirely limited to teacher-training. We are supposed to train teachers for all the leading subjects in the secondary school, such as Chinese, English, mathematics, natural sciences, history and geography, and music. With the staff we have now we can adequately train teachers for English and music, but for Chinese, mathematics, natural sciences, and history and geography we are still short of specialists, who can teach special methods for those subjects. In the future we have to find them in order to strengthen the work of this department. As to the content courses, we have to depend, as we are doing now, upon the school of science for natural sciences and mathematics, and upon the school of arts for Chinese, English, history and geography, and music. (The present minor department of music will have to be developed into a major department and to be put under the school of arts.)

The education department which is to be established in the future will have as its central aim the study of the problems of secondary education in China. It has to provide for its limited number of students content subjects divided into three groups: principles and philosophy of secondary education, middle school administration and supervision, and educational psychology and measurements. Another important task of this department will be to assist all the Christian middle schools in the Central China area along all professional lines as far as possible. Through this department Hua Chung College should be able to bring about a closer integration and coordination of all the Christian educational institutions in the said area.

Of course, we have to develop a full-fledged practice-school to serve as a real laboratory for the two departments. We will have to engage the best teachers we can get for the school and to encourage all

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sorts of well planned experiments in its administration as well as in its classroom teaching. It will be a real experimental school by which we expect to show what a good secondary school in China should be.

The above is but a rough outline. All the details will have to be worked out carefully and experimentally. According to my humble opinion, this vision is neither ostentatious nor impracticable. I hope those who are really interested in the school of education will give it a close consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Pu Hwang

Dean of the School of Education

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HUA CHUNG COLLEGE, HSICHOW, YUNNAN
Fall Term - 1942-1943.

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seniors	7	7	14
Juniors	6	5	11
Sophomores	29	16	45
Freshmen	72	9	81
Unclassified		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>114</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>152</u>
Christian Students		61	
Non-Christian Students		<u>91</u>	
Total		152	

Christian Middle SchoolNon-Christian Middle School

Graduates	45	107	Total	152
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Geographical Distribution

Fukien	6
Chekiang	2
Hopeh	2
Hunan	16
Hupei	12
Kiangsi	3
Kiangsu	3
Kwangtung	26
Kwangsi	1
Kweichow	2
Shangtung	1
Sikong	1
Yunnan	<u>73</u>
Total	152

<u>Major</u>	<u>Seniors</u>	<u>Juniors</u>	<u>Sophomores</u>	<u>Freshmen</u>	<u>Unclassified</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chinese	0	0	5	10		15
English	1	3	8	11		23
Econ.-Com.	2	3	12	0		17
Economics	0	0	0	21		21
Commerce	0	0	0	7		7
Hist.-Soc.	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>14</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>58</u>		<u>97</u>
Biology	1	1	2	2		6
Chemistry	2	0	2	6		10
Physics	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>15</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>		<u>31</u>
Education	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>24</u>
					Total	152

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HUA CHUNG COLLEGE, HSICHOW, YUNNAN
Spring Term - 1942-1943

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seniors	6	7	13
Juniors	6	5	11
Sophomores	29	15	44
Freshmen	53	6	59
Unclassified		1	1
	<u>93</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>128</u>

Christian Students	56
Non-Christian Students	<u>72</u>
Total	<u>128</u>

<u>Christian Middle School</u>		<u>Non-Christian Middle School</u>			
Graduates	44	34	Total	128	

Geographical Distribution

Fukien	6
Chekian	3
Hopeh	1
Hunan	16
Hupei	9
Kiangsi	2
Kiangsu	7
Kwangtung	26
Kwangsi	1
Kweichow	1
Shangtung	1
Yunnan	<u>55</u>
Total	<u>128</u>

<u>Major</u>	<u>Seniors</u>	<u>Juniors</u>	<u>Sophomores</u>	<u>Freshmen</u>	<u>Unclassified</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chinese	0	0	5	7		12
English	0	3	7	10		20
Econ.-Com.	2	3	12	0		17
Economics	0	0	0	13		13
Commerce	0	0	0	6		6
Hist.-Soc.	1	0	4	5		10
	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>41</u>		<u>78</u>
Biology	1	1	2	2		6
Chemistry	2	0	2	4		8
Physics	1	1	3	8		13
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>		<u>27</u>
Education	6	3	9	4	1	23
					Total	128

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CO-OPERATING UNITS

BOONE COLLEGE

GRIFFITH JOHN COLLEGE

HUPING COLLEGE

WESLEY COLLEGE

YALE-IN-CHINA COLLEGE

學 大 中 華 立 私
HUA CHUNG (CENTRAL CHINA) COLLEGE

WUCHANG, CHINA

TEMPORARILY IN HSICHOW

VIA TALI, YUNNAN, CHINA

室 長 校

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 19, 1943

Rev. A. M. Sherman, S.T.D., President
Hua Chung Board of Founders, concurrently Board of Directors
C/o Mr. Oliver S. Lyford
230 Park Avenue
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Sherman:

I am sending you herewith by airmail all the way to America my Annual Report for the year 1942-43. Together with this report are the reports of the administrative officers as indicated in the first paragraph of my report.

I am sorry I have not been able to send this off to you earlier, but I hope it may reach you before the Annual Meeting of the Board of Founders. In case there should be delay in the mails you may make arrangements for the Executive Committee to deal with the report. At least I hope that Mr. Coe's financial report and balance sheets for the year 1942-43 will reach your Board before the Annual Meeting.

I am sending the report to you C/o Mr. Lyford at 230 Park Avenue because I am afraid you may not be at 281 Fourth Avenue to receive it since you have to travel so much during the greater part of the year. Should that be the case, Mr. Lyford may feel it necessary to open it for you as I shall mark on the envelope "Attention of Mr. Lyford in Dr. Sherman's absence."

There is a great deal more that I would like to say in the Annual Report than I have put into it, but I do not know just how to say it, the future is so uncertain and our problems are so many. Perhaps members of our Board will be able to read between the lines and sense what our difficulties are under the present circumstances. One thing I wish to add in this letter, and that is that we shall do our best to carry on with the hope that we may move the college back to Wuchang after the war with at least a solid enough foundation for its future rebuilding. In this endeavor we need your constant guidance and prayer.

Yours faithfully,

Francis C. M. Lee
President

Enc.
FOMW/MRC

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September 12, 1944

Memorandum by O. S. Lyford
regarding Dr. Wei's Annual Report

This report, dated July 6, was not mailed from Hsichow until July 31 and therefore was not received here until September 6.

Copies are being sent to all members of the Boards of Hua Chung and Yale-in-China in order that all may be familiar with the situation at Hsichow before the next regular meetings.

A letter received with the report recounts the confused situation in Chungking, Chengtu and Kunming in July regarding exchange which in actual transactions was varying between 40 to 1 and 115 to 1. These were transactions in the blocked currency.

The cost of living in Kunming was twice what it was in Hsichow.

It will be noted that there is not the slightest complaint in the report regarding the hard living conditions or the lack of western literature or usual amenities; only a spirit of confidence and hope.

It is hoped that microfilms are now reaching Hsichow from some of the 70 U.S. magazines which the U. S. Government is now sending to Chungking for distribution.

Oliver S. Lyford

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July 6, 1944
Received September 6th.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, HUA CHUNG COLLEGE, HSICHOW,
YUNNAN
FOR THE YEAR 1943-44

The President takes pleasure in submitting the following report to the Board of Directors of the college. Accompanying this report are copies of the annual reports to the President of Dean Leonard Constantine for the General Faculty, Dean John C. F. Lo for the School of Arts, Dean P'u Hwang for the School of Education, and Professor David F. Anderson, secretary of the Chapel Committee. The statistical report from the Registrar for the year is attached herewith. As the fiscal year is not yet closed at the time of writing this report, the treasurer's financial report will not be ready until the end of July, and it will be sent separately to the Directors and the Founders by the treasurer, Professor John L. Coe. As the President has been for the past year again concurrently acting as Dean of the School of Science, there is no separate report for that school.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The General Situation. With the close of the present academic year we have finished the seventh year of war in China, and it is the sixth year of our moving out from Wuchang, five and a half years of which have been spent in this rural town of Hsichow in Western Yunnan.

This year, as was the last, has been a comparatively uneventful year, as far as the college is concerned. The war on the Pacific has taken a more encouraging turn, and the attack into Burma has been in progress. But so far we are still blockaded and completely isolated from the wider world. Communications between Hsichow and the other parts of the country have not improved, but it is still possible for people to move about if they are willing to pay the expense. Our monotony has been more or less broken by the coming and going of some of our allied officers and men, who find our international community, and particularly our missionary members of the staff, a relief and a comfort. It has taxed the hospitality of our British and American families to the utmost, but it is taken as a privilege and a part of our war effort. Our radio has been working all the year, so that we are able to get news before newspapers and publications reach us from the bigger centers. We are watching impatiently every day for the return of peace, but we have to mark time, realizing how our allies as well as our own troops are doing their best with sacrifices beyond imagination to bring the war to an end.

College Finance. While the treasurer is not able to close his accounts until the end of the month, we know enough to say that we may expect to balance our budget a gain this year. For the last twelve months we have been fortunate in receiving unexpected gifts from organizations and individual friends to add to our regular income from the cooperating missions, the Associated Boards, the Harvard-Yenching Board, the United Committee for Christian Universities in Great Britain, and the Chinese government. We have been benefited by gifts from the British United Relief through Madame Chiang, by an anonymous gift from Great Britain earmarked for the college, and by the Committee on Professorial Relief in Chungking with money coming from the United China Relief in the United States. We have received six special gifts from such private friends as Mr. Li Jui in Chungking; Mr. Li Tse-hu, Commissioner of Civil Affairs of the Provincial

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Government of Yunnan in Kunming; Mr. Tung Chen-ning; and Mr. Yen Hsieh-chen of Hsichow; and groups of the college alumni. All these gifts will appear in the treasurer's report. Such gifts have gone to the current support of the college. Mr. Nathaniel Holmes II has made a gift to the college, which has been sent to the Board of Founders for a Scholarship Endowment and is being held in American currency in New York. A number of friends in America have continued to send the President money either for his discretionary use in the college or for scholarship grants. We wish to recognize all these gifts with gratitude.

It has been necessary to increase the faculty subsidies three times during the year. In early September subsidies were increased by approximately one-third. In December it was necessary to make another increase to take effect in January, and this increase was approximately one-third of the salaries and subsidies in effect at the time. At the beginning of June a review of the subsidy scheme was made, and a very substantial increase was put into effect, which on the average practically doubled the income of the faculty and staff members. As a result of these increases members of the faculty and staff are receiving on the average four times the amount they were receiving a year ago. This is about in pace with the rising prices.

In addition to this, three special gifts were received and divided among the faculty and staff members. In November a gift of U.S. \$2,000 from the Associated Boards for a commodity grant was divided among the faculty and staff, so that each received N.C. \$1600. In April a gift of \$800. from the British Aid to China Fund, equivalent to N.C. \$126,000 was distributed among the faculty and staff in varying amounts, according to rank and length of service, the minimum payment being N.C. \$2500 and the maximum N.C. \$4500. In May a special gift of N.C. \$50,000 from Mr. Li Jui was divided equally among the faculty and staff, so that each received N.C. \$1492. The grant from the Chungking Committee on Professorial Subsidies is N.C. \$40,000, but only N.C. \$14,000 has been received so far, and this amount will go to a large number of faculty and staff members according to applications for relief, as approved by a committee appointed by the Senate. Any other undesignated special gifts have gone to help meet the increase of subsidies.

The Faculty. The faculty during this year has been at its lowest ebb. Just a year ago six members of the faculty of Science and one member of the faculty of Arts declined reappointment, and most of the vacancies have not been filled during the year. The department of Chemistry is completely depleted, and the department of Economics-Commerce greatly weakened. The department of Physics has been fortunate enough through the efforts of its head, Professor Richard Bien, to secure the services of three of our own graduates who have helped Dr. Bien not only to carry on in full swing the work in the department, but also to help give courses in Chemistry so as to keep that department going in a way. Professor Sidney Hsiao has been most courageous in teaching two extra courses in Chemistry in addition to his own load already heavy. As it will appear in Dean Constantine's report, most of the senior members of the faculty, including the chief administrative officers, carry extra loads in order to keep the work going, and the President would want to ask for special recognition for these people. It just happens that whenever there is extra work to do, it is always the senior people who are more capable of doing it, and this explains why some of the junior people

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have lighter loads. There are also specialists on the faculty who are not so ready to venture into any field and do the extra work that has to be done there. We must not give the impression, however, that by lecturing in fields outside of their own, some of our faculty members are lowering academic standards. No one has taken on a course unless he or she is competent to do so. Thus with extra efforts the emergency has been met, and the college is able to finish the academic year without any great mishap. Even with reduced strength and extra work the faculty has shown splendid spirit.

Student Body. Comparing the Registrar's statistical report for this year with that of last year, it will be seen that our enrollment for the present year is 150 against 152 in the previous year. The enrollment would have been much greater if the administrative officers had not clamped down on the late admissions. Some of the students came late, and the dean of the General Faculty refused to admit them. At least a dozen of them had to go home without getting into the college because of their late coming. While it was hard to do such a thing in times like these, yet discipline of the college must be maintained.

The number of students from Christian middle schools has dropped, as well as the number of Christian students. Our Christian students in the college in 1942-43 was approximately 40%, whereas in the present year it has been 32%. This is to be expected in view of our isolated position and our remoteness from most of the Christian middle schools. The president would wish to point out again that by staying in Western Yunnan the college is really making a contribution to education in this part of the country. It will surely be a source of gratification after the war for us to look back upon the number of students whom we have left in Western Yunnan with the kind of education and training we have been able to give them. This is the first year that we graduated a student who is a local product, and he is by far one of the best students we have ever had.

The number of Yunnan students is on the increase, 91 in the present year, as against 73 in the previous year. We regret particularly that the number of students from Central China has decreased. So also has the number of students from the province of Kwantung, from which we would expect to draw more students after our return to Central China. The distribution of students among the different major departments remained about the same except that there is a one-third drop in the School of Education. As a whole, the student body has behaved well and worked hard to keep up with the college standards. The whole senior class received their degrees, and of the 32 students who took the intermediate examinations, no one absolutely failed, although there are five who received a condition in one subject and will have to take their supplementary examinations in September before they can go up to the junior class.

The students are getting very much worked up over the expected celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the college. Yunnan students particularly have gotten themselves organized to launch a financial campaign for the raising of an endowment for the college so as to link up Hua Chung permanently with the students of Western Yunnan even when we move back to our original site. One group of these students is going to Kunming, and another is remaining in the Tali district for the purpose of money-raising. Students from other provinces are doing their best also to help.

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SCHOOLS

The School of Arts. This School has again the largest enrollment because, chiefly, of the popularity of Economics-Commerce and English Literature. The Chinese department has regained its normalcy with the return of Assist. Professor Fu Mou-chi from Sikong where he had been doing research in the tribal languages, and he assumed the duties of the head of the department at the beginning of the second term. The research in that department goes on as before with Professor Pao-Lu-ping as director of research in Chinese studies. The department of History has been strengthened by the appointment of Asst. Professor Wong-Yu-che, M.A. to teach Ancient and Medieval Chinese History, thus bringing the teaching staff of the department up to our normal size of three full-time faculty members.

The department of English Literature continues to feel its shorthandedness. Mrs. Coe and Mrs. Constantine have been impressed into the teaching of English. At the end of the year Mr. Walter Allen joined the American Army in China, and Mrs. Lo had to leave even before Commencement to go back to America for medical treatment of her baby. But the work has been carried on with extra effort on the part of all the members of the teaching staff in the department. We have been hoping against hope during the year to have at least one new teacher for the department from England or America, but so far our hope has not been realized. However, Miss Leona Lloyd Burr, M.A. was evacuated from Fukien, and she has now been appointed assistant professor of English Literature beginning with July 1.

The department of Economics-Commerce could not find any qualified teacher to fill the vacancy left by Asst. Professor P. L. Tang. M. Sc. (Econ.) who declined reappointment at the end of last year. Two part-time teachers and an assistant managed to carry on the courses necessary with assistance from the President and Dean of the General Faculty, who each gave a course in the department to meet the government requirements.

The School of Science. This school was greatly weakened by the departure of six members who declined reappointment at the end of last year. Three of them were in the department of Chemistry, two in the department of Physics, and one in the department of Biology, all alumni of the college. The vacancies in the department of Physics have been filled with comparatively junior men, but the work goes on with efficiency under Professor Richard Bien. Professor Sidney Hsiao worked like a Trojan to carry on his department with only one assistant during the first term, and she left during the winter vacation, leaving Dr. Hsiao therefore entirely alone. In spite of such conditions Dr. Hsiao was willing to teach extra courses in the Chemistry department, which department also received assistance from Dr. Bien and Mr. Ling Chinyu of the Physics department of Chemistry going.

For the second year the School of Science, known as the Yale-in-China School of Science, had no dean, and the President has had to act concurrently as dean of the School. It is fortunate that before commencement Professor Richard Bien of the department of Physics, who served for several years as dean of Science before 1939, was persuaded to accept the appointment as dean of Science again, and he has gone into that very difficult work with a shout and with a determination to bring it up again.

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Mathematics, which is a minor department has been taken care of by Professor John L. Coe, who has to give the greater part of his attention to his work as treasurer of the college. A treasurer in times like these finds his work most taxing, and Mr. Coe has the assistance of Asst. Professor Shen only to carry on all the necessary courses required by the college and particularly by the science departments.

The School of Education. The School of Education maintains its efficiency as in the previous year. The vacancies of neither Professor P. V. Taylor nor of Professor Hu I have been filled, however, for the last two years. The minor department of Music, which supplies content courses for some of the Education students and cultural courses for students in the other schools in the college, labors vigorously with Mrs. Walter Allen teaching piano and Mrs. David F. Anderson teaching vocal music. With the departure of Mrs. Walter Allen at the end of the year there is only Mrs. Anderson to carry on both vocal music and piano lessons to keep the work in the department going. All efforts have been made to secure a good piano teacher to strengthen the department and to fill the vacancy left now by Mrs. Allen, but we have had no success.

In spite of all these difficulties research work is still going on among the faculty. Dr. Hsiao had two of his research reports sent to the Ministry of Education, and for these he has received an award from the government of N.C.\$8,000. Dr. Richard Bien has been carrying on his research work with the assistance of Mr. John P. N. Wei. Dr. P'u Hwang continues his investigation of Secondary Education in China, and Mr. Anderson has been continuing his experiment in English teaching in middle schools. Research work in Chinese studies goes on as before in the department of Chinese Literature under the direction of Professor Pao. A separate report for this will be sent to Harvard-Yenching Board under whose support both our Chinese department and research in Chinese studies have been going on for the last seven years.

It is regrettable that due to the weakness of our Economics-Commerce department very little research or scientific study of the economic and financial situation in China during these years of war has been done. It is a great opportunity missed. We hope that next year we may have a stronger teaching staff in the department and get some of the work done, which surely would be of great interest in the future.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

To save space very little will be said here. Professor David F. Anderson, secretary of the Chapel Committee, has sent in a splendid report on the religious activities in the college during the year, a copy of which is accompanying this report. The President would like to endorse Professor Anderson's opinion that with the increasing number of non-Christian students in the college, there is a greater challenge to direct evangelism among the students, many of whom will stay in this province and should serve as a foundation upon which the churches in this part of the country will build. As a whole the non-Christian students in the college during these years of war have been taking a greater interest in Christianity than they did before the war in Wuchang. We would not have chosen to have a small percentage of Christian students in the college, but that being the situation we ought to make the best of it.

The fact pointed out by Professor Anderson in his report that the junior and senior students are not taking advantage of the courses offered to them as electives in the English Bible and in Christian Teaching is to be regretted. The cause, however, of this is not simple. Students are overloaded because the government requirements for the degree are heavy. In our courses we insist on high standards. It is natural that department heads think first of all of their own departmental work. Especially during their last two years the students are very cautious in electing their courses, favoring only those which are required for the degree. They are afraid to fail in their courses, since that might mean their staying in the college for an extra year, a thing students cannot very well afford in times like these.

With the smaller number of Christian students the chapel attendance has naturally been not so good as in former years, but the number of non-Christian students in chapel services is encouraging. The President is particularly gratified to see so many of the faculty members taking such an interest in the personal religious work among the students.

HOSTELS

During the year the college has maintained the same women's hostel and four hostels for men. Living conditions for students are not so comfortable as they were in Wuchang, but this is not to be expected in wartime. The students continue to manage their own board, which is simple, but as far as food value is concerned, it is as good as it is in any other college in Free China at the present time. For students who come from occupied areas the government loan is just about sufficient to cover the expenses of food. With the college helping by storing in rice at the beginning of the year the men students, who require simpler food than the girls, have been able to have a small balance on their board money returned to them at the end of the year. Beginning with this current year the government has stopped loans to students in the School of Arts and in the School of Education, giving full scholarships to science students only to cover their complete board and lodging. This works hardship on the non-Science students, but it is government policy against which our protest is entirely ineffective. At the beginning of the year four such students were caught by the new government regulation. Mr. Li Jui was generous enough to send N.C.\$20,000 as financial aid for them.

MEDICAL CARE

Dr. Logan H. Roots, M. D. of the American Church Mission carried on the medical care as in previous years until the end of May when he had to take his family back to America, mainly for the schooling of his two daughters. He expects to return to the college as soon as possible when he gets his family settled in the United States, but with the present difficult conditions of passage from America we cannot possibly count on his return to Hsichow until at least next spring. In the meantime we have arranged with the local Hsichow Hospital to take care of our community with reduced rates for out-patients only. Their charge for drugs is simply exorbitant. Fortunately we have some of our own which may last for sometime.

On the recommendation of the Medical Committee, appointed by the Senate, a trained nurse has been appointed beginning with July 1, in order to see patients before they go to the hospital so as to insure better and quicker medical care for both faculty and students.

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VISITORS

We have been fortunate in having distinguished visitors during the year. The Rt. Rev. R. O. Hall, Bishop of Victoria in South China, came and spent a whole week here last July. The Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, S.T.D., Bishop of Hankow, visited us in September. Mr. William Fenn, representative in China of the Associated Boards, was able to come and make a short stay in the College early in December. Dr. Robert Brank Fulton, representative in China of the Yale-in-China trustees, arrived in China late in May and came at once to the college, making a stay here of three weeks. We were all so glad that Dr. Fulton was able to stay so long in order to get a really first-hand knowledge of our work here and to get acquainted with our faculty. He has agreed to accept appointment as assistant professor in Economics and Social Ethics to teach whenever circumstances permit for one term in the college every year until we are able to go back to our original site, when we expect he will take up his residence in the college.

All these guests have given us valuable suggestions and put us in touch with movements on the wider world. For their visits we are most grateful.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

During the year we have been busy planning for the future in spite of the uncertainties. A proposed plan for a major department in Music has been sent to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in the United States, asking that ^{that} mission sponsor the development of this work. A complete plan for the future development of the college after the war has been drawn up and submitted to the Board of Founders acting concurrently as Board of Directors and through it to the cooperating missions. We are happy to report that the Reformed Church Mission has shown great interest in our plan for the development of Music in the college and that the Board of Founders has approved in principle our plan for the future development, pending financial developments.

Suggestion has come to us from time to time as to the advisability of moving the college to a greater center and possibly nearer to our original site. Careful study has been made of this problem, and our conclusion is that under the circumstances such a move would neither be wise nor possible. Transportation is not the most serious consideration, although it would certainly be very expensive. But more so would be the expense of setting up the college again in a new site when any town of considerable size with good communications is already overcrowded in Free China.

The question has also been raised and studied by a committee appointed by the Executive Committee Pro-tem to start a freshman class in another center, preferably in the Central China Region, not too remote from some of our affiliated Christian middle schools. The report brought back by this committee is unfavorable. It seems impossible to start a freshman class in another place and carry it on unless the college is able to move back to Central China inside of a year after such a class is started, or else it would mean either having another branch of the college in a second site, which is out of the question, or splitting the faculty and equipment which is again impractical. It is, therefore, the considered policy of the college to stay in Hsichow until it is time for us to move back to Central China with the return of peace.

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We are looking forward to the new academic year with greater optimism, as far as the college is concerned, than we felt at this time a year ago. Dean and Mrs. Constantine are going only on furlough back to England. Mr. Constantine expects to return to the college after a year in Great Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen are leaving the college, Mr. Allen to join the American army in China, and Mrs. Allen to return to America on health grounds. Professor Bleakley and Professor and Mrs. Anderson have decided to stay on one more year in the college before they take their furloughs, and the decision has added to the morale of both the faculty and students. All the other members of the faculty and staff have accepted reappointment.

Dr. George Bien, Ph.D., Brown, for many years a professor of Chemistry in government universities and now a chemist in government service, has accepted our call to become professor of Chemistry and head of the Chemistry Department. Professor Teng Mo-tung, who did his postgraduate work in the London School of Economics, has accepted appointment as professor and head of the department of Economics-Commerce. Mr. Daniel Chen, B.S. HuaChung 1936, who has been teaching in middle schools for the last eight years is returning to be lecturer in Chinese Literature. Miss Leona Lloyd Burr, M.A. Wisconsin, who has been evacuated by the American government from Fukien, has come to join us as assistant professor of English Literature. She has accepted two-years' appointment, leaving the question open at the end of that period. We are in negotiation with three or four other prospective teachers, as we are still badly in need of strengthening the departments of Biology, Chemistry, English, Economics, and Music. It is an ill wind that blows no good to anyone, and we hope that the disturbed conditions in the southeastern provinces of China may make it easier for us to get teachers to fill more of our vacancies.

Respectfully submitted,

/signed/ Francis C. M. Wei,
President

Hsichow, Tali, Yunnan
July 7, 1944

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