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Board of Directors 1939

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Chengtú Szechwan

21st February, 1939

To the members of the Board of Directors:

During the first ten days of February, we were privileged to have a number of guests in Chengtu who had attended the Madras conference. Among them were Dr. J.W. Docker, President of the Board of Founders, Mr. E.H. Cressy of the China Christian Educational Association and Mr. Charles H. Fahs, curator of the Missionary Research Library.

We held a meeting of our Emergency Executive Committee on February 4th and invited members of the Board of Directors who are now in Chungking. Dr. L.W. Han and Dr. R.Y. Lo were able to attend. In this way we were able to have a much fuller meeting and attempted to bring before the group the present status of our work as well as plans for the future two or three years.

Each unit prepared a full and careful report of the work that is now being done and copies were distributed to the members who were present. The total number of pages is over a hundred, and it seems impossible to try and mimeograph the entire material for distribution at this time. We shall have to confine our report to you to the minutes and such items as appear in the report of the president. The reports will be placed on record and will become part of the permanent files for historical purposes.

I hope that the minutes will give you the necessary information to keep you in touch with the work that the institution is doing these days. We are enclosing with the minutes a summary of the budget proposed for 1939-1940 and you will note from the minutes that the committee felt we should submit a supplementary list, restoring more items which the administration felt must be cut unless there was more money in sight. This list has been prepared and submitted to the Board of Founders for their approval, so if additional funds are secured we shall be able to acquire various important pieces of equipment.

I wish to call to your attention the various actions looking toward wider cooperation on this campus. We expect to return to Nanking at the earliest possible moment, but it begins to look impossible to consider the return during the next year. Therefore, it becomes necessary for us to reevaluate the work we are doing and to unite more closely all the efforts that are being carried on the campus.

I am always very glad to hear from each and every member of the Board of Directors and wish it might be possible for us to have a full meeting in the near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Signed: Y.G. CHEN, President

Rec'd attached to Priest's letter of 2/15/39.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Chengtu Szechwan

INDEXED

Minutes of the Emergency Executive Committee, February 4, 1939

The fourth meeting of the Emergency Executive Committee of the Board of Directors was held at the home of the President Chen in Chengtu, February 4, 1939. A cordial welcome was extended to members of the Board of Directors and Board of Founders who were in Chengtu at this time. The following members of the committee and guests were present:

Bishop Ralph A. Ward	Dr. Y.G. Chen
Dr. S.N. Cheer	Miss Elsie M. Priest
Mr. D.S. Dye	

and guests:

Dr. J.W. Decker, President of the Board of Founders	
Mr. E.H. Cressy, Member of the Board of Directors	
Dr. Han Lih-wu, " " " " " "	
Dr. R.Y. Lo, " " " " " "	
Dr. Wu Yi-fang " " " " " "	

As Bishop Ward could not be present for the full meeting, Dr. Cheer was asked to serve as chairman.

The meeting was opened with prayer led by Dr. Decker.

President Chen welcomed the guests who were able to meet with the committee and Dr. Han added a further word of appreciation of the able support which had been given to the institution from the Board of Founders. Dr. Decker brought greetings from the Board of Founders. Dr. Lo, representing the Directors now in Shanghai, spoke of the appreciation of the group for the support from the Board of Founders. President Chen read a letter from Mr. Kao Ping-fang sending greetings and expressing regret that he was unable to attend the meeting.

EE-71 VOTED to approve of the minutes of the last meeting of this committee, held on October 17, 1938, the same having been circulated to all members of the Board of Directors.

President Chen made the following report of the work and conditions in the institution at this time:

Student Enrollment

On October 17 we reported to you the anticipated enrollment for the fall semester. The actual enrollment was as follows:

College of Arts:		College of Science:	
Regular	59	Regular	117
Chinese Short		(Industrial	
Course	6	Chemistry- 25	
Special	2	Electrical En-	
	67	gineering- 31)	
		Course for Radio	
College of Agriculture:		and Movie opera-	
Regular	139	tors	17
Rural Leaders'		Graduate	2
Training School	66	Special	1 137
Graduate	2		
Special	1 208	Total for all colleges:	412

Special students

94 506

Middle School (Wanhhsien)

533

Nanking schools:

Junior Middle School

Short Course in Agriculture (4 months' course)

Primary School

Nurses' Training School

No figures

Although there have been air raids occasionally, the work has not been interrupted this semester and we anticipate that we shall be able to complete the term as scheduled on March 12. Thirty-three of the seniors (and one special student) expect to complete their work at the end of this semester.

The students are divided as follows (including special students):

College of Arts	100	
College of Science	185	
College of Agriculture	221	506

Staff members:

I am glad to report to you that Dr. J.C. Thomson arrived in Chengtu early in December and we hope his family may join him by summer. Mr. and Mrs. Herrymon Maurer reached Chengtu on January 26 and will be a welcome addition to the Department of Foreign Languages. Dr. A.N. Steward returned to China in November and at our request has gone to Nanking to help with the work on the campus while Mr. Riggs has a short furlough. We have asked Mr. Riggs to go on furlough, and he sails February 23, and then be prepared to return to Chengtu to assist with the plan for small-scale industries being inaugurated in the province. Mr. and Mrs. B.A. Slocum are now in Shanghai and after a short visit to Nanking will start for Chengtu. We are glad to report that Mr. Tsien Pao-chuin has returned from his studies in England to accept the appointment of "Chiao Shou" in Industrial Chemistry.

Nanking:

Early in the autumn the staff in Nanking opened three schools:-- A primary school in the Rural Leaders' Training School buildings; a junior middle school in the college buildings, and an agricultural short course in the Sericulture Building. An attempt was made to open a senior middle school but so few students enrolled that it did not seem worthwhile. With the exception of two persons all the teachers in these schools are refugees in need of help and receive a minimum salary. In this way the schools are serving two purposes. On the whole reports from Nanking indicate that the city is quiet, but there seems to be a good deal of apprehension among the staff as various ones have been arrested from time to time, apparently without any good reason. Whenever a person is arrested the treatment is severe. As far as we know none of our staff are being held at this time.

The work at the hospital continues as usual and the Nurses' Training School has now reopened with Miss Shih in charge of the instruction. The last report indicated that about 50 % of the patients are able to pay at least part of the cost of their hospital care, but the rest has to be provided from relief funds. We have funds in sight for the next few months but after that period an effort must be made to secure additional support for the hospital.

Joint Committee for Social Service:

There have been so many requests to the different colleges for assistance in various activities connected with the life of the community in the province that it has seemed wise to have a committee made of members of the three colleges in order that they may coordinate and correlate the efforts being made for social service. Formerly some of the social service and extension work has been connected with several departments as well as the different colleges. We are now making an effort to bring all projects together in a united way, as we feel the value of the work to the community may be greatly enlarged. This is the first step toward our plan to develop an Extension Department for the whole institution. The following is a list of the projects being conducted by the University at this time:

College of Arts:

Small-scale industries - in cooperation with College of Agriculture
Chinese Frontier Project - survey of Sikang
Collecting Historical material of the present war
Cooperation with Chengtu Broadcasting Station

College of Science:

Manufacture of copper carbonate from local products
Invention and distribution of iron-electrodes coating
Project in electro-plating and electro-chemistry
Manufacture of educational moving pictures and the extension and use of same
Special project in training radio and motion picture technicians
Special course for automobile technicians
Electrical Engineering - in cooperation with National Resources Commission

College of Agriculture:

Currency and Prices in China
Wood Oil Industry in Szechwan
Marketing of farm products in Szechwan
Local government in Szechwan
Farm Business Organization
Prices and cost of living in Szechwan
Export commodities
Fertilizers and rural engineering
Improved seed program
Irrigation and fertilizer tests at Sian
Rice diseases
Wheat diseases
Mushroom culture
Citrus fruit studies in Szechwan
Citrus fruit storage and marketing
Rural extension - Wenkiang and Jenshow
Sintu Experimental hsien
Extension service truck project - with Y.M.C.A. and Methodist Church
Forestry project for sawmill locations in the west
Cooperative extension - Sian station (Chiyang)
Cooperative extension - Sian station (Nancheng)

Modified Tutor System:

Over fifty teachers are taking responsibility to look after the students under this new system. Each one has from five to nine students. This is the first year of this new system and we are hoping that it will do much to help to correlate our student activities. This does not interfere with the system of the curriculum advisers, who are continuing as usual to advise all students in connection with the courses they are to take.

Transportation:

It has been very difficult to arrange for the transportation of our equipment and supplies. At present we are arranging to have several important shipments started for Chengtu through Yunnan, and as soon as the goods reach Kunming we expect to secure trucks to bring them through to Chengtu. There has been some preliminary discussion concerning the use of the trucks purchased by the Canadian Mission and West China Union University, but so far our boxes are still somewhere between Hongkong and Kunming, so we are not in a position to make a definite proposition about the exact time we shall require the use of the trucks. We hope the goods may arrive during March or April. Books and small parcels of equipment are coming through by first class or book post and are reaching us safely although rather slowly.

Cooperation with West China Union University:

We wish to reiterate our deep appreciation to West China Union University for the many and continued courtesies they are extending to us.

In looking forward to a period of longer duration than we had hoped we would spend in West China, we wish to put on record our desire to work out with West China Union University such cooperative projects as may seem to our host institution to be of greatest permanent value to them and the nation. I would like to call the attention of the committee to the project in agriculture which we hope may be worked out while we are in Chengtu, in order that the most valuable use may be made of the dormitory buildings contributed by the Provincial Government to the University, on condition that the future use of the plant should be for the development of agriculture by West China Union University. There are other projects in Social Service which seem to us would be of great value. We are ready to help develop any cooperative enterprise and look to our host institution to take the initiative.

Reports from Various Units:

We have asked the head of each unit to prepare a report of the work of their particular college or department covering the period from the fall of 1937, in order that we would have on record this detailed information. As this committee meets frequently and full reports are made to them, I am not giving further details today. These reports are presented to you and as they are given in considerable detail, I shall not take time to repeat the work that is being done in the separate departments.

Full reports from all the units of the institution were presented in an effort to bring before the members of the Board of Directors a statement of the work that is being done at the present time in Chengtu. There was insufficient time to discuss each report in detail and the secretary was instructed to have the full reports attached to the minutes for information and study.

EE-72 VOTED to receive the reports of the units of the institution with deep appreciation of the evidence of the work that is being done under present circumstances.

EE-73 VOTED to receive with deep appreciation the report of the president.

The Treasurer presented a report to January 1, 1939, showing the financial status at that date. Following the usual custom, the budget for 1938-1939 was revised after the opening of the fall semester and was presented in the revised form.

EE-74 VOTED to adopt the budget for 1938-1939 as revised in December 1938.

The budget for 1939-1940 was presented, the total calling for an expenditure of \$894,085 61 with \$30,000 00 to be raised before June 1940. After careful consideration it was

EE-75 VOTED to approve of the proposed budget for 1939-1940 as a working basis and to request the administration to submit to the Board of Founders a supplementary budget of items that may be considered non-recurring to bring the total budget to \$950,000 00.

The president presented one of the most pressing needs in the institution as being the hardships of the low salaried staff, who have not had an increase for three years and have been on a discounted salary. In many cases due to the increased cost of living there is great need.

EE-76 VOTED to approve of an increase in salary for all staff members now receiving \$100 00 per month or less, the amount of the increase to be from 2.00 to 10.00 per month, effective September 1, 1939, all details to be worked out by the administration. It was suggested that the amount required for this increase should be a first charge on any emergency funds secured in the year.

EE-77 VOTED to promote the registrar to the rank of Dean of Studies (教務長) and to approve of a salary of \$3,600 00 per year with an entertainment allowance of \$240 00. This change to be effective from February 1, 1939.

EE-78 VOTED to record our appreciation of the excellent work that is being done by all the colleges and to express our deep gratitude to the administration and deans for their spirit of cooperation during these days.

EE-79 VOTED to record our appreciation for the valuable help Dr. Decker has given to our committee, and to receive with gratitude the statement of confidence which he brings to us from the Board of Founders in approving of the University administration's action in removing from Nanking, the wisdom of which has been amply justified in view of the valuable service which the University is able to render at this time.

The president presented to the committee the request from the joint group called by West China Union University to consider the question of ways and means of arranging for transportation of our supplies from the coast. A joint committee is being formed on the campus which will represent all institutions now cooperating here.

EE-80 VOTED to authorize the president to appoint a member of the staff to represent the University on the joint committee to plan for the transportation of supplies from the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Riggs were appointed to the University for a term of six years, which expired in June 1938. Under special arrangement this was extended for one year in order to allow Mr. Riggs to remain in Nanking during the past year. As his furlough is overdue and he is needed in Chengtu at an early date to assist with the development of small-scale industries it was proposed to request Mr. Riggs to take a short furlough, his family having been at home since the fall of 1937, and be ready to return to Chengtu by September 1939.

EE-81 VOTED to approve of a short furlough for Mr. Charles H. Riggs with the request that he shall plan to return to Chengtu by September 1939.

EE-82 VOTED to request the Board of Founders to approach the American Board proposing that they support Mr. and Mrs. Riggs as regular members of their mission, contributing their services to the University.

EE-83 VOTED that in case the American Board feels it is impossible to resume the full support of Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, to invite them as special missionaries under the University of Nanking for a second term, their support to be continued on the same basis as at present.

The work now being done in the present science building is badly congested and it has been proposed that a second science building be erected on the campus of West China Union University, all cooperating institutions sharing in the cost of the same.

EE-84 VOTED to contribute the sum of three thousand United States' dollars (US\$3,000 00) toward the fund required for the erection of a Chemistry Building on this campus which will be used jointly for the duration of the emergency period.

EE-85 VOTED to ask the president to write to the Cabinet of West China Union University seeking information as to the space available for the use of our University for the period of emergency.

A considerable amount of time was spent in discussing the cooperation among the institutions in Chengtu and the future outlook for the work of the University. Dr. Decker at the request of Bishop Ward presented the following action:

EE-86 VOTED that if a consultation group is formed on this campus for mutual help and cooperation that we heartily approve and support such a plan. It was suggested that the group be composed of the presidents and two members from each institution - the same to be appointed by the president.

EE-VOTED that the University of Nanking puts itself on record as to the desirability of the closest possible cooperation for a longer term than was first anticipated of all the institutions now on this campus so as to utilize all personnel and resources to the greatest degree to make the largest contribution at this time, and that the University declares its readiness to enter into such cooperation and authorizes the administration to enter into consultation with other groups to work out further details.

EE-88 VOTED that the University of Nanking will keep in mind at all times the permanent interest of West China Union University and to attempt to conserve the greatest values for this part of China, following in all possible ways the initiative of the host institution.

The proposal has been made to have a Fifth Year Normal Training Course started by the fall of 1939 as a joint project for the institutions now on this campus.

EE-89 VOTED to approve of the cooperation in the Fifth Year Normal training course to be worked out for this campus and to share in all plans for the course including the financial obligations.

EE-90 VOTED to record our thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Chen for their hospitality.

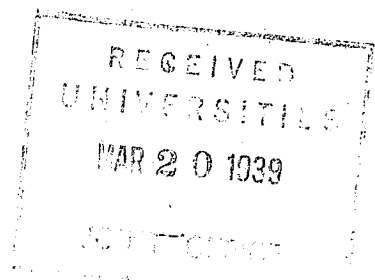
EE-87 VOTED that the University of Nanking puts itself on record as to the desirability of the closest possible cooperation for a longer term than was first anticipated of all the institutions now on this campus so as to utilize all personnel and resources to the greatest degree to make the largest contribution at this time, and that the University declares its readiness to enter into such cooperation and authorizes the administration to enter into consultation with other groups to work out further details.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1939-1940

Summary

<u>Receipts:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
From student fees	64,490 00
Mission Boards grants, endowments	139,336 50
Gifts, grants and transfers:	
Government grant	24,500 00
British Boxer grant	20,000 00
Harvard-Yenching Institute	39,252 61
Manufacture of Movies	20,000 00
National Resource Com. Electrical Project	20,000 00
2 year Course for Radio & Motion Picture Tech.	10,000 00
Radio Service	1,200 00
2 year Automobile Course	13,200 00
Shensi Provincial Project	1,320 00
National Agricultural Research Bureau	4,600 00
China Foundation	4,000 00
Rockefeller Foundation	77,660 00
National Christian Council	3,000 00
Others	99,402 30
Library endowment interest	3,600 00
Agricultural Experiment Stations	17,785 60
Famine Prevention Work	190,468 20
University Hospital	140,270 40
	<hr/>
	Ch.\$894,085 61

Expenditures:

Administration	48,678 00
Operation and Maintenance	18,832 80
College of Arts	69,791 20
Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies	23,400 61
College of Science	94,938 00
College of Agriculture	71,422 40
Middle School	26,740 00
Instruction Work in Nanking	5,000 00
Library	15,931 60
Non-instructional items	3,700 00
Special for student activities	2,840 00
Dormitory for college men	5,740 00
Dormitory for college women	816 00
China Foundation Rice Disease Project	4,000 00
National Agricultural Research Bureau Project	4,600 00
Shensi Provincial Waterwork Project	1,320 00
Rockefeller Foundation Projects	77,660 00
Rural Cooperative Project	3,000 00
Manufacture of Movies	20,000 00
National Resource Com. Electrical Project	20,000 00
2 year Course for Radio & Motion Picture Tech.	10,000 00
Radio Service	1,200 00
2 year Automobile Course	13,200 00
Construction Department	2,720 80
Agricultural Experiment Stations	17,785 60
Famine Prevention Work	190,468 20
University Hospital	140,270 40
	<hr/>
	Ch.\$894,085 61

The University of Nanking
Chengtu, Szechuen

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS
July 1937 - Jan. 1939

I. When the College was in Nanking July-November, 1937

(a) General condition.

The fall of 1937 found China in a greatly disturbed condition. The war between China and Japan had actually broken out, and Nanking was being subjected to successive air raids which began on August 15. The opening of the school was accordingly postponed to October 4. The war raged around Shanghai and Nanking and important cities in the neighborhood were under frequent bombings from the air. All communications were interrupted, but when the school opened in early October 90% of contracted teachers had shown up and the students, though much reduced in number, all showed a fine spirit. Regular class work was held in spite of the threat of the enemy's airplanes and the work was continued till the fall of the City became imminent in November.

(b) Students and courses

<u>Students</u>		<u>Courses offered</u>	
Senior	12	Chinese	11
Junior	5	Economics	8
Sophomore	7	Education	2
Freshmen	16	English	14
Special Chinese	7	History	8
	<u>47</u>	Library Science	2
		Philosophy	1
		Political Science	6
		Religion	4
		Sociology	3
			<u>59</u>

(c) Staff - There were 31 teachers in the College.

II. The removal from Nanking to Chengtu November 1937-February 1938

(a) General statement.

The University Council voted the transfer of the University to Chengtu on November 18th and the first group left on the 24th of November. It was very sad indeed to see all the people laboring at packing things in those cold, gloomy and heavy rainy days. Means of transportation were most difficult to obtain at this time. By early December all the University group had arrived at Hankow, and later on the institution in various groups moved up to Ichang, Wan-hsien, and Chungking. The last group of teachers and students safely reached Chengtu by the middle of February, and on March 4th we began the work here. Throughout the whole journey the staff gave great evidence of their willingness to cooperate and loyalty.

(b) Staff.

Twenty-three old staff members of the Arts College arrived at Chengtu with the school. Dr. M. B. Bates and Mr. K. L. Chen of the History Department, Dr. W. H. Ma, Messers Ping Ming-sheo, Wu Ching chi, Chu Shi-ding and Wang Wen-yun of the Political Science Department, Mr. Chu Pao-cheng of the Economics Department, Mr. Lewis Smythe of the Sociology Department, Mr. Ying Chia-ping of the English

Department, Mr. Chang Shu-tong of the Chinese Department and Mr. Wang Peng-yu of the Dean's office did not come with us. Among those, Dr. Bates and Dr. Smythe served the International Relief Committee which helped not only the members of the University but a large number of people in Nanking.

(c) Equipment and books.

Equipment.

Three boxes of documents and one typewriter of the College of Arts were brought from Nanking to Chengtu. The English Department and the Department of Religion also brought some things with them. The Political Science Department had packed up their equipment, but was unable to get it out of Nanking.

Books:	Chinese	11,185
	Western	2,259
		<hr/> 13,444 vols.

It is estimated that the number of volumes brought from Nanking to Chengtu is only 10.3% of the total number that we have in Nanking. These books were brought here by the Library.

III. The College in Chengtu, March 1938 - January 1939.

(a) General statement.

The school work was resumed in Chengtu on March 4th. The College of arts has with it nearly all its original teachers, but the number of the students has been greatly reduced. Thus the College is facing a very serious crisis, yet taken as a whole the morale of the staff is very good, and there are fewer cuts in class either by teachers or by students. Practically all teachers are doing their best to utilize their spare time in research work or in educational trips. The long summer vacation furnished a good opportunity for this purpose and the opening of the Autumn semester found the work being carried as dutifully and as cheerfully as in Nanking.

(b) Changes of staff.

1. Miss Ward jointed us in the Spring, 1938, but she left on furlough for the States in Summer, 1938.
2. Mr. Kao Mi-heo was added to the Chinese Department as an assistant to take the place of Mr. Chang Shu-tong who is still remaining in Nanking.
3. Mr. O. J. Caldwell of the English Department left on furlough for the States last summer.
4. Dr. W. P. Penn, Dr. L. S. Smythe, Mr. N. C. Liu and Mr. K.L.Chen returned in the Fall semester, 1938.
5. Mr. C. H. Liu, head of the Chinese Department, left for one year's absence and Mr. Li Chen-chuen was engaged to take up his teaching work.
6. Five part-time teachers were added in the Autumn, 1938.

Miss Mary Chen	Department of English
Mrs. Tang	" " "
Mrs. Bannon	" " "
Mr. Li Teh-chai	Department of Political Science
Mr. Kou Tsong-i	Religion

(c) Students and courses.

1. Students:

	<u>Spring, 1938</u>	<u>Fall, 1938</u>
Senior	13	11
Junior	8	11
Sophomore	13	17
Freshmen	21	20
Special Chinese	3	6

58

65

2. Courses offered:

Chinese	12	11
Economics	8	8
Education	2	3
English	17	19
History	6	6
Library Science	2	2
Philosophy	3	1
Political Science	3	4
Religion	2	2
Sociology	4	4

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60

We also contribute Mr. Wu Chen-chu to teach a course in Chinese in the College of Science for the special training class in Electricity.

(d) Organization and curriculum.

Revision of curriculum - The Ministry of Education has recently attempted to standardize the college curriculum and we are going to revise our curriculum in view of the required changes. The programme of the first two years of college work has been revised. We feel proud to report that the changes which the Ministry of Education has suggested agree entirely with our own in principle, hence the changes necessitated are very small.

A combination of the Political Science and Economics Departments was effected at the beginning of the year following the instruction of the Ministry of Education. So far the change is a matter of appellation for we have kept the personnel and the work of the original departments intact except that they are put under the administration of one head.

(e) Research work.

The College has never over-looked the importance of research for teaching purposes. When one is thrown into a new environment, one's mind is still more alert to acquire new knowledge. More than a dozen research projects have been undertaken, either by individual teachers or by a department as a whole. A detailed description was given in the "Report of the Work of the College of Arts in Chengtu" published July, 1938. A few of the more distinctive items are summarily stated in the following:

1. The Trip to Sikong.

In order to understand the social, economical and educational conditions existing in Sikong, we decided to form a group to make a trip to Sikong, expecting to get some materials for the help of studying the Chinese Frontier Problem. Such an organization was encouraged by the Sikong Provincial Government who gave three thousand dollars for the expenses. Beginning from August 9, 1938,

Professors S. F. Ko, I. T. Tsu and two other assistants started on this expedition. It took more than two months for them to visit nine districts. They came back with 56 articles of varying kinds as specimens and 283 photos which were exhibited to the public, on December 29-31, 1938. A detailed report is being prepared by Messers Ko and Tsu.

2. Collecting War-time Historical Materials.

It is very important to collect the historical materials concerning the present Sino-Japanese War at this time, before the direct evidences and ephemeral materials disappear. The College of Arts has organized a special Committee which consists of all the teachers, of the Departments of Chinese and History and quite a lot of printed material has been bought for the Library.

3. Research work of the Department of Economics.

During last summer vacation, Prof. F. Y. Hsu, acting head of the Department, Prof. Ching Chi-nan and their students made a survey in the districts of Tse Kong-ching, Kai-ting, Chungking and Kwan-hsien on the subjects of marketing and production of salts, food, silk textile and other economic aspects. Besides, they have made inquiry about the wages of ten kinds of small businesses in Chengtu. A detailed report had been drawn up for reference.

(f) Extension and Social service.

The College of Arts is also doing some work in extension. We have been cooperating with the Chengtu Broadcasting Station for nearly one year. Teachers of every Department have been asked to speak on war-time problems every two weeks in the Spring and once a week in the Autumn. Mr. Chu Ching-kiang of the College also is giving public talks on learned subjects on the campus. An Art Exhibition consisting of paintings and calligraphic writings of Messers Chu Ching-kiang, Kao Wen, Li Chen-chuen, Shan Chen-tsu and others was held on June 11-14, 1938. These appeared to have been of considerable to the public.

It is being planned that some more effective form of social service be undertaken and we hope it will be possible to report in more detail on this matter next time.

Mention must be made of the wool-weaving project.. This is one of the small-scale industries which the Sociology Department, in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Economics had tried to promote in Nanking. Recently it was been taken over as a University project and is being taken care of by a special Committee of which Dr. Smythe is the head. Dr. Smythe is also very active in helping the work of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Society.

The teachers in the College have organized among themselves a bi-weekly Round Table Discussion Club which is devoted to the study of current problems.

(g) Publications.

In July 1938, we published in Chinese a report of the work of the College in Chengtu. It gives quite a detailed report of the work of the departments and individual teachers. A copy of it accompanies this report.

In January 1939, we began to publish the "College of Arts News" to serve as a means of exchange information between the College and her graduates and friends. This will appear probably once a month and is writing in Chinese. The first issue is now in the process of being printed. A plan for a New Bulletin to be printed in English has also been made.

IV. Concluding Remarks and Recommendations.

The College of Arts has suffered most greatly because of the war. The war seems to have lessened the interests of the students in arts subjects. The fact that all government universities have a college of arts, with better standing, less or no expenses, and better placements after graduation has attracted a large number of our would-be students. This coupled with the new regulation for Teachers College which bars all graduates from non-teacher colleges from teaching has dealt almost a death blow to the College of Arts. As the rules were later interpreted in such a way as to permit professional schools, like agriculture, to train teachers of their profession, it is the graduates of Arts and the Pure Sciences who are actually deprived of the privilege of teaching. So long as the regulation of the Ministry are in effect, it is very clear that students who plan to go into the teaching profession will not come to us. Thus a source of students is cut off, and the departments of Chinese, English, History and the special course in Chinese will naturally suffer from this loss.

It had been suggested that the College of might throw its emphasis on the social science subjects by training students for social work, but as now most of the recent development in social work is in the hands of the Government or semi-official organizations, and as these fields are most accessible to what is regarded as "dangerous thought" it may be foreseen that the Government will not in the end entrust these undertakings to private institutions. The National Central Political Academy is a place where officers for the Government are trained and is increasingly active in the supply of trained men in the political, social and economic fields, and it will be difficult for us to develop a programme in these fields which will not duplicate or come into competition with theirs. Besides, even if this is possible the College of Arts would be crippled if the real liberal, cultural subjects were without students.

Yet it is quite clear that the Government is attempting to exercise an ever increasing control over Arts Colleges, especially in the liberal, cultural subjects where the problem of thought is most acute. Therefore, this is the time for the University, indeed for all missionary universities, to consider seriously the problem of whether and how liberal education should be carried on in missionary universities at all. This is a very fundamental problem and will affect the future of missionary education in China for years to come.

Granting that liberal education is still desirable and desired, I would venture to make the following recommendations as a means of improvement of the College's work.

First, let it be definitely understood that the College of Arts stands primarily for liberal education. It aims to train scholars and research workers in cultural and social studies. Accordingly we must eliminate students not qualified for this work. We shall not attempt to attract more students, especially during our stay in Chengtu. Quality, not quantity, should be our watchword. The shortage of students and less actual teaching done by the teachers offer an opportunity to encourage the teachers to do research work, thus laying the foundation for the future. We shall even strengthen several of our departments by adding new men to them. This means the University will have to pay more for the College expenses.

Secondly, that the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies be placed as a unit in, not independent of, the College. This recommendation is made not with the least idea to undermine the achievement of the Institute, but from the point of view of administration and finance, it would be a much simpler and more effective arrangement. Especially it would effect a closer cooperation with the Chinese Department and History Department. It will also encourage the research spirit in the Colleges.

Thirdly, an authorization should be granted to establish at an opportune time a school of Social service. This would be a two-year training course in the field of social work, such as urban social services, mass education, organization of cooperatives among the small-scale industries, philanthropic and relief work, etc. It will give more attention to the more practical side of social studies, and will be a joint undertaking of the Sociology, Economics and Political Science Departments. This would give a practical tone to the College and will attract the attention and interest of those whose minds are more inclined to concrete problems.

This does not mean that the three above recommendations exhaust the possibilities of improvement, nor are they supposed to be the best. They are made with the conviction that unless something definitely is done to keep up the morale of the staff and the faith in liberal education - arts courses cannot help themselves being liberal - there is little hope for the College to return to its once prosperous days.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) K. C. Liu, Dean.

*Rec'd attached to Priest's
letter 4/21/39*

REPORT OF THE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY OF THE
University of Nanking

CHENG TU
From the fall of 1937 to January, 1939

This report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry covers the period from the opening of the fall semester in Nanking on October 4th, 1937, through the move to Chengtu, to the present, January 1939, when the College is in the midst of its second full term on the Chengtu campus of West China Union University. The Rural Leaders Training School as a separate unit moved in the summer of 1937 to our extension center at Wukiang and opened on the announced date. However, the school was later forced to close and move to West China also. The Department of Agricultural Economics moved to Hankow to carry on its research work, leaving only enough staff in Nanking to take care of the teaching. Most of the staff and students reached Chengtu by March, 1938, when the spring term opened with an enrollment of 120 students in the College proper and 49 in the Rural Leaders Training School, in both cases about half the normal registration.

Despite the many difficult, inconvenient and expensive features of the move to Chengtu, there have been a number of compensating factors as far as our College is concerned. Firstly, it has brought increased opportunities to our graduates; secondly, it has introduced a very practical aspect to our teaching program because of the tremendous need for all kinds of rural improvement in this province; and thirdly, it has opened the way for a great deal of cooperation with the government. We are glad to be able to contribute our services to the government in this time of national crisis, and realize that our own scope of work is greatly increased by the financial aid contributed by the government in the various cooperative projects. A detailed list of the various cooperative projects in which the College is engaged, both government and private, is attached in the form of the October, 1938, issue of "Agriculture and Forestry Notes".

We are making every effort toward continuity of both teaching and research work, despite the enforced break and move. It is particularly fortunate that a supply of the improved seeds which have been developed over a period of years were brought with us to Chengtu, and the testing, multiplication and distribution of improved varieties is being continued. Fortunately also, several of our sub-stations in the North are on Mission property and hence are carrying on though on a reduced scale. We are indebted to West China Union University, the Radio Station and the Szechwan Provincial Government for the use of about 100 mow of land for experimental work. For seed multiplication, contracts are made with farmers to grow the seed supplied by the Department of Agronomy, and then sell the harvested seed to the Department.

Publication of the Agricultural Newspaper, the "Nung Ling Sin Pao" in Chinese has been resumed, as well as the publication of "Agriculture and Forestry Notes" in English.

I N S T R U C T I O N

Under-graduate students - Total number ----- 120 spring 1938,
139 fall 1938.

List of majors for	<u>Fall, 1937</u>	<u>Spring, 1938</u>	<u>Fall, 1938</u>	
Agr. Economics	45	43	51	139
Agronomy	38	44	49	57
Botany	7*	9*	5	21
Plant Pathology			5	93
Forestry	10	11	19	
Horticulture	14	13	9	302

* Botany and Plant Pathology were separated into two departments beginning in the fall term of 1938.

	<u>No. of credits</u>		<u>No. of courses</u>	
	<u>Spring, 1938</u>	<u>Fall, 1938</u>	<u>Spring, 1938</u>	<u>Fall, 1938</u>
Agr. Economics	39-41	35-37	15	15
Agronomy	27	25	12	11
Botany		16		6
Plant Pathology & Entomology	33*		12*	7
Forestry	17	16	7	8
Horticulture	17-18	18-20	7	8
Rural Education	7	2	4	1
Sericulture	2	4	1	2

* Combined Botany and Plant Pathology courses.

Graduate Students in Agricultural Economics.

Spring, 1938	4 students,	3 received M.S. degrees
Fall, 1938	2 students,	(term not finished at time of writing)

Rural Leaders Training School.

<u>Spring Term, 1938</u>			<u>Fall term, 1938</u>		
<u>First year</u>	<u>Second year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>First year</u>	<u>Second year</u>	<u>Total</u>
29	21	50	29	30	59

Extension teaching

Correspondence course in Forestry.	11 students.
Summer school in cooperatives, given by Department of Agricultural Economics,	93 students.

Assisted in:

Cooperative Training Course by the Cooperative Control Commission of the Provincial Government.
The summer school for teachers in agricultural secondary schools under the Ministry of Education.
The summer school for teachers in elementary schools in Jenshow Hsien.
The agricultural training course offered by West China Union University.

STAFF CHANGES SINCE OCTOBER, 1937 -

New Staff members

Cheng Shu-shen	Agr. Econ.
Li Hwei-chien	"
Lo Yang-ping	"
Pei Pab-ih	"
Tao Wen-ih	"
Yin Lien-ken	"
Chu Sheo-hwa	Agronomy
Tang Siang-yu	"
Yang Shao-sheo	"
Tan Pei-yu	Botany
Chang Yu-liang	Extension
Chu Chin-chan	"
Hsia Wen-hwa	"
Li Hsiang-pu	"
Ling Ching-sen	"
Chang Wen-tsai	Horticulture
Li Chia-wen	"
Wu Chien-chi	"
Chang Ih-chen	Pl. Pathology
Lin Li	" (part time)
Cheng Chi	Rural Education
Tsing Cheo-tsuen	"
Wu Sheo-chien	Sericulture
Sing Rentang	Dean's office
Anderson, H.M.	"
	(Returned from leave)

Resigned

Li Chieh-tsi	Agr. Econ.
Ko Fu-lin	"
Hsia Tien-sen	Agronomy
Hsing wei-chen	"
Liu Chan-lo	"
Mao San-ming	"
Peng Shu-hsuen	"
Tsou Ming-chih	"
Yang Tsow-chien	"
Yu Sian-kan	"
Yang Tsou-so	"
Sung Ching-hsiung	Botany
Chin Chieh-kan	Extension
Cheo Chia-tien	Forestry
Cheo Tsen-wen	Horticulture
Meng Sze-hao	"
Tang Ih	"
Kwan Chia-chi	"
Chen Chi-fu	Rural Education
Chu Ren-ming	"
Loh Shan-ih	"
Lung Sho-lan	Dean's Office
(The above left before the move to Chengtu)	
Li Teh-hsien	Agr. Economics
Loh Sung-wei	"
Huang Chi-chuen	"
Feng Shao-lin	Agronomy
Miu Tung-gow	"
Pao Li-ping	"
Ten Keh-tien	Pl. Pathology
Yu Ta-fu	"
Pih Ru-fang of the Kaifeng Station died.	

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

*RESEARCH

The Department has continued and in some cases finished projects which were started in Nanking, and in addition a number of new projects have been started. These projects are carried on in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation and various government and other organizations.

Rockefeller Foundation Projects

(1) Projects continued from Nanking.

A Study of Currency and Prices in China.

This is a more or less continuous project from year to year. The currency of China, seasonal variation of prices for farm products and profitability of storage, change of prices in Chinese rural market towns, flexibility of prices in China, etc. have been studied. Collection and analysis of all information on currency is being continued.

Through this project, it is seen that the official exchange rate of the Chinese yuan has been maintained and the unofficial rate has been firm during the last few months. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, Chinese Government bonds fell precipitately, but during recent months they have gained noticeably. Commodity prices have been irregular, an average advance of 64 percent in the general index of wholesale prices in Chungking. Commodity prices for goods produced in Szechuen advanced only 15 percent, but commodities produced other provinces advanced by 153 percent and those for commodities produced in foreign countries 265 percent. However, the effect of the war on the people of Szechuen is insignificant, and the laboring classes are enjoying unprecedented prosperity, due to the high demand for their services. Farmers are not so fortunate. Good crops combined with a paralyzed state of transportation have caused the prices to decline continuously, while on the other hand, prices paid by farmers are advancing. Prices reporting services from Nanking was re-started in May.

Farm Business Organization.

This is divided into four projects, all of which were started in Nanking: Possibility of farming uncultivated land, Farm Implement study, Farmer's Diet, and Farm Management study of eight representative localities in North China. All of these have been completed during the year and their findings recorded.

Publication of "Economic Facts".

Four issues have been printed during this period, with the printing done in Hongkong because of difficulty in printing and circulation in the war period.

(2) Projects started in Chengtu.

A Study of the Prices of Gold and Silver in Szechuan.

This was started in December 1938. It is hoped that as a result of this project practical suggestions and recommendations may be offered the Central Bank of China in its present policy of acquiring more gold and silver from private hoardings.

A Study of the Wood Oil Industry in Szechuan.

This project was actually started in August and much material has been collected. Investigators are in the field and one graduate student is working with material in hand.

Marketing of Farm Products.

This project started with the silk industry at Santai, Northern Szechuan. Two field men are making a study of cotton marketing in Taihochen, Shehong. Tabulation and analysis of data is being done in the office.

Study of Local Government of Szechuan.

This is under two heads: (a) Finance of the hsien government; and (b) Land Classification. In the former, material has been collected from two hsien on land area; population; annual budget of hsien; rate of taxation on various properties and income; annual revenue and tax delinquency; sources of funds for various public works, such as education road construction, police protection, etc., and their distribution between city and country. Later the Department will cooperate with the Land Registration Bureau of the Szechuan Provincial Government and the study will be carried into 10 hsien. The field survey started in November, 1938.

Projects in Cooperation with Other Organizations.

Farm Prices in Szechuan.

In cooperation with the Szechuan Food Control Commission, a study is being made of the regional behavior of prices received and paid by farmers, and to try to improve farmers' incomes by marketing at better prices.

A Study of Cost of Living in Chengtu.

In cooperation with the Division of Statistics, Bureau of Reconstruction, Szechuan Provincial Government, living indices for the labour-peddler class have been calculated and indicates that the low income classes have been slightly affected by the war.

Study of Wholesale Prices in Chungking.

In cooperation with the Division of Statistics mentioned above, material is being collected to serve as a barometer of the purchasing power of legal tender, changes in prices of groups of commodities, and the effect on various industries. So far index numbers were 40 percent higher in September than the average for 1937. Prices of manufactured goods doubled during the same period, while prices of raw materials decreased 20 percent. Price movements have been inconsistent because of transportation.

A Study of Business Activity in Chungking.

Index numbers will be compiled to show the agricultural and industrial situation in Chungking.

Survey of the Cost of Production and Marketing of Important Export Commodities in China.

Under the auspices of the Foreign Trade Commission of the Ministry of Finance, the Department collected information for this project during the summer. The plan is to ascertain the cost of production and thus fix the minimum price to the mutual benefit of producer, merchant and exporter. It is also hoped to encourage exporters and thus increase foreign markets for Chinese goods during the war period.

Compilation of Agricultural Encyclopedia Sinica.

The Sinica has been collected for many years and will be continued in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. The purpose is to preserve ancient Chinese agricultural knowledge; condense agricultural data from various Chinese sources, and help students to read comprehensive data on Chinese agriculture.

EXTENSION

Wenkiang. The Department is cooperating with the Extension Department in the work at Wenkiang. A "Farmers" Association has been promoted, and the Wenkiang Rural Reconstruction Committee formed, with members from the local organizations and from the Department.

At present 76 cooperative credit societies, 4 cooperative unions, and 70 "mutual aid" societies have been formed. There are 3,993 members in the credit societies; the cooperative unions run 73 warehouses and each mutual aid society runs a warehouse. Outstanding loans for these societies granted from the Wenkiang Cooperative Bank amount to \$200,000 of which \$66,438 is secured on farm products. A paper mill has been established. Both the Cooperative Bank and the Cooperative Directory Office of the Wenkiang Hsien are under the direction of the Department.

The Department has also organized cotton cooperatives in cooperation with the Suining Cotton Experiment Station.

Mienchu, Szechuan.

The Church Missionary Society has asked the Department to help in the rural cooperative enterprise at Mienchu. Funds are to be granted by the National Christian Council.

AGRONOMY

The Agronomy Department is divided into three divisions, Farm Crops, Soils and Fertilizers, and Agricultural Engineering. Because of transportation difficulties, and the heavy machinery belonging to the last was not moved to Chengtu, and also because Mr. Riggs remained in Nanking, the Engineering Division has continued operation there.

RESEARCH

Comparative tests and fertilizer experiments.

Head selections. Fortunately a good deal of the improved crop material was brought to Chengtu so that the regular experiments could be continued. In addition new material in the form of head selections of wheat, barley and rice has been collected on the Chengtu plain. Last spring comparative tests were made on cotton, soybean, rice and millet. In the fall similar work was done with wheat and barley.

Promising Results. It would require too much space and time to report separately on all experiments, but a few promising results are given.

A. Rice No. 1386 has proved to be superior to local varieties in a comparative test between No. 1386 (our improved variety) and five well known local varieties in a 6 x 6 Latin square experiment. No. 1386 matured earlier than the others, showed the least damage from stem borer, and yielded as follows:

	Average yield (catties per mow)	Gain of 1386 over local	Percentage of white heads
Improved No. 1386	332		16.82
From Szechwan University	320	12	38.93
From West of Chengtu	220	112	52.09
From South of Chengtu	219	113	54.75
Tamaotsiang (Chengtu)	210	122	55.90
Tamachan (Chengtu)	169	163	58.69

The percentage of white heads indicates the damage from stem borer, and it is apparent that the smallest percentage was found in the improved variety. The yield of No. 1386 was 45% higher than the average for the five local varieties.

B. The soybean variety known as Nanksoy No. 332 seems to do well at Chengtu, though it was originally selected for its suitability to Nanking conditions. Last season Nanksoy 332 and three local varieties were tested in a field design using split randomized blocks, varying distance between rows, hilling and drilling. Nanksoy 332 stood up better with earlier maturity and better plant from than the local varieties although there were no significant differences in yield. However, the experiment was not reliable because of cutworm damage and will have to be repeated.

Fertilizer tests. Fertilizer tests on rice, corn and wheat are being carried out. Experimental data will be published elsewhere, but a few general conclusions on the rice fertilizing experiments are stated here, to give a general idea of the type of experiment.

Fertilizer tests of rice were conducted with treatments of 3 x 3 x 2 combinations in a 6 x 6 quasi Latin square to compare the effect of night soil, green manure, compost, rape cakes, and ammonium sulfate, and also the application or non-application of lime to each of the treatments. It was shown that:

- the application of lime has no effect on yield.
- night soil used as a basic dressing is better than both green manure and compost for yield of grain and straw.
- Ammonia sulfate used as top dressing may increase the yield of straw but not grain.
- Stem borer damage seemed less serious in the plots where night soil was applied.

Soil Survey. In order to collect teaching material, and also as a form of student practice, Mr. S.T. Hwang makes regular collecting trip to Hwa Yang Hsien with a group of students. They go out one day each week and survey systematically, with the expectation of drawing up a detailed scientific soil map at the end of the semester.

EXTENSION

Wheat No. 2905.

According to experiments carried on by the Bureau of Agriculture of Szechuan province, variety 2905 is superior to the best known local variety of wheat known as "Beardless Red". In the test in 1935, No. 2905 yielded 34% better than Beardless Red, and in 1936, 11% better. No. 2905 has been distributed by the Bureau of Agriculture of Szechuan on a fairly large scale. After our arrival, we started multiplication of the pure seed and secured more than 5,000 catties for extension

purposes. Seed of No. 2905 is now being multiplied as shown by the following table.

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Amount of Seed</u> (catties)	<u>Area of land</u> (mow)	<u>Number of families</u>
Wenkiang Hsien	3409.0	264.4	133
An Hsien	1150.0	115.0	70
Elsewhere	465.0	40.0	16
Total	5020.0	424.4	219

B O T A N Y

Botanical Collection on Mt. Omei

A special appropriation of \$520 was made to finance a botanical collecting trip on Mt. Omei during the summer of 1938. The party established headquarters at Wen Nien Sze, a Ming Dynasty temple about a day's journey from the city of Omei. Collecting trips were made to the surrounding localities while the drying and sorting of specimens was done at Wan Nien Sze.

The sacred mountain is unique in its floral characteristics, presenting all gradations of plants ranging from tropical tree ferns to alpine Abies. Liverworts and mosses are unusually rich in form and variation. A further attraction is the many varieties of medicinal plants, which constitute a regular revenue for the mountaineers, particularly "Hwang Nien".

The party stayed in the field for nearly two months, acquiring 1,100 field numbers amounting to 5,000 herbarium specimens. Living specimens of orchids, tree ferns, and seedlings of Davidii were brought back for cultivation.

The Botany staff is planning for a more extensive collecting program during the spring and coming summer. The center of field activities will be in Western Szechuan, especially on the Szechuan-Tibetan border. The Arnold Arboretum and the Gray Herbarium are contributing towards the expenses of the expedition, and a duplicate set of specimens will be sent them.

Herbarium Exchanges

The Department is continuing in Chengtu the exchange program which it has carried on for the past ten years in Nanking. Recent exchanges are as follows:

1. University of Montreal sent 110 numbers.
2. National Szechuan University sent 500 numbers.
3. Lingnan University sent two packages of specimens recently collected on Hainan Island in exchange for specimens from Mt. Omei.
4. Five packages, containing 873 numbers, from last summer's collection, excluding cryptogamic forms have been sent to Dr. H.D. Merrill, of Harvard University for identification.

Studies of Drug Plants

While collecting on Mt. Omei, the plant physiologist made a special study of the gallnut and Hwang Nien industries in that region. Results of these two studies have been published in the Agricultural News. Reprints for general distribution are in preparation.

Orchid collections

A variety of orchids were collected on Mt. Omei and are being grown in the laboratory here.

Study of Tung Oil Trees

Studies on the productivity of tung oil trees were made by Professor Chiao during the summer of 1938, and a printed report was published by the provincial government.

Seed Germination Test

The plant physiologist recently received samples of improved Nanking wheat seeds for germination tests. It has been found that the germination power of Nanking grown wheat seed deteriorates very rapidly in Chengtu. Various concentrations of heteroauxin are being used to induce germination of wheat seeds which have lost their viability in the new environment. Studies are also being made of the underlying causative factors so that effective economic measures may be taken to keep our improved seeds viable for a longer time.

Publications

- Chiao, C. Y. Wheat Lodging on the Chengtu Plain. Nung Ling Sin Pao.
also read before the Chinese Agricultural Association, Chengtu, 1938.
Chiao, C. Y. Productivity of crabapple trees in Chengtu.
Chinese Agricultural Journal. Also read before the Chinese
Agricultural Association, Chengtu, 1938.
..... Tung Oil Production in Szechuan. Bureau of Reconstruction.
..... Szechuan Gallnuts or Insect Galls. Nung Ling Sin Pao.
..... Hwang Nien Growing on Omei Shan. Nung Ling Sin Pao.

P L A N T P A T H O L O G Y A N D E C O N O M I C S

E N T O M O L O G Y

RICE - in cooperation with China Foundation, with grant of \$4,000 Nat'l currency.

1. Disease Survey. Two disease survey trips were made during the past year, covering 25 hsien, nearly all the rice producing districts in Szechuan. Eleven diseases were found, five of which are considered of special importance.
2. Regional tests. Resistant varieties selected at Nanking were planted to test resistance and adaptability to the new environment. Further tests are necessary before any conclusions can be drawn.
3. Local varieties tested for disease resistance. More than 500 local varieties have been collected and will be tested.
4. Studies on sclerotial diseases. Sclerotia are found abundant in rice stubble and are suspected of being correlated with lodging. Isolation revealed that Sclerotium Oryzae is the most common organism. Its effect on yield and mode of infection is under investigation.
5. Studies on spotted grains. Spotted grains are commonly found in rice fields in Szechuan. Investigation of kind of spotting and the effect on milling is being made.

WHEAT - in cooperation with National Agricultural Research Bureau, grant \$2,000 Chinese.

1. Disease survey. A general survey was made in the winter regions in Szechuan last spring. Disease conditions were found to be more serious than in Nanking, through the minds of disease were much the same. Loose smut causes the most serious loss.
2. Propagation of resistant varieties. Limited amounts of seed of resistant varieties selected in Nanking were brought to Chengtu and are now under propagation for field tests next year.
3. Studies on flag smut continued.
 - a. A study of the effectiveness of different methods of inoculation is in progress.
 - b. Cultural studies on the causal organism, involving the cultivation of artificial media, value of different media for growth, effect of temperature, etc.
 - c. Tests on the resistance of local varieties.
 - d. Collection of smut materials from different parts of Szechuan for studies on the biologic specialization of the fungus.
4. Collection and Propagation of differential hosts of stripe rust. Standard differential hosts were sent for from various countries and are now under propagation. It is hoped to study the biologic forms of stripe rust in China as the basis for the breeding of resistant varieties.

BARLEY

1. A disease survey was carried on simultaneously with that for wheat. Barley stripe and covered smut were found to be serious.
2. Propagation of resistant varieties brought from Nanking is being carried on for further experimentation.
3. Collection of covered smut material for biologic specialization studies is under way to find out the forms of this fungus existing in Szechuan.

MILLET

Resistant varieties are being grown to produce material for later studies and for extension.

ORANGES

A Survey of orchard diseases and storage rots was made in Kington, Kiangtsin, Chienyang and Chengtu. Thirty one kinds of disease were found.

Analysis of storage rots in fruits shipped from Kington. About a thousand fruits were brought from Kington and stored in the laboratory. Types and percentages of rots were noted. Studies on the principal storage rots are being made, as well as studies on the handling of storage fruits.

MUSHROOMS - in cooperation with National Agricultural Research Bureau, grant \$2,600 Chinese.

1. Survey. A survey of the edible species occurring in Szechuan and native methods of cultivation has been made.
2. Pure culture. Cultures of promising species were made in order to compare their value for cultivation purposes.
3. Spawn making. Comparison of local method of spawn making with improved methods is being made.
4. Cultivation. A comparison of the local and improved methods of cultivation is being made to find a simple and effective system for farmers.

HERBARIUM

There are about 4,000 specimens in the herbarium and a list of scientific names, hosts and distribution is being prepared. About a thousand specimens were collected on Mt. Omei last summer.

ENTOMOLOGY

Research, Collections, and Publications.

Cicadidae in China.

Mr. Chen was worked on the classification of Chinese Cicadidae for a number of years, and has more than eighty species from different parts of China. The completed work, which is now about one third done, will include a drawing and description of each species.

Galls and gall formation caused by insects

Mr. Tsi is making a study of the galls and gall formation caused by different forms of insects. He now has about thirty kinds of insect galls from Szechuan Province, some of which are being kept in rearing cages for observation.

Life history and control method studies

Recently the Division built an insect house in order to rear and study the life history of insects found on the Chengtu plain. The rearing of the citrus fruit fly which is very injurious to citrus in Szechuan citrus-growing regions has already been started.

Collections

Last summer Mr. Chen spent two months in the northwestern part of Szechuan and at Mt. Omei collecting insect specimens. Mr. Tsi was accompanied by an assistant on the Omei trip, and two students minoring in Entomology helped in the Chengtu plain collection. Forty thousand specimens were collected during the past summer, about two thirds of which have been mounted in the usual manner while the remainder are being preserved in good condition.

During the coming summer the Division hopes to collect in western Szechuan and eastern Sikong.

Laboratory Manual

Mr. Chen and Mr. Tsi have prepared a laboratory manual of about three hundred pages based generally on Chinese material. This is of great help to the students because it covers ground not easily found in ordinary texts.

EXTENSION

The Department of Extension has been reorganized this term because of the great need for extension activities in this province. Mr. Pao Wen-ming who has taught in both the College and Training School, and is one of the few Chinese who has studied extension and education abroad, was appointed head of the Department.

The College is now working in three extension centers, Sintu, Wenkiang, and Jenshow. These activities are on a hsien wide basis, with the idea of

developing extension systems which may be applicable in other hsien. The National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission is cooperating in the extension program by contributing \$5,500 national currency toward the work at Wenkiang and Jenshow. The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed \$5,000 toward the work at Sintu.

Sintu Experimental Hsien.

The Rockefeller Foundation granted \$5,000 Chinese currency for work at Sintu, an experimental hsien about 40 li from Chengtu. The hsien is divided into five sections. The supervisors of three of these hsien are paid from the Rockefeller fund which is also used for extension activities. Unfortunately there were some political difficulties at Sintu during the fall of 1938 which interrupted the work for a while, but activities are now being resumed.

Wenkiang Extension Center.

Wenkiang is one of the College extension centers, about 70 miles from Chengtu, where work is being carried on in cooperation with the National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission. A committee has been organized with representatives of the hsien government, the hsien party, the local people's organization and the College, to promote farmers' associations, cooperatives, etc. for agricultural improvement.

Jenshow Extension Center.

The extension activities at Jenshow are also being carried on in cooperation with the Production Promotion Commission. The Rural Leaders' Training School now established there (see Rural Education report) is setting up farmers' societies, community center, schools, and other rural work, with the students responsible for the work.

Training of Rural Workers at Jenshow and Wenkiang.

The Commission has entrusted to the College the intensive training of 10 workers for a four-month period at the extension centers of Wenkiang and Jenshow. Candidates must be graduates of an agricultural college or the R.L.T.S., and have at least two years of practical experience. On completion of training, the men will receive an extension certificate from the College, and are assured employment by the Commission.

Extension Bus Service

The Chungking Young Men's Christian Association and the Methodist Church, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, run a regular truck for extension service in the villages between Chungking and Chengtu. At the request of these two organizations, the College is assisting in the agricultural side of this service.

Supervision of Orphanage Farm in Chungking.

The War Relief Committee gave \$30,000 to an orphanage in Chungking to run a farm in connection with the institution, with the object of training the children, and the expectation of securing enough income in about five years to support the school. The Extension Department has been asked to supervise this venture.

Sian Cooperative Crop Improvement Station (Chinyang Hsien)

The National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission has given \$2,400 Chinese currency to be used in the crop improvement and seed multiplication program at our Sian Station. It has always been known as the Sian Station, though it is actually outside of Sian in Chinyang Hsien.

Nanchenghsien Crop Improvement Sub-station.

The Commission has also contributed \$5,600 to the Nanchenghsien sub-station for the crop work. In case of serious hostilities in Chinyang Hsien, the work there will be moved to Nanchenghsien.

F O R E S T R Y

RESEARCH

Mechanical Strength of Wood

The Department is carrying on a comparative study of the mechanical strength of several kinds of wood in cooperation with the Ministry of Railways. The actual study was completed in the Central Industrial Bureau in Nanking, but the report has not yet been published.

Shrinkage and Swelling Properties of wood.

The experimentation on the shrinkage and swelling properties of wood is being continued in Chengtu.

SURVEYS

Tea Survey in Western Szechuan.

Last spring the Forestry Department made an extensive survey of tea growing in four districts in Western Szechuan, Yaan, Chungking West, Mingshan and Kuunglai, and the complete report was published by the Provincial Government of Szechuan. It was estimated that the annual production of tea in the province ranged from 200,000 to 250,000 tan (tan = approx. 110 pounds), worth about five million dollars.

Survey of Fata River Area.

Last summer the Forestry Department surveyed the forest conditions along the upstream area of the Fata River, part of the boundary between Szechuan and Sikong. A preliminary report concerning forest growth, utilization and reforestation has been written.

Investigation of Forest Products in Szechuan.

An investigation has been made of the forest products of Szechuan which include tung oil trees, varnish, tea, etc.. Regions and estimated production were noted.

Sawmill Locations

At the request of a lumber company several members of the Forestry Department surveyed four districts in southwestern Szechuan, namely Hanyuan, Tienchuan, Taohsing and Yiehsei, with reference to suitable locations for the establishment of sawmills.

Broadcasts.

Subject: "The Importance of Forests in Szechuan and Their Development" by H.F. Chu

Subject: "The Method of Improving Tea Production in Szechuan" by J. Liu

Educational Bulletins for Ministry of Education.

"Bamboo Cultivation and Paper Making", by L.K. Wang.

"Tea Culture", by L. S. Tai.

Summer Teachers Conference for Agricultural Middle Schools.

The Department assisted in the teaching work in the summer teachers' conference of the agricultural middle schools in Chungking, held under the Ministry of Education.

H O R T I C U L T U R E

Citrus Survey in Szechuan

The approximate area of land in citrus in Szechuan is 65,000 mow. In 1935, the value of the citrus crop was about \$567,000. The Horticulture Department is making a special study of citrus, and received a fund from the Rockefeller Foundation of \$2,000 Chinese currency for citrus fruit selection. During the past spring and summer, the staff made a survey of citrus in the Kiangtsing, Hochuan, Manchun, Chengtu and Chintung districts. Reports in Chinese have been printed.

Selections of sweet oranges were made and will be tested with the idea of advocating the growing of the best varieties in citrus orchards.

Citrus Storage and Marketing

Professor S.H. Chen is in charge of the storage and marketing project which is being carried on in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration Bureau which has set aside \$10,000 Chinese currency for this work. A storage has been built in a farmer's orchard at Kiangtsing, and about 20,000 sweet oranges stored. Special attention is being paid to picking, grading, washing, oil paper wrapping and packing, and an effort will be made to extend the most workable methods.

Vegetable crops.

A study is being made of the large variety of vegetables grown in Szechuan, such as radish, carrot, cabbage, tomato, Irish potato, pea, kidney bean, etc. Ten varieties of Chinese-mustard-have-been radish, six varieties of Chinese cabbage, and six varieties of Chinese mustard have been carefully studied and their characteristics described.

Collection of Ornamental Plants.

During spring vacation, 1938, Mr. C.Y. Wang spent four days at Chin Chen Shan (Green Paradise Mountain) making a general survey of plant distribution there. He also spent some time at Mt. Omei for the same purpose and returned with 280 kinds of seeds and seedlings, many of which are rare in other parts of China. Among the specially interesting are the following: Ornamental trees and shrubs: *Abies delavayi*; *Alangium Aesculus wilsoni*; *Davidia involucreata*; *Immenopterys henryi*; *Cornus* sp. 4; 7-8 roses; 7 *Rhododendron* sp.; *Viburnum*, 5-6 sp.; *Ilex* 7 sp.; *Alangium* 2 sp.; *Berberis*; *Hydrangea* 4 sp.; *Aetnindia* 3 sp.; *Vitis* ~~Viti~~ *Sorbus* 3 sp.; *Pyracantha* and *Mohonia*. Vines: *Akebia* 2 sp.; *Clematis* 4 sp.; *Actinidia* 3 sp.; *Vitis* and *Hosiea*. Herbaceous plants: *Begonia* 4 kinds; several orchids (*Lilium sargentium* and *L. gigantea*); yellow and red *Lycoris*; *Osbeckia* and *Melastoma*; *Primula*; - also several *Companulaceae* and *Compositae*, and some beautiful ferns and ornamental grasses.

RURAL EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES

Rural Leaders Training School at Jenshow.

The two-year Rural Leaders Training School moved to Chengtu with the University but due to the scarcity of buildings it was found advisable to move it to a rural district. Through the courtesy of the Canadian Church Mission, the Training School is now occupying a middle school building at Jenshow, about 70 miles from Chengtu. The locality is a fairly representative rural district, growing both upland and lowland crops, thus affording a good opportunity for student practice.

Summer Training Course at Jenshow.

The Department staff assisted in the summer training course for elementary school teachers, thus giving an opportunity for contact with the teachers in the rural communities in that area, and to stress the importance of making the rural schools the centers of community life.

Extension Activities in Jenshow District.

The Rural Leaders Training School takes full charge of extension activities in the Jenshow district in cooperation with the National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission. This makes the school virtually an "extension" school. All prospective graduates for this spring have already been engaged by the Commission for extension work. An effort is being made to concentrate the term's work and to close school early so that the men can start work in their new positions as soon as possible.

Head of Rural Leaders Training School Appointed School Superintendent

The Commissioner of Education of the Provincial Government has appointed Mr. Tsu Peh-shen, Head of the Training School, superintendent of schools in Jenshow, which gives the Training School a close and valuable connection with the schools of the district.

Survey in Wenkiang District.

A survey of rural education was made in Wenkiang, one of the three extension centers of the College, using the faculty and students of the R. L. T. A. for collecting data. This gave first hand information on economic, social and education conditions which will be used as a basis for work in the district. The report has been published in Chinese.

Survey of Vocational Agricultural Schools.

Survey blanks were sent to 38 vocational agricultural schools in the province of Szechuan through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Education. Twenty one blanks have been returned to date. An analysis will be made when the data is complete.

Survey of Rural School Administration

Survey blanks were sent to all hsien governments in Szechuan for information on rural school administration. Practically all have been returned and results will be published later, by the courtesy of Commissioner of Education.

S E R I C U L T U R E

Instruction:

Two courses were offered in the regular college curriculum. Some assistant has been given to the agricultural training class of West China Union University, and also to the ~~special~~ special schools for the training of leaders during the war period.

Research:

Due to the lack of mulberry trees, the variety tests of silkworms had to be discontinued. However, the Department received a small supply of mulberry leaves from Szechuan University and two rooms were loaned by West China so the spring feeding was carried on successfully for the material brought from Nanking.

Extension:

The Department brought to Chengtu 10,000 sheets of well selected, disease free silkworm eggs. These were distributed through the Szechuan Silk Company to farmers.

Investigations and collections.

During the past summer, Mr. Shan Sheo-fu made a two month trip to various silk-producing parts of Szechuan, such as Loshan, Chingsen, Chianwei, Omei, Chiakiang, Muanyuang, Shantai, Siehōng, Yienting, Longchung, Nanpu, Nanchong, Hochwang, Kiangpei, Bahien. He collected 19 kinds of mulberry trees, 5 kinds of Mongolian oak, 8 kinds of silk thread specimens, 16 varieties of local silkworms, and 16 kinds of silk material from the various places.

CONTRIBUTIONS

which the
College of Agriculture and Forestry
has made toward
Agricultural Improvement in China

already seen

Introduction

The College of Agriculture and Forestry was found in 1913 by the late Joseph Bailie as an outgrowth of his efforts in the colonization work for flood refugees in the neighborhood of Nanking. It was in direct response to the need for well trained men for the work in this project that the College was started, and this helped to lay the foundation for the practical training of our students for which the College is noted. The early work was on a small basis, with an annual budget of \$5,000, three or four staff members and about a dozen students. Due to the efforts of Joseph Bailie and his successors Dean J. H. Reisner, the late Dean T. S. Kuo and Dean K. S. Sie, the College has enjoyed a steady growth until the outbreak of the war when there were 400 students enrolled in the regular four-year and two-year courses, with an annual expenditures approaching half a million dollars. It has had many cooperations with both private and government institutions in China and abroad in instruction, research and extension, thus making it one of the leading agricultural colleges in China. In the following pages the writer has tried summarize as briefly as possible some of the major contributions the College has made toward agricultural improvement in China.

Training

For the instruction phase of its work, the College has a two-year course, known as the Rural Leaders Training School, and a four-year course which is the regular college course. In addition, there is post-graduate work in Agricultural Economics. Before the war, the total number of students enrolled in these courses was about 400, constituting about one fourth of the total number of students in the twelve agricultural colleges in China. There are now 519 graduates from the College proper, 510 from the Rural Leaders Training School, and 200 from various short term courses for government institutions, totalling about 1,200, and constituting a little less than one third of all graduates of agricultural colleges in China. Ninety students have taken advanced training abroad. Before the war about 95 percent of our graduates were engaged in work for which they were trained. There is always more demand for our graduates than we can possibly supply. This simply indicates the great need for trained persons in the agricultural improvement program. Our graduates are known for their practical training, steadiness, cooperative spirit and their ability to undergo hardship. In the United States of America, the extension workers alone total 8,500, twice as many as the

total number of graduates from agricultural colleges in China. China with her tremendous territory and with 85 percent of her population in rural districts certainly needs many more trained men for rural work. The College is proud of being able to share in the training program to help fill the great need.

Crop Improvement

The College entered on a crop improvement program right after its establishment. The first work was done on the improvement of corn. In 1919 a big improvement program was launched on the acclimatization of American cotton and the improvement of Chinese cotton. As a result, two American varieties, Acala and Trice, and one Chinese variety known as "Million Dollar" were introduced to the farmers for wide multiplication. Beginning in 1925, the College was able to cooperate with the Institute of Pacific Relations and Cornell University for a period of six years. Every year a professor of plant breeding was brought to our College from Cornell University to help in our crop improvement program; thus Professors H. H. Love, C. H. Myers and R. G. Wiggans each came to China twice during the period of cooperation. While in China, they not only gave instruction in plant improvement to our own students and staff, but also conducted summer or winter institutes for crop improvement workers and technicians the country over. In the course of six years, the method of plant improvement was extended throughout all parts of China and standardized so that the notes on improvement from various parts of China could be compared. This considerably facilitated the crop improvement program in China.

For the crop improvement program, the College has a main station in Nanking of 1,500 mow of land with 4 sub-stations and 8 cooperative stations in North and Central China. Most of these have been in operation more than ten years, and some as long as twenty years. Improved strains of crops have long been under extension. For example, take wheat. In Nanking we have distributed wheat No. 9, No. 26, and now No. 2905. This last, after two years of experimentation in Szechuan, is doing very well, yielding about 20 percent higher than the best varieties of the province. The Provincial Agricultural Improvement Bureau is making a great effort to extend this variety into some 33 hsien. Each improved variety is supplanted by better ones found in later experiments, so there is constant improvement. In North China, we have Nankhsuchow No. 61 wheat, Kaifeng No. 124, and the Yenching check variety. We will not stop here to enumerate the improved strains of other crops now under distribution.

Our seed extension work has been carried on in cooperation with the former National Bureau for the Improvement of Rice and Wheat, with provincial governments, and with banks. With their help, we have been able to buy back the improved seed from the farmers after certification, and thus use this seed for further distribution. In this way we were able to extend the improved seed over a larger territory before the war. At present, many of our crop improvement stations are in the occupied area but most of them are still able to carry on the work on a reduced scale on the property of Mission organizations with which we have been cooperating, so the continuity of our work is being maintained.

Thanks are due to the Institute of Pacific Relations and Cornell University for expert service; to the China Foundation for continued help for work in disease control; to the British Boxer Indemnity Control Commission for continued help in soils and fertilizers, and in rural engineering, and to many other government and private institutions for various projects. With their help we have been able to attack the crop improvement program from all angles.

Agricultural Economics

This is another one of our fields of activity. The Department of Agricultural Economics was established with a separate budget in 1921. It began its work on surveys. Some of its early publications, like those on Farm Tenancy and Rural Population, did not attract very much attention from the people when they were published, but when the National Government began to see the importance of rural problems in Kiangsi Province at the time when the national armies were fighting the Communists, there was suddenly a big demand for such publications. It is true that government institutions always lag behind educational institutions in bringing about improvements. The Department has undertaken a number of research projects in cooperation with both government and private institutions in China and abroad. Most of the results of the research work has been published either in book form or in pamphlets, among which may be mentioned: "Chinese Farm Economy", "Land Utilization in China" in three volumes, text, statistics and atlas, and "Economic Facts".

During the war period, the government can do more for the farming population through economic channels than in any other way. Since such work should be done on a nationwide scale, the obvious difficulty with which the government encounters is a short-age of well trained personnel. The College cannot afford to lose its trained staff to the government, but instead cooperates with government institutions such as the National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission and the Foreign Trade Commission. These two organizations now have branch offices in the Department of Agricultural Economics with our men heading up their offices.

For the development of the Department thanks are due to the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, the Farmers' Bank of China, and many other private and government institutions in China and abroad for their interest and cooperation in various projects undertaken. This Department is of great help to the crop improvement program on the economic side, so that our crop improvement program starts from breeding better varieties than those now in use, through all the necessary processes to the hands of the consumer.

Agricultural Extension and Education

One writer has advocated the slogan "Better farming, better business and better living". The field of agricultural education and extension is intended to stress better living. Before the war, the College spent 54 percent of its budget for research, 28 percent for instruction, and 18 percent for extension. Research may be compared with the root of a tree; instruction to the stem and branches; extension to flowers and fruit. Both research and extension help to make instruction practical. The Departments of Agricultural Education and Extension in this College have been in operation for more than ten years. The extension center at Wukiang, Anhwei Province, conducted by the College in cooperation with the National Agricultural Extension Committee is well known.

Government institutions are often top heavy, that is, the organization on national and provincial levels is often well staffed and financed, but the hsien government, which is in immediate contact with the population at large, is under financed and under staffed, so any plan for improvement from the national and provincial governments gets "stuck"

in the hsien government. As soon as the College settled down on the West China Union University campus, it began cooperative projects with the Rockefeller Foundation for extension in Sintu, and with the National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission for extension work in Wenkiang and Jenshow hsiens in trying to set up an extension system whereby the farm population can be reached and improvements speeded up. Before we started work in Sintu there were 14 organizations doing extension work there. However, this not only made for inconsistency in their efforts among the farmers, but the farmers were confused by the large number of different groups. By setting up an extension system, we mean to construct, figuratively, a "water tank" in the hsien government, using ~~a system of~~ these 14 organizations and others as streams of water flowing into the tank, and a system of "piping" to take the water to all parts of the hsien, with each outlet serving a different group. The main tank is the Extension Bureau with the pipes representing the organizations of farmers. The extension workers are then to serve as contact agents with research institutions for rural improvement on the one hand, and the farming population on the other. Through such workers, the ordinary people and the research groups are brought together.

In agricultural improvement the factor of continuity is just as important as facilities and trained personnel. The College as a private institution has been able to carry on its work without interruption until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The stress on continuity accounts in a large part for the contributions which the College has been able to make to agricultural improvement in China.

C. W. Chang, Dean

College of Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Nanking,
Chengtu, Szechuan.

*Received attached no. 111111
letter 4/21/39*

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING LIBRARY
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS - TO THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Nov. 1937 - January 1939.

Removal from Nanking to Chengtu. Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, more and more area is involved from day to day. The danger in the capital became suddenly serious, but in spite of abnormal conditions the University opened in early October, 1937. In the midst of successive air raids, the University decided to move to Szechuan in the latter part of November, 1937. The members of our staff at that time were very busy packing the books. The books selected were based upon the principles of popular use and reference value. Owing to the lack of transportation and communication facilities, only 102 out of the total number of 139 book boxes were brought to Chengtu by boats and cars. We repaired and repacked the boxes along the way in Hankow, Ichang, and Chungking. After three months the University was settled in Chengtu, on the campus of West China Union University. The Librarian of that University gave us the privilege of having a room in their library building for our office and stack-room. Thanks to their help in this matter, we were able to carry on our ordinary work. The boxes gradually came in February and March, 1938. On the whole they were in good condition, but as they had come such a long way, some damage was unavoidable. The following will give the number of books brought to Chengtu and of books damaged in transportation:

Books brought to Chengtu

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Chinese books</u>	<u>Western books</u>
General works	3,821 Vols.	204 Vols.
Philosophy	63 "	70 "
Religion	9 "	53 "
Social Science	114 "	511 "
Philology	97 "	63 "
Pure Science	50 "	826 "
Useful Arts	41 "	266 "
Fine Arts	54 "	39 "
Literature	2,461 "	571 "
History & Geography	4,519 "	774 "
	11,229 Vols.	3,377 Vols.
Pamphlets & Periodicals	1,015 Vols.	1,094 Vols.

Books damaged in transportation

Chinese books	433 volumes
Western books	179 "
pamphlets & Periodicals:	
Chinese	207 volumes
Western	211 "

1030

Starting off the work. Equipment and supplies were ordered to meet the demands of the new situation, and when the book boxes slowly arrived here during February and March, 1938, we opened them one by one carefully; and checked books, pamphlets, and periodicals with the list prepared in Nanking; and arranged them in good order; putting Chinese and Western books according to their classification number; Chinese pamphlets and periodicals according to the strokes of words, and western pamphlets and periodicals according to the alphabetical order. Practically all of them are in good condition, but a few were injured by water and some were eaten by moths. Classified and author lists were made for them; so part were ready for circulation when class work commenced in March 1938.

Staff changes since arrival at Chengtu. Messrs. Tsao Tsu-ping, Chen Chang-wei, Li Tung-shu, Wang Chao-yung, Wu Liang-chu, Yu Wen-hao, Miss Hu Lin-hwei and the Librarian came to Chengtu with the school. Li Tung-shu and Wu Liang-chu were helping with the circulation and reference work for the West China Union University Library, and their work has been appreciated by the librarians. On account of increasing work in our library, Miss Li Ying-ru and Mr. Wu Tsi-liang were asked to resume their work here. Miss Pao Ru-chi is added to the pamphlets and periodical department as a student assistant. Messrs. Ha Han-san, Hang Hsueh-yien, Tai Chang-sang, Tsu Cheng-chi, and two junior assistants still remain in Nanking. They have rendered a great service to both our school and the people of Nanking, and have contributed to the relief work the amount of money paid to them by the International Relief Committee for their services. Chang Tsong-tsiang, Chen Teng-su, Hwa Hsien-wen, and Ting Siao-yuen, went to their homes before we left Nanking in November, 1937.

Cooperation with West China Union University. As soon as we arrived in Chengtu, we were very grateful to West China Union University and the Librarian of that University for their help in giving us a room in the library building for our library office and stackroom. The seating capacity for Nanking students was temporarily settled by adding six tables and sixty-four chairs in the common reading room. Just two months ago, by the kindness of Dr. D.C. Graham, the curator of the museum, we have been allowed to use another room for the storage of our pamphlets and magazines. This gives more space in the present office. In regard to the service of our members, Mr. Li Tung-shu has helped the circulation work in the West China Union University Library for one term. Messrs. Wu Liang-chu and Wu Tsi-liang give full time in the reserve reference room under the administration of West China Union University Library and have done fine work. Through the inter-library loan system the books in either library may be borrowed by the faculty and students of any university within this campus. Our hosts are very hospitable and have given us much practical aid in various ways, and we try to return our thanks in some technical matters. These facts fully show the spirit of generosity on the part of Huata Library, to whom we are greatly indebted.

Acquisitions in Chengtu. Let us realize that during this emergency period the University has not decreased its fund for books. The fund available for this year is almost the same as the normal years in Nanking. The mail service, however, has been frequently interrupted and greatly delayed, although it is returning to normal now. The additions to the library from March up to the end of December, 1938 are as follows:

	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Gift</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chinese books	1,069	78	1,147 volumes
Western books	199	15	214 "
Pamphlets: Chinese		58)	
Western		1,241)	1,299 "

With these additions, the contents of the Library, including the books brought to Chengtu and the books in Nanking, is as follows:

Chinese books	113,549 volumes
Western books	26,599 "
Pamphlets, excluding unbound	89,342 "

Periodicals 108,618 volumes. 229,490 volumes

Among the notable acquisitions, mention may be made of two special collections; namely, the books and pamphlets about the Sino-Japanese war, and the books on Szechuan drama. The former, comprising more than one hundred volumes, has been collected, while the latter in 712 volumes was bought at Chengtu.

Cataloguing work. Only the shelf list and order cards were brought here with us... For the immediate use and the convenience of the readers we have economically utilized the shelf list as a classified catalog, while the order cards are used as author catalog for Chinese books and western books. Much time has been spent for the arrangement of these two kinds of catalogues and they are now used temporarily as the public catalog in the circulation room. So far, 435 volumes of Chinese books and 299 volumes of western books have been completely classified and catalogued in Chengtu. In addition to that, there are 712 volumes of Szechuan drama in Chinese well catalogued and indexed. A list of all Chinese books and of the western books received in Chengtu has been mimeographed and sent out to the departments of our University. When we remember that the fund for books is almost the same as in Nanking we will not wonder that the cataloging departments found their work very crowded since there are only three and a half persons in the two cataloging departments as against eight persons formerly in Nanking.

Pamphlets and Periodicals.

Removing: There is a large collection of nearly 190,000 Pamphlets and periodicals in our library which are especially important in references work; but it was impossible to bring them to Chengtu. We took great care to choose 600 Chinese bound periodicals, and 586

western ones. Fortunately all of them arrived here safely and are proving very useful to our readers.

Acquisitions:

1. By purchase: Since the beginning of war publication of most the Chinese periodicals has been interrupted. Meanwhile, many are newly published. On account of the difficulty of communication, we could not subscribe to the Chinese periodicals from the agents, but members of the staff have been asked to choose and purchase them from all the local book stores here. The western periodicals were received regularly but they are two months slower than in Nanking. Renewal subscriptions in the western countries were sent in the regular procedure in March, 1938; for 1938; and in November 1938 for 1939.

2. By Gift and Exchange: Recently the prices of the periodicals are much higher and extra transportation fee is added for books. So we have sent special letters to appeal to the various institutions or organizations in China and in western countries for help asking them to give us their publications regularly. We have already received in this way 58 Chinese pamphlets and 1,083 periodicals; and 1,241 western pamphlets and 963 periodicals. Pamphlets and periodicals have been acknowledged as received. We take pleasure in reporting here that the Bureau of International Exchange for publications has sent publications to us as before.

Missing Issues: We found that we have failed to receive a great number of periodicals during the war. From April to July, 1938 we have sent the list of missing periodicals to the original companies in China or in western countries requesting them to complete our files. Some companies will supply us the missing copies at cost, some will supply them without charge, and some can not supply them because they are out of print.

Typing List: It took much time to prepare the list of general and agricultural series received from March to December, 1938. The list is now ready and has been sent to the various departments. We believe that this list will be of great use to readers.

Use of the Library.

1. General books circulation. The circulation work is obviously quite different from that of Nanking. Only one member of our staff, Mr. Li is in charge of this, and it should be known that five universities are now on the campus. Therefore, in addition to serving our faculty and students he will have from time to time to render service to the faculty members and students of other universities. The service and the contents of the Library have outgrown the size of the room it now occupies. Confusion and mistakes are unavoidable. However, the removal of the circulation work into the reserved book room releases the present room for the cataloging and stack use only. But this change the person in charge of the circulation may at the same time help the work of the reserved reference books. Besides the regular service some special work may be reported as follow:

- (1) Checking up the University books brought by the departments themselves to Chongtu and preparing a new record of them.
- (2) Rendering service to the students of the Third Summer School for Cooperative Workers during last summer.
- (3) Discharging the borrowers' records when the books are reported by the Nanking staff as being returned there.
- (4) Giving a lecture on the use of the library to the new students at the beginning of this term.

2. Reference books use. Through the kindness of West China Union University Library, a room for reserved books has been brought into existence. This service is not only for the Huata and Nanking students but also for the students of the other universities on this campus. In regard to the administration, although this room is governed and supervised by West China Union University Library, the actual work and Mr. is conducted by our two staff members, Mr. Wu Liang-chu and Mr. Wu Tsi-liang and Mr. Tsao is often asked to give advice on important matters. Let us point out some of the chief work of this room:

- (1) Making book card. As soon as books are put on reserve by instructors or professors for the special use of their classes, a card is made for each book. We have typed and written 2,500 such cards, out of which 1,500 cards were made in this term.
- (2) Typing list. A list of the books reserved is made for each course.
- (3) Fine. Fine will be charged when the reserved books are taken out or returned improperly.
- (4) Guidance to readers. Many answers are made at times to outside organizations or institutions in response to their inquiries.
- (5) Statistics. We keep a record of the frequency of circulation of reserve reference books everyday.

The courses offered and the books reserved by universities is as follows:

	<u>Nos. of courses</u>	<u>Nos. of books</u>	
		<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Western</u>
Huata University (Including Soochow, Central, Cheeloo Univ.)	31	469	677
Nanking University	94	199	350
Ginling College	26	45	81

The following table will show the extent of the use of the library:

<u>General Loans</u> by <u>Nanking Univ.</u> <u>Faculty & Students</u>	<u>General Loans</u> by <u>Other Univ.</u> <u>Faculty & Students</u>	<u>Reference books use</u> by <u>All Universities</u>
Mar. - Dec. 1938		
4,897	525	14,815

Future Needs.

1. As the library increases day by day, the present room is growing smaller and smaller. More space must be found for the books, etc; and a greater supply is needed. The problem will become even more acute as our stay in Chengtu is prolonged.

2. The work for the cataloguing departments is the same as in Nanking.. The work for the circulation and reference departments is even heavier, as the total numbers of teachers and students on the West China campus is greater than the original number of students and teachers of our own institution in Nanking. Yet we have only two-thirds of our staff with us here. The need for additional staff is obvious.

3. Many of the books called for are left in Nanking. Some teachers are so anxious to get the book that they often request us to get the books for them by air mail or to purchase duplicate for them, both of these are expensive propositions. It is hereby requested that a certain sum of money, say 500 to 600 yuan be designated as a special item to get books from Nanking. We would like to hear the reaction of the administration on this question.

4. The library is planning to do some social service as part of the social service programme for the University. Subject to the approval of the administration, the library may undertake any or several of the following: (1) To open its facilities to qualified persons outside the school; (2) To issue from time to time reading lists on current problems as a guidance in reading; (3) To ~~comp-~~ comply indexes or bibliographies on the War for the use of students and the public; (4) To establish book stations in the public places in the city; (5) To organize some travelling library services for the schools, hospitals, and hotels in the city; (6) To start some such service as the book wagon to reach the rural population; (7) To take part in the peoples schools by organizing reading clubs, etc. among the students; (8) To provide book service for the wounded soldiers, war orphans and the refugees from the war region. There are many other forms of service of a similar nature. If the library is granted say from Yuan 1,200 to 1,500, it will be able to handle several of the items mentioned above.

Work in Nanking. The library staff in Nanking did not remain idle. Besides the help rendered to the International Relief Committee in the bad days at Nanking, they returned to their normal work as soon as the tension was over. They are taking care of the library building, of the books left in Nanking, and of many incidents of a horrible nature. They also purchased back a number of library books looted from the borrowers. They are doing some regular work in preparing books for the shelf, and conducting reading room service for the special classes that are now being conducted on the campus. They have courageously stood many trying difficulties, and their spirit and loyalty is certainly worth our appreciation. They are maintaining a regular two-week correspondence with the Chengtu office.

The New Library Building. The new library building was completed and officially turned over to the University about two weeks before the move to Chengtu. It was later turned into one of the living places for ~~new~~ refugees in the safety zone. Much minor damage was done, and also some defects of the building, structural or otherwise, have been found. A list of these defects has been submitted by our Superintendent of Buildings and Mr. Tsu Chen-chi of the Library. The contractor in December agreed to leave half of the last payment of the building contract with us as a guarantee for his promise to repair the building free of cost if the defects are found to be due to their fault. The steel stacks were contracted to put up in October, 1937. This was never done, and the contractor at present is suggesting the cancellation of the contract. No definite arrangement has been reached as yet. Some of the rooms of the building are now being used to house certain collections of periodicals, pamphlets, and gazetteers, but most of them are left unused. It is a great pity to think of such a fine, magnificent, and much longed-for building standing in such a state.

Conclusion: The Library is one of the few University offices which are active both in Chengtu and in Nanking. Yet it is also one of those few offices which have had the expenses cut as a result of the change. The Librarian hopes that in the above account he is able to bring the situation more clearly before the administration. It is his earnest desire that the proposed budget for 1939-1940 shall not be reduced.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) K.C. Liu, Librarian.

January 28, 1939.

REPORT OF THE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
CHENG TU

From the Fall of 1937 to January, 1939.

- - -

This report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry covers the period from the opening of the fall semester in Nanking on October 4th, 1937, through the move to Chentu, to the present, January, 1939, when the College is in the midst of its second full term on the Chengtu campus of West China Union University. The Rural Leaders Training School as a separate unit moved in the summer of 1937 to our extension center at Wukiang and opened on the announced date. However, the school was later forced to close and move to West China also. The Department of Agricultural Economics moved to Hankow to carry on its research work, leaving only enough staff in Nanking to take care of the teaching. Most of the staff and students reached Chengtu by March, 1938, when the Spring term opened with an enrollment of 120 students in the College proper and 49 in the Rural Leaders Training School, in both cases about half the normal registration.

Despite the many different, inconvenient and expensive features of the move to Chengtu, there have been a number of compensating factors as far as our College is concerned. Firstly, it has brought increased opportunities to our graduates; secondly, it has introduced a very practical aspect to our teaching program because of the tremendous need for all kinds of rural improvement in this province; and thirdly, it has opened the way for a great deal of cooperation with the government. We are glad to be able to contribute our services to the government in this time of national crisis, and realize that our own scope of work is greatly increased by the financial aid contributed by the government in the various cooperative projects. A detailed list of the various cooperative projects in which the College is engaged, both government and private, is attached in the form of the October, 1938, issue of "Agriculture and Forestry Notes".

We are making every effort toward continuity of both teaching and research work, despite the enforced break and move. It is particularly fortunate that a supply of the improved seeds which have been developed over a period of years were brought with us to Chengtu, and the testing, multiplication and distribution of improved varieties is being continued. Fortunately also, several of our sub-stations in the North are on Mission property and hence are carrying on though on a reduced scale. We are indebted to West China Union University, the Radio Station and the Szechwan Provincial Government for the use of about 100 mow of land for experimental work. For seed multiplication, contracts are made with farmers to grow the seed supplied by the Department of Agronomy, and then sell the harvested seed to the Department.

Publication of the Agricultural Newspaper, the "Nung Ling Sin Pao" in Chinese has been resumed, as well as the publication of "Agriculture and Forestry Notes" in English.

I N S T R U C T I O N

Under-graduate students - Total number ----- 120 spring 1938,
139 fall 1938.

List of majors for	<u>Fall, 1937</u>	<u>Spring, 1938</u>	<u>Fall, 1938</u>
Agr. Economics	45	43	51
Agronomy	38	44	49
Botany	7*	9*	5
Plant Pathology			5
Forestry	10	11	19
Horticulture	14	13	9

* Botany and Plant Pathology were separated into two departments beginning in the fall term of 1938.

	<u>No. of credits</u>		<u>No. of courses</u>	
	<u>Spring, 1938</u>	<u>Fall, 1938</u>	<u>Spring, 1938</u>	<u>Fall, 1938</u>
Agr. Economics	39-41	35-37	15	15
Agronomy	27	25	12	11
Botany		16		6
Plant Pathology & Entomology	33*	18	12*	7
Forestry	17	16	7	8
Horticulture	17-18	18-20	7	8
Rural Education	7	2	4	1
Sericulture	2	4	1	2

* Combined Botany and Plant Pathology courses.

Graduate Students in Agricultural Economics.

Spring, 1938	4 students,	3 received M.S. degrees
Fall, 1938	2 students,	(term not finished at time of writing)

Rural Leaders Training School.

<u>Spring Term, 1938</u>			<u>Fall term, 1938</u>		
<u>First year</u>	<u>Second year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>First year</u>	<u>Second year</u>	<u>Total</u>
29	21	50	29	30	59

Extension teaching

Correspondence course in Forestry.	11 students.
Summer school in cooperatives, given by Department of Agricultural Economics.	93 students.

Assisted in:

Cooperative Training Course by the Cooperative Control Commission of the Provincial Government.
The summer school for teachers in agricultural secondary schools under the Ministry of Education.
The summer school for teachers in elementary schools in Jenchow Hsien.
The agricultural training course offered by West China Union University.

STAFF CHANGES SINCE OCTOBER, 1937 -

New Staff members

Cheng Shu-shen	Agr. Secn.
Li Hwei-chien	"
Lo Yang-ping	"
Pei Pab-in	"
Tao Wen-in	"
Yin Lien-ken	"
Chu Shao-hwa	Agronomy
Tang Siang-yu	"
Yang Shao-shao	"
Tan Pei-yu	Botany
Chang Yu-liang	Extension
Chu Chin-chun	"
Hsia Wen-hwa	"
Li Hsiang-pu	"
Ling Ching-sen	"
Chang Wen-tsai	Horticulture
Li Chia-sen	"
Lu Chien-chi	"
Chang In-chen	Pl. Pathology
Lin Li	" (part time)
Chang Chi	Rural Education
Tsing Cheo-tsun	"
Wu Shao-chien	sericulture
Sing Kentang	Dean's office
Anderson, H.M.	"
	(Returned from leave)

Resigned

Li Chieh-tai	Agr. Secn.
Ko Fu-lin	"
Hsia Tien-sen	Agronomy
Hsing Wei-chen	"
Liu Chan-lo	"
Mao Jan-ming	"
Peng Shu-hsuen	"
Tsou Ming-chih	"
Wang Tsow-chien	"
Wu Sien-kan	"
Yang Tsou-so	"
Sung Ching-hsiung	Botany
Chin Chieh-kan	Extension
Chee Chia-tien	Forestry
Chee Tsan-wen	Horticulture
Keng Sze-hao	"
Tang In	"
Kwan Chia-chi	"
Chen Chi-fu	Rural Education
Chu Ren-ming	"
Loh Shan-in	"
Lung Shao-lan	Dean's Office
(The above left before the move to Changtu)	
Li Teh-hsien	Agr. Economics
Loh Sung-wei	"
Huang Chi-chuen	"
Peng Shao-lin	Agronomy
Miu Tung-gow	"
Pao Li-ping	"
Tan Keh-tien	Pl. Pathology
Yu Ta-fu	"
Pih Ru-fang of the Kaifeng Station	died.

A G R I C U L T U R A L E C O N O M I C S

RESEARCH

The Department has continued and in some cases finished projects which were started in Nanking, and in addition a number of new projects have been started. These projects are carried on in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation and various government and other organizations.

Rockefeller Foundation Projects

(1) Projects continued from Nanking.

A Study of Currency and Prices in China.

This is a more or less continuous project from year to year. The currency of China, seasonal variation of prices for farm products and profitability of storage, change of prices in Chinese rural market towns, flexibility of prices in China, etc. have been studied. Collection and analysis of all information on currency is being continued.

Through this project, it is seen that the official exchange rate of the Chinese yuan has been maintained and the unofficial rate has been firm during the last few months. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, Chinese Government bonds fell precipitately, but during recent months they have gained noticeably. Commodity prices have been irregular, an average advance of 64 percent in the general index of wholesale prices in Chungking. Commodity prices for goods produced in Szechuen advanced only 15 percent, but commodities produced other provinces advanced 153 percent and those for commodities produced in foreign countries 265 percent. However, the effect of the war on the people of Szechuen is insignificant, and the laboring classes are enjoying unprecedented prosperity, due to the high demand for their services. Farmers are not so fortunate. Good crops combined with a paralyzed state of transportation have caused the prices to decline continuously, while on the other hand, prices paid by farmers are advancing. Price reporting services from Nanking was re-started in May.

Farm Business Organization.

This is divided into four projects, all of which were started in Nanking; Feasibility of farming uncultivated land, Farm Implement Study, Farmer's Diet, and Farm Management study of eight representative localities in North China. All of these have been completed during the year and their findings recorded.

Publication of "Economic Facts".

Four issues have been printed during this period, with the printing done in Hongkong because of the difficulty in printing and circulation in the war period.

(2) Projects started in Chengtu.

A Study of the Prices of Gold and Silver in Szechuan.

This was started in December 1938. It is hoped that as a result of this project practical suggestions and recommendations may be offered the Central Bank of China in its present policy of acquiring more gold and silver from private hoardings.

A Study of the Wood Oil Industry in Szechuan.

This project was actually started in August and much material has been collected. Investigators are in the field and one graduate student is working with material in hand.

Marketing of Farm Products.

This projects started with the silk industry at Santai, Northern Szechuan. Two field men are making a study of cotton marketing in Taihochon, Shehong. Tabulation and analysis of data is being done in the office.

Study of Local Government of Szechuan.

This is under two heads: (a) Finances of the hsien government; and (b) Land Classification. In the former, material has been collected from two hsien on land areas; population; annual budget of hsien; rate of taxation on various properties and income; annual revenue and tax delinquency; sources of funds for various public works, such as education, road construction, polio protection, etc., and their distribution between city and country. Later the Department will cooperate with the Land Registration Bureau of the Szechuan Provincial Government and the study will be carried into 10 hsien. The field survey started in November 1938.

Projects in Cooperation with Other Organizations

Farm Prices in Szechuan.

In cooperation with the Szechuan Food Control Commission, a study is being made of the regional behavior of prices received and paid by farmers, and to try to improve farmers' incomes by marketing at better prices.

A Study of Cost of Living in Chengtu.

In cooperation with the Division of Statistics, Bureau of Reconstruction, Szechuan Provincial Government, living indices for the labour-peddler class have been calculated and indicates that the low income classes have been slightly effected by the war.

Study of Wholesale Prices in Chungking.

In cooperation with the Division of Statistics mentioned above, material is being collected to serve as a barometer of the purchasing power of legal tender, changes in prices of groups of commodities, and the effect on various industries. So far index numbers were 40 percent higher in September than the average for 1937. Prices of manufactured goods doubled during the same period, while prices of raw materials decreased 20 percent. Price movements have been inconsistent because of transportation.

A Study of Business Activity in Chungking.

Index numbers will be compiled to show the agricultural and industrial situation in Chungking.

Survey of the Cost of Production and Marketing of Important Export Commodities in China.

Under the auspices of the Foreign Trade Commission of the Ministry of Finance, the Department collected information for this project during the summer. The plan is to ascertain the cost of production and thus fix the minimum price to the mutual benefit of producer, merchant and exporter. It is also hoped to encourage exporters and thus increase foreign markets for Chinese goods during the war period.

Compilation of Agricultural Encyclopedia Sinica.

The Sinica has been collected for many years and will be continued in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. The purpose is to preserve ancient Chinese agricultural knowledge, condense agricultural data from various Chinese sources, and help students to read comprehensive data on Chinese agriculture.

EXTENSION

Wenkiang. The Department is cooperating with the Extension Department in the work at Wenkiang. A "Farmers' Association" has been prompted, and the Wenkiang Rural Reconstruction Committee formed, with members from the local organizations and from the Department.

At present 76 cooperative credit societies, 4 cooperative unions, and 70 "mutual aid" societies have been formed. There are 3,993 members in the credit societies; the cooperative unions run 73 warehouses and each mutual aid society runs a warehouse. Outstanding loans for these societies granted from the Wenkiang Cooperative Bank amount to \$200,000 of which \$66,438 is secured on farm products. A paper mill has been established. Both the Cooperative Bank and the Cooperative Directory Office of the Wenkiang Hsien are under the direction of the Department.

The Department has also organized cotton cooperatives in cooperation with the Suining Cotton Experiment Station.

Mienchu, Szechuan.

The Church Missionary Society has asked the Department to help in the rural cooperative enterprise at Mienchu. Funds are to be granted by the National Christian Council.

A G R O N O M Y

The Agronomy Department is divided into three divisions, Farm Crops, Soils and Fertilizers, and Agricultural Engineering. Because of transportation difficulties, and the heavy machinery belonging to the last was not moved to Chengtu, and also because Mr. Riggs remained in Nanking, the Engineering Division has continued operation there.

RESEARCH

Comparative Tests and Fertilizer Experiments.

Head Selections. Fortunately a good deal of the improved crop material was brought to Chengtu so that the regular experiments could be continued. In addition to new material in the form of hand selections of wheat, barley and rice has been collected on the Chengtu plain. Last spring comparative tests were made on cotton, soybean, rice and millet. In the Fall similar work was done with wheat and barley.

Promising Results. It would require too much space to report separately on all experiments, but a few promising results are given.

A. Rice No. 1386 has proved to be superior to local varieties in a comparative test between No. 1386 (our improved variety) and five well-known local varieties in a 6 x 6 Latin square experiment. No. 1386 matured earlier than the others, showed the least damage from stem borer, and yielded as follows:

	<u>Average yield</u> <u>(catties per mow)</u>	<u>Gain of 1386</u> <u>over local</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>of white heads</u>
Improved No. 1386	332		16.82
From Szechuan University	320	12	38.93
From West of Chengtu	220	112	52.09
From North of Chengtu	219	113	54.75
Tamaotsiang (Chengtu)	210	122	55.90
Tamachan (Chengtu)	169	163	58.69

The percentage of white heads indicates the damage from stem borer, and it is apparent that the smallest percentage was found in the improved variety. The yield of No. 1386 and 43% higher than the average for the five local varieties.

B. The soybean variety known as Nanksoy seems to do well at Chengtu, though it was originally selected for its suitability to Nanking conditions. Last season Nanksoy 332 and three local varieties were tested in a field using split randomized blocks, varying distance between rows, hilling and drilling. Nanksoy 332 stood up better with earlier maturity and better plant form than the local varieties although there were as significant differences in yield. However, the experiment was not reliable because of cutworm damage and will have to be repeated.

Fertilizer Tests. Fertilizer tests on rice, corn, wheat are being carried out. Experimental data will be published elsewhere, but a few general conclusions on the rice fertilizing experiments are stated here, to give a general idea of the type of experiment.

Fertilizer tests of rice were conducted with treatments of 3 x 3 x 2 combinations in a 6 x 6 quasi Latin Square to compare the effect of night soil, green manure, compost, rape cakes, and ammonium sulfate, and also the application or non-application of lime to each of the treatments. It was shown that:

- The application of lime has no effect on yield.
- Night soil used as a basic dressing is better than both green manure and compost for yield of grain and straw.
- Ammonia sulfate used as top dressing may increase the yield of straw but not grain.
- Stem borer damage seemed less serious in the plots where night soil was applied.

Soil Survey. In order to collect teaching material, and also as a form of student practice, Mr. S. T. Hwang makes regular collecting trips to Hwa Yang Hsien with a group of students. They go out one day each week and survey systematically, with the expectation of drawing up a detailed scientific soil map at the end of the semester.

EXTENSION

Wheat No. 2905.

According to experiments carried on by the Bureau of Agriculture of Szechuan province, variety 2905 is superior to the best known local variety of wheat known as "Beardless Red". In the test in 1935, No. 2905 yielded 34% better than Beardless Red, and in 1936, 11% better. No. 2905 has been distributed by the Bureau of Agriculture of Szechuan on a fairly large scale. After our arrival, we started multiplication of the pure seed and secured more than 5,000 catties for extension purposes. Seed of No. 2905 is now being multiplied as shown by the following table:

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Amount of Seed</u> (Catties)	<u>Area of Land</u> (mow)	<u>Number of Families</u>
Wenkiang Hsien	3409.0	264.4	133
An Hsien	1150.0	115.0	70
Elsewhere	465.0	40.0	16
TOTAL	5024.0	419.4	219

B O T A N Y

Botanical Collection on Mt. Omei

A special appropriation of \$520. was made to finance a botanical collecting trip on Mt. Omei during the summer of 1936. The party established headquarters at Wan Nien Sze, a Ming Dynasty temple about a day's journey from the city of Omei. Collecting trips were made to the surrounding localities while the drying and sorting of specimens was done at Wan Nien Sze.

The sacred mountain is unique in its floral characteristics, presenting all gradations of plants ranging from tropical tree ferns to alpine Abies. Liverworts and mosses are unusually rich in form and variation. A further attraction is the many varieties of medicinal plants, which constitute a regular revenue for the mountaineers, particularly "Hwang Nien."

The party stayed in the field for nearly two months, acquiring 1,100 field numbers amounting to 5,000 herbarium specimens. Living specimens of orchids, tree ferns, and seedlings of Davidii were brought back for cultivation.

The Botany staff is planning for a more extensive collecting program during the spring and coming summer. The center of field activities will be in Western Szechuan, especially on the Szechuan-Tibetan border. The Arnold Arboretum and the Gray Herbarium are contributing towards the expenses of the expedition, and a duplicate set of specimens will be sent them.

Herbarium Exchanges

The Department is continuing in Chengtu the exchange program which it has carried on for the past ten years in Nanking. Recent exchanges are as follows:

1. University of Montreal sent 110 numbers.
2. National Szechuan University sent 500 numbers.
3. Lingnan University sent two packages of specimens recently collected on Nainan Island in exchange for specimens from Mt. Omei.
4. Five packages, containing 873 numbers, from last summer's collection, excluding cryptogamic forms have been sent to Dr. E. D. Merrill, of Harvard University for identification.

Studies of Drug Plants.

While collecting on Mt. Omei, the plant physiologist made a special study of the gallnut and Hwang Nien industries in that region. Results of these two studies have been published in the Agricultural News. Reprints for general distribution are in preparation.

Orchid Collections

A variety of orchids were collected on Mt. Omei and are being grown in the laboratory here.

Study of the Tung Oil Trees

Studies on the productivity of tung oil trees were made by professor Chiso during the summer of 1938, and a printed report was published by the provincial government.

Seed Germination Test

The plant physiologist recently received samples of improved Nanking wheat seeds for germination tests. It has been found that the germination power of Nanking grown wheat seed deteriorates very rapidly in Chengtu. Various concentrations of heteroauxin are being used to induce germination of wheat seeds which have lost their viability in the new environment. Studies are also being made of the underlying causative factors so that effective economic measures may be taken to keep our improved seeds viable for a longer time.

Publications

- Chiao, C.Y. Wheat Lodging on the Chengtu Plain. Nung Ling Sin Pao, also read before the Chinese Agricultural Association, Chengto, 1938.
Chiano, C.Y. Productivity of crabapple trees in Chengtu. Chinese Agricultural Journal. Also read before the Chinese Agricultural Association, Chengtu, 1938.
.....Tung Oil Production in Szechuan. Bureau of Reconstruction.
.....Szechuan Gallnuts or Insect Galls. Nung Ling Sin Pao.
.....Hwang Nien Growing on Omei Shan. Nung Ling Sin Pao.

P L A N T P A T H O L O G Y A N D E C O N O M I C S

E N T O M O L O G Y

RICE - in cooperation with China Foundation, with grant of \$4,000. Nat'l currency.

1. Disease Survey. Two disease survey trips were made during the past year, covering 25 hsien, nearly all the rich producing districts in Szechuan. Eleven diseases were found, five of which are considered of special importance.
2. Regional tests. Resistant varieties selected at Nanking were planted to test resistance and adaptability to the new environment. Further tests are necessary before any conclusions can be drawn.
3. Local varieties tested for disease resistance. More than 500 local varieties have been collected and will be tested.
4. Studies on sclerotial diseases. Sclerotia are found abundant in rice stubble and are suspected of being correlated with lodging. Isolation revealed that Sclerotium Cryzai is the most common organism. Its effect on yield and mode of infection is under investigation.
5. Studies on spotted grains. Spotted grains are commonly found in rice fields in Szechuan. Investigation of kind of spotting and the effect on milling is being made.

WHEAT - in cooperation with National Agricultural Research Bureau, grant \$2,000 Chinese.

1. Disease Survey. A general survey was made in the winter regions in Szechuan last spring. Disease conditions were found to be more serious than in Nanking, though the kinds of disease were much the same. Loose smut causes the most serious loss.
2. Propagation of resistant varieties. Limited amounts of seed of resistant varieties selected in Nanking were brought to Chengtu and are now under propagation for field tests next year.
3. Studies on flag smut continued.
 - a. A study of the effectiveness of different methods of inoculation in in progress.
 - b. Cultural studies on the causal organism, involving the cultivation of artificial media, value of different media for growth, effect of temperature, etc.
 - c. Tests on the resistance of local varieties.
 - d. Collection of smut materials from different parts of Szechuan for studies on the biologic specialization of the fungus.
4. Collection and Propagation of differential hosts of stripe rust. Standard differential hosts were sent for from various countries and are now under propagation. It is hoped to study the biologic forms of stripe rust in China as the basis for the breeding of resistant varieties.

BARLEY

1. A Disease Survey, was carried on simultaneously with that for wheat. Barley stripe and covered smut were found to be serious.
2. Propagation of Resistant Varieties brought from Nanking is being carried on for further experimentation.
3. Collection of Covered Smut Material for biologic specialization studies is under way to find out the form of this fungus existing in Szechuan.

MILLET

Resistant varieties are being grown to produce material for later studies and for extension.

ORANGES

A Survey of Orchard Diseases and Storage rots was made in Kingtan, Kiangtsin, Chienyang and Chengtu. Thirty-one kinds of disease were found.

Analysis of Storage rots in Fruits Shipped from Kingtan. About a thousand fruits were brought from Kingtan and stored in the laboratory. Types and percentages of rots were noted. Studies on the principal storage rots were being made, as well as studies on the handling of storage fruits.

MUSHROOMS - in cooperation with National Agricultural Research Bureau, grant \$2,600 Chinese.

1. Survey. A survey of the edible species occurring in Szechuan and native methods of cultivation has been made.
2. Pure Culture. Cultures of promising species were made in order to compare their value for cultivation purposes.
3. Spawn Making. Comparison of local method of spawn making with improved methods is being made.
4. Cultivation. A comparison of the local and improved methods of cultivation is being made to find a simple and effective system for farmers.

HERBARIUM

There are about 4,000 specimens in the herbarium and a list of scientific names, hosts and distribution is being prepared. About a thousand specimens were collected on Mt. Omei last summer.

ENTOMOLOGY

Research, Collections, and Publications

Cicadidae in China.

Mr. Chen has worked on the classification of Chinese Cicadidae for a number of years, and has more than eighty species from different parts of China. The completed work, which is now about one third done, will include a drawing and description of each species.

Galls and Gall Formation Caused by Insects.

Mr. Tsi is making a study of the galls and gall formation caused by different forms of insects. He now has about thirty kinds of insect galls from Szechuan Province, some of which are being kept in rearing cages for observation.

Life History and Control Method Studies.

Recently the Division built an insect house in order to rear and study the life history of insects found on the Chengtu plain. The rearing of the citrus fruit fly, which is very injurious to citrus in Szechuan citrus-growing regions, has already been started.

Collections.

Last summer Mr. Chen spent two months in the northwestern part of Szechuan and at Mt. Omei collecting insect specimens. Mr. Tsi was accompanied by an assistant on the Omei trip, and two students minoring in Entomology helped in the Chengtu plain collection. Forty thousand specimens were collected during the past summer, about two thirds of which have been mounted in the usual manner while the remainder are being preserved in good condition.

During the coming summer the Division hopes to collect in western Szechuan and eastern Sikong.

Laboratory Manual.

Mr. Chen and Mr. Tsi have prepared a laboratory manual of about three hundred pages based generally on Chinese material. This is of great help to the students because it covers ground not easily found in ordinary texts.

EXTENSION

The Department of Extension has been reorganized this term because of the great need for extension activities in this province. Mr. Pao Wen-ming who has taught in both College and Training School, and is one of the few Chinese who has studied extension and education abroad, was appointed head of the Department.

The College is now working in three extension centers, Sintu, Wankiang, and Jenshow. These activities are on a hsien wide basis, with the idea of

developing extension systems which may be applicable in other hsien. The National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission is cooperating in the extension program by contributing \$5,500 national currency toward the work at Wenkiang and Jenshow. The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed \$5,000 toward the work at Sintu.

Sintu Experimental Hsien

The Rockefeller Foundation granted \$5,000 Chinese currency for work at Sintu, an experimental hsien about 40 li from Chengtu. The hsien is divided into five sections. The supervisors of three of these hsien are paid from the Rockefeller fund which is also used for extension activities. Unfortunately there were some political difficulties at Sintu during the fall of 1938 which interrupted the work for a while, but activities are now being resumed.

Wenkiang Extension Center.

Wenkiang is one of the College extension centers, about 70 miles from Chengtu, where work is being carried on in cooperation with the National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission. A Committee has been organized with representatives of the hsien government, the hsien party, the local people's organization and the College, to promote farmers' associations, cooperatives, etc. for agricultural improvement.

Jenshow Extension Center

The extension activities at Jenshow are also being carried on in cooperation with the Production Promotion Commission. The Rural Leaders' Training School now established there (see Rural Education report) is setting up farmers' societies, community center, schools, and other rural work, with the students responsible for the work.

Training of Rural Workers at Jenshow and Wenkiang

The Commission has entrusted to the College the intensive training of 10 workers for a four-month period at the extension centers of Wenkiang and Jenshow. Candidates must be graduates of an agricultural college or the R.L.T.S., and have at least two years of practical experience. On completion of training, the men will receive an extension certificate from the College, and are assured employment by the Commission.

Extension Bus Service

The Chungking Young Men's Christian Association and the Methodist Church, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, run a regular truck for the extension service in the villages between Chungking and Chengtu. At the request of these two organizations, the College is assisting in the agricultural side of this service.

Supervision of Orphanage Farm in Chungking.

The War Relief Committee have \$30,000 to an orphanage in Chungking to run a farm in connection with the institution, with the object of training the children, and the expectation of securing enough income in about five years to support the school. The Extension Department has been asked to supervise this venture.

Sian Cooperative Crop Improvement Station (Chinyang Hsien)

The National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission has given \$2,400 Chinese currency to be used in the crop improvement and seed multiplication program at our Sian Station. It has always been known as the Sian Station, though it is actually outside of Sian in Chinyang Hsien.

Nanchenghsien Crop Improvement Sub-Station.

The Commission has also contributed \$5,600 to the Nanchenghsien sub-station for the crop work. In case of serious hostilities in Chinyang Husien, the work there will be moved to Nanchenghsien.

F O R E S T R Y

RESEARCH

MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF WOOD

The Department is carrying on a comparative study of the mechanical strength of several kinds of wood in cooperation with the Ministry of Railways. The actual study was completed in the Central Industrial Bureau in Nanking, but the report has not yet been published.

Shrinkage and Swelling Properties of Wood

The experiment on the shrinkage and swelling properties of wood is being continued in Chengtu.

SURVEYS

Tea Survey in Western Szechuan

Last Spring the Forestry Department made an extensive survey of tea growing in four districts in Western Szechuan, Yaan, Chungking West, Mingshan and Kiunglai, and the complete report was published by the Provincial Government of Szechuan. It was estimated that the annual production of tea in the province ranged from 200,000 to 250,000 tan (tan " approx. 110 pounds), worth about five million dollars.

Survey of Tatu River Area.

Last summer the Forestry Department surveyed the Forest conditions along the upstream area of the Tatu River, part of the boundry between Szechuan and Sikong. A preliminary report concerning forest growth, utilization and reforestration has been written.

Investigation of Forest Products in Szechuan

An investigation has been made of the forest products of Szechuan which include tung oil trees, varnish, tea, etc. Regions and estimated production were noted.

Sawmill Locations.

At the request of a lumber company several members of the Forestry Department surveyed four districts in southwestern Szechuan, namely Hanyuan, Fienhsuan, Paohsing and Yichsi, with reference to suitable locations for the establishment of sawmills.

Broadcasts.

Subject: "The importance of Forests in Szechuan and Their Development" by H. F. Chu.

Subject: "The Method of Improving Tea Production in Szechuan" by J. Liu

Educational Bulletins for Ministry of Education.

"Bamboo Cultivation and Paper Making", ..by I. K. Wang.
"Tea Culture", by L. S. Tai

Summer Teachers Conference for Agricultural Middle Schools.

The Department assisted in the teaching work in the summer teachers' conference of the agricultural Middle Schools in Chungking, held under the Ministry of Education.

H O R T I C U L T U R E

Citrus Survey in Szechuan

The approximate area of land in citrus in Szechuan is 65,000 mow. In 1935, the value of the citrus crop was about \$567,000. The Horticulture Department is making a special study of citrus, and received a fund from the Rockefeller Foundation of \$2,000 Chinese currency for citrus fruit selection. During the past Spring and Summer, the staff made a survey of citrus in the Kiangtsing, Hochuan, Nanchun, Chengtu and Chingtung districts. Reports in Chinese have been printed.

Selections of sweet oranges were made and will be tested with the idea of advocating the growing of the best varieties in citrus orchards.

Citrus Storage and Marketing

Professor S. H. Chen is in charge of the storage and marketing project which is being carried on in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration Bureau which has set aside \$10,000 Chinese currency for this work. A storage has been built in a farmer's orchard at Kiangtsing, and about 20,000 sweet oranges stored. Special attention is being paid to picking, grading, washing, oil paper wrapping and packing, and an effort will be made to extend the most workable methods.

Vegetable Crops.

A study is being made of the large variety of vegetables grown in Szechuan, such as radish, carrot, cabbage, tomato, Irish potato, pea, kidney bean, etc. Ten varieties of radish, six varieties of Chinese cabbage, and six varieties of Chinese mustard have been carefully studied and their characteristics described.

Collection of Ornamental Plants.

During the Spring vacation, 1938, Mr. C. Y. Wang spent four days at Chin Chen Shan (Green Paradise Mountain) making a general survey of plant distribution there. He also spent some time at Mt. Omei for the same purpose and returned with 280 kinds of seeds and seedlings, many of which are rare in other parts of China. Among the especially interesting are the following Ornamental trees and shrubs: *Abies delavayi*; *Aesculus wilsoni*; *Davidia involuorata*; *Emmenopterys henrii*; *Cornus* sp. 4; 7-8 roses; 7 *Rhododendron* sp; *Viburnum*, 5-6 sp; *Ilex* 7 sp; *Alangium* 2 sp. *Barberis*; *Hydrangea*, 4 sp; *Sorbus* 3 sp. *Ryrcantha* and *Nohonia*. Vines: *Akebia* 2 sp. *Clematis* 4 sp; *Actinidia*, 3 sp; *Vitis* and *Hosiea* Herbaceous plants: *Begonia* 4 kinds, several orchids (*Lilium sargentium* and *L gigantea*); Yellow and Red *Lycoxis*; *Osbeckia* and *Melestoma* *Primula*; also several *Compamulaceae* and *Compositae*, and some beautiful ferns and ornamental grasses.

RURAL EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES

Rural Leaders Training School at Jenshow.

The two year Rural Leaders Training School moved to Chengtu with the University, but due to the scarcity of buildings it was found advisable to move it to a rural district. Through the courtesy of the Canadian Church Mission, the Training School is now occupying a middle school building at Jenshow, about 70 miles from Chentu. The locality is a fairly representative rural district, growing both upland and lowland crops, thus affording a good opportunity for student practice.

Summer Training Courses at Jenshow.

The Department staff assisted in the summer training course for elementary school teachers, thus giving an opportunity for contact with the teachers in the rural communities in that area, and to stress the importance of making the rural schools the centers of community life.

Extension Activities in Jenshow District.

The Rural Leaders Training School takes full charge of extension activities in the Jenshow district in cooperation with the National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission. This makes the school virtually an "extension" school. All prospective graduates for this spring have already been engaged by the Commission for extension work. An effort is being made to concentrate the term's work and to close school early so that the men can start work in their new positions as soon as possible.

Head of Rural Leaders Training School Appointed School Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Education of the Provincial Government has appointed Mr. Tsu Peh-shen, Head of the Training School, superintendent of schools in Jenshow, which gives the Training School a close and valuable connection with the schools of the district.

Survey in Wenkiang District.

A survey of rural education was made in Wenkiang, one of the three extension centers of the College, using the faculty and students of the R.L.T.A. for collecting data. This gave first hand information on economic, social, and education conditions which will be used as a basis for work in the district. The report has been published in Chinese.

Survey of Vocational Agricultural Schools

Survey blanks were sent to 38 vocational agricultural school in the province of Szechuan through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Education. Twenty one blanks have been returned to date. An analysis will be made when the data is complete.

Survey of Rural School Administration

Survey blanks were sent to all hsien governments in Szechuan for information on rural school administration. Practically all have been returned and results will be published later, thru the courtesy of the Commissioner of Education.

S E R I C U L T U R E

Instruction:

Two courses were offered in the regular college curriculum. Some assistant has been given the agricultural training class of West China Union University, and also to the special schools for the training of leaders during the war period.

Research:

Due to the lack of mulberry trees, the variety tests of silkworms had to be discontinued. However, the Department received a small supply of mulberry leaves from Szechuan University and two rooms were loaned by West China so the spring feeding was carried on successfully for the material brought from Nanking.

Extension

The Department brought to Chengtu 10,000 sheets of well selected, disease free silkworm eggs. These were distributed through the Szechuan Silk Company to farmers.

Investigation and Collections

During the past summer, Mr. Shen Shee-fu made a two month trip to various silk-producing parts of Szechuan, such as Loshan, Chingeen, Chianwei, Omei, Chiakiang, Muanyueng, Shantai, Siehong, Yienting, Longchung, Nanpu, Nanchong, Hochwang, Kiangpei, Bahien. He collected 19 kinds of mulberry trees, 5 kinds of Mongolian oak, 8 kinds of silk thread specimens, 16 varieties of local silkworms, and 16 kinds of silk material from the various places.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE KIANGSU
PROVINCIAL FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION AND THE UNIVERSITY
OF NANKING REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF
THE TSING LUNG SHAN MOUNTAIN COOPERATIVE FOREST
EXPERIMENT STATION

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For the advancement of local forest enterprises and the training of practical foresters, a cooperative project is being undertaken under the following conditions:

Article I: The cooperative forest experiment station shall be known as the Tsing Lung Shan Mountain Cooperative Forest Experiment Station. The project is to be carried on cooperatively by the Kiangsu Provincial Forest Experiment Station and the University of Nanking.

Article II: The site of the project, nurseries, and station buildings for the project are to be supplied by the Kiangsu Provincial Forest Experiment Station, while the University of Nanking is to be responsible for the experimental work. The non-forest land and rocks on Tsing Lung Shan are not included in the contract.

Article III: The funds for the running of the cooperative station are to be supplied by the University of Nanking in advance temporarily. These funds are to be the first items to be taken from the income of the station and returned to the University.

Article IV: The income from the forest products shall be used as stated in Article III: any surplus remaining shall be used as follows: 20% for the development of the station, and 80% to be divided between the Kiangsu Provincial Forest Experiment Station and the University of Nanking in a ratio of 4 to 6.

Article VI: Annual reports should be submitted by the station giving complete information on the experiments in progress to both parties in the cooperation.

Article VII: All reports and publications of the cooperative station shall be published under the name "Tsing Lung Shan Mountain Cooperative Forestry Experiment Station of the Kiangsu Provincial Experiment Station and the University of Nanking."

Article VIII: The period of cooperation for the maintenance of the cooperative station shall be thirty years, after which cooperation may be continued upon mutual agreement. If either party wishes to break the contract during the thirty years, the following conditions must be carried out:

A. If the Kiangsu Provincial Forest Experiment Station wishes to terminate the cooperation, all funds expended by the University of Nanking must be refunded in full plus compound interest at 6 percent per year.

B. If the University of Nanking wishes to terminate the contract within 30 years, the Kiangsu Provincial Experiment Station may purchase any apparatus and buildings which have been furnished by the University at the current market price, if the Bureau desires to make such purchases. The equipment furnished by the station will, of course, remain, and the University will have no claim on any of the forest which has been developed.

Article IX: This contract shall be effective after it is approved by the Kiangsu Reconstruction Bureau.

Both parties of this contract shall have copies of the agreement on file.

Director, Kiangsu Forest Experiment
Station

President, University of Nanking

*Rec'd attached to Trieste
letter of 4/21/39*

The University of Nanking
Chengtu, Szechuan

Report of the Work of
The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies
ending January 1939

Through the present crisis, the work of the Institute has been very much crippled by the lack of books in hand and in the vicinity of Chengtu. Owing to this shortage, it is very necessary that the work be planned in some other direction, i.e., to shift from the use of books to some archeological field work. Since last June plans to visit and to investigate, and to make rubbings from, to take photographs of monuments, and other stone carved work of any value, have been carefully studied and outlined in detail with respect to the possible regions that present the best and most fruitful opportunities and also have transportation facilities.

Our purpose is to obtain and to ascertain a census, a record of the stone monuments and other stone carved work in Szechuan so that we can tell from the results, the cultural place and the artistic development of Szechuan in different periods of Chinese history. The plan is to attempt to find as many valuable unrecorded pieces as possible.

The field work is divided up into five different routes, West, South, North, East, and the environs of Chengtu. Of course, Chengtu is taken as our center of activity. The length of time spent on each route depends entirely upon the material necessary for work.

To carry on the work the Institute has hired two workmen to make rubbings, and engaged one supervisor to oversee the workmen. In case of writings, or plane, relief carved designs on stones, rubbings are desirable. In cases of deep, solid, stone carved work, it is very necessary to take photographs. Rubbings and photographs supplement each other very well in our work. Rubbings give the original shape and size, whereas the photographs give the depth and an exact copy with details. When rubbing make a good clear picture, films can be saved, and yet there are cases when photographs are more useful than rubbings.

With the purpose in view and the method of approach as devised, we take the following as the scope of investigation:

A. Stone carved work (石刻)

1. Stone Sepulchral monuments of Han Dynasty (漢朝)
2. Sepulcher in cliff (崖墓)
3. Decorated designs in Bas-relief on the stones of Han Tombs (漢畫)
4. Buddhist Iconography (佛造像)
5. Monuments of different dynasties (碑石, 墓誌)
6. Stone animal sculpture.
7. Autographs of celebrities of different dynasties on rocks and stone monuments (題名).

- B. Bricks with decorative designs of Han Dynasty (漢磚)
- C. Frescoes.
- D. The Pottery and Porcelain products from the Kilns of Chuin Chow (印窯)

With the above plan in mind, during September, Director F.D. Tsu started the visit to Wangchi-tze's Stone Sepulchral Monument of Han Dynasty (王稚子闕) and the Thousand Buddha Monument (千佛碑), of Hsing Tu (新都) dated 537 A.D. the Fourth year of Ta Tung of Liang (梁大同四年).

During October, Prof. Shan Chen-tsu and Prof. Li Siao-yuen visited the environs of Lung-Chuan I (龍泉驛) and found the Wen Wang Monument of Northern Chow dated 557 (北周文王碑). There are many Buddhist sculptures on the cliff.

During the end of October, Prof. Shan and Prof. Li again went to Kiating. Many cliff sepulchers were found. They measured their size in different dimensions, and made rubbings from their carved designs. Prof. Shan returned to Chengtu because of the air raids in early November. Many autographs of celebrities of the Sung Dynasty were found and rubbings taken.

Prof. Li led the party to Kankiang Pu of Kiakiang (夾江), midway between Kiating and Kiakiang and visited the famous Han Sepulchral Monument of Yang Tsung (楊宗關) and Yang Chan (楊昌關) of the later Han Dynasty. Then the party went forward to the city of Kiakiang, and found the Thousand Buddha Cliff (千佛岩) of the Tang Dynasty.

In Chengtu the work is going on as well in making the rubbings of the decorative designs in bas-relief on the stones of Han Tombs in the Museum of National Szechuen University, and the Museum of West China Union University, and in other private collections in Chengtu. Rubbings have also been made from Han Bricks with decorative designs from the same above-mentioned institutions and collections.

The present review will not be complete without a word about Prof. Shan's work in Changsha. Prof. Shan Chen-tsu, on his way from Tun-chi to Szechuen, passed through Changsha, and stayed there for two or three months spending most of his time studying the Tomb of Tsu (楚) of the Later Chou Dynasty, and the burial objects recently excavated from the Tomb. He made himself familiar with the various collectors of the objects from this very tomb. He himself also made many purchases and borrowed objects from the various collectors, and made photographic copies of them. He copied with his own hand the beautiful designs in their original coloring. He had in his own possession the Tsu lacquered pieces, which are regarded as the most valuable objects he brought to Chengtu. As soon as he arrived Chengtu, an exhibition of the objects he brought and the pictures he had drawn was held. The exhibition made a very good impression on the campus of the West China Union University.

With the material in hand Prof. Shan is now studying and writing a book on the Chengsha findings. Upon his completion of this book, the Instituté is planning to publish it by means of Szechuen block printing with Szechuen paper. When published, the book will be entitled "Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Finds in the Tomb of Tsu, in the Neighborhood of Changsha." When collotype printing is possible

and available, the Institute will at once print the plates along with detailed studied. However, the preliminary report will still serve in a way as a herald and a companion text volume to the future book.

Prof. Shan gave a general lecture on the Oracle Bones before the Members of the West China Border Research Society, on 23 December 1938.

Prof. Liu Kwoh-chuin, aside from his busy duties as dean of the College of Arts, is making steady progress in writing his research on "The Philosophy of the Six Dynasties."

Prof. Li Siao-yuen has started his compilation on the "Bibliography of Szechuen" followed his previous plan as employed in the "Bibliography of Yunnan" with necessary modifications. But, it is very possible that the field work interrupt the progress of his original plan.

The present field work and research program of the Institute calls for more books on Szechuen and books on Chinese art and archaeology. It is deemed wise to limit the scope of book-buying temporarily to these topics. The gazetteers are bought partially for immediate field use and partially to supplement the main library collection of gazetteers in Nanking. Of course, some duplication cannot be avoided.

Since September, 1938, the Institute has started the purchase of the Gazetteers of Szechuen, and has already, in a short time, accessioned 157 sets of gazetteers, and eight local geographical works (鄉土志) in 1,694 books. In many cases the supplements and separate volumes of maps are counted as one title with the main work. More than a hundred maps of the different cities and towns of Szechuen have also being bought.

The Institute has also made a special point of buying books containing anything of geographical, historical and cultural significance related to Szechuen. There are not many titles on Chinese Art and Archaeology that one can expect from Chengtu, Szechuen, except those published by the Commercial Press and Chung Hwa Book Company.

The Institute is continuing to subscribe to the Western Journals on Oriental Subjects.

Since the decision was made to take up field work the Institute has bought more than one hundred and fifty old rubbings of the monuments of Szechuen. These old rubbings will be valuable as they may possibly give better details than, rubbings made at present, as the stone monuments have likely deteriorate in recent years.

The purchases of books and rubbings may be summarized as follows:

<u>Sept. 1938 - Jan. 1940</u>	<u>No. of Sets or Titles</u>	<u>No. of Books or Volume</u>
Gazetteers	165	1694
Szechuen historical works	236	569
General reference		
Art and archaeology		
Rubbings of Szechuen Monuments	150	2263
	551	

Mention must be made in passing of the sudden leaving of Director T. L. Tsu, who has in the past given much careful thought of to the work of the Institute.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Li Siao-yuen.

January 28, 1939.

*Rec'd attached to Nanking
letter of 4/21/39*

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
TO THE EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

February 4, 1939

During these days when we are away from our own campus, much handicapped due to the lack of equipment, space and other material facilities, we are greatly encouraged by the loyalty of our faculty and students, by the hospitality of our friends, especially those of West China Union University and of the Chuching Middle School, Chungking, and by the services which we are called to render at this time of national crisis. The year 1938 has been one of the most fruitful years of the College, some of our main accomplishments during the year being as follows:

1. Getting settled in Chungking and Chengtu, and setting up all the basic laboratories by March, 1938, before the school opened.
2. The manufacture, with local materials, of copper carbonate, a chemical of urgent and extensive need for the prevention of the rust of wheat, of a quality equal to, if not better than, the best imported product.
3. The manufacture of printing ink, the supply of which is getting very low, from tung-oil and other local materials.
4. The invention of a coating for bare iron-electrodes in electric welding to give a constant arc. The device has already been adopted in the manufacture and repair of guns and in other industries.
5. The cooperation, for the first time, with the Smithsonian Institute, of the U.S.A. in organizing an expedition to Western Szechwan for the collection of zoological specimens.
6. A survey of the conditions of science teaching in Szechwan upon the request of and in cooperation with the **Provincial** Government.
7. Researches in electro-plating and electro-chemistry in co-operation with the British Boxer Indemnity Administration and the National Resources Commission.
8. The establishment of a national center, at the request of the Ministry of Education, for the testing and repairing of all the radio receiving sets used throughout the country in its broadcasting program.
9. Construction of a laboratory building, in cooperation with the Chuching Middle School, Chungking, which will be used eventually as the science building of the middle school.
10. The making of motion-pictures of the Lolo tribes on the Szechwan-Sikang-Yunnan border. This is the first enterprise of its kind in history.

11. Motion-pictorial studies of Szechwan, including the salt center at Tzeliuching, the sacred Mount O'mei, and majestic Yangtze Gorges.
12. The showing of educational films in 50 middle schools along the Chengtu-Chungking-Wanhsien route.
13. The offering of a 2-year college course for radio and motion-picture technicians in cooperation with the committees of radio education and of movie education of the Ministry of Education.
14. The establishment, at the request of the Ministry of Education, of a 2-year college course for automobile technicians, in cooperation with the Ministry itself and with the Ministry of Communications. This is to prepare junior engineers urgently needed by all national highways.

Instruction

Equipment: When we opened school in Nanking in the fall of 1937, we laid out plans so as to be able to pack the necessary scientific equipment in a series of boxes, arranged in order of importance, in order that they might be shipped out of Nanking upon short notice. It was due to this precaution and the good influence of Dr. J. G. Thomson with the Butterfield and Swire administration that we could ship some of our equipment out of Nanking during the rush days of evacuation. The equipment so removed forms the basis of our science instruction.

Due to the lack of the means of transportation, we could not ship all the boxes of equipment which we intended to take with us, so in our instruction in Chengtu we have to depend very much on the help of West China departments. Here we wish to express our deep appreciation for the generous help of Dean D. S. Dye and other members of the staff of the College of Science of West China in providing space for our laboratories and in granting us the privilege of using their equipment.

As Chungking is the seat of the Central Government and a leading industrial center, our departments of Electrical Engineering and Educational Cinematography are stationed in the Chuching Middle School due to the hospitality of Rev. C. B. Rape and Principal Yang. The work of these departments have benefitted greatly by being located in the provisional capital and the loss of general University fellowship of our staff and students there is partly compensated by the youthful spirit of the middle school and the Christian atmosphere on its campus.

In general, the shortage of equipment is the main handicap to the College. Many important pieces of equipment have been left in Nanking. We are left without a machine shop. The increase in enrollment in West China limits our use of her equipment. Our supply of chemicals is also getting very low. These problems of equipment are becoming increasingly serious.

Enrollment: The enrollment of students in the College went as high as 240 in the spring of 1937. Though there was in the fall of that year a serious drop due to the war, in the last two terms there have been signs of steady increase. The enrollments of the past three terms are as follows:

<u>Semester</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
Fall, 1937	60
Spring, 1938	77
Fall, 1938	143

The following is the distributions of our students in the different departments this term:

<u>Department</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
Biology	9
Chemistry	15
Mathematics	10
Physics	18
Electrical Engineering	31
Industrial Chemistry	35
Chemistry, Graduate Course	2
2-year Radio and Motion-Picture Course	17
Special	6
	143

For these students we are offering 79 courses of 249 credits. Besides, 18 Ginling and 8 West China students are taking our courses.

Granting M. S. degree in Chemistry: As early as 1925 we were authorized by the Board of Founders to offer a graduate course in Chemistry. Due to the Nanking incident of 1927, the course was suspended. In 1936 we were again authorized by the Ministry of Education to grant the M. S. degree in Chemistry. Last June Mr. Shen Ping-kan, who worked under the direction of Dr. Thomson, was honored to be the first one to receive the M. S. degree from the College.

Emphasis on Applied Sciences

Engineering courses to be developed: Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, believes that engineering education is one of China's most urgent needs and that the Christian institutions of higher learning in China, because of their international nature, are best fitted to develop this type of education. In emphasizing applied sciences, the Minister here voices the public opinion of the country and the policy of the Chinese government. It is also in line with the policy of the College. During the past few years we have emphasized the development of Industrial Chemistry and Electrical Engineering. On account of the importance of Mechanical Engineering to both of these departments and because of the urgent need for highways engineers, we hope to develop in the near future a course in Mechanical Engineering emphasizing automotive engineering. Thus, the policy of the College in Applied Sciences is to develop

Chemical, Electrical, and Automotive Engineering. During the past year, the Ministry of Education, the National Resources Commission and the British Boxer Indemnity Administration have all made grants to support our departments in applied sciences.

Two-year Automobile College Course: Highways are being developed rapidly in China. Both in war and post-war times, automobile engineers and mechanics will be needed in large numbers. Therefore, when we were granted a chair in mechanical engineering last year, we secured the services of Professor R. L. Chen, an automobile engineer. The demand for such a type of graduate is so great that the two seniors who took Professor Chen's courses were immediately employed by the Southwestern Highway Administration. The National Highway authorities are encouraging us to establish this department, for there is only one university in China which offers the course. The Ministry of Communications will cooperate with us by allowing us to have free use of the equipment of their training course, which has a budget of \$320,000 for eight months and which is offered on the same campus as we are using, in the Chu-ching Middle School. However, we do not intend, at present, to start the automobile engineering majors, but we shall only offer a minor for our students in electrical engineering.

The Ministry of Education, in preparing young men of special training for national rehabilitation, is offering twenty special two-year college courses of applied sciences, most of which are to be in cooperation with the universities in China. The College is honored in being chosen to offer the automobile course. We welcome this opportunity, because this will give us a real start in automobile engineering. In offering this course, we have the support not only of the Ministry of Education, but also of the Ministry of Communications with its training course, of some of the automobile companies, and of our alumni in the automobile business and highway service.

Electrician Training Course: For the factories of the National Resources Commission, we are training 20 electricians who are of middle school grade. They are taught the general principles of electricity, both interior and exterior wiring, machine shop, mechanical drawing and other subjects to prepare them to install and look after the general electric systems in factories. Ten of them are to graduate in March. As the demand for such workmen is so great, we shall increase the enrollment when we succeed in securing funds to finance the extension of the project.

Research

During the period of national crisis, all main research projects of the College are directed to practical ends. While a number of our staff are carrying on pure science researches, the report here is limited to the practical ones only.

Preparation of Urgently Needed Chemicals: The abundance of national resources, both mineral and agricultural, in Szechwan on the one hand, and the shortage of chemical and industrial supplies on the other have offered our chemists a special opportunity for service. Out of native copper, soda and sulfuric acid, about a ton of copper carbonate was made in our laboratory and used as insecticide for rust of wheat in Szechwan

by the Provincial Bureau for Agricultural Improvement. This method of manufacture has been adopted by the National Bureau of Agricultural Research. We are also making, on laboratory scale, other insecticides and medicines, such as mercuric chloride and mercurochrome, to meet urgent needs.

Chemical Study of Agricultural Products: Out of the many possible chemical studies of agricultural products, we have chosen citrus fruits, tung-oil and the gallnut. Citrus fruits are being studied in cooperation with the College of Agriculture as to their nutrition contents and vitamins. Tung-oil has long been our subject of study and, being a native product of this province and an international commodity, is now studied both from the theoretical and practical phases. As regards gallnuts we are interested in their tannin contents. In all these studies of agricultural products we are grateful to the Rockefeller Foundation for the research fellows.

Electro-chemical studies: Electro-chemistry is a modern science. Many chemicals and industrial products can be produced only by electro-chemical methods; many others can be much more cheaply produced electro-chemically. For these reasons we are glad to report that we have set up an electro-chemical laboratory with the grant from the British Boxer Indemnity Administration. The equipment is as yet simple, but is already unique among the colleges in China. Bleaching powder, caustic soda, hydrogen peroxide, refined copper and a number of other chemicals are being produced on laboratory scale. Lead storage batteries and electro-plating are being studied by the Department of Chemistry in cooperation with the Departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

Zoological Expedition: The Department of Zoology undertook last summer to cooperate with the Smithsonian Institute, U.S.A., in an expedition to the vicinity of Kwan Hsien and Wen-chuan, about 400 li northwest of Chengtu to collect zoological specimens for the institutions concerned.

The Smithsonian Institute financed the entire expedition (amounting to a total of \$2,185.24). The collecting period extended for fully two months. After that another month's time was spent in sorting out the specimens collected.

The headquarters of the expedition were located at Tson-Pou, 60 li southwest of Wen Chuan Hsien, where the expedition collected within a radius of 20 to 30 li at 5,000 to 7,000 ft. altitude. The result of the expedition may be briefly summarized as follows: 30 skins of mammals, 150 bird skins, a large number of insects, estimated to be over 30,000 specimens, and some 200 or more other specimens. The entire collection is to be divided amongst the Smithsonian Institute, the Academia Sinica and the University of Nanking. The West China Union University also shares a part of the specimens collected by the expedition.

The University's share of the collected specimens consists of the following: 12 rare skins of mammals, 29 bird skins, approximately 10,000 insect specimens and 40 other specimens.

National Resources Commission Projects: In 1937 the National Resources Commission planned to cooperate with the leading universities in China in industrial research. Our Department of Electrical Engineering was chosen to cooperate in the study of arc-welding and electro-plating. Due to the war, we are among the very few schools which could make use of the cooperation. Mr. J. C. Young, who is in charge of the project, will bring in, from Shanghai and Hongkong, several important pieces of equipment to carry on the researches. The invention of a new coating for bare iron-electrodes to give a steady arc in electrical welding has important applications in industries.

Wool-weaving: The wool-weaving project has been in the hands of the Colleges of Arts and Agriculture, though our Departments of Chemistry and Engineering have participated in an informal manner. As our new professor in Industrial Chemistry, Mr. P. C. Tsien, has specialized in textiles we are willing to cooperate in any way we can in this project of wool-weaving. Mr. Tsien is now making a study with Dr. Smythe of the spinning and weaving machines.

Equipment and supplies for Audio-visual Education: In radio and motion-picture education in China, most of the equipment and supplies are imported. It is the desire of the College to recruit all its resources to study the problem of producing as many pieces of the equipment and supplies in China as possible. The division of labor among the departments are as follows:

<u>Kind of Study</u>	<u>Staff in Charge</u>
Preparation of Photographic Emulsions...	Dr. A.P. Tai, Chemistry
Preparation of Gelatin	Mr. P.C. Tsien, Ind.Chem.
Manufacture of Film	" " " " " "
Development of Positive Films	Mr. C.I. Chiu, Educational Cinematography
Manufacture of Projectors.....	Dr. H.R. Wei, Physics Mr. T.R. Twan, Educ. Cine.
Manufacture of Storage Batteries	Dr. F.H. Lee, Chemistry Mr. R. L. Wu, Physics
Radio Parts	" " " " " "
Design of Receiving Set for Local Reception	Mr. I.S. Yen, Electrical Engineering
Design of all-wave Sets	Mr. S.T. Gee, Elec. Eng.
Hand Generator & Wind Charger	Dr. H.R. Wei, Physics Mr. J.C. Young, Elec. Eng.

Some of these problems are very difficult and will require years of research. It is, however, the belief of the College that in these it can make a valuable contribution to China. By division of labor and coordination of work, the college hopes to maintain its leadership in audio-visual education in the country.

Audio-visual Education

Educational Movies: We are the pioneers in educational movies in this country. We are in very close cooperation with the other three organizations which are most active in the promotion of educational movies, namely, the Ministry of Education, the National Society of Educational Cinematography, and the Bureau of Education of Szechwan. For a more detailed report of our work along this line, please refer to the article, "Visual Education for the Chinese Masses" News Release No. 325, issued by the China Information Committee. Briefly, during the past five years we have produced 68 pictures with an aggregate length of 31,330 ft. in 16mm. films; in the past year, we have made motion-pictorial studies of Szechwan, including the salt center at Tseliuching, the sacred Mount O'mei and the majestic Yangtze Gorges; we have covered 5,000 li in the Lolo tribes, showing motion-pictures to more than 150,000 people and making, for the first time in history, motion-pictures of these native people. Besides, we are continuing to promote teaching movies in 35 to 50 middle schools in the province. This year we shall make more pictorial studies of the scenery, resources and industries of Szechwan, Sikang, Kweichow and Yunnan. We shall probably also make a study of the primitive tribes in Kweichow. The distribution of movies will be extended to wounded soldiers if our staff and equipment permit.

Lantern slides: A simpler and less expensive means of visual education than the movie is the lantern slide. In the past year, we completed our preliminary preparation for the production of lantern slides. This year we hope to produce a large number of slides on natural sciences, history (in cooperation with the College of Arts), and geography for school instruction and mass education.

Radio Service: An important problem of radio education is the upkeep of receiving sets. It is estimated that one-third of the three hundred odd receiving sets used in Szechwan for educational purposes is out of commission. For this and similar reasons, our Department of Electrical Engineering has been asked to establish, in cooperation with the Committee on Radio Education of the Ministry of Education, a national center for the testing and repairing of all the receiving sets used in its broadcasting program. We are, in addition, the technical advisers to the local bureaus concerning matters of radio reception. The Szechwan Bureau of Education has recently asked us to establish two centers of radio service for this province, one at Chengtu and the other at Chungking. The province is divided into seven regions, each of which is under the direction of one of these centers. We hope that we can in this way help to improve the efficiency of radio education in this province.

Two-year College Course for Radio and Motion-picture Technicians: For three years we have helped the Ministry of Education to give short-period training to about 240 radio and motion-picture technicians, who are now in service throughout the country. The period is, however, too short. In order to prepare men with more thorough training to undertake the task of the upkeep of radio and movie equipment, the Ministry of Education cooperates with us in offering this two-year College Course. The course is the first and only one of its kind in the country, and we are the only institution in the country which carries on extensive programs in audio-visual education.

Offer of Eastman: Eastman Kodak Company has been interested in our work in visual education for the past ten years. It has given us every facility and advice. Recently it has offered us for only US\$600 a complete outfit for the making of 16-mm. motion pictures, which is worth more than US\$1,500 even in the United States.

Problems and Recommendations

In closing, we wish to present a number of problems which the College has to face and for the solution of which we ask for your valuable help.

1. Necessary space for instruction and research: How long we have to stay here we do not know, but it is quite clear that both our hosts and ourselves need more space to maintain the standard and efficiency of work, not to say for expansion. West China has done her utmost to give us space, and in several cases they are suffering much inconvenience to do so. In science work, we feel more acutely the problem of space and hope to have some solution in the near future.

2. Designated Funds: We can more easily secure funds in China for special projects than for general instructions; and, if we have some funds ourselves, it is easier to draw outside gifts. While the Chinese Government has emphasized our applied sciences, establishing one chair in Chemical Engineering and one in Mechanical Engineering and granting about \$10,000 Chinese currency for our equipment, our budget is too limited for efficient teaching. In fact, for the last six years or so, we, the College of Science, have had to depend entirely on special funds for equipment. The need is more urgent now because of the cut in student laboratory fees and the limited equipment we have with us. At present each year for a period of three years we need \$20,000 to match a gift of the same amount from the National Resources Commission for researches in electro-plating and arc-welding. We can possibly secure a similar gift in China for applied chemistry if we can match it with our funds.

3. Visits of foreign specialists: Our agricultural program has been much benefited by the visits of foreign specialists, especially through the cooperation with Cornell University. The specialists, such as Professor Love, have given us their prestige, their longer and wider experience, and helped us not only in mapping out projects but also in carrying them through. The systematic visits of these specialists have also raised our academic standards. Can a similar program be worked out for our engineering sciences? Will the International Educational Board be interested in this program as much as the one we had for agricultural sciences? We would like to start with Electrical or Chemical or Automotive Engineering.

4. Help of American Manufacturers: Applied science requires both laboratory training and practical experience. In both of these the American manufacturer can give us their valuable help. Minister Chen of the Ministry of Education believes that foreign manufacturers can help Chinese schools much in the way of equipment both for their own business interests and in the holy cause of education. He further feels that we, as a Christian institution, because of our international nature, are best fitted to make such an appeal to the American

Manufacturers. He has already requested Mr. M. H. Cressy to represent the Christian schools in this important mission. We feel that the American manufacturer can help in another important way, the training of our staff members. We have a number of promising junior teachers whom we would like very much to give further training. With the limited funds we have, the maximum we can do is to give them travel allowance to cover their expenses to the factory. Will the factory provide them with wages to cover their living expenses in the States and with the necessary training? The period may be one year for each. We have in mind the following types of training: (a) Manufacture of Motors and Dynamos, possibly in General Electric or Westinghouse; (b) Assembling of Radio and Television Sets, possibly in RCA; (c) Automobile Manufacture and Repair; (d) Electro-plating; (e) Chemical industries. The young men have received their first degree in Engineering in China and have, by working in the University for at least two years, been proved satisfactory both in character and in academic achievement.

In this brief report, we have tried to present to you the opportunities we have for development and for service, and some of the problems we are facing. Our policy is to have a consolidated program in developing the basic physical sciences, both in their pure and applied aspects, and in maintaining in this country our leading position in audio-visual education and in science education. We hope that this report will receive your favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

H.R. Wei
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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Chengtu Szechwan

30th December, 1939

To the members of the Board of Directors:

We are enclosing the minutes and reports of the meeting which was held on December 15, we hope they will be of interest to you.

We are still looking forward to the day when we can have a meeting of all the Board of Directors as of old. We miss very much the help and advice of our Directors and feel seriously handicapped during these years that it is impossible to call the group together. In spite of the fact that we cannot have a meeting we will appreciate very greatly the advice and counsel of the individual members of the Board and hope we may have the honor of hearing from you.

With the greetings of the season,

Sincerely yours,

Y.G. Chen

Y.G. Chen
President

YGC:MT
Enc.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Minutes of the Emergency Executive Committee in Chengtu

December 15, 1939

The fifth meeting of the Emergency Executive Committee was held on December 15, 1939, in the home of Miss Priest with the following whose names are starred present:

#Daniel S. Dye, Chairman	R.A. Ward
#S.N. Cheer	#Y.G. Chen
#Andrew T. Roy	#Elsie M. Priest

Dr. Ni Tsing-yuen was also present for part of the meeting.

The meeting was opened with prayer led by Mr. Roy.

The minutes of the meeting held February 4, 1939, were circulated to all members -

EE-91 VOTED to approve of the minutes of the last meeting of this committee, held February 4, 1939, the same having been circulated to all members of the Board of Directors.

President's report

President Chen made the following report of the work and conditions in the institution:

It is nine months since I last had the pleasure of reporting to this committee about the work and activities of the University and a great deal has taken place in that time. I wish to summarize as briefly as possible the most important events and actions of this period.

Commencement - On July 15 we held joint Commencement Exercises with Ginling College and a joint Baccalaureat service on the preceding Sunday. Sixty-five of our students graduated from the Colleges of Arts, Science and Agriculture and 39 from the Rural Leaders' Training School at Jenschow. We are glad to say that there has been a great demand for our graduates, the call for our short course graduates being such that with a special period of concentrated training at Chengtu we rushed them through a month earlier than originally planned. They were all placed before they graduated.

Student Enrollment - This fall we have an increase of 90 students in our regular student body over the figures for a year ago. The 502 students are enrolled in the three colleges as follows:-

COLLEGE OF ARTS

Regular	71
Chinese Short Course	9
Special	2
Make-up	<u>22</u> 104

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Regular	131
Radio-movie Special	
Course	22
Graduate	1
Special	<u>2</u> 156

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Regular	104
Rural Leaders' Training School	
Graduate	6
Special	<u>4</u> 242

Besides these regular college students there are 79 transfer students from other institutions on the campus taking part time work with the University of Nanking. The enrollment for the Middle School at Wanhhsien also shows an increase, 71, over last year's numbers. There are 604 students enrolled this semester. So far we have no record of the figures at the various schools and the Nurses' Training School at Nanking, so it is not possible for us to report this to you at the present time.

Staff Members - We are happy to welcome to Chengtu Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Riggs and Mrs. W.P. Penn and her two children. Mr. Riggs, after leaving Nanking for a short furlough in the early spring of this year, has returned to the College of Agriculture. We are also glad to have with us two new members of the faculty of the Department of Foreign Languages, Miss Margaret Kees and Mr. Allen Spitzer.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to tell you of a number of our graduates who have returned to our institution after their studies abroad: Dr. Wang Sheng-tsu, who has returned after three years' study at Oxford University, for the Department of History; Dr. Pao Pih-yung, Head of the Department of Political Science, who also has been continuing his studies in England. Dr. Tsai Loy-seng has joined the staff for Psychology. Dr. Kwan Tseh-liang has come back from Cornell University and is now Head of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture, and Mr. Chu Hsiong after studying in the States is now working at Jenschow with the Rural Leaders' Training School. Mr. Paul C. Hsu has rejoined our Department of Agricultural Economics after a period of other work. It is most encouraging to have these men return to the University, bringing with them fresh vigor and enthusiasm for the work. We also extend a welcome to Mr. Chu Ta-yu who has joined the staff of the Department of Forestry and Dr. Liu Ping-heo who comes to the Department of Political Science after a period of advanced study in the United States. Space does not allow us to name several others, particularly in the instructor and associate group, who have recently joined our staff.

We regret that Miss Hilda Anderson, for some years secretary to the Dean of the College of Agriculture, felt obliged to resign from the staff last summer and greatly appreciate the assistance of Mrs. Charles H. Riggs in this capacity.

Grants and Gifts - The grant from the Ministry of Education was renewed and restored to the total of their grant before the war. This amounts to \$30,000 for the year 1939, divided among the three colleges.

The Rockefeller Foundation grant made it possible to continue the projects in the Department of Agricultural Economics with a total grant of \$70,000, while new projects in Horticulture and Extension were started with a total grant of \$20,660. In addition the Foundation has granted \$17,400 for local fellow ships for 1939-1940. The China Foundation renewed and increased their grant to the Department of Plant Pathology to \$7,000 and granted the College of Science \$6,200 for equipment.

There has been continuation of several projects in the Colleges of Science and Agriculture with grants from government bureaus. In several cases there have been new projects made possible by grants from special commissions.

Mr. William H. Danforth has sent us US\$500 for our work, and we wish to record our appreciation of this gift.

A separate report will be given for the gifts received from the Campaign of the Associated Boards. These gifts have helped materially to meet our needs.

Work of the Unites - The work of the College of Arts is continuing as usual with the largest number of students majoring in Economics. The most notable feature that has been established since our arrival in Chengtu is the Round Table Discussion for all faculty. This group meets regularly and appreciation of the opportunity to exchange points of view and discuss matters together is shown by the keen interest shown by the members of the teaching staff.

The project of researching into the life and customs of the tribes people of the West are being continued under the Department of Sociology.

The steady increase in the student body of the College of Science gives ample evidence of the importance of the work it is doing. Through the organization of the "Science Round Table Discussion Club" and departmental seminars in Biology, Chemistry, and Physics the students are encouraged to take a real interest in their work. This year one of the graduate students has brought honor to the College by winning the Government scholarship to England. The students have formed two home industrial supply organizations and are manufacturing ink, paste, hair lotion and other commodities which are difficult to obtain locally.

The College is continuing its cooperation with different organizations which were given in our last report. The short courses for Radio and Movie Operators and Automobile Training are well established. The Departments of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering are continuing their researches in the manufacture of certain important chemicals and the Department of Physics is making apparatus for its own use and for middle schools. To meet the needs for radios and school laboratories the College is cooperating with the Ministry of Education in starting a factory for the manufacture of dry cells. The Visual Education program is being carried on energetically and new enterprises in this field include the making of lantern slides in physical and biological sciences; and in motion pictures, the making of animated cartoons and public health pictures. In connection with a survey of Sikong, financed by the British Boxer Indemnity Foundation, members of this department joined an expedition in the summer vacation to take pictures of the geographical, cultural and industrial conditions in Sikong.

The work of the College of Agriculture is going ahead most encouragingly and besides the general class work the College is now cooperating with 33 organizations, both in China and abroad, in agricultural research and improvement. With the renewal of the grants of foundations for this year projects in agricultural departments are being continued.

Various trips to different parts of the province had been made during the year, by members of the Department of Botany, Agronomy and Forestry, and in the summer vacation some members of the Department of Botany even went as far as Sikong to collect specimens. Other activities also took place during the summer months. In Chengtu a Summer Conference for Extension Workers was held for members from the College's extension centers in Szechwan and Shensi. The Fourth Summer Coopera-

tive Institute was held at Wenkiang and 73 students attended. This institute is held each summer under the auspices of the National Christian Council. Besides these two summer activities many of the teaching staff took part in the instruction at a number of other summer schools and courses conducted by Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, the Ministry of Education and the Provincial Agricultural Improvement Bureau of Szechwan.

The Rural Leaders' Training School is continuing its work at Jenshow. The great need for the men trained at this school is amply shown in the urgent demand for them last summer. General Pan Wen-hwa of Jenshow has shown the interest that this work has aroused in local leaders, by putting 100 mow of land at the disposal of the school for the purpose of field work.

The research work of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies has been progressing favorably. In February various important discoveries of wall paintings, sculptures, a stone coffin, bricks with decorative designs, and many other valuable objects were made. Some of these objects, and rubbings of others have been brought to Chengtu for further study. A number of studies are being prepared for publication.

The Middle School has 604 students this year with 31 staff members, and from the reports furnished by Mr. Djang Fang is having a satisfactory year. Last summer 40 students from the Senior Middle School graduated and 30 from Junior Middle School. Of this number 12 boys and 5 girls had grades above 2.5 and were admitted to the University and Ginling College respectively without examination in accordance with our arrangement. One of the serious problems for the Middle School is the high cost of living in Wanhhsien. It is doubtful if the school can cover its expenses this year, but every effort is being made to keep expenses within the total receipts received from students. Last summer we cleared all existing deficits for the Middle School from special University funds.

Library - A joint gift from the Council of Higher Education to all the libraries on the campus made possible a rearrangement of the rooms, the addition of tables and chairs and more adequate facilities for all the libraries, including our own. Our Library was assigned to the North Wing of the building, and as before, our staff remains in charge of the Reserved and Reference Books for all institutions. Periodicals have been received except for a few formerly purchased in Germany. There have been several changes in the staff, but new members have been added to fill the vacancies.

Joint Projects and Activities - The Students' Social Center is going up rapidly. It is hoped that this building may provide a place for students to meet and solve somewhat the problem of lack of space for their social activities. This year a very definite attempt has been made to bring the various units of the different institutions on the campus into closer cooperation. This year the presidents of the four institutions have met regularly every two weeks to exchange problems and to keep more closely in touch with the activities of all the institutions. At the beginning of the semester the administrators and heads of departments of the institutions met together for a supper, which was followed by an evening discussion of our common problems. At this meeting plans were put into action to have regular meetings of the departmental groups to produce greater coordination and eliminate waste through duplication.

In the religious life of the campus the University is also cooperating with the other institutions in Chengtu in forming the Christian Faculty Fellowship. Two meetings have already been held, one to inaugurate the Fellowship and the other a regular meeting. The University faculty is continuing its weekly prayer meeting on Tuesday afternoons.

Student Activities - Due to the lack of forms of entertainment outside the campus, the students have entered more enthusiastically than usual into the various clubs organized by the different departments. The bulletin boards are always well posted with articles by members of the clubs and judging by the numbers that are seen reading them they arouse much interest.

During the summer months students from the five institutions offered to go to the northern part of this province to help in war relief work. There they helped the families of men actually at the front and workmen employed in road construction in that section. Other students went on trips to see the beauties of the country, or to help in making collections, and quite a few attended the ashrams, or religious discussion groups that were held near Mount Omei.

The Bombing of June 11th - On June 11th Chengtu city was bombed by the Japanese for the first time. During this raid four bombs fell on the campus, only two of them exploding, but they caused considerable damage to our class room building and to the house in which my family was living. Several members of my family were injured. One staff member, Mr. Chang Ii-chen of the Plant Pathology Division, was killed in his home in the city. One or two other members of staff received slight injuries. As a result of this raid many, many people were burned to death in the narrow alleys of the city and it became a matter of great concern to us that we had so many members of our staff and their families living within the city walls.

To eliminate the danger to members of the student body, staff and equipment we took various precautions. First we enabled our families, living at that time inside the city, to move to the country for the summer, and secondly, we packed up our most valuable books and equipment and scattered them in various buildings. We then faced the problem of the safety measures that should be taken for our families and students. - It was decided to erect inexpensive houses on three sites, outside the city but not far from the campus. These have now been completed and the families have moved in. They are able to take care of 43 families in all and a number of single staff members, which means practically no one need live inside the city walls. We have also erected a dormitory for 150 students, with the plan that this should take care of the freshmen students, and provide a storage place for some of the clothing and bedding of other students, so that should the present dormitories be damaged or burned they would not lose all they possess.

Transportation - The problem of transportation becomes increasingly difficult. In October Dr. Smythe was sent to Kunming to try and move the accumulation of freight there. After remaining in Kunming six weeks, Dr. Smythe was successful in obtaining trucks for the majority of our boxes and we are glad to report that most of these have now reached Chengtu, while the others are waiting to be brought from Chungking. Because of the likelihood of further goods coming through Indo China to Kunming, as that is the only practicable route at this time, the University has cooperated with the other institutions

and missions of this district in forming an agency for the handling of freight. The University contributes 15% of the cost of running this agency. It is hoped that this may provide a satisfactory arrangement, both for those in Kunming and in Chengtu.

General Conditions - The situation in Chengtu is increasing in difficulties and problems in many ways. The rapidly rising cost of living is causing everyone much anxiety, especially those of lower salaries. With the beginning of this semester salaries were returned to 100% basis to attempt to meet this problem, but even so it is evident that this step was not sufficient to give adequate help. It has become clear that another plan must be formed, whereby financial aid shall be given, particularly to those who have small financial means. We are working out a scheme for subsidies, which we hope will prove to be fair.

In spite of numerous alarms and a few raids during the summer and autumn work was not interrupted, and we expect to finish the semester at the end of January. A general review of the past nine months, in spite of all complications and problems, and of the progress made and ground covered convinces us that we must make every effort to continue our work, even in the face of more serious difficulties.

EE-92 VOTED to receive the report of the president with appreciation of the clear picture of the entire institution.

Financial report

The treasurer presented the financial statement showing the condition at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1939, and a summary budget report to December 1, 1939.

EE-93 VOTED to receive the report of the treasurer showing the financial condition at the close of June 30, 1939, and to attach this statement to these minutes.

(Note: The treasurer pointed out that it is impossible to have the books audited during these years in West China, as there are no commercial auditors available. It is hoped the books may be audited for the entire period when the institution returns to Nanking.)

Following the usual custom, the budget for 1939-1940, approved last February, has been revised in accordance with actual conditions this autumn. As salaries were restored to 100% on September 1, 1939, the total has been increased substantially. It was possible to restore salaries from special funds received during the year 1938-1939.

EE-94 VOTED to approve of the revised budget for 1939-1940 which totals C\$1,100,747 00 as a working basis for this year, a copy of the summary being attached to these minutes.

Although all staff salaries were restored to 100% and modest increases made for staff who received below \$125 per month, the high cost of living is causing hardship among our staff and the administration recommended that a subsidy be given for the first semester, this subsidy to be entirely separated from salaries. It has been figured on a percentage basis, ranging from 50 % of one month's salary to 20% for professors, in an effort to give the greatest aid to the lower salaried staff. The total subsidy will amount to C\$11,759 50. Provision has been made in the revised budget to meet this payment.

EE-95 VOTED to approve of a cash subsidy for this semester to be given to all members of the staff in accordance with the proposal recommended by the administration, it being understood that provision has been made in the revised budget to meet this expenditure.

Since the proposed special needs for 1939-1940 were approved, there have been several changes in the needs, and word has been received from the Associated Boards indicating our share anticipated from the campaign for 1939-1940. After discussion it was

EE-96 VOTED to approve of the revised list of special needs for 1939-1940, a copy of which is attached to these minutes, and to request the president to forward this information to the Board of Founders.

The treasurer presented a report of the use of the special funds received for emergency expenses during 1938-1939, a copy of which is attached to these minutes.

EE-97 VOTED to receive the report of the emergency expenditures with deep appreciation for these gifts.

According to the regulation of the Board of Founders, the gain in exchange secured over the official rate must be divided in the proportion of 75% for the field and 25% for the Board of Founders. For 1937-1938 the Board of Founders waived this regulation, allowing the field to use all the accumulated gain in exchange to meet some of the extraordinary expenses. This year the treasurer has sent a request to the Board of Founders requesting the same privilege for 1938-1939, but in the meanwhile the gain in exchange is in reserve until the decision has been made by the Board of Founders.

EE-98 VOTED that in view of the many extraordinary needs during this time to request the Board of Founders to grant the full gain in exchange for the year 1938-1939 for the use of the field.

A letter has been received from Dr. J.H. Daniels, superintendent of the University Hospital requesting that an appeal be made to the three cooperating Mission Boards - Presbyterian, Methodist and United Christian Missionary Society, asking them to restore their cash grant to the former amount of US\$2,300 instead of \$1,295, which will help materially in meeting the heavy demands in United States' currency for salaries and drugs.

EE-99 VOTED to approve of the request sent by Dr. Daniels to the supporting Mission Boards which asks that the annual appropriation to the University Hospital be restored to US\$2,300 and to request the president to send a letter to the Board of Founders for their support.

Transportation

A brief report was made of the establishment of a joint agency in Kuming to handle all problems of transportation for the missions and agencies in West China. The agency is under the direction of Mr. A. Evans of the Methodist Mission with Mr. Lester Van Meter acting as his assistant. The share of maintenance costs will be HK\$125 a month, the University sharing 15% of this amount.

EE-100 VOTED to approve of the payment of 15% of the cost of maintaining an agency in Kunming.

Cooperation in Chengtu

The proposed Social Center for all students on the campus is now under construction, C\$4,000 having been given by the National Y.M.C.A. Student Service. As this amount is insufficient to provide for the furnishings and maintenance for a year, as well as complete the building, it was

EE-101 VOTED to approve of the proposal to underwrite our share of C\$3,000, the amount required to complete the building, including the furnishings and maintenance for a year, until such time as it is possible to secure joint funds for this project.

It has been proposed that a committee be formed by the various departments of the several institutions on the campus who are interested in using the Machine Shop. West China Union University has offered their machine shop and equipment for this project and the University has been requested to release Mr. Riggs for part time to supervise the work and management of the shop.

EE-102 VOTED to approve of participation in the project for the enlarged service of the machine shop owned by West China Union University and to appoint Dean Chang Chi-wen and Dr. Lee Fang-hsueh as our representatives on the joint committee.

EE-103 VOTED to release Mr. Charles H. Riggs for part time to supervise and direct the work of the Machine Shop, actual details to be worked out by Mr. Riggs.

EE-104 VOTED to approve of the deposit of C\$1,000 from each of the co-operating units (College of Science and College of Agriculture) to form part of the working capital for the Machine Shop, it being understood that this fund will be returned if it is found that the shop can be made self-supporting.

One of the great needs in promoting Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in China is for trained leadership in developing the small industries. After careful consideration the University of Nanking, in cooperation with West China Union University and Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, presented a project to the Rockefeller Foundation for the establishment of a Rural Industrial Cooperative Institute in Chengtu.

EE-105 VOTED to approve of the presentation to Rockefeller Foundation of a project to establish a Rural Industrial Cooperative Institute in Chengtu in cooperation with West China Union University and Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Special Chairs

From time to time there are outstanding professor available for the University, but under our salary schedule and restrictions, it is difficult to secure their services. President Chen proposed that a policy be adopted to establish a special chair whenever special funds are available for this purpose.

EE-106 VOTED to adopt the policy of the creation of special chairs if and when special funds can be secured for well qualified professors to fill an important position on the faculty of any one of the three colleges.

Middle School

The report of Mr. Djang Fang, principal of the University Middle School was heard with gratification for the work that is being accomplished in Wanhhsien these days. At the present time approximately one-third of the student body are girls. As the University Middle School admits boys only in Nanking, it was felt wise to record the views of this committee at this time.

EE-107 VOTED to approve of the admittance of a restricted number of girls in the University Middle School during their stay in Wanhhsien providing adequate facilities are secured for their living and chaperonage, and to advise the principal to make inquiries concerning the possible transfer of these girls to another middle school in Szechwan when the institution returns to Nanking, it being definitely understood that only boys will be admitted in Nanking.

Dean of the College of Science

During the absence of Dean Wei in Chungking, where he is supervising the departments doing work there, Dr. Lee Fang-hsuin has been serving as his representative in conducting the work of the College of Science.

EE-108 VOTED to appoint Dr. Lee Fang-hsuin as Associated Dean of the College of Science and to approve of an administration allowance of \$20 per month.

Presentation of projects

According to the regulation of the Board of Directors, all proposed projects must be reviewed by the Board prior to presentation to any foundation or agency. The administration was reminded of this regulation and requested to call it again to the attention of the deans.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Chengtu Szechwan

Statement of financial condition at the close of June 30, 1939

Assets:

Cash on hand:

In Safes

In Banks:

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp. Shanghai 15,028 69

" " " " " Hosp. 1,652 36

" " " " " Hankow 1,257 56

Shanghai Com. & Sav. Bank, Shanghai 810 5,715 92

" " " " " Chengtu 60,277 08

Bank of China, Chengtu 45,204 66

Kincheng Banking Corp. Chengtu 55,844 50

Postal Remit. & Sav. Bank, Chungking 13,743 52

National City Bank of New York, Shanghai 6,533 21

The Chase Bank - Hongkong 8,177 27

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. N.Y. 121,693 82

New York Office - balance on hand 8,050 45

6,948 28 66,948 28

343,179 04

Investments:

Shanghai Com. & Sav. Bank (K.S. Liu) 586 70

" " " " " (Agr.) 2,361 27

" " " " " (Williams) 1,000 00

" " " " " (Museum) 13,154 67

" " " " " (Fac. ins.) 8,409 63

" " " " " (Bowen Sch.) 1,512 50

" " " " " (Mid. Sch.) 7,940 00

" " " " " (Buck-Hosp.) 3,000 00

" " " " " (N.C.C.) 25,392 70

" " " " " (Newspaper) 1,363 30

Central Trust of China (Museum) 15,000 00

" " " " " (Keen) 3,600 00

" " " " " (Current) 55,000 00

Kincheng Banking Corp. (Current) 100,000 00

" " " " " (Chingtang) 1,038 50

French Municipal Council (Current) 15,033 19

Shanghai " " (Keen) 6,543 08

Chinese Govt. Bonds "c" (Lib. Bldg.) 59,000 00

" " " "e" (Lib. Bldg.) 5,720 00

Bowery Savings Bank N.Y.C. (N.C.C. US\$4,600) 15,800 00

340,835 54

Accounts Receivable:

General

Nanking Office

Chungking Office

Science deposit for exchange

Faculty relief

3,393 48

21,105 47

3,407 68

5,649 41

504 33

34,060 37

Departmental accounts advanced for 1939-40:

Library - Williams fund

" - special projects

Science - Manufacture of movies

" - 2 yr. automobile course

" - Wireless course

198 20

282 48

3,916 31

4,551 17

906 33

9,854 49

Stockrooms:

Construction storeroom in Nanking

Stationery storeroom in Chengtu

1,475 91

1,868 86

3,344 77

Total assets.....C\$ 738,222 49

University of Nanking
Financial statement - June 30 1939

2.

Liabilities:

Accounts Payable:

General

Nanking transfers

J.L. Buck - personal

National Christian Council

Income taxes

Mrs. Teachout - house account

22,174 73

276 24

452 20

7,472 60

733 73

374 16

31,483 66

Departmental accounts - to 1939-40:

Administration:

Treasurer's office

300 00

College of Arts:

Printing

356 54

Local Govt. project

1,366 22

History

200 00

Wool weaving project

1,458 67

3,381 43

Inst. of Chinese Cult. Studies:

Printing

3,088 88

College of Science:

Electric Eng. Equip.

3,262 00

Industrial Chemistry

1,000 00

Summer School

111 07

Movie and Tel. course

3,565 25

Elec. Engineer project

4,459 39

12,397 71

College of Agriculture:

Special herbarium

2,553 50

Horticulture

1,048 05

College equipment

17,736 29

C.F. Rice Project books

3,000 00

C.F. " " equipment

3,792 46

C.F. Wheat " equipment

364 09

Land Utilization project

189 03

" " printing

3,387 06

Agr. Econ. sales of books

3,398 33

" " equipment

3,235 16

" " Com. on Int. Tr.

4,588 85

" " Four Prov. Bank

1,743 87

" " Sh. Com. & Sav.

7,943 19

" " Min. of Ind.

16,281 84

" " Coop. loans

3,454 38

Gardens - seed room

1,279 72

Sericulture

837 52

Extension: Wenkiang, etc.

3,607 98

"

Nanhsuchow

740 67

"

Shensi coop.

6,499 98

Newspaper spl. funds

1,363 30

Agr. Machinery projects

2,637 11

Plant Path. projects

2,513 57

Reserves for bldgs. Nanking

49,194 90

Reserves for land

11,431 88

N.C.C. project

3,247 25

156,069 98

University of Nanking
Financial Statement - June 30, 1939

3.

Liabilities - continued:

Departmental accounts - to 1939-40 continued:

Library:

Printing	619 21	
Smvthe fund	45 64	
Keen Memorial funds	883 89	
Sub. period. room	60	1,549 34

Middle School:

Student accounts	129 70	
Deposit fund	4,395 12	4,524 82

University Hospital:

Current deposit	50,401 48	
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Reserves for 1939-40 - various accounts	79,213 09	300,926 73
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Student accounts in reserve:

Caps and gowns	309 31	
Organizations	602 95	
College clinic	135 28	
College athletics	770 85	
College diplomas	500 00	
Student deposits	3,165 00	
Student deferred credits	456 66	5,940 05

Scholarships:

General	4,449 32	
Forestry Loan	1,277 50	
Bowen Science	411 09	
Chen Yu Gwan (Chingtang)	1,038 50	
Sherwin	1,729 95	
Williams	904 16	
Griffing	156 80	9,967 32

Property Funds:

Land	1,119 70	
Seed Storage building	186 60	
Keen Hall Fund	4,277 88	
Twinem Chapel	1 78	
Library building Const. Fund	5,371 51	
Fifth Dormitory	6,005 00	
Ferguson Museum	31,042 86	48,005 33

Capital Funds:

Keen Memorial Fund (trustee)	10,000 00	
Bowen Science Scholarship	1,512 50	
Library building Fund	100,740 00	
K.S. Liu Memorial Fund	586 70	
Williams Memorial Fund	1,000 00	
National Christian Council (trustee)	40,392 70	
Insurance for staff	8,409 63	162,641 53

Restricted funds, balance on hand:

Harvard-Yenching Trustees	11,905 03	
Gifts for restricted purposes	39,575 59	
Funds for salary restoration 1939-40	67,895 64	
Interest and exchange (decision pending)	49,881 61	169,257 87

Total liabilitiesC\$ 733,222 49

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Chengtu Szechwan

Budget for 1939 - 1940 Revised November, 1939

S U M M A R Y

Receipts

From Students:

College of Arts	6,400 00	
College of Science	10,780 00	
College of Agriculture	12,850 00	
Non-inst. for colleges	5,820 00	
Middle School	46,700 00	82,550 00

From other sources:

Endowment interest unre-		
stricted	52,085 00	
Endowment interest restricted	9,900 00	
Mission Boards unrestricted	18,067 50	
" " restricted	2,640 00	
" " personnel	51,540 00	134,232 50

Grants and gifts:

Ministry of Education	30,000 00	
Trustees of British Boxer		
Fund	15,000 00	
Harvard-Yenching Institute	39,252 60	
China Foundation	13,200 00	
College of Science projects	64,400 00	
" " Agri. "	99,580 00	
Administration charges	26,348 00	
Institute of Chinese Cul-		
tural Studies	1,666 66	
Rent from staff	450 00	
Famine Funds for Agriculture	10,500 00	
Library Endowment	3,600 00	
Special for Arts	2,000 00	305,997 26

Funds in reserve from 1938-9

Estimated gain in exchange	67,895 64	
	50,000 00	
	640,675 41	

Agricultural Experiment
Stations

17,785 60

Famine Prevention Work:

Agr. Prod. Prom. Com.	41,300 00	
Sales, fees, etc.	38,500 00	
From Trust funds	186,486 00	266,286 00

University Hospital:

Professional receipts	78,000 00	
Missions	23,000 00	
Gifts	11,000 00	
Amount to be raised	64,000 00	176,000 00
		\$1,100,747 00

University of Nanking
Summary - Budget 1939-40 - Revised Nov. 1939

2.

Expenditures

Administration	56,108 00		
Operation and Maintenance	22,338 80		
College of Arts	88,075 00		
Inst. of Chinese Cult. Studies	20,613 60		
College of Science	120,309 00		
College of Agriculture	70,617 40		
Middle School	37,600 00		
Nanking Instruction	5,000 00	420,661 80	
<u>Agricultural Projects:</u>			
Rice disease	7,000 00		
Nat'l Agr. Research Bureau	4,600 00		
Prov. Bureau Shensi	1,320 00		
Rockefeller	87,660 00		
N. C. C.	3,000 00	103,580 00	
<u>Library</u>		19,249 60	
<u>Non-instructional items:</u>			
Faculty service	3,700 00		
Student activities	3,120 00		
Dormitory for men	8,000 00		
" " women	1,936 00	16,756 00	
<u>Projects for Science:</u>			
Movies	20,000 00		
Nat'l Resources Commission	20,000 00		
2 year course Radio and			
Motion Picture Technicians	10,000 00		
Radio Service	1,200 00		
2 year Auto Course	13,200 00	64,400 00	
Construction		3,216 80	627,864 20
Contingent			12,811 20
			640,675 40
<u>Agricultural Experiment Stations:</u>			
Gardens	2,960 00		
Farms	10,713 60		
Sericulture	4,112 00	17,785 60	
<u>Famine Prevention Work</u>			
(inc. projects Agr. Prom. Prom.			
Com. 41,300)		266,286 00	
<u>Hospital</u>		176,000 00	176,000 00
			\$1,100,747 00

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Chengtu Szechwan

Report of special funds for extraordinary
expenses 1938 - 1939

Receipts:		C\$	
China Foundation for emergency needs	5,000 00		
Ministry of Education for emergency needs	20,000 00		
Special grant - Associated Boards	<u>212,915 65</u>		237,915 65
Expenses:			
West China Union University:			
Chemistry Building	18,600 00		
Faculty relief	10,219 00		
Truck	12,300 00		
College of Science:			
Chemistry deficit	4,000 00		
Science Building - Chungking	5,000 00		
Science Building - Nanking	8,117 35		
Middle School:			
Current deficit	9,035 71		
Gymnasium (Building) Nanking	1,383 13		
Chapel (Building) Nanking	430 67		
University Hospital US\$ 5,000 @ 12	60,000 00		
Transportation on equipment	24,855 00		
Buildings and equipment, Chengtu:			
Kiangsi Kai dormitories	446 74		
Residences - $\frac{1}{2}$ cost	2,361 56		
Equipment, dugouts, etc.	10,890 05		
Residences and dormitory f freshmen (to Nov. 1939)	40,757 11		
Dining Hall - Kiangsi Kai	5,000 00		
New truck US\$ 1,500 @ 12	<u>18,000 00</u>		231,396 32
Balance reserved to complete buildings			<u>6,519 33</u>
			C\$ 237,915 65