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1907

Suifu Sze- chuan,

April 4, 1907.

Dr. Henry C. Mabie

Shanghai.

My dear Dr. Mabie,-

I am sending you a copy of the address we are making to the University of Chicago to interest her in this Union University movement in West China.

You are in a position to help greatly in interesting Chicago and I am sure you will do everything possible to bring the University into active touch with the mission work in this way. Your having studied in Chicago brings you into closer touch with this effort just as the similar experience brings me into it.

This link ought to be formed for the sake of what it will do for the University as well as for West China.

I hope you will find the trip to Shanghai most inspiring. How greatly we wish to see you in West China.

Yours most respectfully,

Herbert F. Rudd

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

During recent months there has been quietly developing in this western province of China a union educational movement which bids fair to mark an advance step in the history of denominational cooperation.

Realizing the vital importance of education in the progress of Christianity and knowing that the present is an opportune moment in the development of China, the representatives of the various missions are directing special attention to the founding of colleges in Chentu, the provincial capital, with primary and secondary schools in the lesser cities of the province.

Almost every mission station has a day school and these are being improved and enlarged with great enthusiasm.

Denominational cooperation is characteristic of the West China Missions and union in this educational movement is assured.

Eight Missions have appointed representatives on a Union Educational Committee and all of the mission schools of the province are being organized into a complete system with uniform grading, titles, course of study and examinations.

But in the matter of colleges a closer union is necessary. Economy, specialization and the division of labor all demand that the several colleges be organized into a university in which each student can have the benefit of courses given in any of the colleges. To this end the colleges of the different missions must be located close together. For the sake of this the purchase of land has been delayed by some of the missions in order that all might agree on the best site for such a university. This site is now being selected and at least three missions are advancing money toward their respective locations.

Building will soon begin.

Hopeful as this union is, yet the missions see that even their united forces are inadequate, in funds, men and educational experience to meet the great opportunity.

The ideal plan presents its self in the proposal that a Western University establish the central plant, shape the policy and give the name to the institution of which the mission colleges shall form a part.

That a Western University should undertake an educational mission in the East is not an entirely new idea. In the Yale Mission of Central China is already realized the possibility of such an institution unofficially representing an American University.

The plan for interesting an Occidental University in this movement was first proposed by a friend of Oxford, and that University was asked to join in the undertaking but after several months of careful consideration, declined to do so for reasons which would rather attract an American University than prejudice it against the movement.

In view of the foregoing facts,
 The Christian Educational Union of West China,
 By vote of its sub-committee in Chentu, and
 The West China Baptist Mission,
 through its committee especially appointed for
 this purpose, appeal to
 THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

to found in Chentu an affiliated University with which may be federated the several colleges of the Christian Missions in West China.

The proposed scheme offers a unique opportunity for a Western University to influence the life of the East; for the following reasons:

1st. China has awakened from her slumber of centuries and is studying incessantly to acquire Western education. She needs the Best.

2nd. Sze-chuan is in point of area, population and natural resources, the greatest province of China. This one

province is in each of these three vital features, greater than Japan, France or the British Isles, about equal to the German Empire. Though as yet isolated and undeveloped, in a short period railroads and western education will bring it into the fellowship of the world.

An empire in its self, geographically the center of population of all Asia, this province will be of strategic importance in future world history.

3rd. Chentu is and will continue to be the political and educational center of Sze-chuan, the Athens and the Rome of West China and Eastern Tibet.

4th. Representatives of eight Mission Societies in West China are in sympathy with the scheme for a Union University in Chentu; and the Canadian Methodist, the American Methodist, the American Baptist, the English Friends, the English Church and the London (Congregational) Missions all hope to cooperate as fast as possible in the establishing of this University.

5th. This prospective union of Mission Boards in the establishing of a single Christian institution here is a distinctly progressive step toward the realization of modern ideals in mission work; an educational experiment that challenges the attention of the modern world.

6th. The University which joins this movement becomes immediately the nucleus of the whole; the organizing, vitalizing dominant force of all Christian education in West China.

(For more definite statement of the basis of organization of the proposed University, see the Minutes of the October 1906 Meeting of the Christian Educational Union of West China.)

We believe the University of Chicago is peculiarly fitted in her ideals, organization and equipment, for the oversight of such an affiliated University; for the following reasons:

1st. The University of Chicago has already a large number of affiliated colleges and has a form of government

suitable to their oversight.

2nd. In her University Extension work and especially in the Haskell Lectureship in India, the University of Chicago has already passed beyond all geographical limits in the sphere of her activity.

3rd. Her Correspondence Courses and the publications of the University Press can extend her influence and foster the University of Chicago Spirit in a distant institution.

4th. in her various schools the University of Chicago is graduating every quarter well trained students who might be led to come to China to teach their several subjects in a University here.

Therefore it is to be hoped that this matter will receive the immediate consideration of the University of Chicago constituents; that after thorough investigation of the whole subject and correspondence with the Mission Boards interested, that university will sanction the undertaking and men and money will be found available to meet this unparalleled opportunity in reawakened China.

Respectfully,

Joseph Taylor
John P. Davies
Herbert F. Rudd

Committee of the West
China Baptist Mission.

1908

Action of Executive Committee, November 30, 1908,
after Conference in New York regarding
Union University in China.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the report and recommendations presented from the Conference recently held in New York city with representatives of other Boards respecting the proposed Union Institution for higher education at Chentu, West China.

A statement prepared by the Conference setting forth the general principles to be recognized as controlling in the establishment and conduct of the institution was read as follows:

Whereas the various Christian missions operating in West China have received practical unanimity in regard to the vast importance of Christian education in that Empire; and

Whereas the Christian Educational Union of West China has outlined a plan of union in educational work which received the hearty approval of a Missionary Conference composed of over 100 delegates representing thirteen different missions which met in the city of Chentu in January 1908; and

Whereas the missions of four of the Boards working in the province of Szechuan, namely, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Friends Foreign Mission Association of Great Britain, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, agreed to recommend to their respective Boards a plan of united effort in higher education which involved the purchase of a large property outside the walls of Chentu, the division of the property among the participating missions, the erection by their respective Boards of the necessary buildings, and the adoption of suitable curricula with a view to the organization at the earliest practicable date of a Christian University for West China; and

Whereas the Boards of these participating missions have signified their approval of the general plan of union in educational work, and have authorized their respective missions to join in the purchase of sufficient land to afford room for the necessary buildings of the several missions; and

Whereas the participating missions, acting under the authority of the Boards, have purchased some sixty five acres (English) and now await authority to proceed with building operations:

Resolved: That this conference, representing the four Boards already mentioned, recommends said Boards a policy embracing the following points:

1. That the plan for union in primary and secondary education, already adopted by a number of the missions in West China, be approved.
2. That the project of union in work based on curricula leading up to baccalaureate degrees be approved.

3. That a Senate be constituted, representing the participating bodies, which shall have authority to prescribe the curricula, assign to the departments such professors and other instructors as may be set apart by the participating bodies, provide for examinations, grant diplomas and degrees, administer funds for the current expenses of the University and discharge such other duties as properly belong to a University Senate.

4. That each participating body provide residences for its own professors, dormitories and dining hall for its own students, class rooms for its denominational work and such other accommodation as may be found necessary.

5. That no one of the participating bodies duplicate any work of the University except with the approval of the Senate.

6. That each participating body be responsible for the salaries of any of its missionaries employed as professors and instructors in the University.

7. That other necessary expenses, such as salaries of Chinese teachers or of other Chinese employees, be provided out of the income of the University from students' fees for matriculation and graduation, from contributions from the participating bodies, from special donations, etc.

8. That buildings to be erected in the immediate future be erected by the several participating bodies upon the plots of land respectively assigned to them, and that the central portion of the land be reserved for the future development of the University.

9. That provision be made at the earliest date possible for graduate and technical courses on conditions that shall be mutually satisfactory to the contributors for this purpose, to the participating bodies and to the Senate.

10. That a Board of Trustees in the home lands be created to hold in trust for the purposes of the University all properties, funds and securities not held or controlled by any of the participating bodies.

11. That a Joint Commission in the home lands consisting of five (5) members appointed by the Board of each participating body be constituted by these Boards to represent them in all correspondence and conferences relating to the University, and that an Executive Committee of the Joint Commission be created consisting of two representatives of each of the participating Boards.

VOTED: That the Statement of Principles be adopted.

Upon recommendation by the Conference, it was also VOTED: That, in view of the great benefit to the cause of education in West China to be derived from good central buildings and well equipped schools, in which the work of the University can be efficiently carried on, the Executive Committee, in reaffirmation of action already taken, agrees to the principle of associating with the University, if opportunity offers, some western university or universities which may be able to render help in the direction indicated.

Upon recommendation of the Conference, it was also
VOTED: That, in the event of no other body or persons erecting
central university buildings and of the necessity thereby arising
for the participating bodies to establish them, the Executive
Committee will consider in conjunction with the other co-
operating bodies the advisability of contributing in equal shares
the sum of money required for the purpose; such buildings to be
erected under the direction of the Senate and to become the prop-
erty of the University.

With respect to the recommendation of the Conference
that, in the event of its being found necessary for the Univer-
sity to provide scientific apparatus, (chemical, physical,
anatomical, etc.) tools, engineering plant, or other teaching
equipment, for use in the laboratories, workshops or class rooms
of the University or of its constituent colleges, such apparatus,
etc., not having been presented to the University by a benefactor
or benefactors, the representatives of each of the four bodies
participating in the union apply to their home Boards for a grant
of \$750 which shall form the nucleus of a common fund to be known
as "the Teaching Equipment Fund" and from which apparatus and
equipments may be purchased and that if such a fund be established,
it be placed under the care of the treasurer of the University,
who from it shall only pay out moneys or settle accounts which
have been authorized by resolution of the Senate; also that all
equipments so purchased shall form part of the property of the
University and be held by its Trustees,

VOTED: That the suggestion is noted with approval, action with
regard to appropriation being deferred pending receipt of ad-
vice from the mission Conference in West China.

VOTED: That, provided similar action is taken by the other
cooperating Boards, W. W. Keen, M. D., Rush Rhoads, LL.D.,
Wernay Williams, V. S. Harbour, D. D. and G. B. Huntington be
appointed to represent the Union upon the Joint Commission for
correspondence and conference relative to the University.

That, Mr. Williams and Dr. Harbour serve as representa-
tives of the Union on the Executive Committee of the Joint
Commission, in case such Executive Committee is created.

VOTED: That the matter of creation of a Board of
Trustees in the homelands be referred to the Joint Commission
for consideration and report to the cooperating Boards.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY.

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Practically all of the mission Boards operating in West China have entered into cooperation in primary and secondary education. An Educational Union has been in operation for two or three years and has already accomplished much in harmonizing and systematizing the primary and secondary schools of the cooperating Boards.

Four of these Boards, namely, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Friends' Foreign Mission Association of England, the Methodist Mission Board of Canada and the Methodist Board North of America, have undertaken to establish a union institution for higher education contemplating, at first, courses leading to the baccalaureate degree but looking forward to provision for graduate and technical departments.

A conference of representatives of the four Boards was held in New York City in September, 1908, at which a Statement of Principles was adopted and modifications suggested in the tentative Constitution drafted on the field. The attached paper, marked "A", is a copy of the action taken by the Executive Committee last November, after hearing the report from the New York conference.

Certain important issues connected with this enterprise call for immediate consideration and action, as follows:

I Constitution.

The tentative draft of the Constitution with modifications suggested at the conference was returned to the field and we now

have a draft of the Constitution as revised by the committee in West China after conference with Dr. Burton and Prof. Chamberlain. A copy of this draft of the Constitution is enclosed, paper marked "B". This Constitution should now be considered by the cooperating Boards with a view to final adoption with any necessary modifications. Attention is specially called to points of special importance in the Constitution.

(1) Section V. Formation of Joint Commission.

It is important that the Joint Commission which is to represent the Boards in conference and correspondence regarding their common interests in the university should be organized as soon as possible. Note suggestion that Commission should exercise functions of trustees in holding property.

(2) Section VII. Senate.

The membership of this body is specially important as it is the governing body on the field.

(3) Section VIII. Faculty.

Note provision as to direct appointment of teachers by Joint Commission.

(4) Section IX. President.

Question as to degree of authority to be vested in this office.

II Courses of Study.

A Matriculation. 1 Chinese, 2 Mathematics, 3 English, 4 History, 5 General and Physical Geography, 6 Religious Knowledge or Ethics, 7, 8, 9, Three of the following elementary sciences: Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Botany; or two sciences and one of the following languages: Greek, Latin, French, Japanese, German.

Standard required for matriculation same as that for graduation in middle schools of Educational Union.

B First year university course. 1 Chinese language, 2 English, 3 Mathematics, 4 History, 5 Religious Knowledge, 6 One of the following sciences: Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Geology, Zoology. 7 One of the following subjects, Logic, Economics, Japanese.

C ~~General outline in~~ Courses of study.

- 1 General Arts Committee - J. Taylor, C. R. Carscallen, H. T. Silcock.
- 2 Sciences Committee - J. W. Yost, R. J. Davidson, E. Williams, E. A. Bayne.
- 3 Political Sciences and History Committee - E. J. Carson, H. D. Robertson, J. B. Newman.
- 4 Education - J. Beech, H. T. Silcock, H. T. Hodgkin. Teacher in English, J. Taylor; History, E. J. Carson; Chemistry, E. Williams; Religious Knowledge, C. R. Carscallen; Mathematics, J. W. Yost; Assistant, Mr. Yeh; Political Science, H. D. Robertson.

III Teaching Staff.

(1) Call attention of Joint Commission to need for larger staff than is at present in prospect, of men who can give entire time to university teaching for a period of years without interruption by appointment to other work by their mission but uncertainty due to possibility of such appointment.

(2) Ask Commission to consider as early as possible raising of funds for purpose of sending out men directly for university work who shall be missionaries as truly as those already in the field.

(3) Ask Commission to represent to participating missions importance of making appointments to university of more permanent nature than ordinary mission appointments,

IV Buildings.

(1) Scheme of college buildings referred to Joint Commission to secure general harmony. Erection of permanent buildings other than residences postponed for the present. Employ architect who shall visit China to study conditions and architectural types.

(2) Proceed to erection of temporary buildings for teaching purposes, plans and estimates to be drawn up by Building and Grounds Committee.

(3) Pending decision as to permanent buildings on university site, provision be made to teaching of science in the several college buildings.

(4) Boards advised that in plans for college building, laboratory accommodations should be only temporary. Rooms may ultimately be required for other purposes.

V Woman's College.

Question raised by two Methodist Woman's Boards in Chentu who propose that university should include higher education for women.

Action of Temporary Board at Chentu.

- (1) Time not ripe for co-education.
- (2) First advance step in educational work for women is early establishment of union normal school.
- (3) Advisable to purchase site about one mile from university and erect temporary buildings.
- (4) Normal school might develop into college for women, affiliating with university for establishment of union for women in immediate proximity to university site, working in close connection with university.
- (5) Temporary Board advises Woman's Boards to purchase property about a mile from university. Defer question of securing property in immediate vicinity.

Salquist 26861 - West China M. U. Conference was unfavorable to plan for having woman's college adjoining university.

VI Graduate Scholarships in America.

Davidson 26838 - Evident there would be great gain if among Chinese students sent to foreign institutions by Government there were some Christian students or students not hostile to Christianity. Such scholarship for Christian students must come from private sources. If scholarships could be offered by Christian colleges, it would be one of strongest attractions and would lessen disparity between Government schools and ours. Would tend to hold student to completion of course of study which is difficult as our degrees are not recognized by Government. Would tend to raise general educational standard of requirements of home universities for post graduate work. Will furnish foreign educated natives needed for faculty and future direction of our educational work. If scholarships are sufficient number to permit examinations to be open to graduates of all schools of like grade, it will contribute friendly relations between individual and foreigner and will have influence in bringing Government to same impartial attitude.

Conditions as to scholarships.

I Students.

- (1) Student should be graduate of some recognized institution of college grade.
- (2) Of good moral character and physically fit.
- (3) Foreign studies should admit him at middle of regular college course at home.

- (4) Should be able to pass satisfactory examination in Chinese studies.
- (5) Should give satisfactory guarantee that he would complete some course leading to a degree granted by high grade university.

II Examining Board.

Recommend international Examining Board be constituted in Chentu to assure satisfactory distribution of scholarship funds in West China.

- (1) To recognize institution whose students may enter for examinations.
- (2) To examine students.
- (3) To allocate scholarships.
- (4) To perform other necessary duties.

VII. Middle School - Federation.

A proposal has been made that the cooperating missions unite in middle school to be located temporarily on university site. Two missions have already united established schools and the other missions are urgently invited to cooperate.

(1) Temporary Board of Management to have control of Chentu Missions Middle School.

(2) Missions uniting in middle school work jointly provide temporary accommodation for teaching purposes to be at disposal of university.

(3) Each mission to arrange for boarding its own students.

(4) Middle school understood to be only temporarily located on university site. Aim to have location elsewhere distinct from university when latter is in operation.

(5) Canadian Methodist Mission and Methodist Episcopal Mission and Friends' Foreign Mission Association united middle schools for teaching purposes in January, 1909, schools being moved to university site occupying central section, students and teachers to be accommodated elsewhere.

(6) After careful consideration, convinced that educational work on lower grade than that of university is essential at least during initial stages of university.

(7) Building and Grounds Committee asked to prepare estimates and plans for additional teaching rooms for middle school, present quarters being inadequate.

(8) Recommend missions interested in university take steps to make present Union Middle School permanent institution.

(9) A. B. M. U. urged to unite in middle school. Taylor says middle school at Chentu is needed to secure constituency and to supply need of mission for school to prepare boys for college. Have urged Reference Committee to recommend we unite, open dormitory next year, and meet our share of teaching expenses.

(10) Share of A. B. M. U. in expense for middle school work:

Apparatus, chemistry and physics.....	\$ 150 Mex.	
Share in common buildings.....	500	(X)
Salary of one Chinese teacher.....	500	
Dormitory for M. U. pupils.....	900	
Servants.....	265	
Furnishings for dormitory.....	60	
Total	\$2375 Mex.	

Note. For dormitory purposes, can purchase farm house on lot remodeled by C. M. M. for \$900 Mexican.

Lewis 26839. Reference Committee recommends that we unite in middle school, opening dormitory and beginning teaching at beginning of 1910. Strongly urge appropriation as requested by Taylor at earliest possible time. Resolutions referred to Conference for approval, by correspondence.

VIII Appropriations by Missionary Union.

(1) Total amount originally suggested for our share of land and buildings was \$20,000 U. S. No detailed estimates. (X)

(2) \$4,000 U. S. appropriated from Property Fund as share of M. U. in property purchased, one section of which has been assigned to M. U. \$200 appropriated later as our share of expense of draining land.

(3) Mission treasurer authorized to advance \$4,000 U. S. for purchase of building material. This is necessary to insure our being able to secure material when needed, not an appropriation for any particular building.

(4) Mission treasurer authorized to advance \$4,000 U. S. for erection of residence for Mr. Taylor on college site.

(5) Dr. Coles has offered to give \$10,000 for boys' school building in China. Have corresponded with Mr. Taylor and West China Conference as to whether this could be used to advantage in providing our college building at Chentu. Awaiting word from field.

(6) Appropriations asked for temporary college work, as follows; to begin January, 1910:

Share in temporary building.....	\$ 400 U. S.
Apparatus.....	200
Total	\$ 600 U. S.

(7) Appropriations asked for share in middle school work:

Apparatus for chemistry and physics..	\$ 150 Mex.
Share in common buildings.....	500
Salary of one Chinese teacher.....	500
Total	\$1150 Mex.

(8) Appropriations asked for dormitory for both college and middle school students:

Purchase of dormitory building.....	\$ 900 Mex.
Servants.....	265
Furniture.....	60
Total	\$1225 Mex.

TOTAL \$1800 U. S.

IX Special Commissioners in America.

Davidson 26838. Request Dr. Burton and Prof. Chamberlain to present merits, opportunities and imperative needs for well-equipped university here to friends in homeland, calling attention to unique service open to schools of mining and engineering and to applied sciences.

Request them to act as Commissioners for university in U. S. with view to creating interest that will enable us to erect central group of buildings and speedily realize desire for well-equipped and up-to-date university.

Request them to use influence in securing graduating scholarships for home universities for such of our graduates as are qualified for advance study.

Davidson 26267. Temporary Board urge that Joint Commission secure interview with Dr. Burton respecting Constitution, buildings, etc.

X Relation of University Work to Mission Conference.

Taylor 25727. Source of embarrassing delay to have to submit plans connected with university to Property and Reference Committees of our mission after consideration by temporary Board of Management and sub-committees. Is more direct action possible? Affects also permanency of teachers in university if they are liable to transfer on advice of mission.

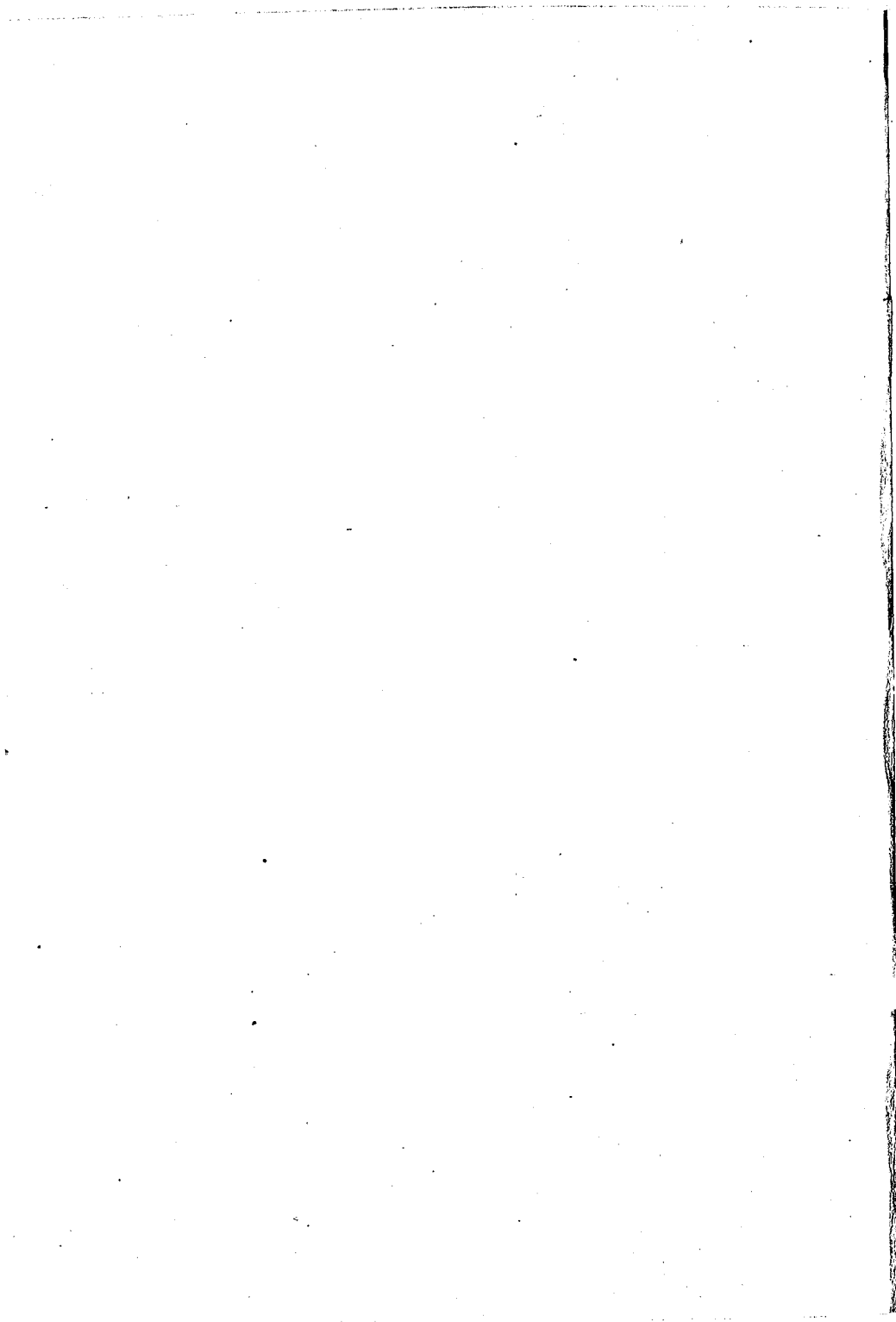
Taylor 25938. Ask that representatives of missions concerned whenever possible inform Temporary Board of any plans other missions may have for work on or contiguous to present university site.

**WEST CHINA
UNION UNIVERSITY**



ANNUAL REPORT

Presented by the Board of Governors to the Participating Missions and to the Public Generally



WEST CHINA
UNION UNIVERSITY

REPORT FOR 1910-11

PRESENTED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO THE PARTICIPATING
MISSIONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

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WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

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Canadian Methodist Mission.

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J. L. STEWART

REPORT OF THE WEST CHINA
UNION UNIVERSITY,

1910-11

The Opportunity Before the Christian Church

FOR the great Empire of China the year 1911 closes in storm and uncertainty. In all parts of the country there has been unsettlement, and in many cases actual fighting, and the eyes of people the world over are turned towards China, eagerly watching to see what the result of these great events will be. Although at the time of writing it is not possible to foresee the issue, those who have the welfare of the Chinese at heart are certainly optimistic, and believe that, among other things, there will be larger opportunities for Christian Missions in the near future than any that have hitherto emerged. One cannot but hope that the constitution of the new China will provide for a larger measure of religious liberty than in the past, and will thus give a position to Christian educational work which has not been granted up to the present. But even apart from this there cannot but be a great impetus to the educational movement throughout the Empire, and herein lies the opportunity which is before the Christian Church. It is well that at the present time, in each of the great sections of China, institutions are being founded, or have been recently founded, which aim at supplying higher education for Chinese under Christian auspices. "That education without character" is an axiom which is becoming more widely recognized to-day than ever. In the firm belief that Christianity makes for the highest type of

manhood, and that Christian education is, therefore, the best possible preparation for life, the promoters of the educational schemes referred to have pressed forward their work with perseverance and enthusiasm. It now rests with the Christian public in the great Protestant countries to support these efforts in a way which is adequate to meet the truly extraordinary opportunities which are being given to us at this hour in Chinese national life.

In presenting their Annual Report, therefore, the Board of Governors of the West China Union University make no apology for stating the need for a largely increased measure of support. At the same time they are thankful to be able to record a year during which progress has been made and difficulties have been overcome.

Commencement of the University

THE present Report really covers a longer period than the year, and it will be well to commence with the opening of the first University class in March, 1910. Prior to that date about 100 students had been studying at the Preparatory School, situated on the University grounds outside the city of Chengtu. The first class of ten students entered the University in March, 1910 (China New Year), and since that time have been doing regular work under the foreign and Chinese instructors. It was not, however, until the following June that the Joint Commission, representing the four bodies which have co-operated in the establishment of the University, met to draft the constitution in its final form. That constitution has now been adopted by all the Boards and is being followed in the prosecution of the work of the University. In accordance therewith, the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors was held in New York on the 13th and 14th December, 1911, and all the Boards concerned were represented by their accredited representatives.

The Year's Work

THE course of study which has been followed during the year by the few students who have been enrolled in the University has been as follows:—

- English, three hours per week.
- Chemistry, four hours per week.
- Algebra, two hours per week.
- Western History, two hours per week.
- Chinese Literature, three hours per week.
- Chinese Language, three hours per week.
- Chinese History, two hours per week.
- Religious Instruction, two hours per week.
- Physical Exercises, two hours per week.

Some notes in regard to the different departments may be of interest.

In the English, emphasis has been laid upon ability to understand what has been read, to speak clearly, and to write distinctly. Lectures on the study of English, the meaning of language in its broader sense, and on description and narration have been given. The students have been required to do original work in their theme writing. In willingness to work, in eagerness to learn, and in deportment and good character, the class has been all that could be desired.

In Chemistry the students took the course very lightly at first, but have come to realize that their old-time attitude of approximate accuracy must be put aside in the study of science. The preparation of several of the students was such that their progress has been hindered materially. The laboratory work has been conducted in the temporary building erected for that purpose.

A course in Qualitative Analysis is to be offered next year.

In History report is made that in essay writing and in other directions there was real progress. Among other things

they were studying a translation of Green's Shorter History of the English People. At the annual examination, questions were chosen which very fully covered the work of the term, and the marks obtained indicate the good work done.

In Chinese Literature the "Spring and Autumn Annals" has been made the basis of class work, and the history has covered the ground from the earliest times to the Han Dynasty.

In religious instruction an effort has been made to give the students a general idea of the rise, meaning and message of prophecy, the history of the 8th century as it affected Judah and Israel and gave form to the message of the Prophets, and the books of Amos, Hosea and Isaiah (1-39) have been studied in some detail. There is so much in the local color of the age of the Prophets that is familiar to the Chinese, and so much in the particular sins of that age—the covetousness of the rulers, the injustice toward the poor, the lack of honesty among the people, the running hither and thither in times of national calamity, grasping now at this and now at that, the absence of the poise and confidence that come from faith in God—so much that is peculiarly Chinese, that the study of the old Prophets comes to them with particular force. There is much also that is applicable to these times in China, when the old ideas and conceptions are being turned upside down, as were the old theological conceptions of the Hebrews of that day, and where the alternative seems to be a materialistic atheism or a deeper conviction of God.

In all the teaching an effort has been made to remember these things and to find the point of contact with the students, and thus make the Prophets real to them.

Report is also made that all the class passed in all subjects, except two, who have been conditioned in English, and this through no lack of application during the year but rather through lack of fitness on entering. In conduct and religious

life the year has been highly satisfactory. Not only has there been no case for severe discipline, but these University men have been most regular in attendance on religious services and leaders in the Christian Endeavor Society, thus exerting an excellent influence on the younger students of the Middle School. All but one are Church members.

President of the University

THE Board of Governors has not yet made any appointment to the position of President of the University. One or two individuals have been approached, but it has been thought better to go steadily forward with the work under an acting Vice-President than to rush into the appointment of a permanent President before one could be found who seemed to be in every way fitted for undertaking the responsibilities involved.

Geographical Difficulties

IN the West China Union University at Chengtu, an effort is being made to bring the best educational ideals of the Western countries involved in this enterprise into vital relation to the educational ideals of China herself. The very geographical difficulties stand for a cosmopolitan outlook, and those who are connected with the University feel the strength which comes from such an ideal. It is true that at present the actual work being done at the University is small in amount. It is, however, of first-rate quality. The men who have been sent out have proved themselves capable of adaptation to meet the needs of China, and the Board is thankful to recognize the splendid work which is being done by the professors and other instructors in this infant University. If, however, we are to appreciate the significance of the

University, we must not concentrate our attention upon the handful of men who are actually taking University work. We should rather think of the 3,000 students in the Primary and Secondary Schools throughout West China, who are bound together through the West China Christian Educational Union, and from whom the students of the future must be largely drawn. In 200 schools of different grades connected with the various Missions, these students are taking the same course, carefully graded, and following, as far as possible, the Government curriculum. They are entering for the same examinations, conducted by the Educational Union. They are passing on from grade to grade under certificates granted by that Board, and all the time they are under the strong Christian influence of men and women who have gone out primarily to preach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and whose lives are a daily witness to the power of their message. Built, therefore, upon a broad and well considered basis, we need not fear though the structure itself be at present but small. With the larger opportunities to which reference has been made, there can be little doubt that the educational work carried on by missionaries in China will receive a fresh impetus, and it is well indeed that in West China the lines have been laid and the educational system as a whole carefully thought out.

The geographical difficulties involved in carrying on the work are not slight. The city of Chengtu is more than a month's journey from Shanghai, and there are necessarily long delays involved in all correspondence. The membership of the Board of Governors is drawn from England, America and Canada, and it is necessary, therefore, to conduct a good deal of business by correspondence at long range. Nevertheless, it has been found possible to largely overcome these difficulties, and the Board felt, when meeting in New York,

that the added inspiration and power which came from this international co-operation well repaid the efforts which had to be made to overcome the above and other difficulties.

Educational Secretary

EIGHTEEN months ago a request came from the West China Christian Educational Union to the Board of Governors, for them to use their good offices in procuring an Educational Secretary, whose time should be divided between the work of the Union, especially in visiting schools throughout West China, and the work of the University, especially in its Normal Department.

The Rev. E. W. Wallace, M.A., who has had one term's service in West China, who has had practical experience of the management of Primary Schools, and who is well qualified in other respects for this position, has now been appointed; and the Board of Governors has made itself responsible for his further preparation and for his maintenance on the field. Mr. Wallace will thus be put at the service of the various Missions, and will be able to give expert advice in regard to educational matters. It is confidently expected that this appointment will materially strengthen the Christian Educational work in the whole district.

The Training of Teachers

IT has been recognized from the commencement of the work that one of the most important functions of the University, and one which should be entered upon at the earliest possible stage, is the training of teachers. The Normal Department has, therefore, been organized, and a class of students representing five different Missions has been at work during the year. The men who are benefiting from this course at the present time are chiefly those who have already been

engaged in educational work, but who come for a course of special training in educational method and in certain Western subjects. Already gratifying results have been obtained from the work done by men who have been trained in this way. If the foundation which has been referred to is to be built securely, this Department must be strongly developed, and many more teachers must be trained for work in elementary schools throughout the three western provinces. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to know that the first permanent building to be erected is likely to be the building for Normal work. A grant of £500 has been made by the China Emergency Appeal Committee in London, to this end, and the Board of Governors keenly appreciates the help thus rendered to the work which they are trying to do in West China. Plans for the building are in process of preparation, and it is hoped that when it is possible to commence regular work again in Chengtu no time will be lost in proceeding therewith.

Relation to the Education of Women

DURING the past two years negotiations have taken place between the Senate of the University and a group of women missionaries who are interested in the higher education of Chinese girls. The outcome of these negotiations has been the proposal to go forward in a Union Normal School for women, which shall be erected at such distance from the University as to make it possible for the teaching staff of the latter to give assistance in the work of the former. It is gratifying to note that this enterprise has also received material assistance from the China Emergency Appeal Committee, which has made a similar grant for the erection of a building for the training of women teachers in or near the city of Chengtu.

Plans for the Future

IN planning for the future work of the University the Board of Governors feels that it is necessary to think largely in face of China's present need. It believes that in addition to the regular University Course, including General Arts, Science, Normal, History and Chinese Departments, it is important to develop, as soon as possible:—

1. A Medical School, which shall provide a full course of Medical Training in connection with the three hospitals already established in the city of Chengtu; and
2. A School for Applied Sciences, in which special attention would be given to Civil and Mining Engineering.

There can be little doubt that students would also be attracted by a Commercial Course, by an Agricultural Department, and possibly also by a Law Department. These, however, may at present be less urgent needs.

By the constitution of the University, special Theological training is excluded from the curriculum, although general religious instruction is given a large place thereon. Some of the Missions are, however, already co-operating in regard to Theological training, and it is likely that a larger measure of co-operation will be possible in the future. This, however, will be independent of the general work of the University, though closely linked with it.

In order to carry out such a programme as the one which has been outlined, it is clear that there is an urgent need for an increase in the staff of the University. At the present time there are seven foreign teachers and three Chinese doing regular University work. The Board now makes its appeal for an addition of at least another seven men.

Immediate Requirements

SO far the whole work of the University has been carried on in temporary buildings situated upon the central plot of land, and surrounded by the land on which the participating Missions are erecting their college buildings and professors' residences. The time has come, however, for the laying out of plans for permanent buildings for the University work. On the present central plot it is proposed to erect an Administration Building, an Assembly Hall and a Library. On some adjoining property, which it is hoped may be acquired in the near future, the Board of Governors wishes to erect a Normal Building, Physics and Chemistry Laboratories, and a Medical Building. Accommodation for other Departments must also be made as the University grows.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Governors in December, 1911:

"Resolved, That this Board of Governors of West China Union University, having before it full knowledge of the urgent educational needs of West China, and bearing in mind that the participating Missionary Organizations have undertaken to provide the necessary buildings for the University Library, and the Theological Work, and for Professors' Residences, believes that the least additional amount required by this Board for the establishment of the University is the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000); \$250,000, approximately, to be used for grounds and buildings, to include Medical College Building, a Normal School Building, an Administration Building, a Chemistry Building, a Physics Building, a Building for Applied Science, a Library Building, an Assembly Hall, and a Building for Power, Light and Water Plant; and the remainder (\$250,000) as a nucleus for endowment; and on the basis of this amount this Board makes this appeal to all interested in the progress of the Kingdom in West China."

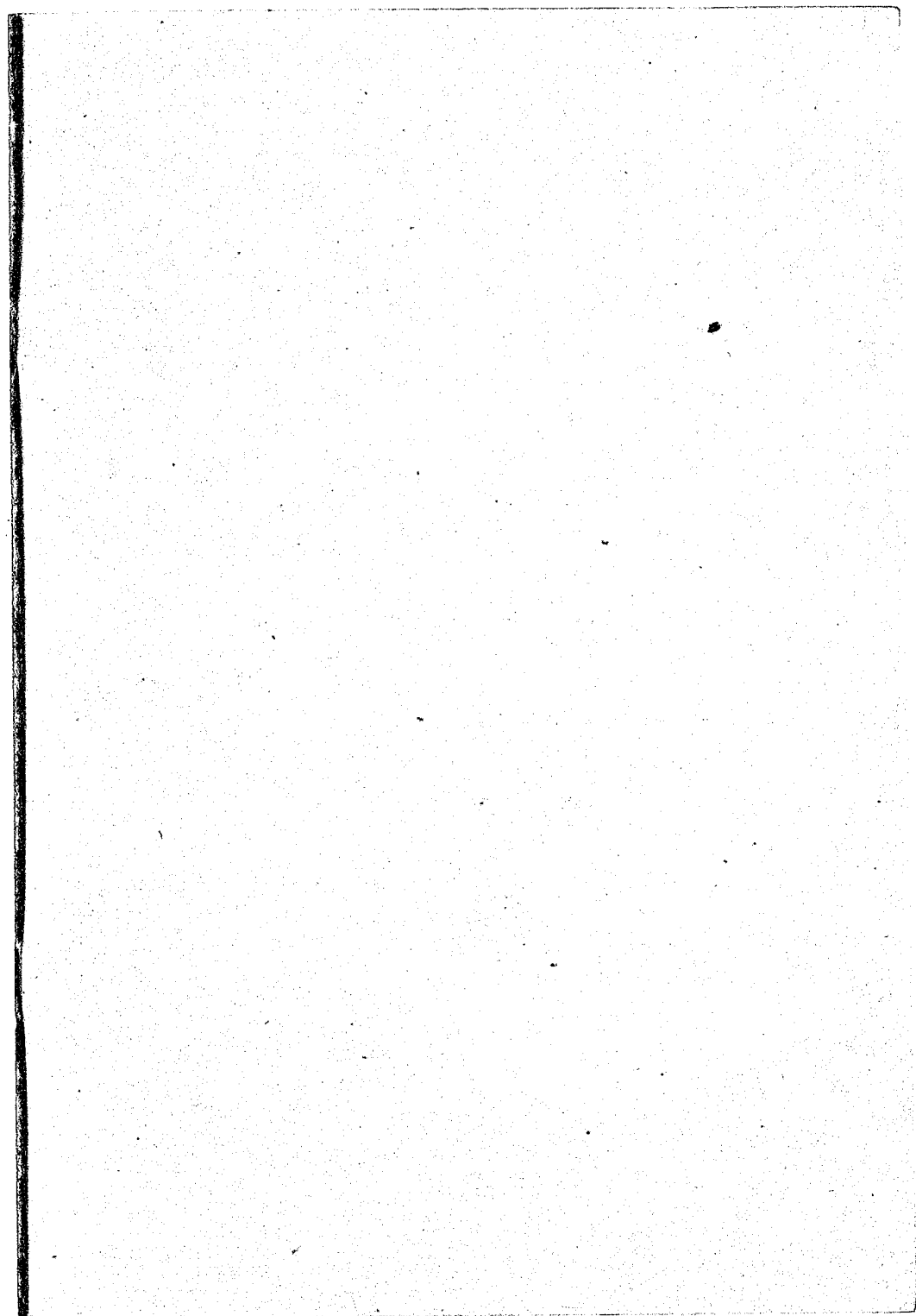
Additional University Teachers Required

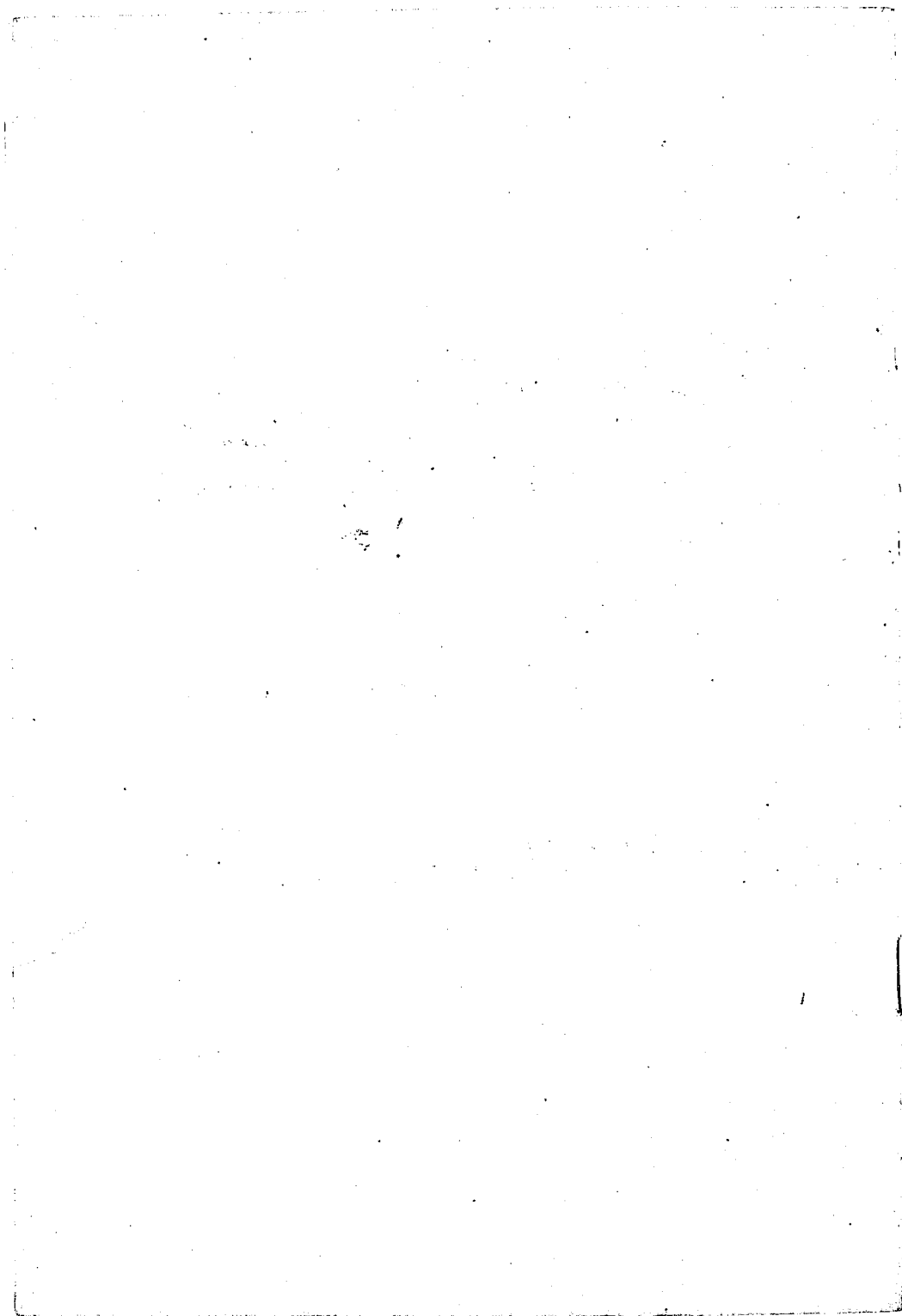
While it is not possible at present to forecast the future needs of the University as to teachers, the Senate has urgently requested the appointment of seven additional teachers to leave for Chengtu during 1912. They include:

- (1) A specialist in Chemistry with training in Geology.
- (2) A specialist in English with a knowledge of Modern Languages.
- (3) A specialist in the department of Political Economy and History.
- (4) Four men for the Medical Faculty which it is proposed to organize in 1912.

University Faculty, 1910-11

J. TAYLOR	H. T. SILCOCK
J. L. STEWART	D. S. DYE
C. R. CARSCALLEN	E. WILLIAMS
H. D. ROBERTSON	P. M. BAYNE





REPORT OF DRAWINGS SUBMITTED IN COMPETITIVE DESIGN
FOR WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY, CHENGTU, SZECHUAN -Oct.9,1912.

By RAYMOND C. RICKER

To the Board of Governors, West China Union University.

Gentlemen:-

Before you, are the designs submitted by three of the four firms of architects selected to enter this competition. Each set of drawings have been numbered only - no names indicated - so that the respective authorship of the drawings is entirely unknown. I beg to submit the following report upon the three sets received.

According to the terms of the requirements, the drawings fall into three heads and the different sets of designs will first be taken up in order of these heads and later each set summarized. The three divisions or heads are:-

- I. Layout of the Central University Plot.
- II. Plans for Medical College Building.
- III. Plans for Normal College Building.

Under Roman I, the location of Administration Building, Library and Assembly Hall, together with layout of roads, etc., on the plot of approximately 1100 feet by 600 feet is required.

Roman I - Set No. 1. The buildings are closely grouped at south centre of plot, leaving large campus to the north of the three buildings and sites for additional University buildings at East and West ends of the plot. Layout of grounds is too straight and stiff for best effect and buildings crowded too close together, though the relative arrangement with Assembly Hall in centre opposite entrance gates and Administration Building and Library at either end of quadrangle in front and Assembly Building is good.

Set No. 2. The three buildings are located on the north half of the Central Plot leaving a large campus space to the south. In this design there is no architectural effect or grouping; the buildings being simply arranged in a row while the entrance is at one corner and inconspicuous and a great bare campus is bounded by a road somewhat like a race track, either necessitating the students going long distances around from one building to another or laying out their own paths as convenience dictates.

Set No. 3. The scheme is excellent. The grouping architectural, the roads and walks laid out for both beauty and convenience. Skill is shown in adjusting the layout to the present buildings and roads in a harmonious scheme. This plan is the best and shows most ability in meeting the total requirements.

Roman 11. Medical College Building. In the statement of requirements sent to the architects, the cost of building and equipment is put at £5,000 or \$25,000 Gold. It is stated that the cost of the C.M.H. Hospital in Chengtu was about \$25,000 Gold which, erected now in Toronto would be \$75,000 to \$150,000. However, owing to probable advance in prices in the near future it is recommended to estimate the whole cost at \$50,000 to \$75,000. I have taken the last figures - which perhaps would be double the cost of the Hospital. This will give us a safe margin at least. 15 cents per cubic foot is about the average cost of such a building in U.S.A. and forms the basis of our calculations. We have to consider is these plans:-

- (a) Suitability of plan for the work to be done.
- (b) Suitability of design (including plan) to the Chinese environment, climate, etc.
- (c) Whether the scheme submitted can be built for the amount stipulated.

Set No. 1 (a) A very comprehensive layout, but containing nearly enough lecture rooms and laboratories to supply the University! Physical and Chemical Laboratories may, or may not be needed in this building but the Biological Laboratory might be omitted. The ground floor plan extends around a court making a large ground area, which, while in some ways pleasing, must have foundations and be roofed over (most of it is only one storey high) at only slightly lower cost for extra walls than a two-storey building, as well as placing the various rooms at greater distances than if they were in two stories and on a smaller plan; the rooms provided would probably furnish all needed space for the College work for some time. The basement is only under part of the building.

(b) Verandahs extending around three sides of the exterior look well, and might be desirable in tropical latitudes, but at 30 degrees they are not necessary; and besides darkening the rooms, add greatly to the expense of the building. The exterior treatment is pleasing, being semi-Chinese in style, a rather foreign type of building roof in a modified Chinese form - a matter that must be of considerable interest and pleasure to the Chinese, for whom the school is built.

(c) As to the cost, the cubic contents of the building measure 710,065 cubic feet, whereas we can reckon only 500,000 according to the above mentioned data and somewhat less if the equipment be included in the sum available; also so large a portion of the building being one storey, the cost per cubic foot must be reckoned even higher. This design then so far fails to meet the requirements.

Set No. 2 (a) A compact, two-storey and basement design, containing a number of small rooms, two each Chemical Laboratories and Dissecting Rooms (which seems unnecessary for a school of this size). A Physics Laboratory and only one Lecture Room / (Physics) and three class rooms, together with several small laboratories. The layout does not show particular skill in design and would not seem to be desirable.

(b) The design is totally foreign to Chinese ideas and lacks that character which would make the Chinese feel at home in such surroundings.

(c) Cubic contents 338,400 feet considerably within the limit of size for building and equipment.

Set No. 3.

(a) In plan, architectural, well arranged in distinct sections embracing the various departments of medical studies, such as Pathological section, descriptive, surgery and medicine, Physiological and Anatomical sections, with their appropriated laboratory and lecture rooms and professors' rooms adjoining, etc., while the two-storey or galleried Pathological and Anatomical Museums occupy the centre rear wing. In the basement at one end only are certain subsidiary but desirable rooms. The stairways at either end of the building are most conveniently located in the centre of the sectional divisions. Toilet facilities adjoining the stairs on the first floor are conveniently located and also on a Mezzanine in the west wing. The scheme is admirably studied out, has abundant light, no outside porches to darken the rooms or add expense to the usable space.

(b) The design is more thoroughly Chinese in feeling than No. 1, having a more characteristic roof and a small projecting hood of harmonious design running around most of the building above the ground floor, to serve as a suitable protection from the bright sun yet not so much as the wide verandahs nor so expensive. A fine feature is the increased height of ceiling in the larger rooms extending up into the roof space without materially increasing the cost; and the provision for necessary ventilation through the typical Chinese clear storey effect of the centre and end pavilion roofs. It might be desirable under the new conditions on China to modify some of these extreme features of Chinese style.

(c) Cubic contents about 580,770 feet, somewhat over the estimated 500,000 allowable, perhaps necessitating a slight reduction in the size of building. Some of the lecture rooms are probably larger than necessary, the Pathology and Anatomy having capacity for about 170 and the Physiology and Surgery Lecture Rooms about 150 each.

Roman III. Normal College Building requirements. Estimated cost \$1200 or \$6,000. Two stories and basement. Ground floor 3 feet above ground, the building to contain one public lecture room - 45 by 25 feet - or larger; one practice class room, one work-room and four class rooms, each 30 by 25 feet; study, porter's room and store room. We will take up the drawings as for the Medical Building.

Set No. 1.

(a) All requirements as to rooms are made. The plan as for Medical Building covers a large area with extensive roof and verandahs, with consequent long distances to travel from one portion

of building to another and undue expense in foundations and roof in proportion to usable space.

(b) While harmonious with Medical Building, comments on that apply equally here.

(c) Cubic contents 267,739 feet. Figuring on the same basis as for Medical Building \$6,000 Gold will build an \$18,000 building in America and at 15 cents per cubic foot we may estimate 120,000 cubic feet. Clearly this scheme is quite beyond the specified cost and either more funds would be necessary or the design must be excluded.

Set No. 2.

(a) Like the Medical School @ compact, but plan not architectural and halls quite too small to conveniently accommodate the students when changing classes.

(b) The tower which is a special feature gives quite a different character from the Medical Building and is also totally devoid of Chinese feeling.

(c) Cubic contents 193,116 feet - also above the specified amount. The tower adds two rooms for the Chinese teachers over the rooms specified. Deducting all the tower above the entrance still leaves 186,000 feet. The squareness and compactness of this design make it the very cheapest to build and allowing barely the rooms specified, the cubic contents run more than 50% more than the funds indicated would probably build. However, a change in the cost must be allowed if the requirements are to be adhered to.

Set No. 3.

(a) A compact plan containing the required rooms well-arranged with the lecture rooms at the rear of the first floor - a central feature shown by a slight projection from the line of the building. Area is minimum except for the toilet rooms, which being provided, (as others have not) are both interestingly treated architecturally and conveniently separated from, yet connected with, building. The scheme provides also a small room for the principal and one for the Chinese teachers. The provision for future extension is pleasing and will make a good building, when completed.

(b) Style in harmony with Medical Building.

(c) Contents main building exclusive of toilet houses, 175,750 feet as against 120,000 allowable for \$6,000 and 203,742 with toilet, furnace rooms, etc. added

TO SUMMARIZE BY SETS:

Set 1. Roman I. Layout of the Central Plot. A fair scheme but too crowded and stiff. Ranks No.2.

Roman 11, Medical Building. - Pleasing in design with Chinese feeling but not economical of space and has verandah darkening rooms and adding cost. In design and cost ranks 2.

Normal Building - Similarly pleasing design, but same defects as for Medical Building. In design and cost ranks 2.

Set 2, Roman 1. - Scheme for Central Plot, poor. Ranks 3.

Roman 2, Medical Building - Lacking in feeling for Chinese surrounding and use and in good interior and design. In design and arrangement ranks 3. In cost ranks 1, being less than the amount allowed.

Roman 3, Normal Building - Lacking also in feeling for the Chinese environment and in interior design in which it ranks 3. In cost the minimum possible and ranks 1, though probably 50% over the amount allowed.

Set 3, Roman 1. Best layout and greatest skill showing in handling situation - Ranks 1.

Roman 2. - Excellent study of needs of this building and most convenient and appropriate to arrangement. Ranks in interior and exterior design - 1. In cost ranks 2, being about 16% above the allowance. However, our estimate being based on increase in West China prices in the future to double those of say 1908-09, it might be possible to erect and equip this building for the amount specified if done soon.

Roman 3, Normal Building - Best design interior and exterior, with additional provision for the problem of toilet facilities. In design Ranks 1, in cost ranks 1, (exclusive of toilets, which must here be the basis of comparison.

TABLE OF RANKS - See Sheet 6.

In conclusion. As these drawings are entirely preliminary and show not merely a probable scheme but rather the insight of the designer into requirements and peculiar needs of the situation, it is evident the matter of selecting the architect should be based on his skill in meeting these requirements and the thought and feeling of the Chinese as shown by these studies. Changes will have to be made in whatever designs are selected as fuller requirements become known and defined; and in no way depend on the schemes actually submitted at this time.

Therefore, weighing the points of merit as indicated above, I recommend to your honorable body, that the architect whose skill has ranked highest, whose designs are No. 3, be selected as the architect of the West China Union University.

Respectfully submitted,

Sgd. Raymond C. Rieker.

TABLE OF RANKS.

SETS HEADINGS	SET #1		SET #2.		SET #3.	
	For design	Cost	D.	C.	D.	C.
I.	2	..	3	-	1	-
ii.	2	3	3	1	1 ^X	2
iii.	2	3	3	2	1 ^X	1
TOTALS.	- 2 2	1sts. 2nds. 3rds.	1 1 3	1sts. # 2nds. 1 3rds. -	1sts. # 2nds. 1 3rds. -	1sts. 2nds 3rds

X Elevations to be modified.

Educational Union in
West China
1914

ppk

FILED DEPT.

FEB 25 1914

(To be presented to the Board for action.)

Plans for Educational Union in China

I. Educational Union in West China

STATEMENT BY THE REV. JOSEPH BEECH

(President of Our Chentu College)

Two years ago the eight missions at work in West China endorsed the principle of union in educational work by the appointment of committees to prepare a scheme for the unification of all Christian schools, and to formulate a plan for a Christian Union University at Chentu.

As a result the Christian Educational Union of West China has been organized; the primary and secondary schools unified; a board of education elected; standard courses of study, grades of schools and regulations for examinations and graduation adopted; and a Central Examining Committee appointed.

The crown of the entire system, the Chentu Union University, must necessarily await the action of the Mission Boards concerned. The plan, as outlined below, has the unanimous approval of the West China Educational Union and has been recommended by the American Baptist Mission, the Anglican Branch C. I. M. and Church Mission, the Canadian Methodist Mission, the English Friends Mission, the London Mission, and the Methodist Episcopal Mission to their respective Boards with the request that they endorse the plan and authorize their Mission to participate.

THE UNIVERSITY PLAN

I Basis of Federation:

1. Each mission participating shall

}	on its own property—
}	contiguous to the University

 - a. Found and maintain a college to be affiliated to the university, or
 - b. Set apart one or more men for the University staff.
2. The Western University participating shall
 - a. Provide a staff of men for university work, or
 - b. Equip a Central University building and provide a staff of men for the University.
3. The separate colleges, in consultation, and with the University, are to provide for the several departments. A college engaging to equip and teach a department shall maintain it for all the students in the federated colleges, theology excepted.
4. Each college shall be under its own management and shall provide dormitory accommodations for its students, undertake the tuition and supervision of their work, and be responsible for their conduct and religious instruction.
5. The Senate of the University, consisting of all missionaries giving their entire time to college or university work and the staff of men provided by the Western University, shall outline the courses of instruction, carry on examinations for matriculation and graduation, and manage all matters pertaining to the entire student body or university, including appointments to the departments of instruction. It being provided that no one body shall have a majority of votes.

II Financial:

1. Each college shall be supported entirely by the mission to which it belongs, and shall, in addition make an annual payment to the University for up-keep and general running expense. Members of the missions on the University staff must be supported by the mission to which they belong.
2. The members of the Western University must be supported by that University and in no case make a charge for services on the colleges or missions.

3. The University is expected to be self-supporting as far as running expenses are concerned; the annual payment of the colleges being regarded as the University share in the students' fees.
4. Missions contributing a man or men for the University staff, but not a college, shall make an annual payment to the up-keep of the University.

The missions have acted on the following propositions and have submitted the same to their Boards for like action:

1. We agree to enter the federation for the establishment of a Christian University at Chentu, provided two or more missions agree to federate.
2. We agree to enter the federation by contributing a man or men to the University staff, or
3. We agree to enter the federation by founding and maintaining a federated college.

Our West China Mission at the Annual Meeting held at Chentu, January 23-28, 1907, unanimously agreed to the first and third propositions, and authorized the secretary to forward the whole plan to the Board for their action.

It was also voted to approve the former action of the mission in asking for \$50,000 for the Chentu College.

The Oxford University was, until recently, expected to take the part assigned to the Western University, but there is now a probability that three leading universities in America will unite to undertake this work.

Of the \$50,000, asked for by our West China Mission, \$15,000 has been secured, \$10,000 of which is invested in the present Chentu College. An additional \$5,000 has been subscribed conditional upon the remaining \$30,000 being provided.

The amount will be applied approximately as follows:

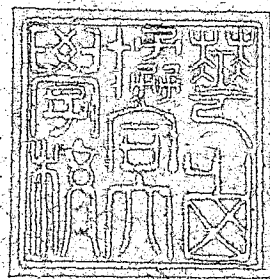
Preparatory School (present Chentu College)	\$10,000
A dormitory and dining hall	10,000
An assembly and instruction hall	10,000
Residences (Foreign and Chinese)	5,000
Equipment, furnishings, library, gymnasium	7,500
Endowment for scholarships (designated on hand)	2,500
Land	5,000

SOME ADVANTAGES OF THE PLAN

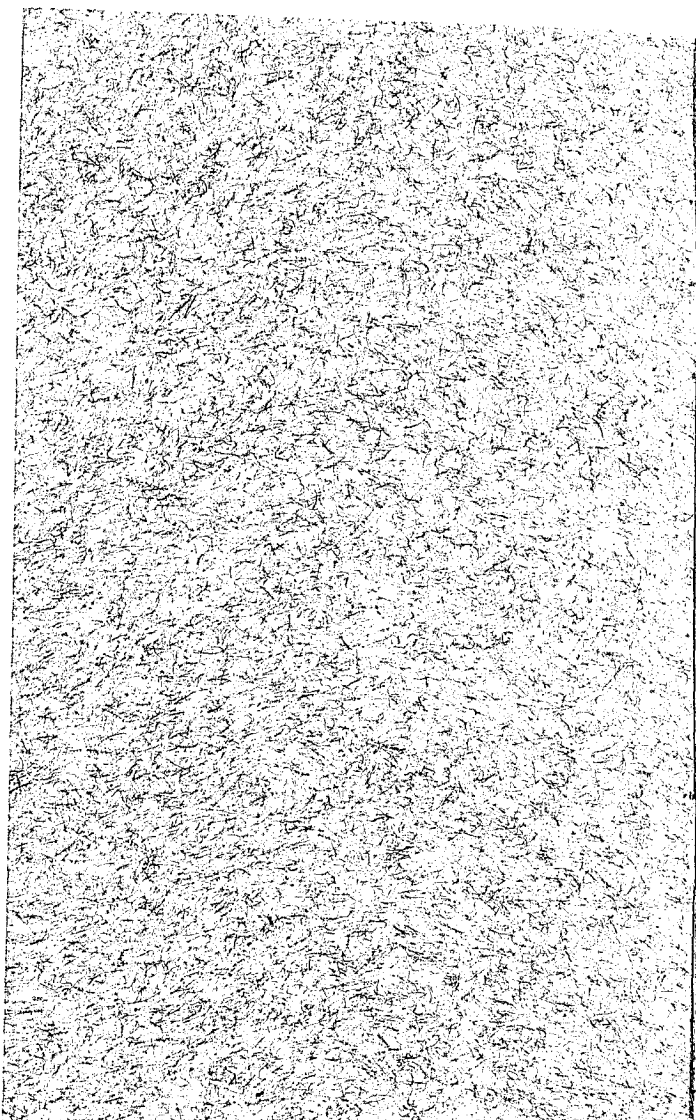
1. An initial outlay of about \$130,000 is proposed. Our church contributing about one fourth will have the advantage of the entire university.
2. The foreign university staff will number about fifteen with an annual outlay of at least \$15,000. Our church contributing about one fifth will reap the advantages of the entire staff in the instruction of our students.
3. A large Christian Union University, as proposed, well-manned and equipped, can comply with the advanced educational requirements of the Chinese government. It will exert a powerful influence among the educated Chinese, and people generally; will constitute a strong unifying force in the Chinese Church; and yet, on the plan herein outlined, permit of the advantages of the small college under the sole control of the church founding it.

WEST CHINA UNION

UNIVERSITY



BULLETIN No. 1



WEST CHINA
UNION UNIVERSITY

BULLETIN I.
CHENG TU, SZECHWAN,
1914

West China Union University.

Projected 1904 Opened 1910

FOUNDATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. It is established jointly by the following Missionary organizations:
The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.
The Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Great Britain and Ireland.
The General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada.
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A.
2. It is the recognized institution for higher learning of the West China Christian Educational Union, a union of the Missions in West China, with (1913)—

Junior Primary Schools	77	Pupils	1642	(Boys)
Senior Primary Schools	24	Pupils	640	"
Middle Schools	5	Pupils	315	"
			<u>2597</u>	
3. It is the only Christian University in the educational district of Szechwan (as set apart by the Chinese Government), a district comprising Kansu, Shensi, Szechwan, Shansi and Yunnan, with a population variously estimated at from a hundred to a hundred and fifty millions.

LOCATION.

Under the regulations of the Chinese Republic Chengtu becomes the educational capital of a district as large as the Atlantic States of America, or as Great Britain, France and Germany combined. *Chengtu* The West China Union University is the only Christian University in this entire district. Chengtu is also the key to Tibet, as being the centre from which political and military operations are directed: missionary policy is following the same lines, for Tibetan printing has been executed in Chengtu for some years, while students from the Tibetan borderland have this term entered the Chengtu Union Middle School, thus fulfilling one of the long-cherished hopes of the founders of the University. Again Chengtu is the capital of the largest and most richly endowed province of China, a province whose inhabitants are noted for their independence and enterprise. Lastly Chengtu is one of the four centres indicated by the National Conference held in Shanghai in 1913 as sites in which Christian Universities should be built up. In this strategic centre the West China Union University has its home.

While the University draws some students from Chinese government institutions, the greater number must come from schools conducted by the Missions in West China. These schools have been organized into the West China Christian Educational Union, which provides a uniform course of study equivalent to that laid down by the Chinese Board of Education, recommends textbooks and syllabuses, issues helps for teachers, and conducts annual examinations at the conclusion of each grade. In this way a common standard is reached in all the schools, however they may vary in size or position. The entrance requirements into the University are equivalent to the examination at the completion

of the course prescribed by the Educational Union, whose certificates are accepted by the University in lieu of an entrance examination.

It is true that the Chinese schools also have a uniform course of study, but there is no common standard of efficiency, and the students vary greatly in their attainments. It is of great value to the University to be able to draw the majority of its students from schools having educational standards and ideals consonant with those of the University itself. Further, these students are many of them Christians and all have been for some time under the influence of Christian ideals.

The grounds of the University now cover an irregular area of over one hundred acres of farm land just south of the city of Chengtu, midway between the South Gate and the southeast corner of the city wall. This land is in the midst of numerous grave plots, some very old,

The Grounds and has several hundred within its bounds. These graves are mounds of earth built up on raised land above the general level of the water which covers the adjacent fields at rice-growing season. Adjoining at the southeast corner of the property there is a "Three Terrace Hill" or mound about twenty-five feet high, which is said to have been the center of a military encampment in ancient times. This, with the grave lands, and the few trees and many bamboos about the houses and near-by temples, gives variety to the flat landscape.

The very excellent system of irrigation canals on this great plain is not so excellent when laying out an institution of learning; a great problem being encountered in so conducting or diverting the ditches, high-level and low-level—one of the former diked up higher than the surrounding land going to supply fields miles away—as not to interfere with agricultural needs beyond, and at the same time serve the requirements of the Architect's scheme of layout of the grounds.

At present levelling down a high plot at the site of the first permanent building (the Administration Block) and filling in low places, are going on; materials are coming in and the lumber being sawed into usable sizes. Foundations for this building will shortly be put down, and the hopes of the University students who have been studying in temporary buildings will brighten as they see the long-promised permanent buildings beginning to materialize.

When the President of the Board of Governors visited West China he told us that American educators had come to see that Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other did not constitute a University. Unhappily not all friends of missions

have come to that enlightened conclusion, but a glance at the building program of the West China University should suffice to convince them that the Board of Governors regard proper buildings as not less indispensable than faculty and students. Exclusive of teachers' residences, over twenty college and university buildings are now plotted on the more than one hundred acres of University land. In addition to the individual mission dormitories, theological buildings and colleges, they include University, preparatory and normal schools; administration and library buildings; an assembly hall to seat twelve hundred; halls for physics, chemistry, general and applied sciences; a medical college and a University chapel. Fully five years of patient study was given to the building problem before ground was broken for the first permanent building. A competition on design participated in by architects in England, the United States and Canada, resulted in the adoption of an Oriental-Western type, with Messrs. Fred Rowntree and Sons as the University architects, thus giving to the missions and the University buildings a unity of design fully in harmony with the spirit of unity that has animated the missions in the foundation of the University. A superintendent of construction has been secured and

work on the administration building and two University houses is now under way. The four missions are also accumulating materials and pushing forward their building projects as rapidly as possible and giving to the University campus the appearance and air of a great workshop. The Canadian Methodist Mission expect to have their first dormitory ready for occupancy for the fall term, and work on the second is soon to begin. The Baptist Mission and the Friends Mission are getting ready materials, and the latter expects to begin work on their group of dormitories and college buildings in October. The Methodist Episcopal Mission are putting the finishing touches on the Joyce Memorial Building, a two-story structure, the lower floor of which will be used for the University this coming year. They also have a second building well under way, which it is hoped may be completed in the fall. We may well call this the period of University construction. It is evidenced by breaks in the sky-line; roads blocked with bricks, lime and lumber; building sheds and workmen in large numbers; anxious marks of care on some faces, for the task is not an easy one; and joy in the hearts of all, for our hopes are being realized for the creation of a great Christian University which will exercise a powerful influence in making a Christian country for the many millions of West China.

ACTIVITIES.

The Revolution of 1911-12 compelled the removal of foreigners from West China and thus interrupted the work for nearly two years. It was resumed, however, in 1913, and the teaching of the University during the past term has been carried on according to the following system of Schools and Colleges. A word only can be given as to the work of each.

I. SCHOOLS.

1. *The Union Middle School* is just completing one of the most successful terms in its history. It has registered some 160 students, and has been ably directed by Mr. Yang Shao Chwan, its new Chinese Principal. During the term a new departure was made in the form of a school excursion in which the University students joined. To many this proved their first introduction to Nature Study, and several wrote interesting and genuinely appreciative accounts.

2. *The Union Normal School*, which owing to the stress of the revolution had been closed since the autumn of 1911, has been reopened, and is again emphasizing one of the most needy branches of educational work in China, the preparation of teachers and directors of schools of various grades.

3. *The Union Language School*. Heretofore each mission has looked to the training of its own missionary recruits in Chinese language. This year a union school has been opened under the direction of the Union University. There has been an attendance of about fifteen, including the language students of three missions and other foreigners resident in Chengtu.

4. *The Theological School* is really but a federation of the Theological Schools carried on by four missions. It is not under the control of the Senate of

the University, but enjoys many University privileges owing to its situation. Total attendance last term twenty-six.

II. THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

This is a three years' course and is open to graduates of the Middle School grade. The subjects taught include: Chinese Language and Literature, English, French, German, Latin, Higher Algebra, Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry, Astronomy, Surveying, Modern History, General Law, Economics, Sociology, Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Mineralogy, Psychology, Logic, Ethics, and Religious Knowledge. The attendance in this department is 24 and has almost doubled during the past term, the increase being largely due to registration of graduates from Government Middle Schools, a good augury for the future. Midterm, term and other test examinations are regularly given in addition to class standing. Sixty per cent. is required for pass, and eighty for honors in grading.

III. THE UNIVERSITY

is further divided into the following Colleges for special courses with 6 fully qualified students enrolled. Graduation from the Preparatory Course is required for matriculation.

1. *College of Arts*. This is a three-year course. The Departments of English, Education, and Philosophy have been opened this term. Departments of History and Social Science will be opened later.

2. *College of Science*. This is also a three years' course. The Departments of Mathematics and Chemistry have been opened this term. Departments of Biology and Physics are arranged for and will open later.

3. *Medical College*. Arrangements are now complete for the opening of the Medical College in September next. Several students are already in preparation.

This year a definite attempt has been made to secure the practical interest of the Chinese educationists of Chengtu. Mr. Yang Shao Chwan, a graduate of Boone College, Wuchang, and for a number of years engaged in educational work in Chengtu, has been secured as Principal of the Union Middle School. Mr. Yang is well known in Chengtu educational circles and his acceptance of this position has brought our school more definitely before the Chengtu student body and also secured a reorganization of the Middle School.

**Co-operation
with the Chinese**

The teaching of Chinese Language and Literature in the University has been one of our greatest problems. It is difficult to secure a teacher who is properly qualified and at the same time is able to awaken in the students a real zeal for these studies. Mr. Sen Yü Pei, recently Commissioner of Education for Szechwan and at present Principal of the largest Law School in the city, was secured for this work. In exchange for his teaching one of the members of our Faculty has given an equal number of hours in his school.

The Department of Education is most anxious to keep in touch with the work which is being done in the Government Normal Schools. To this end the teachers in this Department have taken every opportunity of meeting and making the acquaintance of the teachers in the Government schools. As a result it has been possible for us to get a course of lectures for the Normal students on the teaching of Chinese Literature, from Mr. Liu Tzi Li, of the South City Model Primary School. Arrangements are now being made for an exchange of teaching with Mr. Liu, by which he will give our students two hours per week next term, and one of our teachers will teach English in his school.

This field of exchange teaching is just opening up and our present experience suggests that there will be further developments along this line in the future.

The first student Y.M.C.A. in Szechwan, so far as we have been able to learn, was the one which was organized at the West China Union University and its School in December half-year of work affiliated Middle has just been completed, and a review of 1913. The first of it furnishes much encouragement.

The real work has been done almost entirely by the students, the few members of the Faculty who had been chosen by the students as officers aiding principally by suggestion and advice. About eighty per cent. of the student body joined the Association. Prayer-meetings have been held regularly on Saturday evenings, and on Tuesday evenings voluntary Bible classes enrolling about one hundred students have been conducted by the students themselves with one or two exceptions.

The Y.M.C.A. has filled a long-felt need, in that it has offered the students opportunity to give expression to their own religious lives and experiences. The religious instruction which the students receive in daily chapel exercises in their own dormitories, and in the regular required courses of religious instruction, can be no criterion, here nor in the homelands, of the warmth and strength of the religious life of the individual. It is for this reason that the experience of the past half year in the Association work has brought us so much of cheer. Especially the formation of a Band of Student Volunteers for the Ministry, numbering thirty, and the prayers and testimonies which we have been privileged to hear, are abundant evidence that Christianity is much more than an intellectual conception, and that it is a vital, growing power in the hearts and lives of the students.

On Sundays many of the students have engaged in various forms of Christian work. A number have taught in Sunday Schools in the city. The Volunteer Band has organized a Sunday morning service in the Assembly Hall: to this our farming neighbors, folk from the South

Suburb, and the servants on the compound, are invited, and the students have made the arrangements so thoroughly that over a hundred people gather Sunday by Sunday.

The religious life and work of the Institution received a great impetus from the visit during the Spring of Pastor Ting Li Mei, travelling secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The Volunteer Band was formed at the close of his visit, the Bible classes were organized shortly afterwards, and the general tone and purpose of the students was greatly helped by his stay among us.

While there are no regularly organized classes in music, the students of the University with the Middle School boys have voluntarily organized a musical society and are quite enthusiastic about the matter.

Music At present several of the boys are taking piano lessons under Mrs. H. D. Robertson.

Another group of boys are taking lessons on the organ, under the direction of Mrs. J. P. Davies and Mrs. J. W. Yost, and still others have formed a fife, flute and drum band and have already rendered selections on various occasions, much to the pleasure of the entire student assemblage.

Vocal music is entered into quite lustily by all the boys at our regular Sunday evening meetings and at the Y.M.C.A. meetings on Saturday evenings. Some attention is also being given to part singing, and several octettes have been rendered on various occasions. From among students of all four dormitories the musical society has selected a choir, which meets twice a week to prepare special music for the Sunday meetings.

A movement is also now on foot to purchase brass band instruments and we hope the instruments may be obtained and a University band organized in the not too distant future.

When one speaks of athletics he does not usually associate them with the Chinese, especially Chinese students. In the University much emphasis has been placed on the physical life of the

students, and they are showing remarkable development and adaptability.

No military drill is provided. All the students are required to state a preference for a particular kind of sport and are then organized into a team. Three evenings each week every student is expected to be on one of these teams, taking at least an hour's exercise.

This term we have had one baseball, three tennis, two basket ball, and two football teams. The students have not made a success of baseball, since they find the ball rather hard, and they did not commence to learn the game when they were small boys. In tennis and basket ball they have made more progress, and are becoming fairly good players. It is in football, however, that the Chinese show their ability as sportsmen. The University first team would compare very favorably with any foreign team of the same age and weight. They have won the majority of their games; they have played several tie games. No games have been lost and in two seasons only three goals have been scored against them. As a result of the enthusiasm shown by our boys the government schools of the city have started to play the game, and we have had some interesting and strenuous games with two city high schools, the Provincial University and the city Y.M.C.A.

An athletic union has been organized in the University and Middle School, with Chinese officers, and they are responsible for the holding of practices and arranging of matches. Next fall we anticipate having an athletic union of all the teams in Chengtu, and hope that it will be possible to draw up a schedule and have a pennant for the winning team.

ADMINISTRATION.

At its last meeting the Board of Governors of the West China Union University elected Rev. J. Beech, D.D., President of the University. It is expected that Dr. Beech will spend a portion of his time in West China and a portion in America and England.

The Rev. E. W. Wallace, whom the Board appointed as Educational Secretary, has now been at work on the field for the past eight months, and that his work will be of great value both to the Educational Department of the University and to the primary and secondary schools of the Province is already evident.

The Board of Governors at its last meeting also expressed its willingness, as soon as proper financial provision can be made, to assume control of the Union Middle School at Chengtu, the work of which is so closely connected with that of the University as to make it most fitting that both should be conducted under the same auspices.

The proposal to establish a Language School for new missionaries was also endorsed by the Board at its last meeting, and this branch of our work is already begun, with attendance of 15 pupils.

The Board is taking steps to secure Gold \$50,000 for buildings which are required at once by the University and which, it is hoped, will be erected within the next two years.

Back of all the activities of the University, whether pedagogical, athletic, social, or religious, there is the Senate. Nothing is considered too small for its notice

The Senate and its Work and nothing too great for its undertaking. The matter of drainage, of the layout of the grounds, and the erection of buildings, has its turn with courses of study and the standing of students. The annual budget is carefully gone over and rigorously

pruned, and then passed on to the Board of Governors at home, a body containing keen business men and experienced educationists.

During the term several important matters have been dealt with. More land has been purchased that is necessary to the rounding out of the campus; and still more is under consideration. Plans for the layout of the grounds, submitted by the architect, have been given careful consideration and suggestions offered. Courses of study have been revised, and new ones considered. A careful estimate of the men needed to teach the courses which the University offers has been made, and an appeal for new teachers has been sent home. In all its work the Senate has sought the blessing and guidance of God.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:

Rev. T. S. Barbour, D.D. (*Treasurer*)
Mornay Williams Rev. A. K. DeBlois, D.D.

Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Great Britain and Ireland:

James E. Clark, B.Sc. H. Wilson Harris, M.A.
Henry T. Hodgkin, M.A., M.B. (*Joint Secretary*)

General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church Canada:

Rev. Jas. Endicott, D.D. (*Joint Secretary*)
Newton W. Rowell, K.C. (*Vice-Chairman*)
Chancellor R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A.:

Rev. John F. Goucher, LL.D. (*Chairman*)
Rev. F. M. North, D.D. W. O. Gantz

Co-opted Members:

Vice-Chancellor Michael E. Sadler (*Vice-Chairman*)
Professor Shailer Mathews J. W. Flavelle, LL.D.
W. N. Rice, Ph.D. Rufus M. Jones, D.Litt.
Rev. T. E. E. Shore, D.D.

SENATE.

P. M. Bayne, M.A. (*Secretary*) J. Beech, B.A., D.D.
N. E. Bowles, B.A., B.D. H. L. Canright, M.D.
C. R. Carscallen, B.A. R. J. Davidson
A. E. Johns, M.A. O. L. Kilborn, M.A., M.D.
A. W. Lindsay, D.D.S. (*Chairman*).
W. R. Morse, M.D. G. B. Neumann, B.A., B.D.
H. D. Robertson, B.A. E. W. Sawdon, B.Sc.
H. T. Silcock, B.A. J. L. Stewart, B.A., B.D.
J. Taylor, B.A. E. W. Wallace, B.A., B.D.

UNIVERSITY DIRECTORY.

President - - J. Beech, B.A., D.D.
Vice-President - - J. L. Stewart, B.A., B.D.
Treasurer - - G. B. Neumann, B.A., B.D.
Registrar - - H. T. Silcock, B.A.

FACULTY.

Arts—

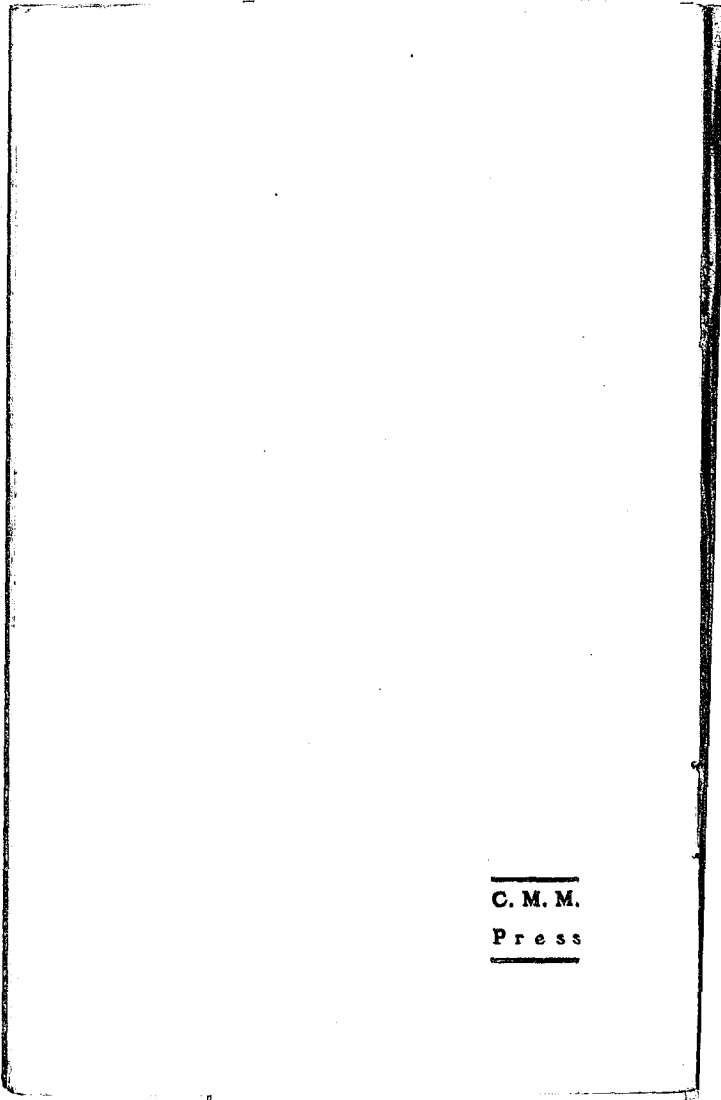
C. R. Carscallen, B.A. Logic and Ethics
G. B. Neumann, B.A., B.D. History and Social
Science
Mrs. G. B. Neumann, B.A. German
S. Y. Pei, Ex-Commissioner of Education.
Chinese
H. D. Robertson, B.A. History and Economics
H. T. Silcock, B.A. Education
R. L. Simkin, M.A. B.D. Religious Knowledge
J. L. Stewart, B.A., B.D. Psychology & Philosophy
J. Taylor, B.A. English
E. W. Wallace, B.A., B.D. Education
J. W. Yost, M.A. Education

Science—

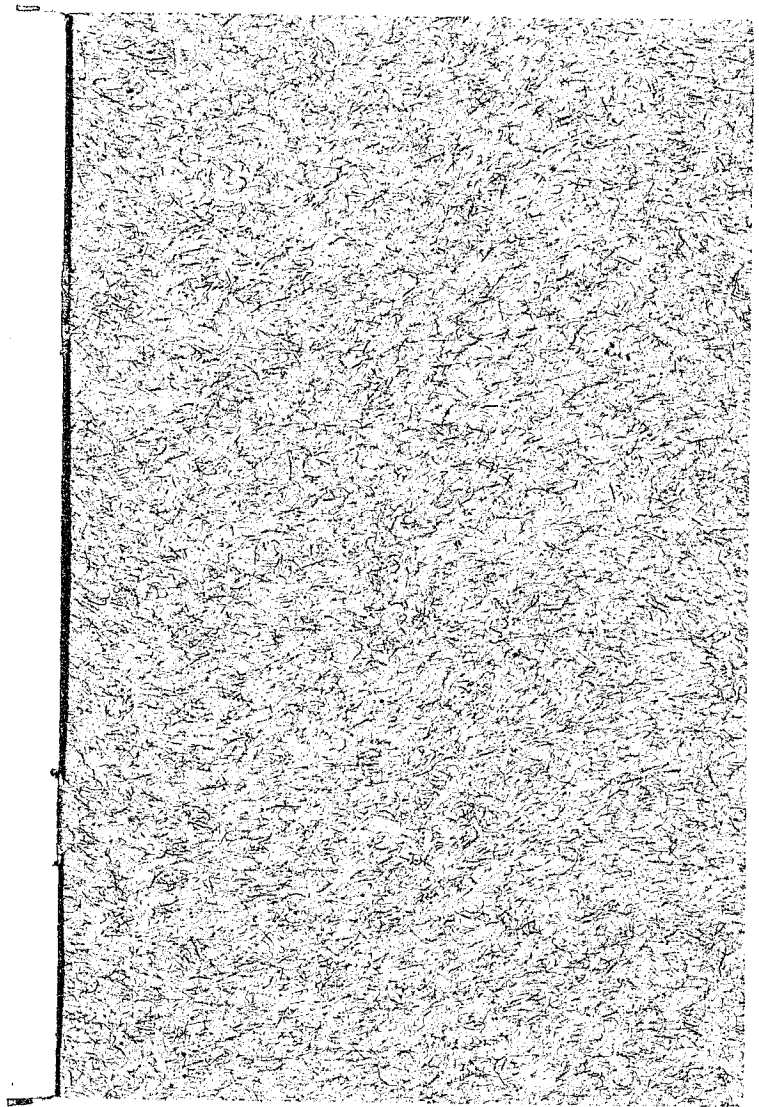
P. M. Bayne, M.A. Biology
J. Beech, B.A., D.D. Geology
D. S. Dye, B.Sc. Physics
A. E. Johns, M.A. Mathematics
C. M. Stubbs, M.A., D.Sc. Chemistry

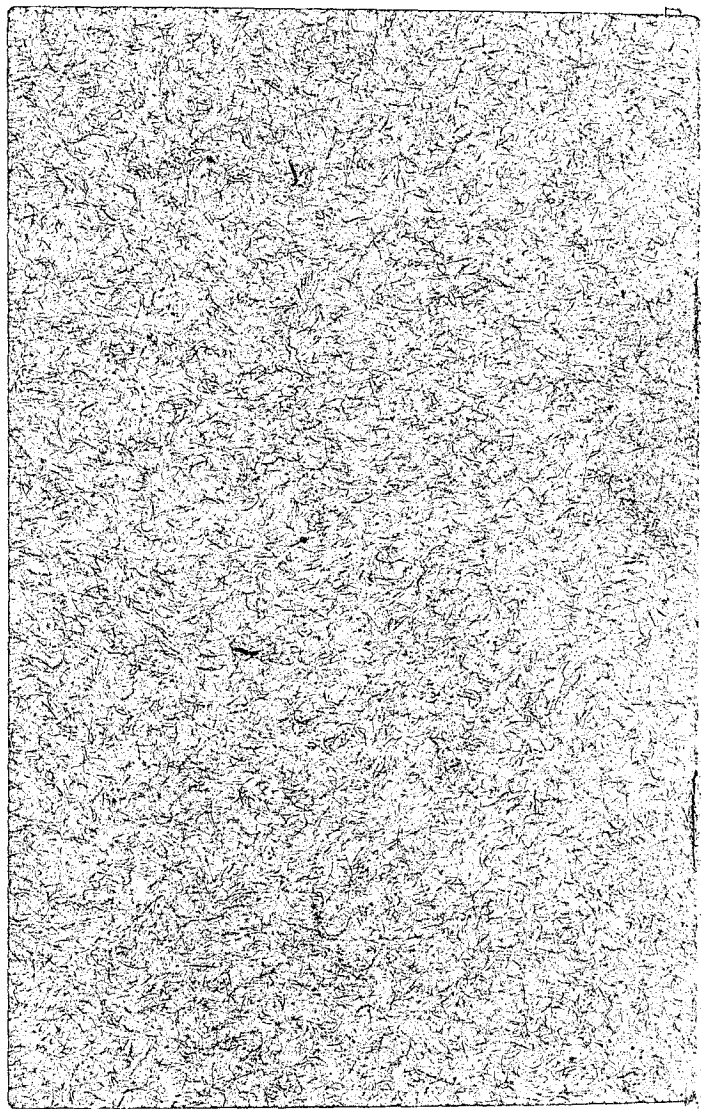
Medicine—

H. L. Canright, M.D.
H. W. Irwin, M.D.
O. L. Kilborn, M.A., M.D.
W. R. Morse, M.D.
C. W. Service, M.D.



C. M. M.
Press





CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES
CENTRAL OFFICE

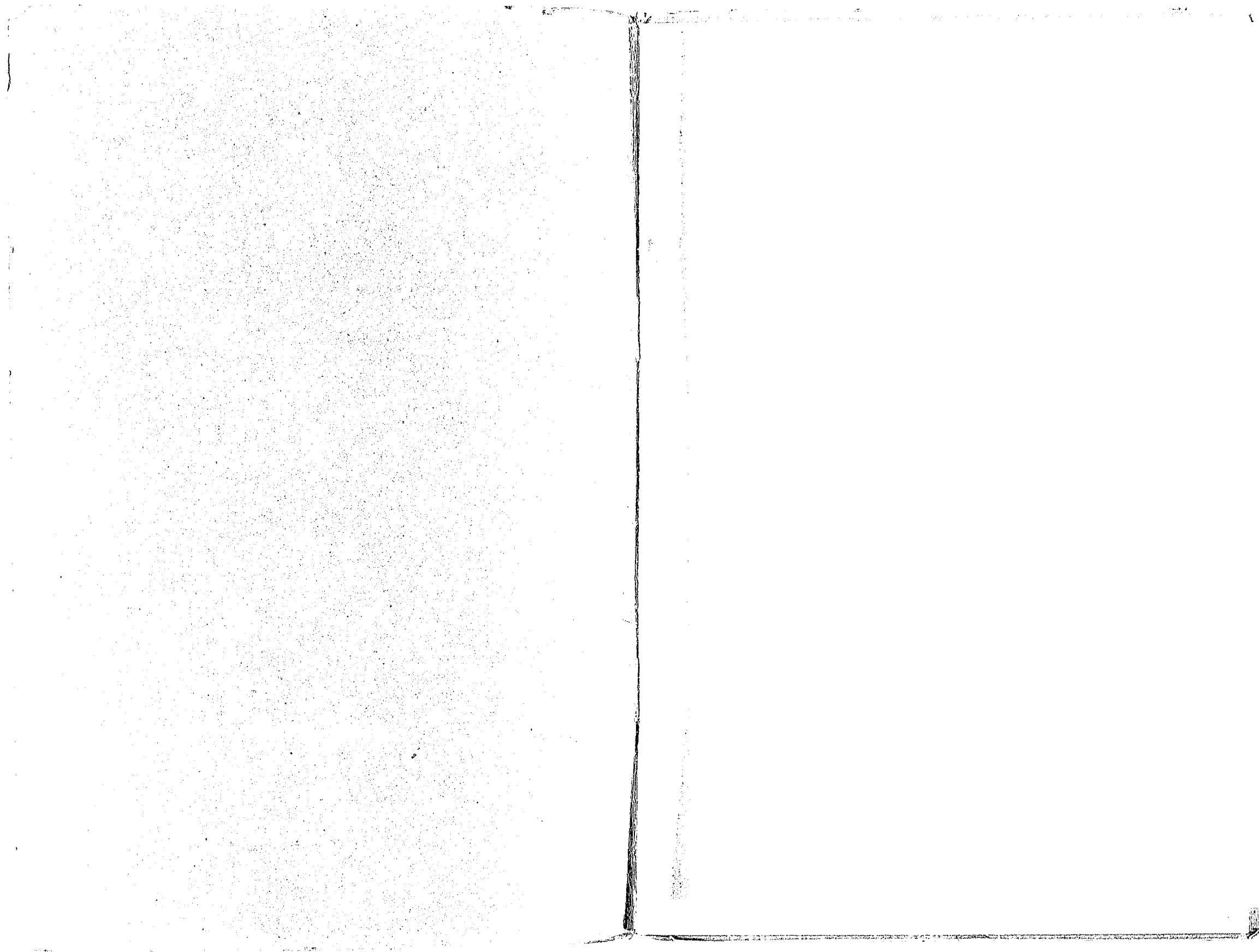
Shanghai

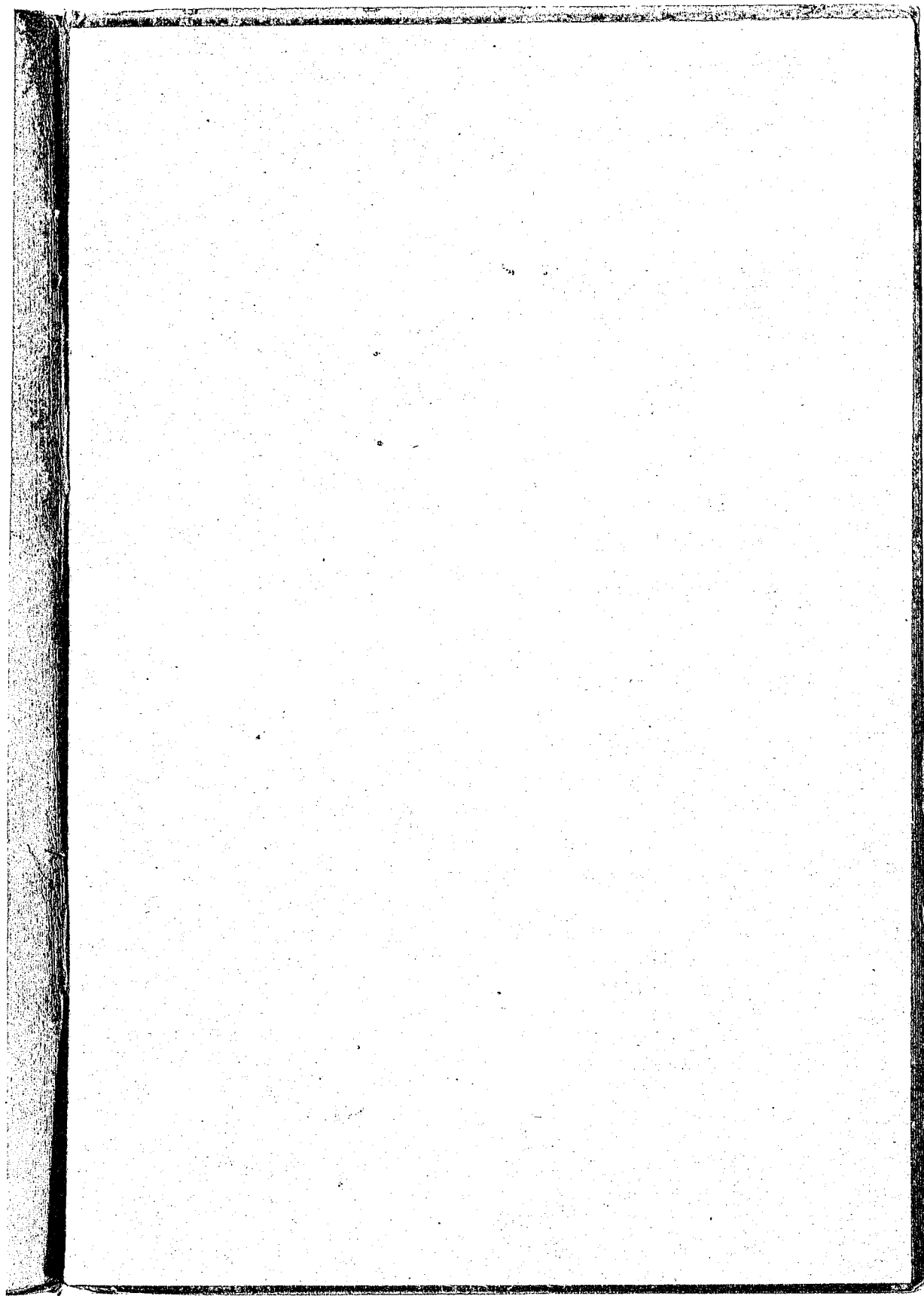
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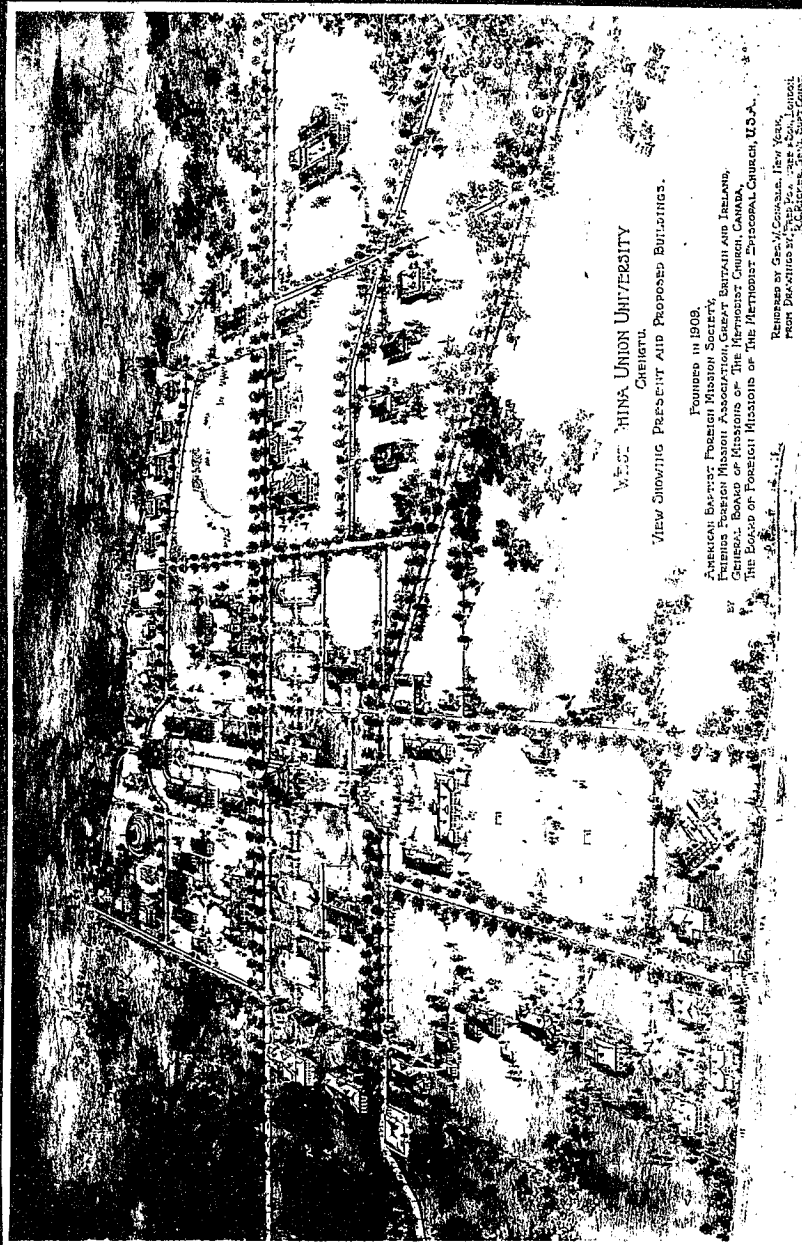
West China Union University

SPIRIT, AIMS AND
PROGRESS









In addition to the papers usually published, viz, the annual catalogue of the University, the report of the Senate of the University to the Board of Governors, and the report of the President, it has seemed advisable for the Board of Governors to prepare a brief statement of the spirit, aims and progress of the University for the information of members of the sustaining Boards and other friends of the University.

The
West China Union University



ORIGIN



HE University was made possible by the marked spirit of unity and co-operation that existed in the West China Missions, and its foundation is directly traceable to the conviction that the evangelization and Christianization of West China's one hundred millions must be accomplished by native workers and agencies, and that these workers would require a degree of training and preparation adequate for their task and must be furnished in numbers proportionate thereto. This result could only be accomplished by uniting the Missions in such a great Christian educational endeavor as that which today finds expression in the West China Educational Union and the West China Union University. All the missions in West China have a share in the Educational Union, while four of them, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Friends' Foreign Mission Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, became the founding and sustaining Boards of the University. The Church Missionary Society of England has expressed its intention of joining the University, and the other

Missions of West China will doubtless do so when the development of their educational work justifies it.

AIMS

The aim of the founders, as expressed in the constitution of the University is the extension of the Kingdom of God by means of education in West China. That aim as it finds expression in the spirit and activities of to-day is not education alone, but the relation of our educational work to the great evangelistic purpose of the Mission Field in such manner that every activity will register itself there, and especially in the training and inspiration of Christian leaders—teachers, preachers and doctors—rightly to interpret the Christian message and carry forward its new order.

OPPORTUNITIES

With the shifting from the deductive to the inductive foundation in education in China, and the utter paucity of qualified teachers resulting therefrom, there is offered to the Church a marvelous opportunity to become the teacher of the youth of the new China, provided only we accomplish what the nation itself is neglecting, the preparation of men fitted for the task. In addition to this unique opportunity in the region of higher training, is the further and often prayed-for opportunity to place a Christian school in every city and village of West China, thereby planting the leaven of the Gospel in the fashion now generally recognized as most productive of social and evangelistic results, as well as furnishing through such schools an ample Christian student constituency from which the University may select a body of students qualified for the higher training in Christian leadership. But these opportunities all await native Christian teachers; the preparation of these teachers is the paramount obligation of the University and its widest field of service. Parallel with this, in the extent of opportunity and its divine urgency, is a trained native Ministry empowered to preach and qualified to administer to the affairs of the Church. All West China's cities are open to the Christian messenger and sympathetic toward his message. The percentage of native

ministerial financial support is rapidly increasing; our best Christian statesmen have declared that qualified native ministers are more urgently needed than missionaries and outweigh them in influence; and, whether that be true or not, it is certain that the Church is sending fewer ordained missionaries to the fields than a decade ago; so that conditions at home and abroad all emphasize the fact that the evangelization of West China awaits a native ministry.

Scarcely less important and far more acute is the need for Christian medical work in West China, and the remedy for the need rests with the University. One Mission has three of its hospitals closed because of a lack of doctors, another Mission with money in hand for a hospital has offered to defer building it for the same reason. All the missions are suffering from a lack of medical workers, and the greatest sufferers are the few overworked doctors. Doctors are unobtainable in anything like adequate numbers, and the problem cannot be solved except by the University. No one of these considerations alone, nor all together fully express the opportunity or obligation, but they may serve to state the challenge in three well defined channels of missionary work. China is at the parting of the ways; behind lies the old monarchical, individualistic, agricultural order, before democracy and the era of industrial and commercial development. The old social order is breaking down, and another social order is in the making. Shall the new be shamed by the old to the everlasting harm of China and the world? The question must be answered in the affirmative if the evils rampant in our Western governmental, social, industrial and commercial life are permitted to enslave China at the very beginning of her new order. To prevent such a catastrophe and point the better way is the unescapable function of the University. It is another of our divine opportunities, which we pray God may neither be lost sight of nor deferred.

PRESENT CONDITION AND PROGRESS

In order rightly to appreciate the progress which the University has made toward meeting these obligations and profiting by its opportunities, it must be remembered that the Constitution

was not adopted until 1908. Before that year not an acre of ground was purchased; there was not, at that time, a student engaged in higher educational work in all West China, and very few prepared to undertake it. The University admitted its first class in 1910, and since which time three revolutions have interfered with the orderly development of the work, the present revolution, or series of revolutions, promising to be the most disastrous. Even our style of architecture was not determined until 1912, and the first graduates received their B.A. a year ago upon completion of the six year course of study. Conditioned as we have thus been, by time and circumstance, the progress made, clearly bears the marks of God's favor.

I

THE EDUCATIONAL UNION. The initial step in the founding of the University was the organization and development of a system of primary and secondary schools upon which the University could rely for a Christian student body, for it was determined at the beginning that heathen should not constitute a majority of our students. That system, now developed into a closely co-ordinated, well articulated body, of which the University is the head, is the West China Educational Union. It consists of nearly three hundred schools of all grades below the University, has a student body of over 9,500, which is supplemented by 5,600 unregistered students and a teaching staff of nearly 500, and is increasing at a rate that assures the University a steady growth in its student body. The entire system is related to the Board of Governors by its general Secretary whom the Board supplies.

II

PROPERTY AND LAYOUT OF GROUNDS. Just outside the wall of Chengtu, the Capital of Szechuen province and a city of half a million population, is the site of the University. Nine years ago it was a place of gardens and graves, to-day, one hundred and two acres of it constitute the University Campus. The average cost per acre has been about \$375. Some twenty-five acres remain to be purchased, including several hundred graves, before the projected layout of the grounds can be completed. The main features, have, however, been determined. It pro-

vides for six main sections, one for each of the missions, varying in size from six to twelve acres, on which are located their professorial residences, dormitories, and athletic fields, and the teaching section of the main University on which are to be located the teaching buildings, administration, library and assembly halls, and another section adjacent to the campus, but treated as a separate unit, for the University High School. On the hundred odd acres, already acquired, roads have been built, paths laid, the main culverts for drainage put in, trees and hedges planted along the main highways and boundaries, a fair share of the grading has been completed and one of the main University gateways has been erected. The main difficulty encountered has been the graves, which are stubborn facts in China, but steady progress has been made in their removal, about forty having disappeared the past year, a group of which blocked the entrance to one of our main buildings.

III

BUILDINGS. Reference has been made to the fact that we had been organized several years before the type of architecture for the University buildings was determined upon. In the meantime the teaching and housing of students was provided for by the erection of temporary buildings.

Of these three dormitories, nine teaching buildings, and three residences are still in use, while others have given place to permanent structures. In addition to these temporary buildings the following permanent brick and tile college buildings and residences are in process of erection or are provided for.

Central University Buildings:

Residence of Secretary of Educational Union	College Bldgs.	Residences
Administration Building	1	1
Library (provided)	1	
University High School (provided)	2	
Riverside Gateway at North Entrance to University	1	
	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	6	

‡ 6 ‡

Baptist Mission Buildings:	College Bldgs.	Residences
Residences of teachers		4
Main College building	1	
Dormitory (provided)	1	
	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	6	
Friends' Mission Buildings:		
Residences of teachers		2
" (provided)		1
Main College building (provided)	1	
	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	4	
Canadian Methodist Mission Buildings:		
Residences of teachers		7
Main College Building	1	
Dormitory	1	
	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	9	
Methodist Episcopal Buildings:		
Residences of teachers		4
Main College building	1	
Dormitory	1	
	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	6	
Grand Total	31	

On the layout of the University sixty-two college buildings are plotted. It will be seen that one-half of them are erected or provided for. The total cost of these buildings, with their equipment, together with the land and the improvements thereon, amounts to more than three hundred thousand dollars and if measured by the American standard of building values would represent several times that amount.

COURSES OF STUDY

These are fully outlined in our catalogue 1916-17, and have been followed with small alterations. The High School Normal

‡ 7 ‡

School, Bible School and Language School for missionaries have been continued according to schedule throughout the year with the exception of two weeks when we considered it advisable to close owing to the fighting in the city. This is true also of the University, Junior and Senior Divisions, with their Arts, Science and Medical faculties. In the Senior Division, however, only the Departments of Philosophy, English, Education, Mathematics and Chemistry have had classes, the other departments teaching only such subjects as were required for students in departments already opened. For the coming year we are planning to receive only Arts and Science students in the University, as our medical staff is insufficient to warrant a new class each year. The Department of Physics will be the only new department opened, and this will be more than counter-balanced by refusal to open new classes in other departments. While with our present staff it seems wise that we attempt no new educational work, we are constantly reminded of the great needs here in the west for instruction in Agriculture, Forestry, Applied Sciences, Mining and Engineering, as well as Music and Art.

TEACHING STAFF

Our staff for the past year has been as follows:

Foreign Staff	Full Time (Men)	Part Time (Men)	Part Time (Women)	Total
A. B. F. M. S.	2	1	1	4
F. F. M. S.	2	1	1	4
C. M. M.	6	2	2	10
M. E. M.	4	0	1	5
Sec'y of Education		1		1
Chinese Staff				
Chinese Professor		1		1
Middle School:	1	Staff: 18 (Several Foreigners part time)		19
Normal School:		8		8
Dewey School:	1			1
Night School: (Voluntary)				
Totals:	<u>16</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>29</u>
				<u>53</u>

The total number seems fairly formidable. It must, however, be remembered that a large number of these are giving only a part and that often a very small part of their time to this work. Many of these are our own students, and others are teachers in other government schools of the city who come to us for but a couple of hours or so per week for some special subject. Thus the burden of the teaching falls upon the permanent staff, and they are responsible not alone for this but for the control of dormitories, administration, and a thousand and one other duties in connection with committees and missions which those who have been upon the field well know.

As stated above our medical staff is quite inadequate and we should have reinforcements for this important work at once. Our Arts and Normal staffs are to be increased by one from each of the F. F. M. A. and A. B. F. M. S. in the near future. but this is just counterbalanced by our loss through furloughs, so that we have no increase in numbers.

THE STUDENTS—THEIR ATTITUDE TO CHRISTIANITY

The table on p. 10 shows the total registration in the University, both Junior and Senior Divisions, and also in the different schools. It further shows the numbers according to missions, their classification according as they are Christian or non-Christian, and the numbers of Social Workers in each mission-unit. The following table shows the increase for the year according to Divisions, schools, etc.

Summary of attendance, and comparison with previous year:

	1916-17	1915-16
Senior Division	11	4
Junior " Arts	36	23
" " Meds.	27	9
Special Students	2	1
Middle School	202	124
Normal School	40	27
Bible Training School	49	27

Summary of attendance, and comparison with previous year—(Continued)

	1916-17	1915-16
Missionary Training School	17	25
Dewey Practice "	25	25
Night School	12	12
	—	—
	421	277
Increase this year	144	

If we further leave out of account the decrease of eight in connection with the Missionary Training School, then we have a total increase of Chinese students of one hundred and fifty-two. This represents total registration during the school year. Of these a class has graduated from the Normal and another from the Missionary Training School, while others, about twenty, have left for various reasons, particularly political disturbances, so that we close the year with an actual attendance in all departments of Three Hundred and Eighty-Four.

These figures emphasize the Christian character of the Institution. If the Missionary Training School, Dewey, and Night Schools are omitted, the record shows that we have 365 adult students enrolled, and of these there are 248 or about 68% who are Christians. By this we mean Church members for a number of others are enrolled as enquirers. If these latter were added, well over $\frac{3}{4}$ of our student body may be said to be Christian, while in the University proper the proportion increases to 80%, and in the Senior Division, 100% for all are Christian.

Another significant column shows that of the 365 there are 123 or full one-third, who are engaged in some form of social service while pursuing their studies. Such services include teaching in lower grades, night classes, Sunday School work, preaching, distribution of literature in surrounding districts, etc., all of which we trust trains helpfulness to others throughout student days. Twenty-six graduates and non-graduates from the University have entered the service of the missions in addition to the Normal and Theological students, all of

Mission	Senior Div.	Junior Arts	Div. Meds.	Middle School	Normal School	Bible School	Language School	Total
A. B. F. M. S.								
Christians	1	2	3	21	7	6	(2)	40
Non-Christians	0	1	4	21	5	0		31
								71
C. M. M.								
Christians	1	8	13	31	8	31	(8)	92
Non-Christians	0	1	1	33	7	0		42
								134
F. F. M. A.								
Christians	2	6	1	11	3	2	(3)	25
Non-Christians	0	4	0	21	1	0		26
								51
M. E. M.								
Christians	7	12	3	50	9	10	(4)	91
Non-Christians	0	2	2	14	0	0		18
								109
Totals: Four Missions	11	36	27	202	40	49		365
Social Workers								
A. B. F. M. S.	18	C. M. M. 64	F. F. M. A. 17	M. E. M. 24				Total 123

whom enter the mission service. You will rejoice with us that our students are thus entering so whole-heartedly into the service of the missions and the great cause which they represent.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE

Regular devotional services are held by each mission dormitory for its students daily. On Sunday evenings two separate services are conducted, one for the schools in the assembly hall of the High School, and one for the University students in the chapel of the tower building. The latter service is occasionally in English. Union services of all students are frequently held. The Y. M. C. A. plays an important part in the development of the religious life of all departments. The organization is wholly under the control of the students but they invariably elect members of the faculty upon their executive, so that there is ample opportunity to aid its activities. Practically all the student body are members, either active or associate.

In addition to these usual activities, it was thought well by the Y. M. C. A. this year, that there be held a special week for the deepening of the religious life of its members. The meetings were unfortunately interrupted and greatly disturbed by the rioting in the city which occurred during the latter part of the week but the good results were manifest in the deepening of the religious lives of many professing Christians, in many decisions to accept Christ, and on the part of others of a willingness to investigate Christianity and if found true to follow its precepts. Possibly one of the best results is seen in the large numbers which have decided to join the Volunteer Movement for the Christian ministry. Owing to members leaving and other causes the band started during the days of Pastor Ting Li Mei's visit three years ago, had decreased to about ten. Now it has again increased to over forty. The band meets regularly and has undertaken tract distribution and preaching in some of the suburbs and surrounding villages. Nine students have joined their respective Mission churches and twenty-three have been received on probation.

Socially the students mingle freely together, improvise amateur plays, have organizations for athletics and class affairs, and are also given many opportunities to come in contact with the foreign teachers, both through class and dormitory requirements, and in the homes. As to relations to the general student body of the city, that continues friendly as heretofore. Notice is sent us of all student occasions in the city, and opportunity through sports are numerous to form friendly relationships. We are happy again to report no serious case of discipline among the University students. We have not yet had to expel any students from our classes, though our rules in regard to smoking cigarettes, drinking wine and immorality are strict. The absence of any such misconduct speaks for itself as to the spirit of self respect, among the student body, and the influence of our Christian leaders in the senior years.

RELATIONS WITH CHINESE OFFICIALS AND PEOPLE

It is perhaps not too much to say that at present the University is not only friendly with all classes, but decidedly popular. This is evidenced educationally by the willingness of all classes and parties to send their sons to us for training. It was also abundantly shown at the time of the recent riots in the city, when we were considered the haven of refuge for rich and poor, men and women, gentry and coolies, children and aged. We had with us whole families, whole schools, families of high officials, bebies of young girls, and transitory members of both parties to the quarrel, all confiding in us for friendship and protection.

The present year has been one of kaleidoscopic political changes. Since June, 1916, there have been at least six changes of authority. During all this time our property has been carefully protected, and the succeeding high officials have invariably shown themselves friendly. The Governors, Fuh and Tsen in 1914, and this year, Tsai and Loh each gave us their pictures and endorsements which we have published in our catalogues. This year, the present Governor, Tai Kan,

came in person and spent more than half a day with us, taking a keen interest in all the activities, lunching with us and personally inspecting our plant. Unfortunately for educational progress in general, these disturbed political conditions and the absorption of all finances for military purposes, greatly impede native institutions. It is during such times as these that we can be especially helpful. It is indeed a tide in the affairs of China which if taken at the flood may well mean great things in the way of future Christian influence in educational and other leadership.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

In addition to the \$2,000 annual contribution from each of the sustaining Mission Boards, and special appropriations made by them, the President of the University has in the past two years reported gifts from friends of the University of about sixty thousand dollars. Included in this amount and calling for special appreciation are the gifts from the late President of China and the Governors of Szechuen province, mentioned above; twenty thousand dollars from a Friend in Philadelphia for the erection of the University High School; fifteen thousand dollars from Mr. B. C. Lamont for the erection of the library building; six thousand dollars from members of the Montclair, N. J. and Cobleskill, N. Y., Methodist Churches toward the building fund; four thousand five hundred dollars, a bequest, from Mr. W. C. Botkin; two thousand, a bequest by Mr. James Keen; one thousand dollars by Mr. Frank H. Ryder and a like sum by Mr. J. B. Morrell, and also by the faculty and students of Wesleyan University; six hundred dollars by Mr. F. L. Rosemund for scholarships; the balance in gifts of smaller denomination from a number of the University's friends, among whom is Dr. J. Ackerman Coles who has given valuable consignments of books for the University library. The favor of God has been shown in the origin and development of the University and in the harmony that has marked its affairs, but no where more clearly than in the friends it has won and the loyal support given it.

NEEDS

As an introduction to this topic reread the paragraphs under opportunities and remember that every opportunity creates a need, and that every obligation is a command made doubly imperative by the cataclysm in Europe. The battlefields and the reconstruction that must follow, claim and will claim, many who otherwise would be upon the Mission fields, and if Christianity is to win the day as well as democracy the native Christian forces should be greatly augmented, and institutions such as the University, that exert influence, mold sentiment, create the ideals of the nation, and prepare these native forces to become operative, must be greatly reinforced. The Master's command is still our imperative, and the logic of events only reinforces it.

Stated fully, the needs of the University would make a chapter too long for our space, but a few of the most urgent cannot be omitted.

1. The Normal School Building, \$25,000, and the income from a similar amount to carry forward its work with a like income for the Bible Training School.
2. At least one of the three science halls, \$25,000, and \$5,000 for equipment.
3. One wing of the Medical building, \$15,000, and \$5,000 for additional equipment.
4. A power plant to furnish light, heat and water for the entire University, and installing the same, \$10,000.
5. Support for ten additional teachers at \$1,200 each or endowment to furnish same, and 10 qualified and divinely called men to go out and do the work.
6. One hundred scholarships for students in the Normal and Bible Training Schools at \$30 each a year. Most of these students are married men of adult years, too poor to attend school unless assisted. Fifty scholarships for other University students at \$40 each.

7. An immediate endowment of \$100,000 to enable us to meet the increased current expense due to an enlarged work and loss in exchange of gold to silver currency.
8. The fervent prayer of many righteous men in effectual supplication to God that the University may be a center and source of divine power and light at the great heart of Asia, inspiring its students to Christian service and spiritualizing the lives and activities of the people.

On behalf of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University,

JOSEPH BEECH

President of the University

150 Fifth Avenue, New York

MORNAY WILLIAMS

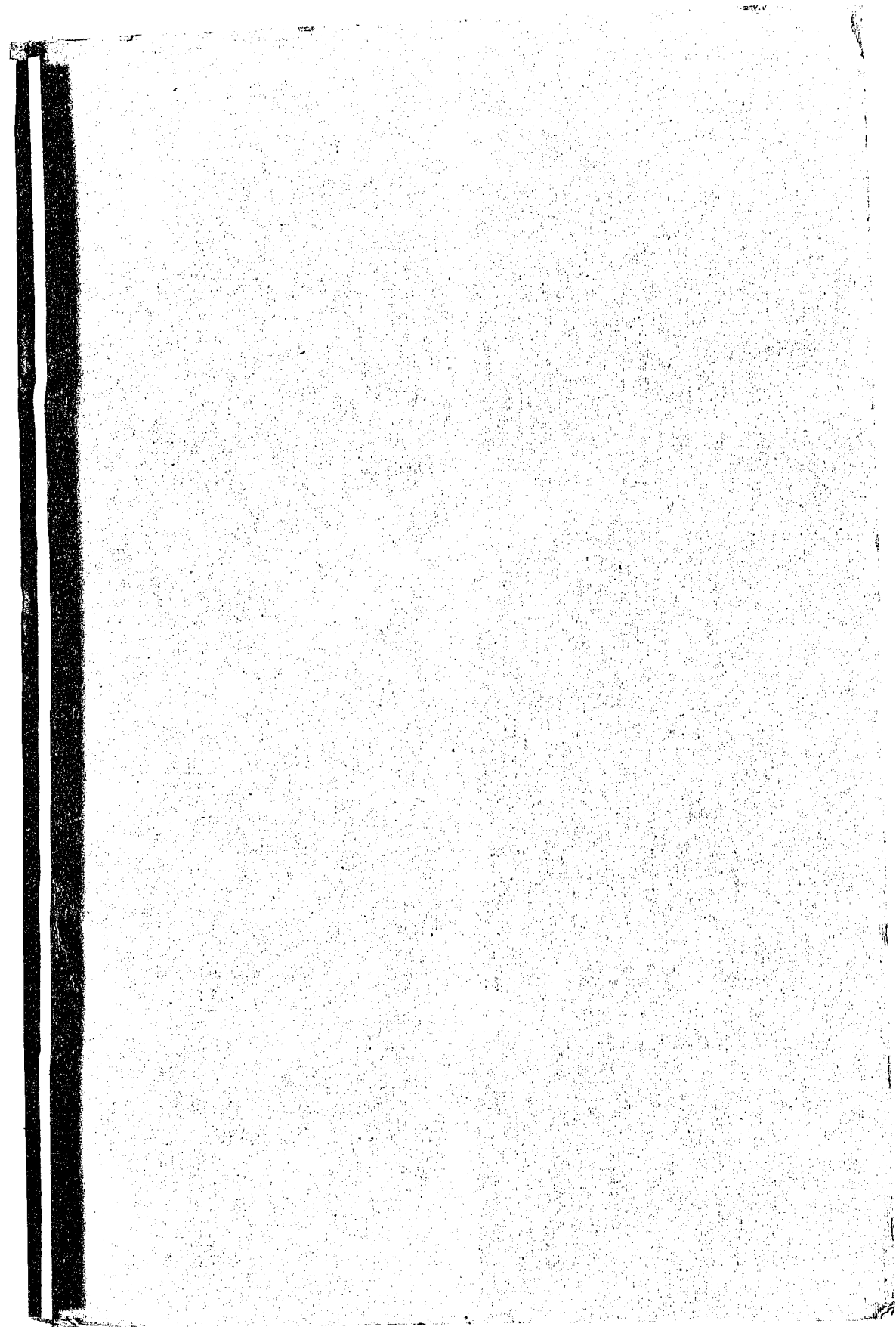
Chairman Executive Committee

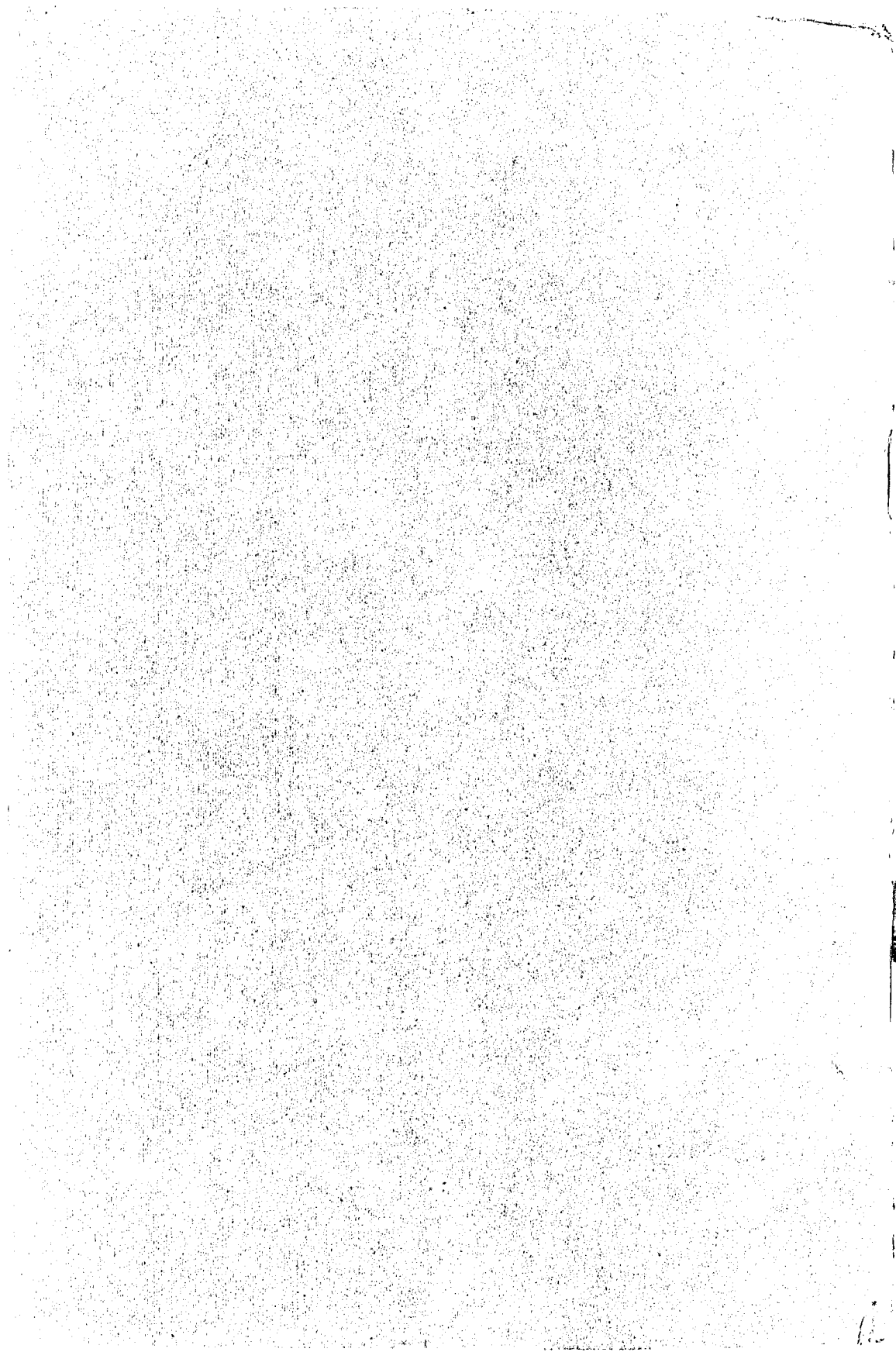
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Reports

1919

Evangelistic Secretary
in connection with
School of Religion.

I would like to end this report here, but two other subjects and a few miscellaneous statements items must be stated.

Union efforts in evangelization have been on the programs of the missions for some time, but they fail of realization because there is no continuously organized body of men to further them and no one to carry forward the details and garner the results for subsequent efforts. The University, the training center for preachers in practically the whole of our territory, is cut off from the inspiration of the evangelistic work and all participation in its greatest movements. The Advisory Board and the Advisory Council, on the recommendation of the Province-wide Evangelistic Committee and Committee on Preacher Training, and concurred in by nearly all missions, request the Authorities of the University to provide an evangelistic secretary and unite the evangelistic workers on the field with the members of the staff of the School of Religion in some such fashion as the educational secretary links the teachers of the province with the Normal School and work of the University. The Senate has approved on the ground that it will bring the whole field evangelistic work as the laboratory in our religious training, will bring the inspiration of the large united efforts in evangelistic work to the men while they are in training, and will make of the University a source of evangelistic help and thus bring us in closer cooperation with the evangelistic workers who may soon complain that the University does not give them aid in their task. On condition that it could be financed without prejudice to the other immediate claims before the University, I ask your approval of this plan so universally sought.

Foreign Hospital

I stated in the paragraph on "Gifts" that Mr. Noting of Buffalo is interested in

erecting a hospital for the foreign community of the Province of Chengtu, adjacent to the University. For some time he considered giving the entire \$10,000 which I estimated the building would cost. He has decided however that \$5000 is all that he should give now. On condition that the balance of the money for the building can be secured

I ask that you make this hospital a part of our medical work and request the missions for the money needed to purchase the land and an annual guarantee of \$200 each for the salary of the superintending nurse. This topic has been much aired in the West China News, and the Executive of the Advisory Board has asked me, as President of the University, to secure the funds to erect it, and they have asked that it be related to the University and in some fashion under its direction. With a staff of specialists at the University it is believed that we could prevent the invaliding home of many missionaries that we could supply the medical care which the foreign non-missionary community should receive, and that we could finance it by contributions and fees on the field. I ask however for the guarantee of the nurse's expenses as such a guarantee should be provided, though it is the expectation that it will be self-maintaining after the first year. There are other considerations but space forbids mention of them.

Mr. Yang
and
The Dental School,
Medical Clinics,
etc.

Mr. S. C. Yang, the Principal of the Middle School, is doubtless in England attending the Conference on Peace under the auspices of the Friends. It is the desire of the Senate that some financial help be given him in order to study and examine schools in this country while he is here. In general I am opposed to sending any such request to the Board of Governors for I believe it sound policy for each mission to continue the preparation of their own members, but Mr. Yang is in a measure under the employ of all and in the service of all, and I bespeak your cooperation, if possible, in enabling him to take advantage of his trip here to secure information, instruction and experience that will make him a more valuable man in our service. His devotion fully justifies all that we can do for him. He is a member of the Society of Friends and has been principal for seven years at a salary of \$1200 Mexican yearly.

If further action is required on the organization of the Dental Department in the Medical School, I hope you will not neglect to take that action as the courses in dentistry should appear in our next catalog. The organization of an Optical Department for the training of opticians in lense grinding and fitting, is

equally urgent and desirable, but I dare not ask more than that it now be considered in the list of productive trade-schools which I hope has your endorsement.

In this report I have not mentioned the making of provision for the residences of our Chinese professors. This must be done upon land which will constitute future purchases. I mention it here that it may not be overlooked in making our general estimates.

I have not included a request for Dr. Tompkins of the Baptist Mission for the Medical School. I held his name in mind however in the askings for men from the Missions beginning with next year.

The Interechurch Movement will soon be in full swing and I believe that the Chengtu University should be on record for \$2,000,000 in endowment, properties and equipment, - \$500,000 from each of the Boards on this continent, leaving the remainder for the British Society to take up when they shall be able.

I should not close this report without reference to the fact that there should be a more complete understanding between this Board, the Boards of Missions and the Missions on the field, relative to clinic facilities for the Medical School. In addition to the hospitals which we have, which we hope may be intimately organized with the medical faculty, each hospital treating a distinct class of diseases, we need also enlarged general dispensary clinic facilities. I make no recommendations regarding this, at this time, hoping that some of the other Mission bodies located in Chengtu may provide this as the Methodist Episcopal and Canadian Methodists are supplying the hospitals.

I would like to yield to temptation and write a conclusion, but on consideration I will put the final period here, lest I be compelled to acknowledge overmuch, my own insufficiency for all these things and map my remoteness from my own ideal of service for the University and your expectation of the progress I should have made possible.

With high appreciation for your courtesy,
Respectfully submitted,
Joseph Beech,
President.