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1928



WEST CHINA

UNION UNIVERSITY



Report
for the year
1927-8

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY.

Report for the year 1927-8.

In presenting this report to the Christian organizations and the many individual friends on whose interest and support the University depends, we desire not only to give information concerning the events of the past year, but also to set forth our problems, and our prospects for the future. We realise that this work is not ours alone, but yours; and we desire that we may more and more co-operate together in mutual loyalty and understanding.

Our report falls under two main heads: External Conditions and Internal Progress.

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS.

During the period under review, the political situation in China as a whole has been disorderly and uncertain. The early triumphs of the Nationalist armies had been succeeded in the latter part of 1927 by a period when little progress was visible and when the disruptive forces of Communism and political jealousies seemed in danger of wrecking the whole cause. In the spring of 1928, however, following on the Nationalist capture of Peking, a constructive phase seems to have opened, and the present prospects seem more than usually hopeful. Many of the outstanding questions with foreign powers have been settled, and the relations of China with Western nations seem more friendly and with better mutual understanding than for some years past. Concurrently there has been a reaction from extremism within the nation and the Party, and a period seems to have begun in which the burden of militarism and civil war may be lightened, and sane political and educational progress take place.

Szechwan, though outside the main current, has felt the influence of these events. The province has continued divided politically between rival military leaders, and has suffered from the effects of this disorderly regime, especially through extortionate taxation and debasing of the currency. But fortunately there have been few actual hostilities and our educational work has not been much affected. The so-called Communists were not so strong or popular as they were a year ago; nor did the student class follow them so blindly as before, having learned

from their own sufferings during the last year. Thus, though it has not been an easy period to pass through, our work has continued without interruption.

Anti-Christian and Anti-foreign Movements. During the past year the Students' Movement in West China has been more reasonable and less radical than formerly; and this has shown itself in a lessened activity of the anti-Christian and anti-foreign movements, in which students are the leading spirits. At Christmas time rumours were rife of planned anti-Christian demonstrations and possible violence, but beyond the posting up of some offensive posters little happened, and the University was not at all affected. The Nationalist Government has taken a strong stand in the matter of protection of the lives and property of foreigners and recognition of the religious liberty of the people. Proclamations to this effect were issued to soldiers and people. The attitude of the community at large toward the University has been friendly; and through the work of students and friends of the University, as well as through the interchange of visits with political leaders and others, a good deal of misunderstanding has been cleared away. Through such visits we found that it was even suspected that the money used by the University came from foreign governments for political purposes! At present the University has won the deepest appreciation from the people that it has ever had—a contrast with a year or two ago. If we can continue this good understanding with the community, and make ourselves adaptable and serviceable to Chinese society, our Christian education may look forward to rendering the greatest service it has ever done.

The Soldier Problem. One of our worst troubles has been due to the soldiers who use our campus as a drill-ground. At first, under the influence of Communist propaganda and international difficulties, they were strongly opposed to Christianity and to foreigners, with the result that they were often so abusive that even our students hardly dared to meet them. We found an effective method of dealing with this situation was through approaching the lower officers. Latterly the behavior of these soldiers who come to drill has been very much better, the officers taking pains to keep them in good control. We hope very much the higher military officers will be able before long to find another drill-ground for them.

Currency Problems. The flooding of the market with debased silver currency, and with large numbers of bank-notes issued by the militarists, presented a serious economic problem to the University in the Spring term of the present year. The whole people suffered from the resultant rise in prices, especially such as depended on salaries or wages, including our own teachers. The University did its best to relieve the situation by making extra allowances, but as our students could only pay their fees in the poor currency the institution was involved in a loss. At the time of writing, however, the situation has much improved, the good currency having once more been established as a standard.

INTERNAL PROGRESS.

Administrative Reorganization. One of the most important problems the University has had to face, and one which is not yet finally settled, is that of relating ourselves to the national system of education through registration with the Government, and the reorganization of the University necessary in consequence. Late in 1927 the Senate decided to take the initial steps towards registration. Orders had already been sent out by the Nationalist Government that all private educational institutions should register within a short interval. The only formal conditions for registration to hand at that time were, however, those issued by the Northern Government, which were not so strict as those of the Nationalist Government. The Senate sent in an application for registration according to the former regulations, with which we had already complied; and through the good offices of Mr. Ch'en, our Chinese secretary, Mr. S. C. Yang, principal of the Union Middle School, and others, we obtained the endorsement of our application by the Provincial Government, who promised to forward it to the National Government. In consequence of this step we have come into close relation with the Provincial Bureau of Education, who treat us now just as one of their own registered Colleges. We were, of course, aware that our application could not be finally approved by the Government until we had complied fully with their requirements. In the meantime we have been able to consult with the Board of Governors, who have approved of our registration provided the essential aim and character of the University are safeguarded. With the return of Dr. Beech we hope to complete the reorganization of the University and to take the final steps for registration. The

new regulations call for some redefinition of the functions of the Board of Directors (Senate), and for its chairman, as well as the President of the University, being a Chinese. The Senate has already a majority of Chinese members, the present numbers being 16 Chinese and 13 foreigners.

Some changes have been made in the internal administration of the University. Problems concerning students' standing, courses of study, the engagement of teachers, etc., are undertaken by the office of the Department of Studies, as head of which Mr. Fung has given very efficient and valuable service. The office of the Registrar (Mr. M. C. Chang, and since his departure for post-graduate study at Peiping, Mr. H. L. Chang) has collaborated with the Department of Studies, and our records have never been better kept. Miscellaneous business affairs have been handled by the office of the Business Manager, first held by Mr. Donald Fay, and since his departure to attend the Jerusalem Conference by Mr. B. L. Liu and Mr. W. Small. Mr. Ch'en, as Chinese Secretary and joint Librarian has done invaluable work for the University. We are largely indebted to him for the success of the negotiations with the Provincial Bureau of Education, and also for securing the loan to the University of the magnificent Chinese Library of Mr. Loh, containing some forty to fifty thousand volumes. In the President's office, Mr. Lincoln Dsang as Chinese Vice-president has headed the work of the University on the field, with the collaboration of Mr. G. Sparling, and later of Dr. C. M. Stubbs. In general it can be said that the administrative side of the University has been carried on very harmoniously and smoothly.

Student Body. The reduction in the number of students consequent on the trouble in the autumn of 1926 left us with an exceedingly fine and loyal group of students. In the session 1927-8 the average number was 182, and the fact that these came to us in the face of many attractions offered by the Government Colleges, and of much abuse from anti-Christians, meant that their minds were made up to diligent study and to loyalty to the University. Teachers from other institutions who come to take classes in the University have commented favourably on the keenness and ability of our students. The latter have worked, too, to overcome the difficulties and misunderstandings which have sometimes threatened our institution. There has been a good spirit of cooperation between students and faculty. The moral tone has been good and although

religious services and classes are no longer compulsory, the attendance and attitude at these has shown that many of our students themselves realise the importance of the spiritual values of life. Still we are not satisfied with our present attainment in this regard, and have recently been giving group thought to the question of how a greater spiritual vitality may be developed, especially through personal and friendly contact, and student self-expression in social service.

In June of this year we graduated fourteen students—three in Arts, two in Science, two in Education, two in Religion, and five in Medicine. The day of the graduation was a happy occasion, and guests from different classes of the community showed the friendliness and appreciation extended to the University. Of this year's graduates, three are now serving the church in the pastorate, four in Christian schools, three in Christian hospitals, two are on the University staff, one entered business, and one is engaged in further study.

During the present term 85 new students have entered, and the total enrolment now stands at 250. We feel this rate of growth is quite rapid enough, as we wish to conserve the good spirit of the institution, and to choose students of high quality rather than merely to show a large enrolment. 101 students are in the two pre-collegiate years, and 149 in the University courses proper. The proportion in each faculty is interesting as showing the relative demand for the various courses. Medicine leads with 36 per cent, then Arts 22 per cent, Science 14 per cent, Education 12 per cent, Dentistry 7 per cent, Religion 5 per cent, Special 4 per cent. The courses chosen this term by new students also follow closely the above ratios. It is significant that eighty per cent of our students come from Christian middle schools. The age this term of new students ranged from 15 to 30, and averaged 20.7 years. There are now 56 women students, or 22 per cent of the whole, and the proportion is increasing, as during 1927-8 the number averaged only 29. The Women's College is indeed a most encouraging feature in the University's life. The accomodation in the present buildings is taxed to the utmost, and many more applied this term for entrance than could be taken in. The excellent tone of the College has commended it to the community, and has had a beneficial influence on the University as a whole. That girl students are not lacking in ability is shown by the lion's share of scholarships having fallen to them. We feel that our venture in co-education has been thoroughly justified.

Faculty and Staff. During the greater part of the academic year 1927-8, owing to the departure of many of the foreign teachers the University had to carry on with a much reduced staff. We were able, however, to continue the work of all the faculties except Dentistry. That this was possible was due in the first place to the self-sacrificing loyalty of Chinese and foreign members of the faculty in shouldering an increased burden; and also to the generosity of the missions in providing additional funds by means of which outside teachers were employed. The contacts made in this way with other institutions have been cordial and valuable, as also those made by a number of our foreign staff who teach in the Government colleges.

A number of foreign teachers returned for the spring term of 1928, and a still larger number have now got back, so that at the present time our foreign staff is almost as large as it has ever been. A number, however, will soon be going on furlough. Undoubtedly one of the great needs of the institution is a further strengthening of the Chinese teaching staff. The addition of Dr. Y. T. Hu and Mr. B. L. Liu much strengthened our staff during the difficult days. Recently we have welcomed two of our own graduates, Mr. Y. T. Loh and Dr. D. S. Du, who have returned to our staff after post-graduate work at Peiping. Two or three other of our graduates are now undergoing further preparation down river and we hope that in this way, as well as by the engagement of men of approved ability from other institutions of higher learning, our Chinese faculty may expand as it should. A forward step has been the engagement recently of Mr. Chung, our first whole-time teacher of Chinese.

In order to conform with the general practice of Universities, and standardise our own work, the Senate has recently classified the teaching staff, based on the standards of the National University and those obtaining in other colleges in China and abroad. While there are obvious difficulties in changing from a system in which all have ranked equally as instructors, the change has been carried in a fine spirit, and the feeling of comradeship has not been impaired.

Other Matters. There are other aspects of the University's work which can only be briefly touched on. Two new teaching buildings have been completed, namely the wings of the Medical-Dental building, given by the United Church of Canada, and the Cadbury Education building. The former was

opened on University Day, April 10th, the chief address on that occasion being given by Mr. Hsiang, head of the Provincial Bureau of Education, and being characterised by a very frank and appreciative attitude toward Christian education. In addition to the above, the college dormitory erected by the Church Missionary Society has been completed and opened, and also a further temporary building for the Women's College. We are much indebted to Mr. Small for his fine work shown in our buildings, as well as through the friendly contacts he has made with official circles.

A field day in the spring showed the enthusiasm of faculty and students for athletics. This term has seen a thorough reorganisation of the University Dispensary under the direction of Dr. Y. T. Hu. Another valuable student activity has been the carrying on of our University magazine.

Our alumni have shown their interest by offering a scholarship open to students entering the University. Members of the Senate have also included Chinese \$1000 contribution from local sources in the budget estimate for next year.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

At the time of writing a problem under discussion by the Senate is that of our part in the Correlated Program of Christian Universities in China. This is compelling us to think out afresh the aim and end the University has in view, and the practical policy we should pursue. Ought we to aim at raising our standard of teaching and equipment so as to take a worthy place among the Universities of China? Ought we to aim to serve a wider group of young manhood and womanhood, as well as to train the leaders needed by the Church? Ought we to plan our work so that it will not merely copy a Western model, but be related through organization and spirit with its Chinese environment? Ought we to work in cooperation with the other Christian universities, and not merely follow our own individual policy? We believe the answer to all the above questions should be in the affirmative. Do those who support the University believe so too, and believe it so much that they will share what it will cost in life and money? After the difficulties of the last years the tide of opportunity is again flowing: let us not miss the tide!

In making this report to the Christian organisations and friends whom we represent, we ask you to share with us our problems and our plans. We feel the need of an integral connection with the churches of West China. Through the appointment of representatives to the governing body of the University; through the liberation of some of your best men, Chinese and foreign, to serve on the University staff; through provision for the development of the Christian middle schools whose graduates form the solid basis of our student body;—in these and other ways, some of which we may specify to you individually, we seek your help. We need money too; University education is a costly thing, and our present resources are inadequate. The provision for our science teaching and laboratories is, as shown by the recently published comparative study of the sixteen Christian colleges in China, below the average. Yet our contribution in Science, Medicine, and Dentistry, is one for which there is a special opening in West China. Again, of the Chinese \$300000 (G \$150000) estimated as the total annual cost of the institution, only some \$10000 is available for the engagement of Chinese administrators and teachers. No provision is yet made for enabling our teachers to obtain a sabbatical year of further study, or for pensions on retirement.

In conclusion, we must express our deep appreciation to the missions, the Board of Governors, and our many individual friends, for all the Christian sympathy and help with which they have supported us. We crave a still further gift, not only of material support, but of guidance and spiritual fellowship, that so we may join together to do God's work, in the building of his Kingdom in the lives of the young men and women of West China.

On behalf of the University

LINCOLN L. G. DSANG
CLIFFORD M. STUBBS

Vice-presidents.

APPENDIX.

(The following extracts from the Educational Regulations of the National Government are those having the most important bearing on the reorganization of the University for the purpose of registration.)

Regulations for Private Schools, Art. 8. A private school is not permitted to give religion as a required subject, nor is religious propaganda permitted in the class instruction. If there are any religious exercises, students shall not be compelled to participate.

Regulations for the Board of Directors.

Article 1. The founders of a private school are represented by their board of directors, who shall take the full responsibility for conducting the school.

Article 4. The powers and duties of the board of directors are confined to those following. In special cases, exception may be made through special permission of the responsible educational authority.

I. Functions regarding school finance.

1. Planning for school finance.
2. Examination of the budget and of accounts.
3. Maintenance of school property.
4. Supervision of financial matters.
5. Other financial matters.

II. Function regarding school administration.

The board shall elect a president or principal to take full responsibility, free from any direct interference from the board. His recognition by the responsible educational authority shall be secured. In case of his failure in his duties, the board may, at any time, elect another person to take his place.

Article 12. Under special circumstances foreigners may be members of the board of directors but they shall not constitute the majority. The head or chairman of the board of directors shall be a Chinese.

Regulation for the registration of Private Colleges

Article 3, (c). Staff.

All the members of the staff shall be fully qualified and at least one third of them shall be full-time teachers. The president shall be a Chinese.

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Reports
1929

West China Union University

Office of the Secretary,
199 Regent St., London, O.T.
OCTOBER 3rd, 1929

To the Members of the Board of Governors:

The following is the text of the Annual Report of the President. This report will engage the careful attention of the Board of Governors at its forthcoming meeting in New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, and whatever action is taken on any particular item will be duly entered in the minutes and in this way reported to the co-operating Boards.

Since, however, it may be taken as presenting a reasonably full picture of the present position in Chengtu, it may serve as a report of the Institution to the co-operating Boards. It has, therefore, been printed, and after the meeting of the Board, copies will be sent in sufficient quantities to all the representatives to enable them to put one into the hands of such members of their Boards as it is important to keep fully informed of the progress and prospects of the University.

(Signed) FRANK ANDERSON, Secretary.

AUGUST 1st, 1929.

HONORED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:—

The most important aspect of Christian educational work in China at this time is its political and general background, and that topic is given first place in this report.

One essays to write a paragraph on this subject with trepidation and many a mental reservation as we are faced with conflicting claims and statements, a plethora of naive pronouncements, on the one hand, and persistent cynicism or ventured open criticism on the other; and, we know full well that a situation so complex and vast as the China of to-day presents cannot be summarized and to record one's impressions may create misunderstanding rather than clarity of perception. But it falls to the lot of one who chronicles the work of this University, and who endeavours to gauge its needs and future prospects, to furnish you, with some criteria by which you can evaluate the work done and formulate its future program.

You are, of course, aware that Christian Missions have been vigorously assailed and in some instances wantonly attacked, and that Christian educational institutions have furnished their due share of the target. While other causes have operated to some degree, destructive revolutionary propaganda and actions, an erroneous identification of Christianity and Christian institutions with imperialism and imposed extraterritoriality, and an exuberant nationalism have been, and still are to some extent, the main factors in this movement. Governments, Central and Provincial, are endeavouring, with prospects of success, to repress the first of these; the second, is greatly weakened by a growing understanding of the purpose of the Christian movement and the very meagre relation it bears to extraterritoriality and the so-called unequal treaties; and, the third is a less disturbing factor than formerly because of the quiet attempt which responsible leaders are making to curb or direct these excessive manifestations into more constructive channels.

While West China was not in the main path of these forces, they have touched us in spots with destructive result and their influence is still evident in a weakened Christian morale, a slackening of the Christian Movement and in efforts to limit the Christian effectiveness of our institutions. If we except the closing of the West China Educational Union, the sum total of these movements has worked little harm within the University, and has not materially

diminished the esteem with which it was regarded among the well informed and better elements of society. Through the organization and work of the West China Educational Union we had created a standardized and supervised system of schools, enrolling more than 20,000 students, which promised to provide the University with a continuous and well prepared Christian student body. Its demise was due to a state of mind engendered in, and outside of, Christian circles, and to the urge that was developed for schools to be placed under the local educational authorities. Since the Educational Union failed to function when many of our districts were deprived of effective missionary oversight, and when the anti-Christian psychology was abroad, there has resulted a loss in the number of schools with reduced attendance, a loss in educational efficiency and with little if any, Christian instruction in some places. The hope in this situation is that the Educational Authorities will make standardization effective or, as seems more likely, that the local interfering bodies will be restrained or grow weary in their supposed well doing, so that we can re-habilitate the Educational Union, or provide some other form of effective supervision and effective Christian instruction. The Missions must also continue to prosecute this arm of their work with unabated vigor.

Regarding general affairs, it appears likely that the Central Government will hold a firmer and larger grasp on the country's revenues than formerly; that it will offer a better rallying center than any other group; and it now appears to manifest more cohesion than any or all of the forces against which it must contend. In the past the government's concessions to trouble makers, and its inability, or reluctance, to restrain divisive elements have been the cause of many of the troubles of Christian institutions. Should a stable government eventuate, as now seems hopeful, it will limit the activities of these elements and in so doing remove them from our door-step. If, then, the powers accord China recognition as an equal sovereign power, I venture the prediction that Christian Educational Institutions will be accorded increasing liberal treatment and will come to their day of greatest opportunity.

Turning to this province of Szechuan, it has suffered two wars during the past year, but the trouble has not come nigh our dwelling. The only noticeable effect these wars have had upon the University has been the withdrawal of troublesome soldiers from our campus. The parties now in control of the Province are, in the main, friendly to us, and the indications are that should they suffer a change of fortune it will be due to new combinations that will not effect our relations with the government authorities.

The final observation of this review is optimistic, notwithstanding the fact that, in some parts of China, Christian Schools are being compelled to provide military drill and party features at their school's expense although these activities are entirely beyond the control of the school authorities; that in some sections, as in the greater Shanghai District, Christian instruction is forbidden during school hours, and that in other quarters, school properties are occupied or the school work conducted with great difficulty. In Chengtu we enjoy a high degree of immunity from troubles and there are no indications that this state of affairs will be reversed.

II. THE MIDDLE SCHOOL SITUATION.—

The Middle School Situation requires more extended consideration than has been accorded it in previous reports as it is anomalous and critical as it relates to the University. The former Chinese System of graded schools suited general conditions here and Christian program admirably. It comprised seven years, of two divisions, in the grades; four years in the middle school; and five years in the college, two years in the junior division and three years in the senior division, with graduation at the end of each division. Junior college graduation provided an honorable and natural exit for those who demonstrated little aptitude for more advanced study and also provided the Missions with workers urgently needed for the extension of church and school work in the country districts. The middle schools, generally, were not equipped in staff or facilities for the teaching of general sciences, provision being made for such work in the junior college. A change of government brought its inevitable change in education. The change, gave us the present school system of six years in the grades; three year junior and three year senior middle schools, and four year colleges. This change transferred the work

formerly done in the first year of the college to the middle school.

In co-operation with the Educational Union we devised a method of conforming to the new system, year by year, without a break in student supply to the several grades of schools. Government and Chinese private schools in Szechuan responded to these changes with less alacrity, or on paper only, and made little attempt to meet the difficulties the transition involved. Teachers in the grades looked with disfavor upon the departure of their senior class, and students in the middle schools rebelled against being detained an additional year in middle school when otherwise they might be enjoying the name of being a college student and profiting by the facilities of the college. Reason was with the students as most middle schools, including our own Union Middle School, attempted the change without increase of staff, budget, or facilities. The detention of students in the middle schools reduced the enrollment in the classes of the Chengtu Government University, and caused them to add a sub-freshman college class. Its popularity led to the inauguration of a sub-sub-freshman class and then a triple sub college class. Senior middle schools now operated with difficulty or with attenuated upper classes. The total result may be described as educational higgledy-piggledy with very few senior middle schools offering the complete three years' work. Our Senior Middle School graduated its first class this June. It consisted of ten students. The sciences were taught in the University laboratories, with University teachers assisting, as otherwise the graduation of this class would have been impossible. Two of our Middle Schools for girls plan to retain their old system senior classes next year, and Chungking High School may do likewise if student attendance justifies. These will be the only Christian schools aiming to fit students to matriculate in the University.

Upon the adoption of the new system, the University decided to retain its former first year junior division class as a pre-collegiate class until our Senior Middle School was able to receive this grade of students. Before that time arrived the upper class senior middle school students and graduates of the old system middle schools were not content to remain longer in the middle schools, especially as the Government University was beckoning them to enroll as University Students at a cheaper rate of tuition. Faced with this condition the Senate voted to retain its sub-freshman class, and later added two lower classes. A proposal to offer three years of pre-collegiate work next year shared the fate of the proverbial Congressional Bill, in that it failed to emerge from Committee. However, two years of such work is to be offered.

Due to these causes and conditions, the University has been led, or forced, into doing two years' work of middle school grade in competition with our own Union Middle School and in violation of its own adopted plans, or have an entering class so small that the advanced courses could not be taught because of the inordinate expense of teaching classes with a constantly diminishing ratio of students. A remedy insofar as the situation is remediable by us requires collaboration with the Missions or Mission Board authorities. It is hoped that the Board's representatives, whom we are informed will visit the University the coming winter, and whom we shall delight to honor, will come authorized to aid in the solution of this problem.

III. THE STUDENT BODY.

An analysis of the student body for the school year 1928-29 reflects the situation stated in the foregoing section of this report. Of the total number of 252 students enrolled in the University, 103 were in sub-freshman classes. The enrollment by classes is as follows:

Pre-Collegiate classes	103
Special Students, Unclassified	12
Freshman Class—includes 13 pre-medical-dental students	38
Sophomore Class—includes 9 pre-medical-dental students	31
Junior Class—includes 8 first year Medical-Dental students	20
Senior Class—includes 8 second year Medical-Dental students	19
Third year Medical-Dental class	13
Fourth year Medical-Dental class	5
Fifth year Medical-Dental Class	11
TOTAL—	252

Of this number, the enrollment of women accounts for 57; and of the 149 students that are pursuing work of college grade or professional study, 45

are studying medicine and dentistry, and 22 are in the pre-medical-dental courses in the first and second college years. The University Union Middle School enrollment is 150, The Goucher School and the Dewey Practice School enrollments are 81 and 163; making a total enrollment for the University and its associated schools of 646 students. The conduct of the students has been exemplary throughout the year, their relations with the Administrative Officers and the Faculty have been harmonious, and their contacts with groups outside of the University have been devoid of unpleasant incident.

IV. THE GRADUATION OF THE CLASS OF 1929.

The graduating exercises this year bore semblance to a House of Bishops of the Anglican Communion. We were honored with the presence of four Bishops and one Bishop-elect, four of them participating in the program. The Reverend Bishop F. L. Norris, D.D. of North China preached the Baccalaureate Sermon, The Reverend Bishop L. H. Roots, D.D., of Hankow gave the main address at the Graduating Exercises; The Reverend Bishop Ku-Ho-lin led in prayer, and Bishop-elect, Reverend Song Chen-tze, B.A., interpreted for two of the speakers and pronounced the benediction. Reverend Ku Ho-lin was consecrated Bishop a few days before our Commencement and Reverend Song Chen-tze shortly thereafter. The consecration of two Chinese Bishops for West China is an epochal event in the history of the Church in Szechuan; and it has an added significance to us because one of them, Bishop Song Chen-tze is a graduate of the University, in the class of 1924.

The graduates, eighteen of whom are residents of Szechuan, numbered nineteen, the largest class we have graduated. Ten of them, six of whom had majored in education, received Bachelor of Arts degrees, and one received the Bachelor of Science degree. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on seven of the class and one received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. They entered the University in 1921 and 1924. Their appearance and demeanor, quite aside from their academic costumes, singled them out as a company who would do honor to their Alma Mater, their Church and their Country.

Spontaneous applause greeted the placing of white and blue trimmed hoods upon five of the graduates, one in arts, four in education, expressing the irresistible feeling of the entire Convocation that they were participating in an event of unusual significance. The five graduates were the first young women, among the many millions in Szechuan, to graduate with full university honors in the score of centuries of West China's history. As a by-product of their college work they had refuted the common verdict of feminine mental inferiority by capturing most of the prizes offered to their class, including the valedictory honor. They deserved the public acclaim given them, though protesting that the honor was due their Alma Mater. Places of prominence awaited all of them, as follows: Miss Lucy Liu, teacher of instrumental music at the University of Chengtu Methodist Episcopal Girls' School; Miss Chu Bin-mei, teacher of Chinese language and literature in this same school; Miss Gu Tsi-pei, principal of the United Church of Canada Girls' Middle School, Chengtu; Miss Lo Kwei-chi, principal of the Methodist Episcopal Girls' School, Suining; and Miss Liu Hwa-cheng, the valedictorian, principal of the Methodist Episcopal Girls' School, Tzechow.

Convinced of the supreme importance of the higher education of China's women to the Christian program, the writer has labored ardently to offer this opportunity to the women of Western China. He desires to commend all who have helped to make the dream of higher education for women an actuality, mentioning by name, Miss Alice Brethorst, the Dean of Women, and Miss Sallie Downer and Mrs. D. S. Dye who have been associated with her from the inception of the Woman's College. He congratulates the Women of the Board of Governors and other members of the Board that they have made this historic event possible; and again reiterates his deep conviction that in building and forwarding the West China Woman's College the Christian Women of England, Canada and the United States are engaged in the most strategic undertaking for the Christianization of West China's women that can ever come to the women of the West. My prayer is that your zeal may be commensurate with its importance and that you may plan upon a scale equal to your opportunity and worthy of your countries and your Christ.

V. THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

Lest the five women graduates appear to bulk too large in this record I hasten to supply the information that they are five of 113 graduates, of whom 107 are living. Of this latter number 34 are graduates of medicine and 4 graduates of dentistry. About 75 per cent. of these are engaged in some form of Christian service, distributed as follows:

- 14 in Church work, including pastors, a church paper editor, a district superintendent, a convention secretary and a bishop.
- 33 in school work, 15 of them on the University Staff, several others principals of schools.
- 20 on the staffs of mission hospitals, including three attached to the University Medical Faculty.
- 3 in dental hospitals, 2 of whom are on the University Staff.
- 12 are taking post-graduate work in America, England, France and at the Coast. Most of these expect to return to the University or some form of Christian Service.
- 82—total graduates engaged in or intending to enter Christian service.
- 12 others are engaged in Government service, business or private school work.
- 13 doctors, including one dentist are in private practice in our Mission Station cities.
- 107—total living graduates.

If there are other Universities in China that have 75 per cent. of their graduates in Christian service they have escaped my notice. The Contributing Mission Boards should not overlook the fact that a large number of Bible and Normal School graduates and graduates of the Junior College, not included in the above enumeration, are engaged in Church and School work. Without doubt our location and organization have contributed largely toward this result. Most of our students come from Mission areas and return there. One of our graduates at Yenching has written as follows: "Yenching this year graduates three times our number of graduates, but only 12 are from the Province of Hopei. Our 19 graduates all come from Szechuan, so we will make a greater contribution to our province than they will." One of the 19 is a tribesman from the Szechuan-Yunnan border. He returns to his people to take charge of a mission hospital at Si Men Kan. A Tribesman, a university graduate doctor among the Tribesmen, borders on the miraculous!

VI. MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

Because the Medical Faculty is faced with problems that call for special consideration, I asked the Dean of that faculty to write a section of this report. He responded as follows:

"The factors which make the situation very acute in regard to the medical school are similar in most regards to that in the other faculties of the Union University, but there is a specially important phase which is of grave importance to the continuance of the school up to our previous and aimed at efficiency. Heretofore, the United Church of Canada has almost entirely supplied the budget for their hospitals, which are, as you know, the recognized chief general teaching hospitals for this school.

During the time of the general evacuation of the missionaries from Szechuan there occurred a large financial deficit; instruments, drugs and equipment were used or disappeared and have not been replaced. This condition together with an indication from the United Church of Canada that they will be unable to supply a budget over a certain amount makes an extremely painful situation for the Medical School. It must be held in mind that that society supplies a budget for a general mission hospital and not for a teaching hospital for a medical school—nor should they reasonably be expected to do otherwise. The budget supplied by the Board of Governors and allotted by the Senate has been insufficient for the pre-clinical subject viz.—Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology together with the clinical subject of Pathology. There has been allotted to certain clinical subjects only an extremely minimum amount from the above mentioned budget. However, the school has been able to continue with more or less efficiency by the budget supplied and in our judgment the continuance of the school has been justified up to date. The facts of the situation as at present before us indicate that a considerable sum for expenditures in the clinical subjects, viz. Medicine,

Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology and the special branches being taught, will have to be supplied from other sources than the liberal (comparatively) amount given by the United Church of Canada. The equipment at the United Church of Canada Hospitals is pathetically inadequate for a teaching hospital of a medical school though fairly efficient for a general mission hospital. In essence, it is clearly indicated that the budget for the clinical subjects will have to be supplied in addition to that for the pre-clinical subjects.

If one makes a moderate minimum estimate there will be required at least \$5,000 gold a year for the pre-clinical subjects and an additional annual appropriation of \$5,000 for the clinical subjects—a total of \$10,000 gold annually for the Medical School alone, not including dentistry. This estimate is pared to the "quick." We request your careful considered attention to our plea. The equipment in clinical subjects, in particular, and pre-clinical subjects, in general, is pathetically insufficient, and there is immediate need, outside and above the annual budget, of a special grant of at least \$25,000 gold for purchase of imperatively needed equipment. To anyone who knows the requirements for running a medical school, the above requests are ridiculously small, when viewed from the angle of even moderately efficient work. We realize, in part, your difficulties, and if the Board of Governors will pardon a medical analogy—we wish to kindly, earnestly yet emphatically draw your attention to the fact that if conditions are not remedied there is certainly a high morbidity, if not an actual mortality, imminent for our faculty.

The medical faculty has considered the organization of the Medical and Dental Faculties as a separate school under your direct control and not under that of the Board of Directors. Our decision favoring this has been presented to the Senate and has been under consideration by us since April 1929. In our opinion such an arrangement will tend towards more useful and permanent work in our faculties."—(W. R. Morse).

VII. BUILDINGS AND LAND.

This topic, which filled so large a space in reports a few years ago, again appears because of the labors of Mr. Walter Small, but, I hope, not to trouble you. If we except the finishing of the Medical-Dental Building; residences for Chinese teachers; possible Mission College dormitories and the Woman's College Buildings; our chief building problems for some years will be to make the best use of the buildings we now have. Reckoning each of the large medical and dental wings as a separate unit, and including two college buildings partly used as dormitories, we now have TEN large teaching and administrative buildings and the Coles Clock Tower. Exclusive of the two buildings partly designed for dormitory use, included in the above list of teaching buildings, we have eight permanent college and middle school dormitories, and the two semi-temporary units of the Woman's College and the Middle School quad of the Church Missionary Society; a total of twenty-one college and dormitory buildings. As for land, we are at the limits of that question, except for investment purposes. We now own 149 English acres of land within ten-minutes' walk of the South Gate of Chengtu.

During the year under review the wings of the Medical-Dental Building have been completed by a much appreciated grant from the Mission Board of United Church of Canada. This provides much needed quarters for the expansion of medicine and dentistry. By this year's grant from the Hall estate income, a beginning has been made in furnishing the buildings. But, they are entirely without heating facilities unless improvised stoves with smoke exits through the windows can be thus defined. This doubtless violates the fire laws and every aesthetic sense, while its heating value is, I imagine, mostly from the irritation produced. It is a condition that should be speedily remedied. The Cadbury Educational Building has also been erected, except one wing, which could not be erected as the graves on the site could not be removed and the funds in hand were inadequate. The Faculty of Education and the Music Department will occupy this building this autumn. This building, thanks to the generosity of Mr. George Cadbury, will give them the home they have long desired for their important teacher training program. The Church Missionary Society's first permanent dormitory has been built and occupied.

We have recently purchased the Chen property, thus fulfilling the prom-

ise of the President of the board when land was transferred to the Church Missionary Society two years ago. This purchase, adjacent to the medical site, replaces the acreage sold, and gives us the ownership of that much-desired small section that was entirely within our borders. We have recommended, and we trust you will approve, that you sell to the Woman's College a small piece of land, intended, at the time of purchase for the Church Missionary Society. It is contiguous to the land that the Woman's College has purchased from the Methodist Episcopal Mission and at some distance from our borders. They need it badly and we do not. The expected proceeds from the sale to the Church Missionary Society and the Woman's College will probably equal the cost of the Chen property. If a slight deficit remains it can be provided by income from rent or land fund balance.

VIII. REGISTRATION OND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We are of the opinion that the Registration of the University should not be seriously considered apart from the instrument under which it will operate after registration is consummated. Accordingly we have prepared and sent forward to you a new provisional constitution which we believe incorporates the provisions for government registration, and in the best manner we can devise, safeguards the primary interests of the Board of Governors. The Senate has approved this provisional constitution, except where noted, as an instrument under which the University may be operated when registered, but it has not, as yet, voted to recommend registration under it. That action should rightly await the adoption of a new constitution making provision for it. Senate action has not approved the inclusion of the Medical-Dental Faculties under the Board of Directors. The matter is now under consideration upon motion of the Medical Faculty that they be allowed to remain directly under the Board of Governors.

Following Government advices we have not included the Faculty of Religion in this constitution. We have introduced a liberal number of elective religious courses, where the content permitted, under philosophy, sociology and literature in the Faculty of Arts. We have taken preliminary action toward the formation of a school for the training of Christian workers, comprising two years of work of a grade comparable to the first and second years of college. We have taken similar action in regard to a one-year course of post-graduate theological study. This work is to be under the Board of Governors or the co-operative direction of the Mission Colleges. These actions may be regarded as a corollary to the new provisional constitution, as we assume that your adoption of it will be followed by approval of these actions or similar provisions.

IX. CORRELATION AND OTHER MATTERS.

The action of the Executive of the Board of Governors at their May meeting in regard to the Senate's actions pertaining to "Correlation" harmonizes with our judgment more closely than the figures sent forward to you indicate. The Senate's financial exhibit should be viewed as their judgment of the quota which West China should receive of the total amount budgeted for by the Correlation Committee. I arrived here too late to participate in its formulation, but in time to assist in drafting the statement of principles upon which our askings rested. I believed it represented more of a protest than expected receipts, and that its unmistakable message to the Committee would be, not so much a demand for money as a message on principles, as follows: "In view of your total askings, West China needs and should receive its due quota based on its relative program and the relative needs of the entire Western half of China, rather than a rating arrived at by percentage of student enrollment, especially where most of the enrollments are in the restricted area of Shanghai, long occupied by Christian forces, and where economic considerations now constitute such a powerful motive for a Western education." If we enter this movement it will not be to demonstrate our covetousness but to declare our solidarity, even though experience has taught us that distance militates against effective co-operation. Quite aside from financial askings, (for we deprecate "Correlation" if based too largely on that consideration,) we trust the Board of Governors will accord with our main contention, and com-

municate your views to the Correlation Committee, before their November meeting in Shanghai.

Owing to the inordinate length of this report, mention will not be made of other matters that have been sent to you in the Minutes of the Senate except to explain or give point to a few of them.

The Senate's call for the return of the missionaries was quite unanimous, though doubtless the work they were to do had not been thoroughly canvassed in all cases. The political situation has changed to such a degree that consular authorities who strenuously urged them to leave now desire their return, and I believe the leading Chinese Officials will welcome them.

Chinese additions to the staff are increasing as rapidly as our finances will permit. Additional salaries and increases in salaries will require about \$5,000 in our next budget over the present one. While additional funds are available for increase of the staff of the Department of Chinese, there is a paucity of teachers of the type we desire. Two additional full-time men have been invited to join the department next year.

We are grateful for the gifts from the Trustees of the Hall Estate and for the very generous compliance of the Governors to requests for its use, which, while circumstances fully justified, might have been denied as contrary to precedent on strictly business procedure.

The Budget of askings for next year has gone forward to you on the basis of last year's grants plus a moderate increase. The askings were far in excess of your ability to supply, consequently they were not sent forward. Since all faculties asked for more, the present year was made the norm and the struggle over division reserved till the allotment was known. Will you cable your action.

Party dominance in education has assumed a serious aspect in some quarters. Compulsory military training under party officers, school discipline under party leaders and party principles, taught by party men, not only put a financial burden on schools but interfere with their liberty of action and perhaps violate their principles. Pronouncements have come to us with great regularity, but thus far we have experienced no compulsion. That may be owing to our distance from Nanking or our non-registration there. This question may be urgent when your representatives arrive, it may be a forgotten chapter in our kaleidoscope of political events.

We are greatly rejoiced that representatives of the Board of Governors and the Mission Boards are to visit the University and trust they can be here when the University is in session, March or April preferred. We regret that the Board cannot hold its session here. Since the delegation appears to be limited largely to Mission Board Secretaries, the president begs the courtesy of moving that the Chairman of the Board be made Missionary Board Secretary pro-tem in order to secure his inclusion in the delegation. His long service to the Board, his interest in and knowledge of University affairs, create a well nigh imperative reason for his presence here. We ardently hope that he may find it possible for the Chairman of our Board of Governors to accompany this much desired visit of members of the Board.

I will close this report with a prophecy that this delegation, though finding much to criticize or amend, will leave Changtu somewhat as Dr. Skevington, representing the Baptist Northern Convention, left it. "I have seen them all and place West China Union University at the top in accomplishment and promise." God's hand was in the University's inception, has been in its development:—its future is all before it, and we pray that in His hand it may work out its divine ends. May the visit of your delegation and your deliberations contribute to that desired consummation, for which we dream and toil tirelessly. On behalf of all who love and labor for the West China Union University.

JOSEPH BEECH, President.

1929

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege once again to submit a brief report of work for the past year.

July 1st 1928 to June 30th 1929.

The beginning of this period found me still engaged in a multiplicity of activities, under the following headings:— Acting Bursar, Business Manager and Building Superintendent.

Under the first named, it was necessary for me to continue in that office until Sept. 1st, when the return of Mr. Albertson from Shanghai, brought a very welcome relief.

It was indeed gratifying to find that with all the difficulties of frenzied finance, brought about by the action of the military leaders, who threw on the market, all kinds of inferior silver half dollars, and paper money, which caused no end of suffering to the people, we were able by eternal vigilance to keep our finances going without any loss to the University. During July and August we were able to get back to the big dollar basis, and thus brought to an end one of the most serious and critical periods of finance that our work in West China has had to face.

BUSINESS MANAGER. This office was instituted in 1927 when the reconstruction of management was being given prominence. For the first year Mr. Donald Fay undertook these duties, but after his departure for Jerusalem the office was left vacant for a time, and then I was asked by the Senate, to take up the duties.

Under this department comes much of the control and direction of all the servants and caretakers in the various buildings, the repairs and upkeep of all the buildings and furniture, together with the purchase of all local materials needed in the regular running of the various departments of the University. In addition there are the arrangements necessary to receive and conduct visitors who wish to come to inspect the University. This latter takes up considerable time, inasmuch as schools from outlying districts come up to the Capital for the purpose of seeing our school.

The Local Gentry, Civil and Military leaders have been taking an increasing interest in our activities, and have been coming in larger numbers to visit and inspect our University.

This has meant that time must be set apart to meet these folk, and when unable to personally conduct them through the various departments of the University, to see that someone else was available for this work. It is a very important part of the life of our Institution in these days, for it enables us to make contacts, and gives our work considerable publicity.

Through this office pass all requests for special meetings and Social activities, so that the necessary arrangements can be made for rooms to be ready, and to avoid complication by clashing of dates, etc. This brings one more closely into contact with the Student life of the Institution and makes many personal contacts.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT. Work has gone steadily forward with the completing of the Educational Building. This work was delayed for a time owing to the uncertainty of the conditions of the Funds for Building, but on receiving word that money was available, we continued the work, and saw the completion of the construction and considerable of the furniture made, before leaving for furlough. During the year, word was received that funds were forthcoming for the completion of the Library and Museum, accordingly a force of men were put to work on the completion of this Building. The North Porch and all interior carpentering was completed.

The furniture for the Library was made and delivered as far as funds were available for the same.

During the year much time was given to the Property and Finance Committees. All roads on and around the University Property have been kept in good repair.

The Main East and West road had to be widened to meet the demands of the local authorities. They sent us notification, that they were planning to do this work. Immediately on receipt of this notice, we went to interview them to ascertain their plans, and after some discussion we were able to get them to agree to do their work as far as the boundaries of our property, and then to allow us to finish the work across the University land. This saved us much inconvenience, and money.

Throughout the year, I have been called on many times to assist and advise the various Military leaders with their building plans and programmes. One of them General Cheng, in recognition of my assistance presented the University with a large bell weighing about sixteen hundred pounds, which now hangs under the eaves of the Administration Building to assemble and dismiss the classes.

September saw the opening of the C.M.S. Dormitory, which we had erected for them during the period of the Exodus.

In addition to these various duties, I managed to continue six hours of English to that department of instruction.

Another satisfactory piece of work has been the Young Men's Bible Class, held at one of the Churches each Sunday Morning, and which continued to be well attended. In this class we have had ten to twenty-eight in attendance. These young men are drawn from various schools and business houses in the city, as well as from our own schools.

Reviewing the year, one rejoices in the opportunities that have been ours through another year. We give thanks to the One who has watched over and kept us through this strenuous and trying period, and to look forward to a re-union, in the near future with the family, from whom we have been separated for over two and a half years. The period of separation from the family has not been easy, but our Chinese friends, recognising that we were doing this for the good of the work, have given us loyal and helpful support.

A much needed rest and furlough should fit us for meeting the needs of another term of service with its problems and opportunities, which we trust in Gods good grace we shall be privileged to meet.

Respectfully submitted.

Walter Small

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Reports

1930

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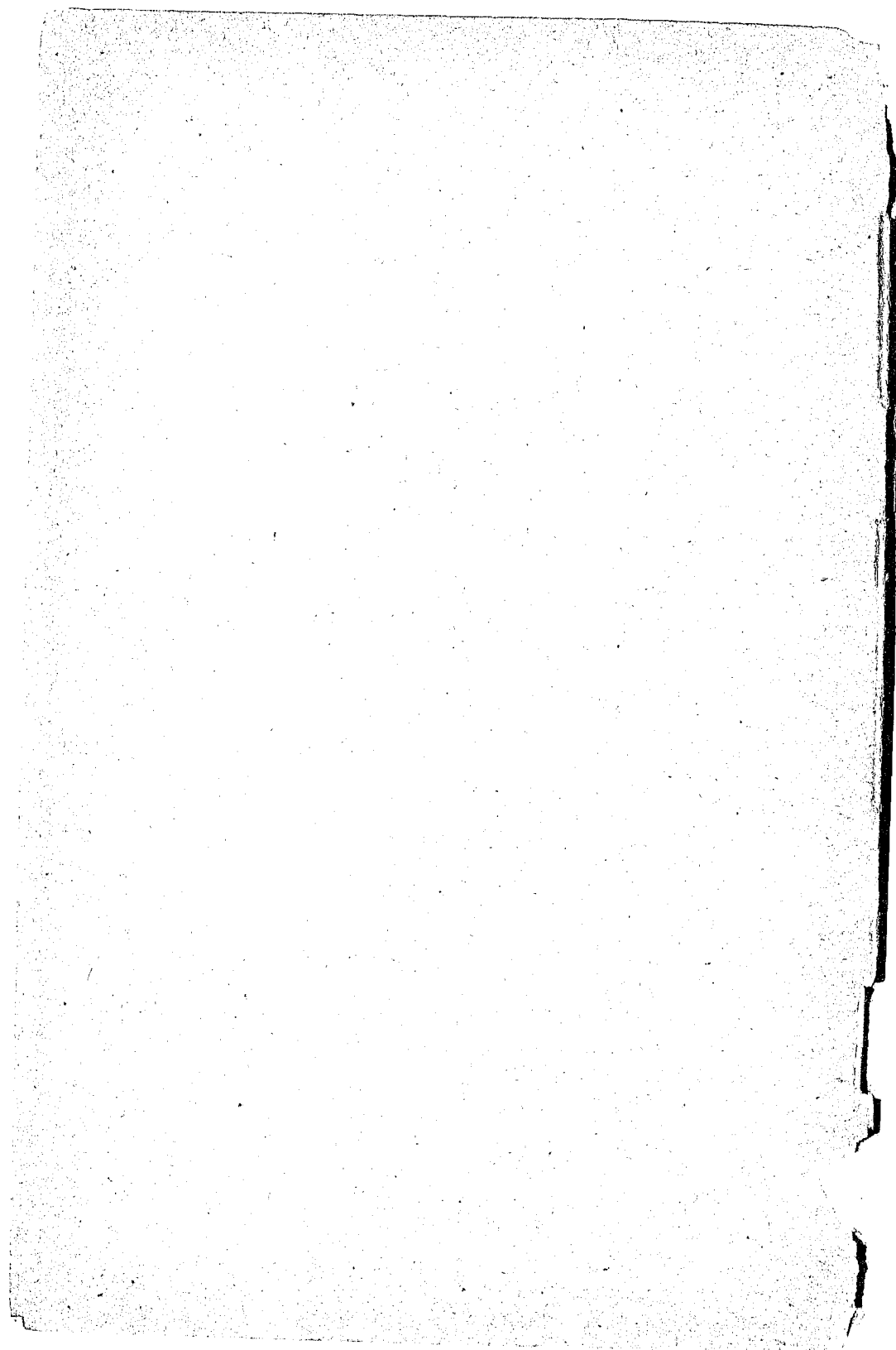
REPORT

OF THE GOVERNORS OF

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

1930

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REPORT

OF THE GOVERNORS OF

WEST CHINA UNION
UNIVERSITY

1930

Report of the Governors of the West China
Union University to the Participating Missionary
Organisations, 1930.



THE annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University for the year 1930 was held from July 4th to 6th in England at the Rendel Harris Library, Birmingham. The Board met there at the invitation of Woodbrooke, one of the Selly Oak Colleges, and greatly appreciated the hospitality which contributed in no small measure to the success of the business deliberations. It gathered under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Flavelle, and was further helped in all its sessions by the presence of Dr. Beech, the President of the University, who had just arrived from Chengtu in response to a request for his presence cabled by the Executive, and also by the presence of Dr. Taylor, for many years Chairman of the University Senate. The first hand information they were able to give added much to the thoroughness with which it was possible to discuss the important subjects involving far reaching and fundamental changes in our relations with the University that were upon the Agenda.

DR. CLIFFORD M. STUBBS.

The Board met under the shadow of the tragic news of the sacrificial death of Dr. Clifford M. Stubbs, which took place at Chengtu on June 1st, following an attack by unknown assailants in the University grounds on the evening of May 30th, when he was stabbed and left unconscious.

Dr. Stubbs was for many years head of the Department of Chemistry and for part of that time was Dean of the Faculty of Science. For several years he was one of the two Vice-Presidents, working loyally and harmoniously with the present Chinese Vice-President, Lincoln Dsang. Dr. Stubbs had high ideals for academic work and laboured unceasingly that the University Faculty as well as the students should hold themselves to those standards. He had a rare sympathy with and a quiet faith in his Chinese colleagues, both in the University and in the Chinese Church, and he gave unstinted service to the whole Christian movement in West China. He was an idealist, and the spiritual realities which he manifested can never die.

The Board was brought acutely to realise what his loss means and saw in his death a challenge to all those interested in the University to see that the work of God is carried forward and that there should be others to carry on the sacred fire.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation in China during the last year has remained unsettled and complicated. The issues are far from clear and the final result cannot yet be determined. There are some who think that Chiang Kai-Shek and the National Armies will win a decisive victory because they have a qualified and co-ordinated command, because the troops are well equipped and the essential of money is not lacking. Others think that although Chiang may ultimately win he must first retire and remain in Nanking and the immediate neighbourhood until the combinations that have ranged themselves against him have split or weakened. He will then be able to create new alignments and emerge to complete the unification of the country which has already been announced by a special issue of postage stamps bearing his image in 1928. There are others again who think that Chiang will not survive the forces set against him. Some Nationalists fear that China will have Sectional Governments in name, as is the case at present during the Nanking regime. If it is not sectional anarchy such as now prevails in some areas we may be thankful. These conflicting views have been stated, not only to illustrate the confusion and grave uncertainty that prevails and the serious possibilities there may be in store for the nation as a whole, but to point out their possible significance for Szechwan where our chief interests lie.

If the present struggle ends in each party ruling the section occupied by its forces an invasion of Szechwan will be impracticable and we may expect its military leaders to continue as they are. Should Chiang Kai-Shek, by arms or by compromise, gain the victory, he will find it to his advantage to court the favour of Szechwan rather than coerce the province into any radical administrative changes. If Chiang is eliminated or weakened we may expect that Nanking's own internal problems will command its energies and that it will allow Szechwan to pursue its chosen way. In this case the chief danger will come from agitators who seek by propaganda and turmoil to serve their faction. Throughout these times of unrest these extremists have centred on Christian institutions as the most effective form of attack for winning attention and the least likely to bring serious reprisals.

Since the generals at present ruling Szechwan, regardless of the alignments that may be formed, will doubtless continue to control the province and will continue their friendly policy toward the University it seems likely that it will weather any storms that may come.

SZCHWAN AFFAIRS.

A brief account of some events in Szechwan will show the external conditions under which the Union University is

run. Barring minor wars, waged by subalterns ambitious to increase the size of their present territories, Szechwan has enjoyed a fair degree of peace and prosperity. Modern roads are being extended in all parts of the province, and travel by auto bus is becoming common. During a military conference at Suining and the visit of some of the Board's delegates to Chengtu, the chief General of the city added a battalion to his forces and stripped the Arsenal, just outside the Chengtu city walls, of a million dollars' worth of arms and equipment, engaging the subordinates of another chief to do the business while other soldiers of that chief barricaded the streets of the city to prevent it.

The generals have not had the monopoly of stirring events, for our own institutions have also experienced them. The first of these incidents occurred at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinical Hospital. The attention of radical and anti-Christian groups had early focussed on the development of this hospital. Taking the occasion of an operative death following an emergency tracheotomy as their pretext, these groups launched a campaign of virulent propaganda and persecution against the hospital. It was their avowed aim to tear down an institution that was succeeding too well, in their minds, in demonstrating the contribution of specialised medical work in applied Christian service. The unanimous loyalty and untiring service of the entire medical and nursing staff, the championing of the hospital by patients and friends through the city and province, and the force of public opinion in endorsing this work combined to weaken the cause of the radical group. At the end of the summer they over-reached themselves by an act of violence, when Dr. Peterson, the head of the hospital, narrowly escaped being blinded at the hands of a student patient, but the provincial authorities ordered them to cease their campaign against a hospital the activities of which they had investigated and thoroughly endorsed.

Like the above attack, the other event illustrates how conflicts are staged without cause and how effectively the chief officials come to our aid in serious emergencies and how well the trouble makers, called "Communists" in Moscow dispatches, are organised. They have nuclei in many of the city schools primed to create disturbances on every available occasion. Just before Christmas a student of a near-by Government school attempted to photograph one of the Union University college girls as she went from class. Some University students interfered when asked by the girl for help and a quarrel ensued, followed by a flood of posters, which seem to have been prepared in advance, outbursts of oratory on the street corners, and demonstrations which maligned our students and proclaimed the subversive character of Christian institutions. Anticipating

trouble, the University authorities visited two of the City rulers and informed them what had occurred. Demonstrators dragged one of our Middle School students from his dormitory, evidently intending to parade him through the city. They were scattered by the timely arrival of a company of the city guards. Undaunted they planned for a master stroke in revenge on Christmas Day. Hearing of this, the President visited the chief official of the city and province and secured a promise that the affair would end. A company of guards was posted near the University, parades and assemblies were forbidden and Government school authorities were notified that they would be held responsible for the conduct of their students. As a result many schools closed early to permit their students to go home and agitation ceased. The Union University students throughout the affair behaved in a controlled manner under trying circumstances and they, together with the Chinese staff, played a large part in bringing about a manifestation of goodwill towards us. Christmas Day, 1929, was a day of peace.

THE STUDENT BODY.

Throughout the year, as well as in the affair just mentioned, the students have shown a fine and loyal spirit towards each other, toward their teachers and the public at large.

The enrolment in the first term of the College year was 266 University students, of whom 56 were women, a maximum enrolment for women under our present dormitory accommodations; and 247 in the Union Middle School. This showed a gain of 102 over the preceding year, mostly in the Middle School. There can be no marked gain in the University enrolment until the women's college has additional dormitories and our general Middle School situation is remedied.

Eighteen students expected to graduate and they are planning to erect a stone pedestal for the flag staff as their gift to the University. Several of them will take up service with the Missions, four of them will join the staff of the University as assistants, and of the two graduates in Dentistry one has taken up a position in the Peking Union Medical College and one in the Medical College of the Shantung University.

The availability of more doctors permitted a more thorough physical examination of the student body than has been possible before. The total number of students examined was 245, showing defects and ailments as follows:—Tuberculosis, 22 per cent.; Trachoma and Conjunctivitis, 27 per cent.; Chronic Infectious Diseases, 10 per cent.; Chronic Non-infectious Diseases, 21 per cent.; Visual, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, 35 per cent.; Oral (Mouth and Teeth) Diseases, 91 per cent., (44 per cent. being urgent); Under-development and Malnutrition, 75 per cent. The students were not tabulated according

to classes, but the Doctors in charge of the examination state that a better state of health prevails in the upper than is found in the lower and entering classes. This indicates that the health of the students is receiving attention, but the general report emphasises the necessity of the University providing better facilities, supplying more medical care and securing greater co-operation among the Residential Colleges, the Department of Athletics and the Doctors in order that our education may give men and women the physical vitality necessary for leadership.

THE UNIVERSITY STAFF.

Our 1929-30 Catalogue lists a total staff of 110, including the staffs of the hospitals who are giving clinical instruction. Many of these are part-time teachers and a number are on furlough, some of whom, we regret to say, will not return. The faculty list includes 25 foreign and 21 Chinese Staff members who may be regarded as giving their full time to the University and its clinical hospitals.

Four graduates of the class of 1930 will join the staff as Departmental Assistants and the following former teachers will return, after having completed two years of study for post-graduate degrees in Yenching University or the University of Chicago:—Du Fung-fuh, of the class of '26, will join our Department of Chinese. He will be our first and only University trained man in this department. It will be interesting to see how teachers of the old and new school work together. Mong Ti-lien, of the class of '25, will join our Department of Political Economy, and Liu Shao-dsi, of the same class, will join the Faculty of Education. This same Faculty will probably secure the services of a man who holds a Ph.D. degree from an American University who has been teaching in one of the Eastern Universities and is desirous of returning to his native province of Szechwan. Li Hen, of the class of '23, has promised to join the Department of Mathematics next year, on his return from Paris after having completed five years of post-graduate study at the Sorbonne, where he won a competitive Fellowship for four years of study.

Three Chinese Staff members who are graduates of the University are leaving for post-graduate study, with the intention of returning to the staff when their study is completed. One of these goes to Yenching University for study in biology, one to Toronto University for mathematics and University administration. The expected Chinese additions to the staff this autumn will be seven or eight, one the next year and three more shortly after that. While this list of additions is not complete it serves to demonstrate that provision is being made for a larger and better equipped Chinese staff.

If the foreign members of the staff who are now on furlough, and have promised to return, do so, there will be 25 Foreign and 25 Chinese staff members at the University next year. Part-time teachers will number about 16 foreigners and 20 Chinese. The large number of Chinese part-time teachers is accounted for by the fact that we cannot command the full time of the best teachers of Chinese. The part-time foreigners are, in the main, the wives of missionaries.

While we gratefully record the increase in Chinese Staff members, we regret that the following foreign members give no assurance of returning, or have intimated that they cannot return. Of the United Church of Canada: Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Carscallen, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. E. N. Meuser, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johns and Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bayne; of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Crawford, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Larkin and Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Brewer; of the Baptist Church: Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Yates; and of the Friends Service Council: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sawdon.

In this section of the report the Board gives grateful testimony to the sterling worth of Dr. Charles W. Service, who died at the beginning of the Spring term. He was a Christian gentleman, an indefatigable worker, a fine teacher, physician and missionary and beloved as a friend. It is fitting that the passing of such a life should have challenged Dr. and Mrs. Wilford, who are returning to fill the gap.

SOME PHASES OF THE WORK: RELIGION.

The Union University is faced with the problem of insuring the maintenance of its Christian character whilst conforming to the Government regulations, which require that attendance at religious services and religious instruction shall be optional.

The morning Chapel Services conducted by the Mission Colleges have, in some cases, shown a marked falling off in attendance. This does not apply to the Women's College. The Service conducted by the University on Sunday evenings has been attended by about seventy or eighty per cent. of the students and no diminution of interest has been observed. Students have been offered choice between religious or ethical subjects in their courses and the majority have elected the former. There is a general tendency abroad in China to attack all religion as superstition, temples have been closed or occupied by soldiers, and Christian institutions have undergone fierce attacks. A Christian atmosphere, however, has prevailed at the Union University, where men and women have offered themselves for Christian service and have conducted voluntary religious activities.

More stringent Government regulations may be issued, as shown by the attitude of the National Government Bureau of Education, which transmitted to the civil authorities in Greater Shanghai and Nanking demands received from Local Party Bureaux. These were that the Shanghai Baptist College and Nanking University should close their schools and departments of religion. The spirit of opposition to religious education which prevailed in the National Education Conference held under Government auspices at Nanking in April indicates this too, and that perhaps no credit whatever will be allowed for religion in graduation quotas.

In its preparation for the possibility of Registration with the Government the University has anticipated actions of this character, but the most effective reply to an attitude like this is the maintenance of a fervent religious spirit among the Christians of the faculty and student body that will give rise to movements similar to "The Fellowship for the Promotion of the Christian Student Movement," which was organised at the University following the anti-Christian agitation and in some measure as an indirect result of it.

This Movement had its beginning a year and a half ago, when eleven men and women, as they express it, "got the message from God and devoted themselves to be followers of Jesus Christ." The Movement now numbers forty-two, of whom thirty-two are University students and ten are from the Chengtu Girls' Middle School of the United Church of Canada. They report their chief field of labour to be the thirty thousand students, one third of whom are girls, in Chengtu, and their aim to be "to join together as a band of comrades who look to the Spirit of Jesus so to inspire and sustain us that His Kingdom may spread from our hearts to the needy world around us." They have held four retreats, with an attendance of from forty to fifty, a number of morning prayer services, fellowship meetings composed of teachers, students and servants in country places, and six Bible classes with eighty members meet weekly. A consecration service for the dedication of life to Christ was held early in May this year; evangelistic groups have gone to the country to preach to the farmers; two classes for the education of the servants on the Campus are held weekly, and Bible classes and a Sunday morning service are conducted for them. Thirty children are taught twice a week by the members, and one or two conduct a service at the orphanage in the city each Sunday. Vacation retreats for the country folk, lectures in the Government schools, and Summer Conferences have also a place in their program.

Radical forces may work against religious instruction in our schools and the Government through compulsion or sympathy may give them its support, but voluntary movements

of this kind in the faculty and student-body will continue to give expression to the Christian character of the institution, will develop Christian personality and render effective Christian service.

LIBRARY.

The Lamont Library Building, except the interior lower floor of the North Wing of the South Portico, is finished, and is at the service of the University.

An automatic electric lighting system has been installed, the building wired and fitted with suitable lamps, and the main reading room is now occupied every evening by sixty to eighty students.

The building has been enclosed by a five foot brick wall, which adds to its appearance and gives the Library protection from inquisitive visitors. A wall of the same design has been built along the side of the public highway which crosses the Campus from the Administration Building gateway to the Library. This is a hopeful beginning of the enclosure of the University Grounds. A heating plant for the Library is urgently needed and it is expected that it will be installed in the near future.

The Harvard-Yenching Fund has enabled the University to make a good beginning in the creation of its Chinese Library and to secure some valuable articles for the Museum. It now has the best library building in the city and before long hopes that there will be a fitting collection of books and a museum collection that will make it one of the most valuable centres of education in West China.

LAND AND BUILDINGS.

The Chen property located to the South of the Medical Dental site and within the bounds of that site has been purchased and paid for mainly by the sale of other properties as agreed to by the Board. The cost, including registration, was Mex. \$10,538.65. The area is 7.33 English acres. It is admirably located for the model residential settlement needed for teachers of the University, or for a School of Nurses in connection with the suggested Central University Hospital. A small plot overlooking our property, situated between the Chinese School of Classical Studies, the Baptist College site and the Medical Dental site, which the University has long hoped to gain possession of, was offered for Mex. \$3,000 and has been purchased. There are three buildings on the property that can be remodelled at no great expense to form three teachers' residences. The entire cost of the property, including registration and other fees and improvements, should not exceed Mex. \$6,000

The Cadbury Educational Building, the West wing of which is still incomplete, was dedicated during the visit of the Friends' delegation. This is a fitting time to express our deep sense of gratitude for the gift by Mr. George Cadbury, which made this building possible. We hope that the building may be completed so that it may more fittingly stand as his memorial, showing his interest in and affection for the Chinese. By means of grants from the Hall Estate funds, the labours of Mrs. H. G. Brown and her Committee, and Professor D. S. Dye, this building will be suitably furnished.

To meet the expanding needs of the Medical-Dental College the University desires to build the central block and thus complete the Medical-Dental building, at the same time making it three stories instead of two as originally designed. Through the efforts of Doctors Service and Kilborn, and gifts from doctors in Canada, this building is provided with an electric outfit adequate for all its present and future needs.

A recent cable was considered by the Board in connection with building a wall round the University. The need of controlling outsiders who wander at will over the University Campus, particularly trouble-makers from the two neighbouring Government schools, became acute with the murder of Dr. Stubbs, and Chinese Government officials, responsible for keeping order, urged the building of a wall round our property. This has long been advocated by some members of the University and is now essential. The matter was referred to the Executive, but the need of money for this necessary work is pressing.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.

The Board approved of the amalgamation of the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry into one organisation, to be known as the College of Medicine and Dentistry. Though in no sense rivals, these two Faculties might easily develop into groups competing for a larger share in annual budgets, for additional staff members and for promising students. Both groups faced with difficult and discouraging problems were denied the morale which numbers contribute, and lacked the intimate knowledge requisite for effective co-operation, despite the fact that students in both groups were taking many identical courses. The new organisation will, it is expected, aid in these matters without destroying the identity of the groups united or limiting their freedom of action where such is essential.

PROBLEMS AND QUESTIONS OF POLICY : THE CORRELATION PROGRAM.

The Correlation Program for West China, as amended and recommended by the Council of Higher Education, has been accepted by the Senate and now by the Board, which

appreciates the fact that Dr. Cressy, Secretary of the Council, was able to meet with them and explain many details in connection with this program which aims to make Christian Higher Education in China more effective. The major task in connection with this program has been to secure recognition of the unique position and projects in West China and at the same time convince other institutions differently situated that the claims advanced were rational and conservative. This has been accomplished and the Council even increased some of the University's current requests. By concentrating upon the period immediately ahead and seeking to reduce instead of increase current expenditure wherever possible the costs per student, Mex. \$377, are the lowest recorded and less than half the costs in two of the other Universities. The Council granted 81 per cent. of our requests for current operations. Though this was an increase of 71 per cent. above the University's present expenditure, it represents only 5.9 per cent. of the total budgets for current operations of the colleges joining in the correlated program. 71.6 per cent. of our requests for capital expenses were granted, bringing the University's share to 13.08 per cent. of the total program.

REGISTRATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

A considerable portion of the time of the Board at the annual meeting was devoted to discussion of the question of the Registration of the Union University with the Chinese Government. The changes involved in the relationship of the Board of Governors to the Senate and the University were fully considered and adequate safeguards were discussed to ensure the maintenance of the full Christian purpose of the University. In an attempt to meet the situation a draft of a new constitution, which would meet Government requirements, has been drawn up in China. The Senate asked permission to operate under the whole, or part, of this new revised constitution as might seem desirable, or that they might be left free to determine the whole question of Registration if the Board so willed. After due consideration the Board agreed to the adoption of a revised constitution which would enable the University to apply for registration through a new Board of Directors to be created in China; and the revised constitution was given to a select committee for final drafting after they have taken legal advice and a close scrutiny of the details has been made.

HOUSES FOR THE STAFF.

The President brought before the Board the fact that houses for the staff become more and more imperative as numbers increase. The Mission Colleges own residences for their Missionary staff members, but there are no other residences, except No.

1 and No. 2 owned by the Board of Governors, and a few temporary structures owned by the Board and the Missions jointly. In another section of this report mention has been made of the purchase of property that will provide three more semi-permanent houses and of land suitable for a model residential settlement. To develop and complete this settlement plan an invested fund of Mex. \$60,000 is needed, the annual income being used in the erection of houses of approved design that could be rented to members of the staff at approximately 5 per cent. of the cost of erecting them. The Board of Governors endorsed this appeal and heartily commends to the constituent Boards and Friends of the University the request for G. \$10,000 as an initial fund.

FELLOWSHIPS.

As we seek to envisage the future we see the necessity for men capable of being entrusted with the management of the University, for example in the event of another withdrawal of foreign workers. To achieve this the President asked that the Board should ensure that staff members have a high degree of compatibility and are men and women of sterling Christian character and intellectual promise, and that permanency of tenure follows successful service. In addition fellowships for advanced study in our homelands should be provided in order that the Chinese staff may keep in contact with our best thought and be kept in sympathetic relation with the Christian bodies supporting the University. Such fellowships should be at the disposal of the Board of Governors and should provide one full year of salary in seven, with conditional leave of a year and a half or two years, to selected persons of professorial rank who propose to continue in University service. It is estimated that fellowships of this nature should be initiated through the formation of an endowment of approximately Mex. \$40,000.

FINANCE.

The budget for 1931 was considered and granted. It amounted in its entirety to \$53,171, of which \$46,926 comes from the funds at the disposal of the Board. Of this \$25,000 is general current income, and \$10,690 comes from the Hall Estate Fund and \$4,500 from the Harvard-Yenching Fund. The Board would take this opportunity of once more impressing upon the participating Missions the importance of their support for the great work for the advancement of the Kingdom through Higher Education in West China.

The grants from the Hall Estate Fund up to 1930 have been expended for equipment and furnishings. This income has been a great blessing. It is estimated that when the pur-

chases made, and those to be made from the 1931 budget, arrive in Chengtu the departments will be fairly well equipped to meet present undertakings. In this category of blessings we include the Special Gift of \$10,000 received from an anonymous benefactor last year, who had the sincere and hearty thanks of the Senate and the clinical hospitals. Orders for equipment covering the whole amount have been given or authorised, and the doctors, though conscious of our limitations, are happier and preparing to do better work than has been possible before.

Increase of expenditure in the Department of Chinese to the limit of the income from the Harvard-Yenching Fund, though desired in certain quarters, would have been an act of folly. It would have destroyed the harmony of all departments, and in the long run harmed the Department of Chinese. A modest course of steady advance has been drawn up for it by the University in the hope that accrued balances in these initial years may be allowed to accumulate to the credit of the Chinese Museum and Library and the future development of the Department. It is hoped that other funds will be at the call of the University for the purchase of such collections of books for the Library and articles for the Museum as may be purchasable and as are deemed of permanent educational value.

The Bursar starts on furlough this Summer and brings with him complete and detailed accounts of the University for comparison and adjustment with the accounts of the Board's Treasurer in New York. Until this takes place comments on the accounts and general financial condition should be deferred. There is this advance assurance, however, through these years of stress and storm, when there have been unforeseen contingencies and the accounting has passed through many different hands, often being handed over in an unbalanced state, nevertheless our expenditures have been controlled so as to avoid debt. Our financial condition is sound, because we have had that "determination to control expenditure and keep it safely within limits of available income."

UNIVERSITY DAY AND THE VISIT OF DELEGATIONS.

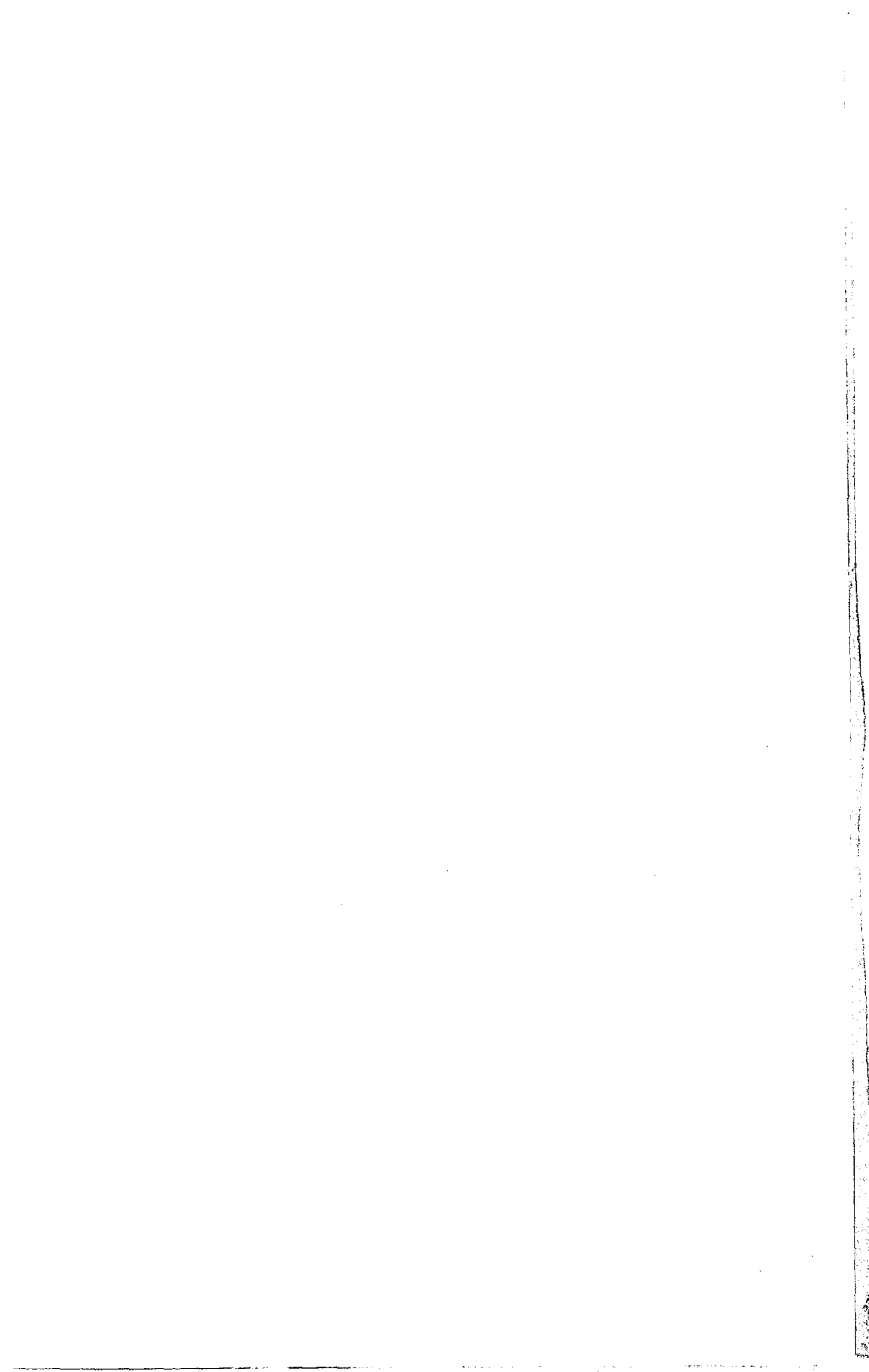
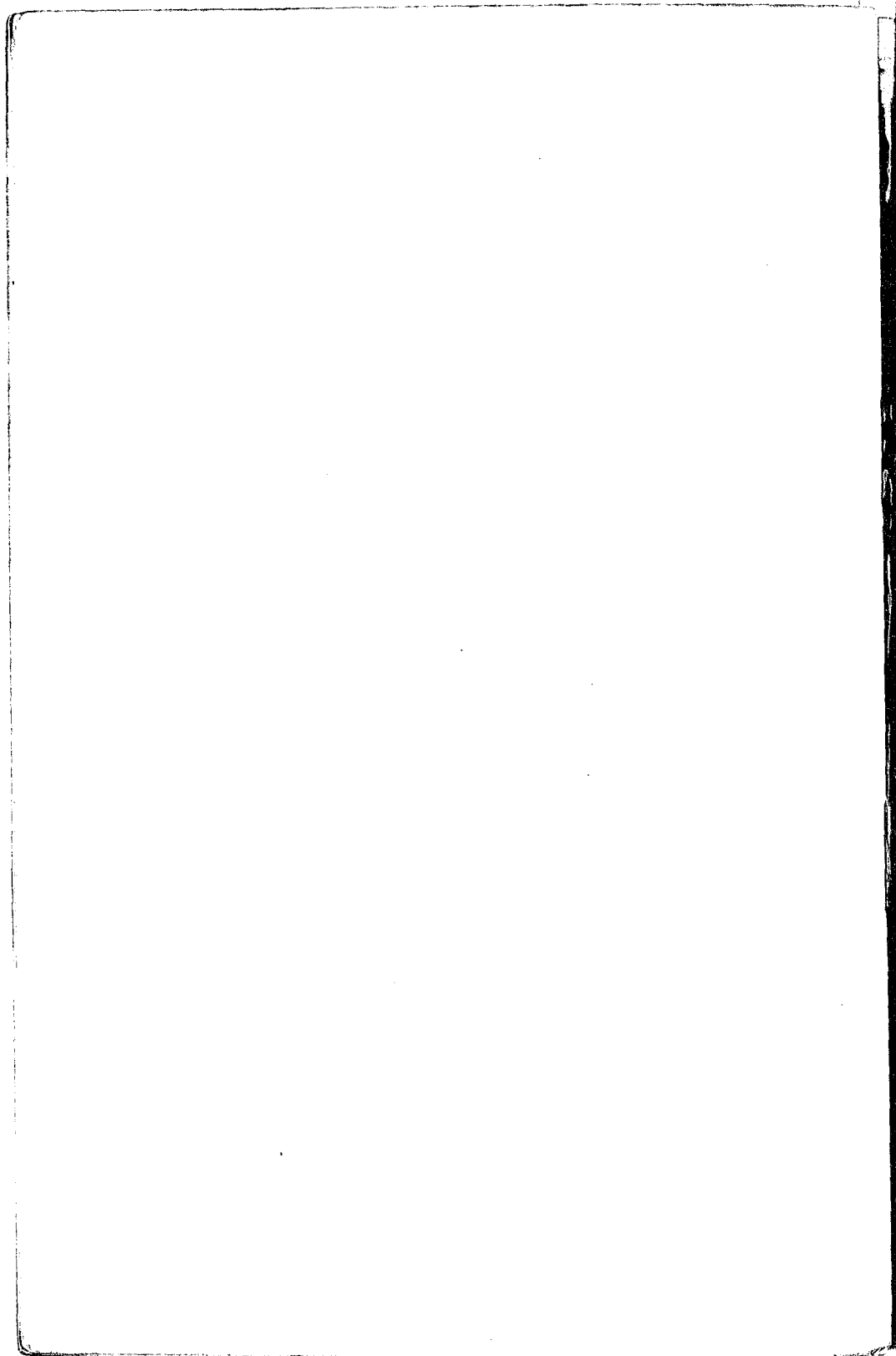
Examinations and the closing of the winter term coincided with the visit of the Delegations of the United Church of Canada and the Society of Friends. It is a pleasure to record the joy and benefits which their visit afforded. There will soon be a quarter century celebration of the University, and the Board has been invited to journey to Chengtu so that it may participate.

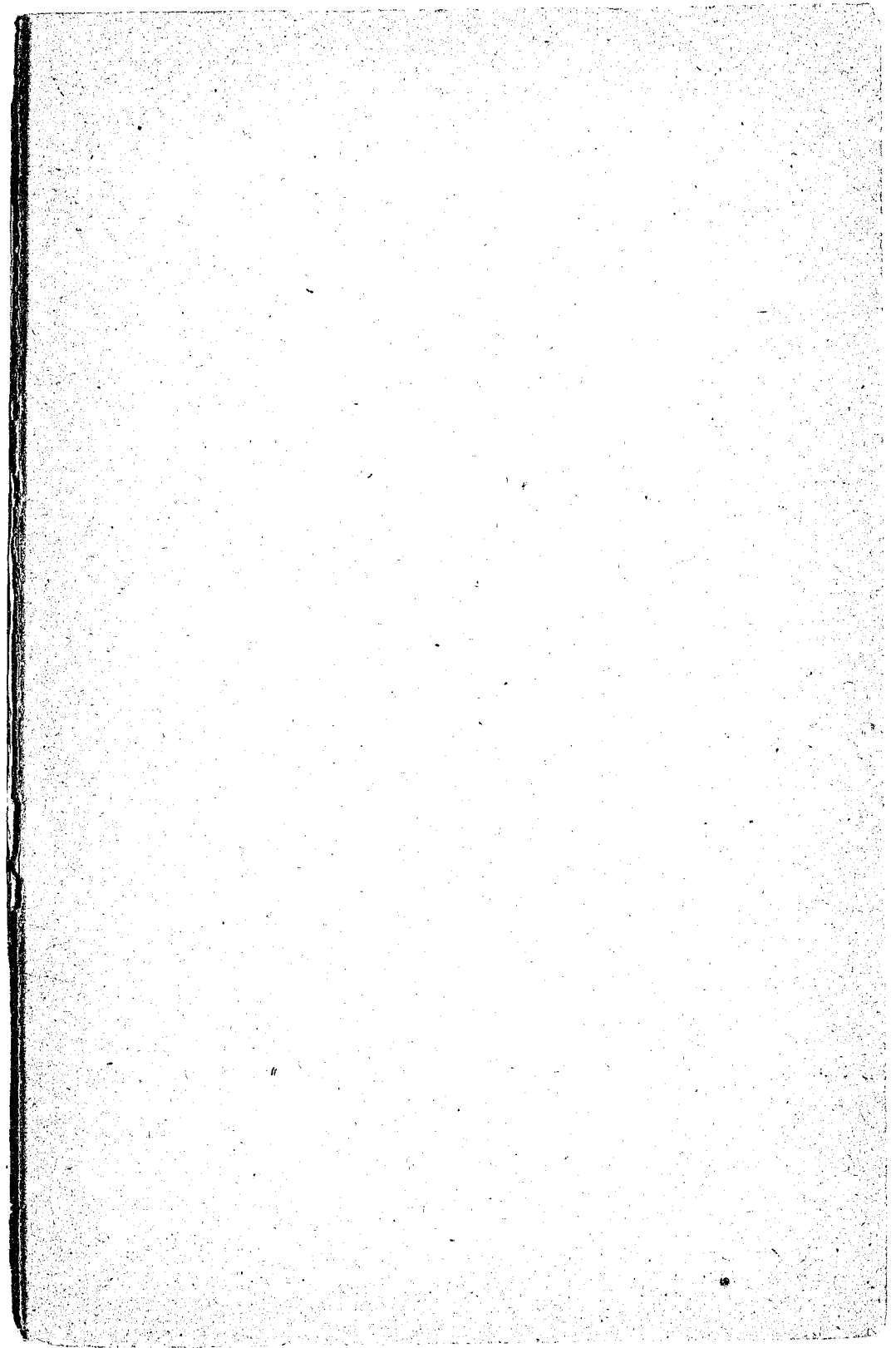
Dr. Franklin, it is expected, was in Chengtu in June and delivered the commencement address and preached the Baccalaureate sermon.

The 20th Anniversary of the founding of the University was celebrated at Easter this year. The chief officials of the province honoured it with their presence and spoke with sincere praise of what has been created and accomplished. The physical plant that they surveyed could not be duplicated for a million dollars, and it stands without encumbrance or involvements beyond the Board's expressed capacity to maintain, for which to God be the Glory.

Further information regarding the University may be obtained from the Secretaries of the Board of Governors, Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D., 199, Regent Street, London, Ontario, Canada, and H. T. Silcock, M.A., Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1., England.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Board of Governors, Dr. George B. Huntington, West China Union University, 150, Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.





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WEST
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TRANSFER

June 3rd, 1930.

To the Members of the Board of Governors, of the West China Union University.

Honored Officers and Members,

My report this year will be more in the nature of a review of the past, due to the fact that this has been a furlough year.

We returned to West China in 1925 with a fairly large programme of Building in view. Settling into a steady stride, we commenced operations on the Middle School Chapel, which was the gift of Mr. Lui Tsi Ruh in recognition of the blessings that Christian Education had brought into his life.

Soon after commencing this Building we were able to go forward with the Coles Memorial Clock Tower, and the two Buildings were erected concurrently, and in due course were completed and handed over for service.

Our next project was the Medical Dental College, for which we had been assembling the materials. We were able to go right on until the political storm of 1926-27, when a very determined effort was made by the Communist Party to undermine the work of Christian Missions, and put an end to our activities. Fortunately as far as our building programme was concerned, we had a group of carpenters and masons who had been with me for a number of years and we were able to reason with them, pointing out that we were trying to erect these buildings as an expression of the spirit of Christianity which makes for Good Will and a better understanding amongst men. To their credit it can be said

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that we won out, for they decided that if I would continue with my work, they too would resist all efforts to get them to leave. This they did most loyally, despite the fact that promises of money and threats against their lives were alternately handed out to them.

Before the storm really broke, we had also commenced the Cadbury or Educational Building.

It was not easy to see the large majority of our Missionary Body following Consular and Church instructions, leaving for the Coast while we remained, with the uncertainty as to how it might be interpreted. However, weighing over all the facts at the time, we felt the only thing to do was to follow the dictates of conscience and remain.

This proved to be a period of 'Labours abundant.' Periodically threats were made against the men and buildings which made it necessary for us to be always on the alert.

With thousands of dollars worth of material ready, but not yet built in, we had to be constantly ready for a call during the hours of night as well as day. Fortunately we had the goodwill of the officials and the better element of the Community, which made our position much easier than it otherwise would have been.

At this same time came the great financial crash, when due to the fact that the military were flooding the market, with inferior coins of a very deflated value, it seemed as though our effort to carry on would be foiled. However eternal vigilance on the money market enabled us to get through this period without financial loss to the University.

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Owing to the departure of Mr. Albertson to the coast with his family, it fell to my lot to take over the finances of the University during this extremely trying time. Tens of thousands of fifty cent pieces of inferior value, and hundreds of thousands of dollars in paper currency, with no official backing or recognition, made the money market hectic for months and again we had to work almost night and day to keep our finances from being absolutely ruined.

In addition to the Building programme, which we were fortunate enough to keep going throughout the whole period without stopping work for a single day, there was the position of Business Manager, the activities of which I reported briefly last year.

This office was established at the request of the Chinese and the first incumbent was Mr. Donald Toy who occupied the position until his departure for Jerusalem, when I was requested to take it up.

New conditions demand new methods, and this office gave us an opportunity of making contacts that were extremely useful for educating a large number of citizens who had not fully realized just what the contribution of our Institution meant as to the Community and Country.

Part of my furlough was spent with my parents in England, but the greater part with the family in Vancouver, B.C. Throughout the year, I have received invitations to address Churches and other organisations and Societies, and have used the opportunity for presenting the work of our University, together

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with the need of support, which I trust in the days to come will bear fruit.

This brief resume of the past term's work is respectfully submitted in place of an Annual Report.

As to the future, I wrote a letter to the Board of Governors in October, setting forth my desire and willingness to return to the Field, in accordance with the Minute of the Senate passed in February previous to my leaving for furlough, and shall therefore be glad to learn of the action of the Board so that I can complete my preparations for returning.

Respectfully Yours.

Walter Small

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