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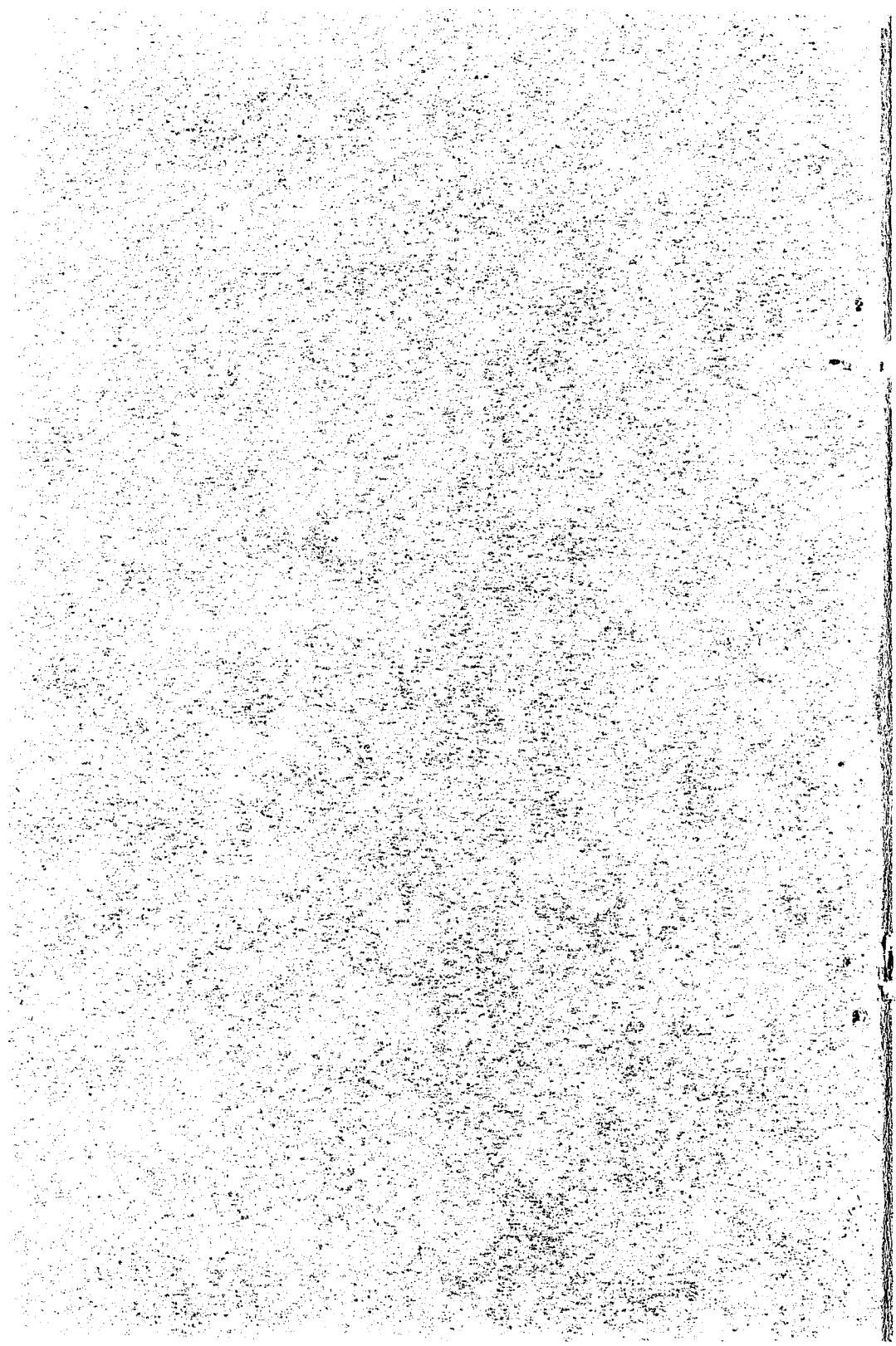
# REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE

WEST CHINA UNION

UNIVERSITY

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Report of the Board of Governors  
of the West China Union University to the  
Co-operating Mission Boards and  
Friends of the University, 1931



**F**OLLOWING the annual meeting of the Board, which was held September 29-30 in the offices of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, the Board presents to the co-operating Mission Boards and friends of the University the following report consisting mainly of excerpts from the reports of the administrative officers of the University, and matters considered at the annual meeting.

(1) GENERAL CONDITIONS

"However brief our statement, we must not fail to record our sorrow that China has been visited by one of the most appalling and tragic floods in its history. Revolutions and communistic disturbances have continued, still further impoverishing a long-suffering people, and international complications of serious concern have now risen in Manchuria that are inflaming student classes all over China and breeding a spirit of riot and war that will delay the economic recovery and stability of government so much longed for and consistently striven after by the great mass of the Chinese people as well as their friends in other lands."

"Though West China is remote from these centers of trouble, it has not wholly escaped. It has had its floods, little revolutions and communistic plottings, with the inevitable executions that follow. The price of rice, which last year was \$1.50 a bushel, is now \$5.00 a bushel, and large numbers of people in Chengtu are being fed at rice kitchens. Despite these conditions the vast majority of the people continue to suffer in silence and to labor on for better and more peaceful times in a manner that challenges admiration."

"The University has been threatened with violence and maligned in certain subsidized newspapers and by soap box orators; but it has succeeded in going on its way, winning

friends by the work it is doing and by the manner in which it endures attack."

### (2) REGISTRATION

"Registration of the University is now before the Chinese Central Government. Formal application for registration has been made, the provincial authorities forwarding the necessary documents to Nanking, with their approval. Preparation of the documents and the new constitution, and consideration of the general question of registration have been monumental tasks which have engaged the attention of the Board of Governors and the officers and faculty of the University for the past two years."

"The Board of Directors, constituted in the manner prescribed by the new constitution, met at the request of the Senate on April 15 and 16 of this year. They performed their initial functions of organization, considered and approved the constitution, authorized application for registration, appointed a Chinese President for one year, invited a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to serve the University, elected an Executive Committee and adjourned. The Senate has continued to bear responsibility for the conduct of the University, formulating the budget and attending to other matters of major concern. This, or some such procedure, was, of course, expected during the tentative character of the Board and immediately following its organization."

Registration when completed will of necessity complicate the work of the University administration, as there are major interests to care for that will not come under the purview of any single organization.

### (3) REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY

"The University has been organized into Colleges instead of Faculties, as formerly. This has been done in harmony with government recommendations. Last year's report told of the organization of a College of Medicine and Dentistry. This year the work in Arts and Education has been organized into a College of Arts and that of Science into a College of Science. The work in Religion is also now carried on in a College of Religion with the same requirements for entrance as the other colleges, namely, Senior Middle School graduation. The course in the College is to cover a period of three years, during which time the student, besides the required courses in Religion, will be

doing some work in Arts and will be in a position to continue study in the University looking toward graduation if he so desires. The College will issue a diploma to all students who complete the work. The College will offer opportunities to students who are graduates in Arts and who wish to study religion."

"This College of Religion will differ from the other colleges in that it will not be registered with the Government and will not be under the direction of the Board of Directors, but will continue under the Board of Governors. Except the Board of Directors all other Boards and committees in the University have the same relation to this College as to other Colleges, and the University Registrar and Bursar are officers of this College also. There will soon be need for a building which will be used exclusively for the work of the College of Religion. Three catalogues will be published in place of one as heretofore, namely, the Catalogue of the College of Arts and Science, of the College of Medicine and Dentistry, and of the College of Religion."

### (4) THE UNION MIDDLE SCHOOL AND MATTERS RELATING TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY WORK.

The Union Middle School is now an integral part of the Board of Governors' responsibility, the Boards of Missions interested in the Middle School having approved its administration by the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors assumed administrative direction of this School subject to the condition that the several Boards and Missions co-operating in the Middle School were to assume financial responsibility for the work. In view of the new relation which the Board of Governors bears to this institution, the following items coming from the report of the Principal for 1930 will be of interest:

"The School was opened in 1908, as the first work of the newly organized University educational groups. The School sought registration in 1914. Four years later the Civil Governor of the Province was present and presented the first registered diplomas to the graduating class."

"From 1918 to June, 1929, 429 students have been graduated, all with government diplomas. Forty-three leaders of the Church in West China are graduates of this school; 78 of the total number of students enrolled in Medicine and Dentistry are also graduates of this school. Fifty per cent. of the last University graduating class were

our Middle School graduates. There are 26 graduates of this School in the Provincial Postal Service, being 11 per cent. of its total staff. According to Colonel C. C. Young, there are 112 former Middle School students in the Civil Government departments and in the Military. From the graduating class of 58 last year, 13 went to the University, 6 have entered Government Schools and other Christian Colleges. Since the opening of the Middle School more than 2,500 students have been enrolled. The average age of the students in this School is 18 years."

"The Middle School suffers from lack of income. For the total of 287 students enrolled last year, we received a total of \$2,000 silver. This \$2,000 was contributed as follows: Methodist Episcopal Mission, \$500; United Church of Canada Mission, \$500; American Baptist Mission, \$500; English Friends' Mission, \$300; Church Missionary Society Mission, \$200. This, aside from students' fees, was our total budget."

To the above remarks of the Principal the following should be added:

Heretofore, the University has conducted from one to two years College Preparatory classes. After registration is effected, this preparatory work must be discontinued. This fact, together with the meagre body of students matriculating in the University from Mission Schools, emphasizes the urgency of the Missions creating far better and more extensive Middle Schools or making it possible for a much larger percentage of graduates of the Schools they have to enter the University. A rule of the University inhibits the University from accepting more than 49 per cent. of non-Christian students. If the Mission Schools do not send Christian students to the University, this automatically reduces our enrollment. The most effective manner of helping in this situation in the immediate future is by the appointment of teachers to the Union Middle School and by according the financial support of the united strength of the co-operating Missions rather than the present inadequate annual allotment. The above considerations constitute a strong plea for strengthening the position of the Union Middle School, and increasing the annual allotments of the co-operating Missions, if this can be done without reducing the support accorded to the Denominational Middle Schools.

##### (5) THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL WORK

The Hospital Board of Chengtu, representing the four Mission Hospitals and the University Medical-Dental

College, has made request through the West China Missions that the Mission Boards authorize the Board of Governors to administer these hospitals through the Medical Board. During the past year over 100,000 in-and out-patients have been treated in the clinical hospitals under this Hospital Board. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital reports over 53,000 patients for the year 1930, with an income of over \$40,000. Forty-seven per cent. of the present student body is now enrolled in the Medical-Dental College, and the percentage is constantly on the increase.

The number of patients at the hospital for the first half of 1931 is fully 10 per cent. greater than the same period in 1930. This increase in the number of patients entering the hospital, the increase in the number of students entering Medicine, the unsatisfactory nature of our clinical teaching, due to the fact that these hospitals are separated at some distance from each other and from the University, calls for an entirely new approach in our clinical work.

"Now, geographical distance is the determining factor in the building up of our time-tables. The patients are often required to make journeys from one hospital to another in the diagnosis or treatment of their diseases. Under the present plan the hospitals and the Medical-Dental College cannot make free use of each other's facilities, thus demanding a repetition of facilities or getting on without them. The student, in his pre-medical years given at the Medical School, is removed from all contact with the clinical students and the hospital. The clinical students located at the hospital are likewise out of contact with the University and the pre-clinical teachers and students. Prior to the establishment of the Medical School these hospitals were founded by the Missions conducting them to render Medical service to the section of the city in which they are located. Patients were few in number and self-support meagre. Medical instruction has popularized these hospitals, resulting in overcrowding in some of them and an income nearly sufficient to provide for their current maintenance."

"All medical education bewails a sharp line of demarcation between the clinical work and the non-clinical science in Medicine and Dentistry. With us it is not only unscientific, but expensive, depriving our students of opportunities that they should have and depriving the patients of the service that hospitals of a Medical School should render."

"These and other reasons have led the Medical-Dental faculties to prepare plans for an adequate centralized clinical hospital adjacent to the Medical-Dental College at the



University, and are pressing for its erection in the near future. This question, together with that of finding helpful service to which the present hospital buildings can be put, constitutes one of the major problems in the future developments of our work."

#### (6) LAND AND BUILDINGS

During the year funds have been provided for the erection of the first permanent unit of the Women's College. The foundations of this building have been laid and work begun, and a wall has been erected around a part of the Women's College property. A piece of land has been purchased west of the Medical College building sufficient to straighten the road and provide a suitable entrance on that side of the University property. A gift from Mr. W. A. Notman amounting to \$5,000 has been sent to the field for the erection of a new dispensary and University infirmary, to be located adjacent to the Medical School. A grant of \$12,000 has been authorized by the Harvard-Yenching trustees for the completion of our University museum. A gift of \$10,000 has been received from Mrs. Benjamin Moore toward the erection of the first clinical unit of the new centralized hospital, and an additional gift of \$809.95 has been received from Mrs. George Cadbury for the completion of the George Cadbury Memorial Building.

#### (7) STUDENT BODY AND ALUMNI

There have been enrolled in the University during the past year two hundred and fifty-nine students who were divided in their courses of study as follows: Eighty-seven in Medicine and forty in Science, thirty-six in Dentistry, sixteen in Religion, twenty-two in Education and fifty-eight in Arts.

We have at the present time one hundred and twenty-six living graduates of our institution who are at present working for the Church and in public life. The occupation of these graduates is as follows: Eleven of them are ministers of the Christian Church, while five are engaged in other forms of social service; thirty-nine are teachers in Christian schools, and four teachers in government schools; forty-eight are practicing medicine and dentistry, a few of whom are in private practice; there are two who are in public life, and eight in business, while nine are at present taking post-graduate work, four of them in China and five abroad. This makes a total of 75 per cent. who are engaged in some

form of Christian service. Our College of Dentistry is beginning to render a nation-wide service. A year ago a request came from the Peking Union Medical College for one of our graduates to practice and teach dentistry there, and another one was invited to go to Shantung Christian University. These two men were sent and excellent reports have come back of the work which they are doing, followed by requests for more men. The Peking Medical College is asking for another, and the National Government at Nanking has asked for one to serve on the National Board of Health. Unfortunately the supply of men is limited, and only one can be allowed to go this year, probably to Nanking. There has been a marked improvement during the year in the interest taken by our alumni in the progress of the University. They are well represented on the Board of Directors and the Senate, and we believe that they are doing much towards establishing us in the community, and forwarding the interests of the Kingdom of God throughout West China.

#### (8) THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors, which is composed of official representatives of the two American, one Canadian and two British Boards co-operating in the maintenance of the University, has discharged its responsibilities to the best of its ability during the year. The Annual Meeting of the Full Board was held at the offices of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on September 29 and 30, 1931; on the evening of the first day of its sessions the members of the Board and other friends were guests at a dinner on the invitation of the Men's and Women's Boards of the Methodist and Baptist Churches. The Executive Committee met four times in the year. It is a matter of great regret that the Board and Executive Committee can no longer meet under the active and most competent Chairmanship of Sir Joseph Flavelle, who, through pressure of work found himself no longer able to hold this responsible office; the Board has, however, amended its Constitution to provide for the election of an Honorary Chairman, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that it can report the acceptance by Sir Joseph of this office. Pending the appointment of a permanent Chairman Dr. Endicott has very kindly assumed the position of Acting Chairman. New members joining the Board by co-option have been President James L. McConaughy of Wesleyan

University, Middletown, Conn., and Mr. Alton L. Miller of Boston; the Board deems itself extremely fortunate to have been able to secure the co-operation of such men as these. It is a matter of deep satisfaction to be able to record that the untiring efforts of the Bursar, Mr. W. B. Albertson, in collaboration with the Central Office in New York, have at last succeeded in harmonizing the intricate accounts as between the field and the New York Office; in this connection it may be mentioned that from accrued balances due to favourable exchange a sum of \$5,000 was distributed according to the ratio of receipts to the co-operating Boards. All financial matters are handled in a most businesslike manner in the Central Office of the China Union Universities at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the Board would take this opportunity of recording its appreciation of the marked efficiency of the Secretary in charge of this office, Mr. B. A. Garside, and his competent body of assistants. This office also acts as a clearing-house in connection with the promotion of the Correlated Programme and other important matters related to Higher Christian Education in China. The Board much regrets that, owing to other duties, Dr. G. B. Huntington felt himself unable to continue to hold the office of Treasurer, and would express at this time its sense of the great value of the services which he was able to render during his term of office.

Feeling that it stands in need of the best possible counsel in meeting the grave problems which confront it from time to time, the Board has appointed a special Committee of indubitable competence, under the able Chairmanship of Sir Joseph Flavelle, to probe thoroughly all questions connected with the administration of the University. It has been a great advantage that the Board has had available throughout the year the advice and experience of the President of the University, Dr. Joseph Beech, who has now returned to Chengtu. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the matter of putting into thorough order from the legal point of view the rather intricate matter of Titles of the Board and the co-operating Mission Boards to the numerous properties on the University Campus, and in this the Board owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and to one of his partners, Mr. H. E. Langford, for their painstaking work. The Board would also extend its special thanks to the faculty and students of Wesleyan University for supplying funds for the purchase and transportation to China of an Ambulance to facilitate the transfer of patients to and from the hospitals and to and from the

University; transportation charges will almost equal the cost of the ambulance, which is now on its way.

Finally, the Board would express its profound gratitude to Almighty God for His guidance and blessing given without fail and without stint during the year.

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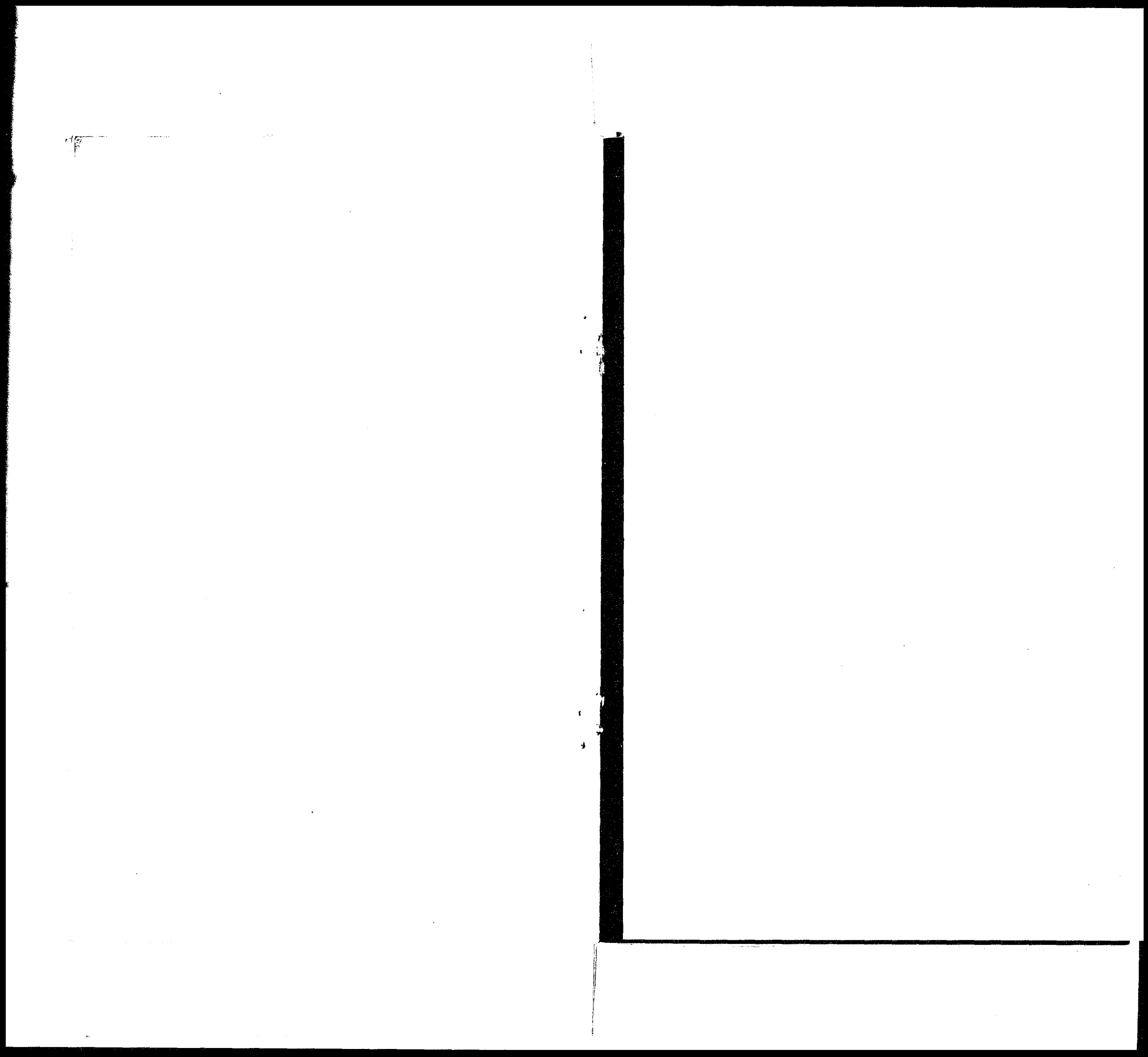
Further information regarding the University may be obtained from the Secretaries of the Board of Governors, Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D., 26 Grosvenor Street, London, Ontario, Canada, and H. T. Silcock, Esq., M.A., Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, England.

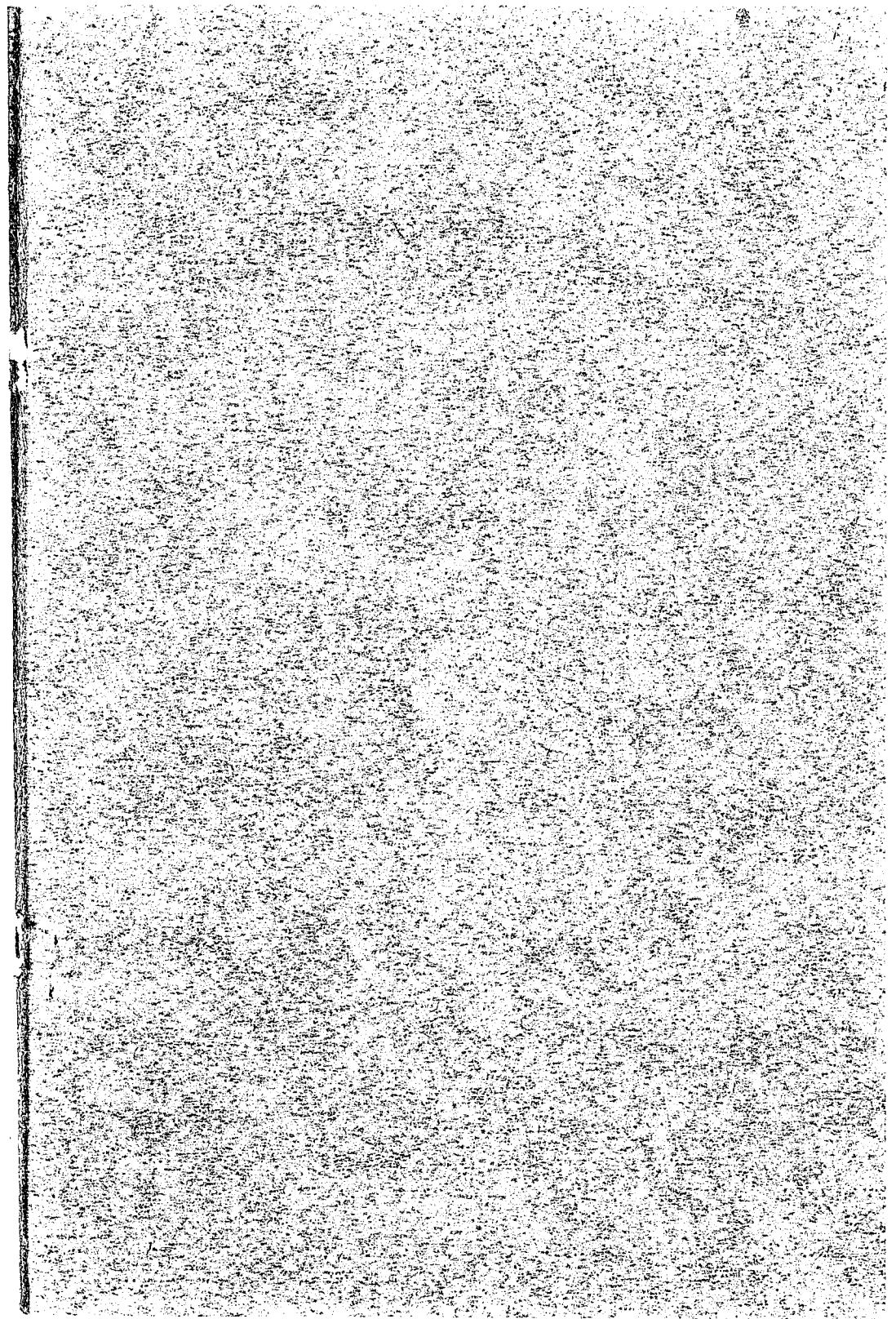
Contributions to the University may be sent as under:

In the United States of America:—To the Treasurer of the Board of Governors, West China Union University, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

In Canada:—To Rev. Prof. Frank Anderson, M.A., D.D., 26 Grosvenor Street, London, Ontario.

In Great Britain:—To H. T. Silcock, Esq., M.A., Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.







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REPORT OF  
The West China Union  
University



FALL TERM  
1931

Report of the  
West China Union University,  
Autumn, 1931.

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The University opened at the scheduled time under good auspices. A little agitation against us was noticed at the close of the spring term but during the summer it had subsided and as the students returned one could see that they were contented and not conscious of any outstanding opposition. The regular entrance examinations were held but applications were not very many. This was probably due to our high standard of entrance so that students who are expecting to enter from other schools find that it is necessary first to enter our Senior Middle school, for at least a year, in order to qualify for entrance into the university. No new class was taken into the Preparatory College and when the present class enters the university next year there will be no classes below the Freshman grade. All students below that standard will henceforth enter the Senior Middle School. This ruling along with other causes led to a large application for entrance into the Middle School. At the first entrance examination there, 298 students applied, of whom 111 were admitted and at the second examination 133 applied of whom 60 were accepted. Students graduating from our Senior Middle School no longer need to take any other entrance examination to the university, their final examination is considered our entrance examination.

One of the special problems in the university during the year has been that of registration with the Central Government. The Board of Governors at their meeting in England in July, 1930 gave the Senate full authority to proceed with registration at its own discretion. On notice from the government that any institution that was not registered by June, 1931 would be closed, it was decided to make all the necessary preparations and this work covered several months. A member of the Provincial Bureau of Education was employed to come to the university a few hours a week to oversee the making of reports and the filling of schedules so that all might be up to the standard required by the government. These were completed early in the spring and sent to the local bureau for inspection. A fully qualified inspector was sent out to see that reports and statistics were true to fact. This inspector made a very minute and careful examination requiring, even, to see all our property deeds which were duly stamped by the Bureau in recognition of their being owned solely for educational purposes. The Board of Directors of the University was organized and called to meet in April. At this meeting the new constitution was reviewed and suggested changes made and a general discussion of the work of the university followed. This meeting decided to proceed with registration and to make formal application to the National Government through the Local Bureau of Education. After our reports had all been inspected and passed by the provincial bureau they were forwarded to Nanking with a recommendation signed by the Commissioner of Education that our application for registration should be accepted. In September a reply was received from

Nanking stating that the Board of Directors had been registered and expressing a favorable attitude towards the registering of the University after certain changes had been made in reports and a little more information given.

Early in the term Mr. Fong Shu Shuan left for Peking to attend a Conference called by the President of Yenching University. The Conference was called to consider methods whereby the use of the Harvard-Yenching Fund might be coordinated by the six universities who are beneficiaries of the Fund, the main purpose of the fund being to advance research work in Chinese literature, history and culture. The Board of Directors through its Executive decided to request Mr. Fong to go to Nanking and inquire about the status of the registration problem and to assist in facilitating it by answering questions and giving any further information that may be needed. It is thought that Dr. Beech might also meet the Minister of Education on his return journey in November and thus we hope that registration may be completed in the near future.

This term begins the twenty-second academic year of the university, though the early years were of pre-collegiate grade. The first class of two students graduated in 1915 both of whom are now deceased. Each year has seen a class graduate with a fairly steady increase in the number. In 1916 there was only one graduate Mr. Liu Tze Min who is now District Superintendent in the Chengtu district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This graduating class has increased until a maximum of thirty-one was reached in June of this year. The



total number of graduates since the opening of the university is 165, eight of whom are deceased. Of the graduates, 12 are in the Christian ministry, 6 are in social work of a religious nature, 29 are on the staff of the university, 30 are teaching in Mission Middle Schools, 50 are practicing medicine and dentistry, 5 are in government schools teaching, 12 are taking post-graduate work, 6 of them in China and 6 abroad while 2 are in public life and 8 in business.

There are in the University and Senior Middle School 592 students, 242 of whom are in the university. There are 45 new students in the university, 25 of whom come from our own senior middle school, 10 are girls and 10 are boys from outside schools. 58 of our students are girls. These students are residing in dormitories as follows, Women's College dormitory 57, 1 girl in the city, 19 are in the Friends' dormitory, 47 in the dormitory of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, 22 in the Baptist dormitory, 58 in the Canadian Mission dormitory, 19 in the Church Missionary Society dormitory and 17 in the dormitory for Medical students in the city.

These students are registered according to years as follows, Sub-freshmen 25, Freshmen 58, Sophomore 47, Junior year 33, Senior year 33, Medical and Dental 3rd year 10, Medical and Dental 4th year 9, Clinical year 9, Special students and auditors 18.

There are registered in Medicine 65 men and 25 women a total of 90 students, in Dentistry 35 men and 5 women a total of 40 students, Arts

45 men and 10 women a total of 55 students, Education 14 men and 1 woman a total of 15 and Religion 10 men and 1 woman a total of 11. In Science there are registered 15 men and 16 women a total of 31, besides 47 premedical and 23 pre-dental students making a total of 101 students studying in the Science department.

Of the 184 men students, 107 are registered as Christians and 77 as non-Christian and of the 58 women students 51 are Christian and 7 non-Christian. We believe, however, that a large group of students who are not yet members of the church nor openly declaring themselves as Christians are in sympathy with Christian teaching and life. Practically all of our students come from the province of Szechuan, there being about six from Kweichow and Yunnan.

The following are the students taking post-graduate work in China and abroad. Dr. Lu Chong Lin is studying in Liverpool University, England, specializing in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Dr. Lu Tseh Ren is in Syracuse University, United States. Mr. Chang Hsiao Li is taking post-graduate work in Mathematics in Toronto University where he is now in his second year. Mr. Ho Tin Kuang is specializing in Economics in Wesleyan University, United States. He is now in his second year. Mr. Hsi Chang Lin obtained a scholarship in Union Theological Seminary to which he has gone. Mr. Li Hen is studying Mathematics in France where he has been for five years. Dr. Hsie who graduated last year is studying in P.U.M.C. Mr. Wang Hsui Chien in Arts, Mr. Ho Wen Chuin in Biology, Mr. Gao Yoh Lin in Chemistry are studying in Yen Ching University, Peking. Mr.

Huang Mien is spending his third year in post-graduate work in Agriculture in Nanking University. Dr. Deng Kweh Chuan is studying in P.U.M.C., Peping, sent there by his own hospital.

On the staff of the university there are sixty-two Chinese members, 30 of whom are giving full time and 32 are engaged by the hour. There are also 60 missionaries giving full or part time to the university. Of these teachers 44 have the rank of professor, including associate and assistant professors. Of these teachers 20 have the degree of M. A., 4 have a Ph. D. degree, 10 have the degree of D.D.S., 25 have a M. D. degree, 5 have a L.D.S., 1 is a M.R.C.P., and 1 is a L.R.C.P., 1 is a D.O.M.S., 1 is a L.L.D., and 5 have the D. D. degree. There are 60 teachers in the College of Arts and Science, 47 in the College of Medicine and Dentistry and 13 in the College of Religion.

The University plant as it stands to-day has an estimated value of two million Mexican dollars with an equipment worth another half million. A large amount of work is expended every year on the upkeep of this property and a constant force of workmen is employed to repair buildings, beautify grounds and fix roads. About two thousand dollars a year, Mexican, is expended in this way. During the year a hand-pumped fire engine has been purchased and is ready for use when demanded. A demonstration of its use was given to the students at the hour of their morning assembly when rules and suggestions for what to do in case of a fire were given to the students and Faculty.

It is gratifying to find new positions in this province and other provinces opening up for our graduates especially the graduates in Medicine and Dentistry. Of those who graduated this year in Medicine two are working in the Municipal Hospital in Hanchow, one in Ichang. A second Municipal Hospital has opened in Sintu and one of our graduates goes there from Chengtu to work. It is probable that many other municipal hospitals will be opened in this province and our graduates will be in demand for them. One of this year's graduates is in Peping studying, three are working in the Syracuse unit in Chungking, one is at Tung Chuan and 2 are at Si Shen Tsi. One of our former graduates Dr. Deng Kweh Chuan is studying in Peping, sent there and financed by the Hanchow Municipal Hospital to which he will return. Another of our graduates is on the staff of the P.U.M.C. Two Tribesmen have graduated in Medicine from our University and are now at work among their own tribes people. Of one of them the Secretary of his Mission writes, "A new era has opened in Mission work in Miaoland since his coming and the Mission conveys heartfelt thanks to all the staff and anyone who has had anything to do with producing such a good workman and such a Christian gentleman." Other invitations and requests have come from different parts of China for the services of our Medical graduates but we have not been able to meet the demand. Two of our graduates in Dentistry are now in Hospital work in Peping. Dr. Mao Hsueh Chuin, a graduate of one year ago, is in work in the Health Department of the P.U.M.C. while Dr. Chen Hua one of this year's graduates is on the staff of the P.U.M.C. This College is asking for

further assistance from our Dental Graduates. Two of our Dental men are also in the Cheloo University, Tsinanfu, Dr. Yoh and Dr. Hsi. Requests have come from other cities including the Health Department of the Nanking Government but it has been impossible to supply these demands. It is interesting to note that this year a Russian Student has come from Peping to secure his Dental degree from our university.

The combined Hospital Outpatient department of the hospitals connected with our university had an attendance last year of 100,000, over half of whom attended the clinic in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat making this one of the largest clinics of its kind in the world. The teaching efficiency of the Clinical work has been greatly improved largely due to an anonymous gift of \$10,000 for equipment, most of which is already installed. The uniting of the Clinical work into a union outpatient clinic has largely improved its efficiency and for this thanks are due to the Woman's Board of the United Church of Canada who have supplied the place. A regular monthly clinical conference is being held rotating among the hospitals and dental and outpatient clinics. This is of great value to the staff who are thus stimulated to further research work with the result that more articles are being produced and published than ever before. Out of 8 of the recent numbers of the China Medical Journal five had articles by members of the staff of our university.

The Library building is one of the most used buildings on the campus. The installing of a good electric light plant has made it an attractive place for the students to study at night. The statistics

for the Library during the eleven months that it was open were as follows; Library attendance in the day time was 5555 and at night 5031. The stack room loanings for teachers and students were 10,362 and faculty reading room loanings were 2338, while the loanings of Chinese periodicals, practically to students only, amounted to 3520. The book accessions for the year were, Chinese 3300 and foreign languages 814. Booksales, apart from books ordered by teachers and students with deposit and through the librarian, amounted to \$2154.90. The book accessions since March 1931 were, in Chinese, General 417, Philosophy 40, Religion 125, Social Science 38, Philology 4, Science 14, Useful Arts 4, Arts 9, Literature 8, History 48, Chinese classics 1306. In Foreign languages the accessions for the same period were General 9, Philosophy 16, Religion 37, Sociology 38, Philology 12, Pure Science 68, Useful Arts 115, Fine Arts 46, Literature 23, History 60. In all the library receives 207 periodicals, 145 of which are subscribed for and 62 are gifts.

The Athletic work of the University is making progress, and the students seem to be more interested in athletics than they have ever been before. A year ago two of our students were sent to Shanghai to take part in the Far-Eastern Olympic meet. Although our students were not able to carry off any prizes their attendance at the games taught them much and gave them a vision of the possibilities of athletics and they were able to bring back to our students an interesting report which has resulted in more enthusiasm on their part for this side of college life. During the past summer a provincial athletic meet under the auspices of the Government Bureau of Education

was held in Chengtu to which all schools and other institutions in the province were invited to send competitors. To this meet our University, including the Middle School sent representatives. It was decided not to enter a team in either football or basketball but to confine competition to field and track, volley ball and tennis. Teams came from many different places including 50 competitors from General Tien Song Yao's army and a strong delegation from Chungking. The meet was well conducted under the able management of the Commissioner of Education and his colleagues. In the track meet when the returns were all in, our team stood first with 70 points, with Chengtu government university second with 30 points, and the Chengtu municipality third with 20 points. The twenty-ninth army carried off the honors in football, Chungking basket ball team won against keen opposition while tennis and volley ball went to our university. From the winners at this meet 43 were chosen to represent the province of Sze Chuan at an all-China Athletic meet at Nanking. Of these 43, 15 came from our group. On account of interference with classes only three decided to go though all expenses were to be borne by the government but this proved to be unimportant as the meet was postponed owing to unfavorable circumstances in eastern China.

During the holiday months a Summer School was held lasting four weeks at which there was an attendance of 125, 60 of whom studied in the Normal department, 25 in the University courses and 40 in the Bible School. Delegates came from all parts of the province and from all churches. The university extension department is at present holding a Normal Institute to which Mission

teachers of all grades are welcomed. The classes are held weekly and alternate between teachers of primary and secondary grade. At these institutes an opportunity is given to observe class teaching and to criticise methods. A course of study has also been prepared and printed for Sunday School teachers and those passing examinations in these will be granted a certificate by the university.

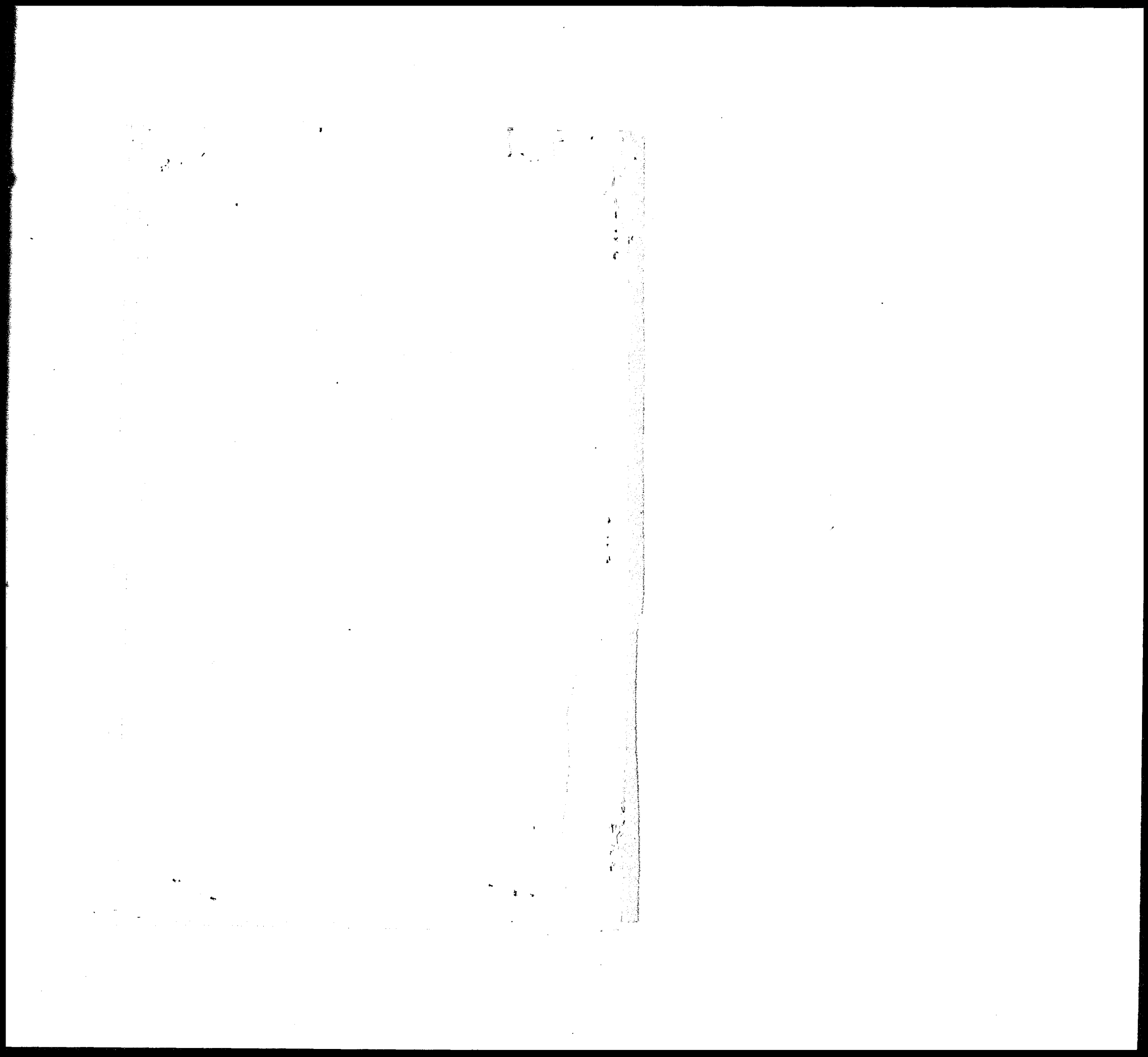
The Department of Health Education is making progress in selling literature and disseminating knowledge concerning Public Health. Arrangements are being made for a demonstration area in the centre of the city where an effort will be made to put into force, at least, the elementary rules of health. Last summer a series of lectures were given to the Municipal Council in the Municipal Park building. These were open to the public and as many as 200 attended at a time. The lectures were later reported to the papers and the reports were fairly full and accurate. Physical fitness tests have been arranged in several of the schools including the Primary Practice School of the Government University. Just now such an examination is being conducted in Dewey school which will be followed by a similar examination in other schools. Public Health tracts are finding a ready sale, four of these have passed the 100,000 mark in sales.

The students of the University and Middle School are given a physical examination every year when they are chartered and each student is told of any defects that he may have and is urged to attend the Clinics which are provided for students at the university dispensary. For this examination all the Medical staff and senior medical students give their time so that a force of

sixty workers can examine all the university students in one half day.

On November the fifth the first meeting of the General Faculty was held in preparation for the time when we will be finally registered and will come under the new constitution which provides a new method of government of the university by a Board of Directors and the Faculty. This Faculty is composed of all members of the staff with the rank of Professor, Associate and Assistant Professor, and any whom they may elect thereto. The first meeting spent its time in discussing its organization and functions and the following resolutions were passed; RESOLVED that it shall be the work of the General Faculty to deal with all matters which concern the academic and administrative departments of the university and that they shall review the minutes of all Faculties and Standing Committees. RESOLVED that the Committee on Studies shall be the Academic Executive of the Faculty and that there be a Committee which shall be the Administrative Executive. The minutes of all faculties are to be handed to the Committee on Studies and the minutes of standing committees to the Committee on Administration and they shall forward to the General Faculty such matters as are important and as requested by the faculties and committees concerned. In this way an opportunity will be given to the whole membership of the Faculty to become thoroughly acquainted with all that is being done in each department of the university. With the Board of Directors established and the General Faculty now organized our university is fully prepared to function under the new constitution called for by registration.

G. W. SPARLING.



REPORT OF  
The West China Union  
University



DECEMBER  
1931

## REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY,

December, 1931

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A short time ago a report was issued which was mainly statistical, being a report of the Student Body and the Faculty for the present term. This report will be rather a resume of some of the activities of the term as they have affected the general atmosphere of the university.

The outstanding event of the term has been the coming of the news of the action of Japan in Manchuria. This occurred on September the eighteenth so that it has been before the students for almost the full period of the term's work. When the word first came it was presented in such a way that it appeared to the students that it would be only a few days before war would be declared by China against Japan and that such a declaration would involve the whole world and the next world war, which has been predicted by many, was about to begin and would open on Chinese territory. To the students their duty was clear, for such a war would call for the mobilization of the young manhood of the country and for this they must be prepared. On further reflection it was discovered that such preparation would be necessarily of long duration and would call for much effort and strenuous training. A manifesto was issued by the President of China to the students of the whole country in which he thanked them for their interest and enthusiasm but warned them that the best contribution that they could make to their country



at such a time was to continue to work in the classroom and prepare for greater responsibility in future years when the problems of China would be just as difficult and perhaps even more intricate than they are at present. The issuing of this statement did much to steady our students and to call them to reflect more seriously. They became convinced that their effort for their country could not best be discharged by some sudden flare of enthusiasm and patriotism but by some settled program for their years of study and preparation.

As a result of several meetings of the student body at which their duty to their country at such a time was discussed, they decided that they would not allow anything to interfere with their classroom work unless it seemed necessary. But they were anxious to do something outside of their regular work to manifest and foster a patriotic spirit. The girl students decided to hold meetings for women to teach them and to lecture on their duty to their country at such a time. Groups were organized to go to the country districts and to explain to those who cannot read the significance of the Manchurian problem. Preparation was also made for a concert which was given in one of the city churches. The program consisted of music and plays and five performances were given, the proceeds from which were to be given to the Red Cross Society in case of war, or to the Hankow Famine Relief if war was not declared. The students have thus kept themselves before the public in their patriotic effort and have been pleased to see quite a number of comments in the local papers commending them for their effort and it is probably true that no school in the city has done more than ours

has to combat the idea which is current in some quarters that students of Mission and Church schools are not as loyal or enthusiastic for their country as students of government schools.

About the twentieth of November we had a visit from Mr. W. C. Costin, teacher of history in Oxford University. Mr. Costin had come to China on a travelling Rhodes scholarship and had been appointed as one of England's representatives on the Institute of Pacific relations. When crossing the ocean he had travelled with Dr. Morse who had interested him in West China and the work of our university and he decided in Shanghai to come to Szechuan provided that it did not take too much time. He flew from Nanking to Chungking and thence by motor boat and bus to Chengtu so that his journey was accomplished in a minimum of time. Word had been sent to General Liu Wen Hui from Chungking about his coming, so a bus was provided for him and when he arrived he was met by one of General Liu's men and taken to the Y.M.C.A. He carried a letter of introduction to us from Consul Toller of Chungking and we were very glad to have him in our home for the few days that he spent here. We took him to Kuanhsien to see the head of the irrigation system and on Tuesday morning he went to Kiating for a trip to the top of Mount Omei.

On the evening of the Sunday that he was with us he spoke to the students giving a report of the meeting of the Institute of Pacific relations. He reported how the meeting was held in spite of the fact that many said that owing to the tense feeling between China and Japan over the Manchurian situation it could not be held. It was a

moral victory and shows what men can do in spite of their differences if they are resolved to meet in a Christian spirit. He spoke also of the difficulties that the League of Nations were meeting in trying to deal with this same problem. His remarks were very timely and interested the students very much. He said that the League was resolved not to allow any world war, which has been much talked of in China, and that they would not even exercise the economic boycott but would try to settle the problem on a high moral plane. He said that at the present moment the case for China had a good standing before the world and if China would just be patient he believed that yet her case would be vindicated. Students, of course are apt to act impatiently, so the words of Mr. Costin which were encouraging and at the same time very deliberate were well received and have had a very good effect on the whole student body and their attitude to the situation.

About a week after the departure of Mr. Costin, the delegation from the National Christian Council arrived in Chengtu. For many years we have been requesting that a group from Shanghai and East China might come to Szechuan in the interests of the spiritual life of the Church. The group that came was composed of Dr. Chen Ching Yi, General Secretary of the National Christian Council, Mr. Sen, a graduate of Cheeloo University and one of the Secretaries of the Council, also Miss Kuan and Miss Stallings two other secretaries. Conferences were held in the city for ten days in which various problems connected with the Five Year Movement in the Chinese Christian Church were discussed. These meetings were

reported as very interesting and helpful and should result in a real forward movement in the church.

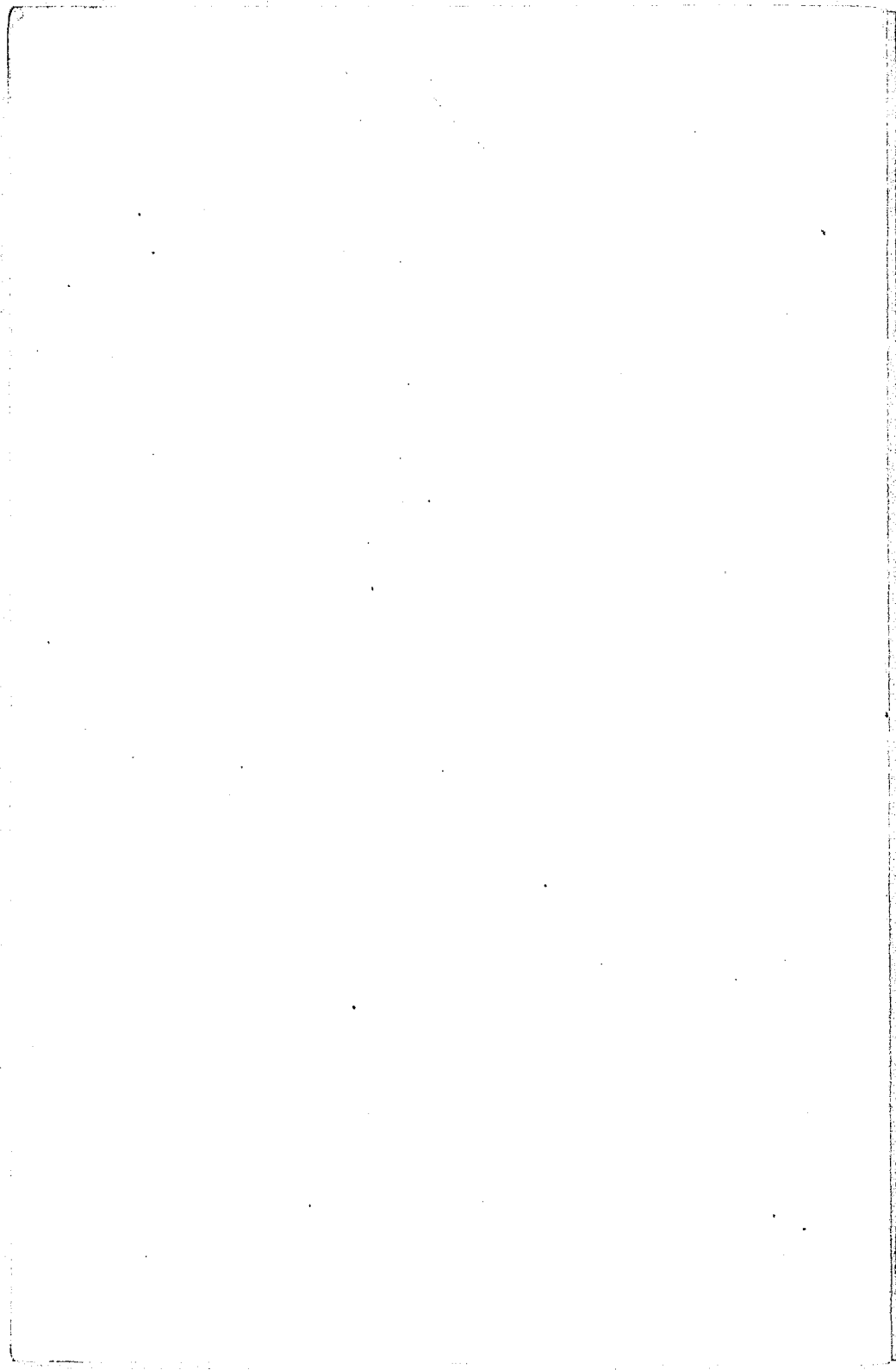
We had the privilege of having four addresses from members of the party, two given by Dr. Chen and two by Mr. Sen. The meetings were union meetings with the Middle School and on each occasion the Assembly Hall was crowded. Such men coming from East China always get a good reception from our students. They are men with a reputation and our students are very glad to meet and hear them.

The addresses given by these two men were of a deep religious note and made a strong appeal to the students. In each address the students were urged to devote their lives and energies to the service of Jesus Christ as the highest possible use of their lives. In his second address Dr. Chen reviewed the history of the Church in China with special reference to the Boxer trouble of thirty years ago and the anti-Christian movement of more recent date. He showed how both of these experiences had in the end been for the deepening of the Christian lives of the church members and had in many ways resulted in the advancement of the church. Difficulty and adversity calls for extra effort which develops character.

Mr. Sen gave two addresses, in the first telling of his own religious experience. Being a young man and a product of modern schools and education his words came with greater force. He was born in a Christian home but in College days decided that his Christian life was only a form and he would rather not be a member of the church than be that kind of a member. Accordingly, he left the church and severed his affiliation with Christian people but he soon found that the desire to live a better life was deeply embedded in his

consciousness and he soon returned to the church with a full and complete consecration to the service of his Master. In his second address he took for his subject "Chinese Culture as the Old Testament of China". Jesus came not to destroy but to fulfil and that is what he will do for Chinese teaching. He gave a very able exposition of how the teachings of Jesus could be accepted as the completion and fulfilment of what the Chinese had been taught and had believed for generations. The address was a direct contradiction to the idea that Christianity has come to supplant. It has come to fulfil. His explanation of the relation of Science and religion was a great help to the students many of whom have been hearing that science was about to replace religion and that if a man is properly educated he does not need religion.

The addresses of the two delegates were very gratifying and must have been of great help to the students. The attention given by the audience to the men when speaking was all that could be desired. The two speakers both remarked upon the excellent order and the apparent deep interest in the message. Mr. Sen said on more than one occasion that he had not seen anything like it any place else in his travels. When speaking about different Christian universities and the work they were doing in China when it came to the point of religious atmosphere in the institution he said that our university was number one in China. We are very grateful for the visit of these men. No one can estimate what the results of such messages may be in the future in the lives of these young people. The addresses were given with power and we believe that they will bring results in definite decisions for service and deepened devotion to the cause of Christ and the Church in this land.



Reports

1932

ASSOCIATED  
BOARDS

REPORT OF  
The West China Union  
University



FALL TERM  
1932

Report of the  
West China Union University  
Autumn 1932.

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The University opened for Classes on Monday, September the twelfth, preceded by the registration of Students on September the eighth, ninth and tenth. The applications for entrance to the university were more numerous than on any previous year and ninety-seven students, besides those who came from our own Union Middle School, tried our entrance examination. Of these, fifty-two succeeded in securing a pass mark in the required subjects and all but three of these have since registered in the university and are now attending classes. This is a much larger number than we have ever before received from Government institutions and probably marks a new era in our history. Early in our history it was thought by outsiders that we existed only for the education of students of our own church schools and our main purpose was to prepare men to be active propagandists on our behalf. But a clearer understanding now exists of our aim and purpose and the whole community knows that we are here for their good and do not confine our efforts to any one class. The opposition of the past few years is undoubtedly working out to our advantage in a clearer conception of our aim and methods. Attention has been focused upon us not consciously for our good, but we welcome publicity and our doors have always been open to those who wished to

come and investigate. A few years ago a group representing the gentry of the city came to our office and said that they had come to investigate a rumor which was current in the city that we had arms and ammunition which was consigned to the Japanese, stored in the basement of one of our buildings. The result of their visit was that they were given a thorough review of our work and equipment. Such incidents have resulted in a clearer understanding. Again our determination to register with the government as part of the National Education system and other efforts to identify ourselves as closely as possible with all the varied interests of the community have won a place in the respect and interest of the people of our constituency. Prejudice has been destroyed and has been replaced by appreciation and in many cases by admiration. One of the direct results of this more intimate acquaintance is the larger application for entrance into our classes. And we feel that a new atmosphere prevails in our institution, one of freedom, spontaneity and naturalness as we have ceased to be the object of suspicion and radical criticism. We no longer exist, only by the right of treaties or by the privilege granted to missionary societies to carry on Higher Education but rather by the right of good will fostered by the kind of work we are doing and a clear conception of our purpose.

The work of the term has begun without our President, Rev. Lincoln Dsang who left us at the beginning of the Spring term to go as one of the delegates from Szechwan to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. After attending this Conference Mr. Dsang, on the advice of a Committee ap-

pointed by the Board of Governors, decided to undertake study looking towards securing the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is now registered in Drew University, Madison, New Jersey and hopes to complete his work for the degree by the end of the Spring term of next year. During the past summer he registered in the summer session of the university and succeeded in passing the required examination in French and was given credit for two other units on his required work. He is majoring in the department of Rural Sociology and hopes on his return to be able to do much to relate our training of Christian workers to the practical problems of rural life. His Alma Mater, Garrett Biblical Institute, has granted him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity and for this the University has with great pleasure expressed its heartiest congratulations. Dr. Dsang says in a letter recently received. "I feel very happy indeed to receive good news continually from our university. I certainly enjoyed my work and the Christian fellowship there during the past five years in spite of all the difficulties and hardships. The thing that I enjoyed the most was the family spirit found both in the Faculty and among the students. One can hardly find the same spirit in any other institutions of Higher Learning except in one or two Womens' institutions. I feel very proud of our West China Union University and whenever I speak I mention it as one of the finest fruits of Christian work in West China".

Mr. S. H. Fong is very ably acting as President during the absence of Dr. Dsang. We have also very much pleasure in congratulating him on having received a scholarship through his Mission for postgraduate study in London, England. This



scholarship was for work to begin this Autumn, but in President Dsang's absence the Faculty decided to request Mr. Fong to delay his departure until next summer if arrangements could be made to have his scholarship deferred. These arrangements have been made and we are very grateful to Mr. Fong for his loyalty to the university at this time.

We believe that progress has been made during the summer towards the completion of registration with the National Government. This question has been before us for several years and it is now nearly two years since our reports and application were sent to the government in their final and complete form. Several interviews with prominent men in the government have been held at different times and a promise has been obtained that the matter would be attended to as soon as possible. The final stage in the proceedings has been reached when a representative was sent from Nanking to examine our institution to see if it is according to reports. Just before the summer we had a letter from Nanking stating that a Commission of four had been appointed to make this final inspection which Commission was composed of the Commissioner of Education of the Province of Szechwan, two Professors from the Government university in Chengtu and a special representative from Nanking Mr. Mei. During the summer the usual dinners were held in Mr. Mei's honor and his inspection was completed and we are told that his report has gone forward to Nanking and we are now waiting for the reply which we anticipate will be favorable and that we will soon be registered and thus become an integral part of the National System of Education. For this our students are very anxious,

as it will help to remove one of the great differences between them and students of institutions which are directly established by the government, their diplomas will receive a government stamp and will be valid in all parts of China and should be recognized as admitting them to any positions open to graduates of a university.

During the year several new teachers have been added to our staff, men who have formerly been with us but who have recently been away to other institutions preparing themselves for better work. The College of Science has added three. Mr. Huang Mien has returned after three years post-graduate work in Nanking to the department of Agriculture and Biology. Mr. Ho Wen Chuin, M. A. has completed two years of work in Yen-Ching specializing in Biology and is now teaching in that department. Mr. Chang Hsiao Li, M. A. spent two years in Toronto University studying in Higher Mathematics and is now with us as Head of the Department of Mathematics. Owing to the departure of Mrs. Dye on furlough and the impossibility of the return of Mr. Johns to the field, the coming of Mr. Chang to our staff is especially timely. We have also added three of last years graduates to our staff, Dr. Yoh Tung Li, Dr. Hsiao Choh Ran and Mr. Fu Ting Sen. Dr. Bruce Collier, a teacher supplied by the Canadian Mission, has begun his work in the department of Bio-Chemistry. Of our former teachers several are now taking post graduate study to prepare for further work with us on their return. Dr. Lu Tseh Ren is studying in Toronto in the Hospital for Sick Children in preparation for work in the department of Pediatrics. Dr. Hsie Hsi Shu of the class of 1931 is at present studying in Peiping. Mr. Fung

Da Ran is in Peiping and will return in the Spring to the Department of Pharmacology. Mr. Kao Yoh Lin and Mr. Wu Kueh Chang are studying under a Rockefeller Scholarship in Yenching, the former for work in Chemistry, and the latter in Physics. Mr. Ho Ting Kuang is in Syracuse University studying for a Ph. D. degree in Economics. Mr. Deng Kuang Lu is taking special training in Library work in Wuchang.

The coming of Dr. D. C. Graham to our Faculty has made it possible to take definite steps towards the organization of the work to be carried on under the Harvard Yenching Institute Committee. Dr. Graham is supported by the Harvard Yenching Institute and is thoroughly equipped for this work having taken special training in the University of Chicago. In 1927 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that university and in 1929 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and in 1931 was granted an Honorary degree of Doctor of Science by his Alma Mater. The purpose of the work of this department is "to stimulate interest in the study of Chinese cultural subjects, and to improve the methods of teaching them by (a) the building up of an adequate Chinese Library, (b) the maintainance of a department of Chinese, (c) the creation at this University of a Museum as a centre at which scholars of West China and other parts may prosecute their studies, (d) the solicitation and administration of funds for these projects. Under the able leadership of Mr. Chen Chih Hsuan we are gradually building up a strong department of Chinese which is attracting a large number of students. Mr. Chen has just left for Shanghai, Peiping and other places to

purchase books for the Chinese department of our Library and Dr. Graham has already begun constructive work on the Museum. Dr. Graham expects that archeological work will be stressed and he suggests that it might include (1) the so-called Mantsi caves, or the Han Dynasty Chinese cave-tombs of Szechuan. These are found nowhere else in China excepting a few in Kansu, Szechuan has two or three thousand scattered over a wide area (2) the loess deposits on the Thibetan border (3) town and village sites in Szechuan, mostly on the plain. (4) research in limestone caves and rock shelters of which there are thousands in Szechuan. There should be found important remains of prehistoric man. Dr. W. R. Morse is continuing his anthropological research and with some others made a journey in to the borders of Szechuan during the past summer. The 1930-31 report of the Peabody Museum contains the following note; Dr. Wm. R. Morse, Dean of the Medical School of the West China Union University and associate of this Museum has been in residence elaborating the results of his anthropometric researches upon the Chinese of Szechuan, the Thibetans and Chinese tribes of Western China. By help of grants from the National Research Council the statistical analysis of the material has been completed and a large monograph is ready for publication but no funds for this publication are available. Dr. Morse has returned to West China and will carry out further researches under the auspices of the Division of Anthropology and of the Museum". The prospects are very bright for an early and successful development of this part of our work.

The registration of students in our University

and allied schools is the largest since their beginning. We have 775 registered in the University and Union Senior Middle School, 420 of them being in the latter school and 355 in under graduate work. We have 133 new students nearly half of whom come from non-Mission schools. Our students are enrolled as follows, 141 in the Freshman year, 53 in the sophomore year, 50 in the third year, 31 in the fourth year, 17 in the fifth year of Medicine and Dentistry, 11 in the sixth, 10 in the seventh year, with 42 special students 30 of whom are registered in the department of Chinese in the Arts Faculty. Of our students 285 are men, 137 of them being registered as Christians and seventy are women, sixty-four of these being Christians making a total of 201 Christians in our group.

These students are registered in Faculties as follows, 112 are in Medicine, 44 in Dentistry, 85 in Arts, 52 in Science and 28 in Education, 11 students are definitely registered as studying for the ministry, while 34 are special students. They are residing in dormitories as follows, 75 in the Canadian Mission dormitory, 67 in the dormitory of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, 58 in the Baptist Mission dormitory, 40 in the dormitory of the Church Missionary Society and 18 in the Friends dormitory. There are 67 in the Women's College dormitory on the Campus and 3 women students resident in the hospital in the city and 25 men in the Men's hospital. We have four of our former graduates taking post graduate work in the city. It is interesting to note that there are 28 women taking the Medical course and 6 in Dentistry. The large proportion of our students come from our own province of Szechuan namely

343, but we have one from Chekiang province, one from Hupeh, one from Kansu, 2 from Kweichow, 4 from Yunnan, 1 from Java and 1 from the United States of America.

During the year a new department within the Faculty of Science has been opened, namely the Department of Pharmacy, and is located lecture room, laboratory and office, in the Medical Building. For some years we have anticipated the opening of this work and the return of Dr. E. N. Meuser to the field one year ago made it possible. The total enrolment in this department is 21, six of them being in the third year, three of whom are girls and three boys. Dr. Meuser reports that there are some very enthusiastic students in the group and splendid work is being done and the enrolment is considered very encouraging for the first year of the department. Both students and friends from outside, show a keen interest and appreciation which is specially expressed concerning the possibilities connected with native drug plant analysis. With the expansion of medical work throughout the province and the demand for the preparation of drugs we believe that this department has excellent work ahead.

Among the graduates of last year was our first woman graduate in Medicine Dr. Helen Yoh who gives promise of developing into a most capable physician. Her graduation forecasts a new day in medical work in West China when women physicians will be available to tend the needs of women. Of the six graduates in Medicine three are located in Mission hospitals in Szechuan outside of Chengtu, two are on the staffs of Chengtu Mission hospitals and one is on the

university staff in Anatomy. Of the two graduates in Dentistry one is on the staff of the Dental hospital in Chengtu and the other has gone to the work on the staff of the Peiping Union Medical College. The classes entering Dentistry are steadily increasing in numbers until this year the first class has eighteen students. We expect that this popularity of the Dental Course will continue as we have the only complete Dental Course given in China and there is a demand for our graduates in every part of the country.

The Medical teachers are doing good work outside as well as inside of the classroom. Monthly clinical conferences are still held which result in the preparation and reading of many interesting papers an increasing number of which are being published in *The China Medical Journal*. During the past college year the staff of the college of Medicine and Dentistry have contributed eleven articles to the pages of the *China Medical* and the *Chinese Medical Journals* besides articles to other scientific Journals. A new laboratory manual of Physiology is in the Press and Dr. Du is preparing a text-book in Parasitology. Research work is also being conducted in several departments. Among these may be mentioned the department of Internal Medicine in which Dr H. G. Anderson is working particularly on Tuberculosis among the Chinese; the Department of Pathology in which Dr. Du is continuing his study of the parasites of West China and the Department of Anatomy in which Dr Morse is doing a very considerable amount of anthropological work and the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology in which Mr Pen has just concluded an investigation into the possibility of producing immunity towards lacquer poisoning and in which

Dr L. G. Kilborn continues his studies on basal metabolism rates of the Chinese. Dr Morse has a book which is now being published in New York on "Chinese Medicine".

The increase in the number of students desiring to study medicine is making very acute certain problems as we are neither staffed nor equipped to teach such numbers of students. The coming of so many new students brings its opportunities but also its responsibilities and the Faculty of Medicine expresses this problem in the following way, "The Faculty views with alarm this inrush of new students especially apparent this Fall as the Freshman class numbers 35 in medicine alone". The Science Faculty is feeling the same overcrowding of laboratories and if the classes increase any more in size it will be necessary to divide them and thus an increase in staff and equipment will be required. In the Science laboratory classes there are 115 students in first and second year consequently they find it hard to do satisfactory work. The standards are being raised yearly but we anticipate that more teachers and equipment must be obtained if the standard of work is to be maintained. The same is true of the work in Dentistry where we note that 18 students have registered in one year.

We might take the clinical work of medicine as an example of how the increase in the number of students affects our work. We are glad to see the students but must keep before us the fact that expansion here means that there must be expansion also in provision made for them. Up to the present it has been possible to carry on the work with one clinic in each of the senior years. It is generally

admitted that a clinic should not exceed eight students for effective work and though at times we have gone slightly over this optimum number the average class has not had over eight students in it. It is quite probable that in order to admit the number of students who would like to study medicine we may have to advance to classes of sixteen students which would mean a doubling of the staff in clinical work and an increase in equipment. When we consider that this is the only Medical school west of Hankow and realize the number of trained physicians that will be necessary to place one in each county in this great area we can see something of the opportunity before us but to seize it will need expansion. And other provinces are asking for our medical and dental graduates so that it seems that the possibilities are almost unlimited if we attempt to meet the need and opportunity. We rejoice to see our horizon widening but to advance into the broader areas needs assistance in men and money.

One of the pressing problems of the Medical work at the present time is the housing of the Senior students who have to be in close proximity to the hospital for clinical and hospital teaching. There is no proper dormitory for them and they are being housed in conditions which are not in keeping with a university. They are crowded in conditions which are uncomfortable and almost unsanitary and as the number of students in these classes increases the present quarters will be impossible. If the university hospital were on our Campus the regular dormitories of the Missions would provide accomodation for these students and they would be maintained to the end of their course as an integral part of the student body. And not

only from the standpoint of students but even more from the standpoint of teaching the present arrangements of having the university in three different places in the city is extremely unsatisfactory. We would say that our pressing need for expansion in our plant is for a university hospital in one central position near the Medical-Dental teaching building.

The work in the College of Arts is progressing very satisfactorily, more students having entered this year than in any previous year. There are several reasons for this, among them we would mention the approaching official registration of the university which is giving us increased prestige and will admit our students to regular positions after they graduate. The staff of the professors and teachers in our Chinese department is very capable, being men of high intellectual standing which has given us a reputation which is drawing students both regular and special to this department. This year over thirty students have entered the special classes in the Chinese department. More students than ever before have entered the advance courses in English language and literature. The department of Philosophy is expanding rapidly, due largely to the capable teaching of Mr. Loh Chung Su newly returned from post-graduate studies in Yenching university. Especially gratifying is the steady rise in the standard of English in the university for this not only makes possible the study of advanced courses in Arts given in the English language but also makes easier the teaching of Science and Medicine where English text books are used and many advanced courses are given in English.

This intense interest in the intellectual and human problems treated in the College of Arts is making it possible for us to carry out more effectively the purpose for which such a College exists. The courses of the College of Arts are designed with the express purpose of preparing the students to evaluate and understand the China of to-day and to create the new China of to-morrow. To this end the student must be given an accurate historical knowledge of his problems and must develop the intellectual capacity to distinguish between illusory and practical remedies. He must be taught what things mean, what life means and what place the teachings and civilization of China may have in solving the riddle of existence. Thus the work in this department lies in the realm of ideas and our duty is to teach students to think profoundly and independently. We think we can discover a more serious attitude on the part of the students and a recognition of their responsibility in guiding the future of China and in working out a new order and civilization. The attitude taken by our students in national and political affairs has been gratifying. Instead of the extreme radical position which some students are inclined to take, the question always presents itself to them, and they face it honestly, what can we do to help in a constructive way in this time of difficulty and crisis. They are becoming internationally minded which is a necessary step to becoming a true patriot. We believe that this result is largely due to the able and thorough teaching in the College of Arts.

Agriculture has never been organized as one of the main departments of the work of the university and to undertake it in a formal and

complete way is far beyond the limits of our resources in men and means. But yet a good beginning has been made in this work and interest in it is steadily increasing. The projects which have been begun have for the most part been undertaken and financed in co-operation with men not connected with our university but in close proximity so that they could be used by us in ways which we thought advantageous. We need hardly add that they have been successful and to a great many people outside, they constitute the one thing worth while and they are giving us a publicity and reputation for being practical as well as theoretical in our efforts to uplift the people among whom we live. Education should have as its object that of meeting the needs of the people and in this province where it is reported eighty per cent of the people live in the country we should find ways of linking our work to the rural community and do what we can to raise their standard of living. Agriculture is now one of the subjects offered to men studying in religion and education and we find the interest in these subjects growing rapidly. Everywhere we hear the opinion expressed that the object of our work during the next generation should be the improvement of the livelihood of the people, and workers in church and school are calling for information as to how such work can be done, for the greatest field of all is the rural community. With two teachers, besides Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Li Ming Liang and Mr. Huang Mien giving lectures and demonstrations on agricultural and kindred topics the work has expanded greatly during the past two years and we expect that it will continue to expand and become one of the important features of our work.

Perhaps the best feature of it all is the natural spontaneous way in which this department has developed and if we have the resources to continue we will do much to help in meeting a need which is becoming more apparent as the ideas and life of the people change.

Besides classroom work several practical projects are being carried on. It is some years since a beginning was made in improving the milk supply and a couple of thoroughbred holstein cattle were purchased and with native stock became the beginning of a herd. At first the native cows gave but fourteen or fifteen cups of milk a day and to-day we have a herd of thirty five and no cow is kept which does not give thirty cups and in another year the minimum will be placed at forty.

Improved fruit trees, especially apples, have had a wide planting and have gone to many different centres in the province. The prosperous little modern town of Pei Pei above Chungking has purchased several hundred trees at a cost of \$750. At Kuanhsien, sixty acres owned by General Deng Hsi Heo have been planted in orchard formation with our trees and both General Deng and General Tien have set aside land for orchard experiments, the former outside the East gate of Chengtu and the latter at Lung Chuan Yi fifty li away. Fruit trees, seeds of improved varieties of grain together with two young improved cattle have been sent to the land of the Miao in Kweichow. Cooperation is being carried on with the Government at Nanking in the testing of wheat for varieties adaptable to Szechuan. Several Government experimental stations in

different parts of the province have secured our apple trees and individual schools have also planted some for propagation purposes, and fifteen bags of improved oats have been sent to officials in different places as a present from the university and two of these have gone into Nosuland. In the fall of 1931 a section of an old Chinese building on the grounds of the university was reconstructed and equipped to carry forward an experiment in feeding, care management and breeding of poultry.

The Library is finding an ever-increasing place in the life of the students. They are learning to use it in a better way and with the electric light plant it is available for evening study. A new heating plant is being installed which will make it comfortable and popular in winter. The number of volumes in the library is now 53,870, of which 40,770 are Chinese. There are 263 periodicals coming regularly, 82 of which are gifts while the others are subscribed for. During the past seven and a half months books have been loaned for home reading to the number of 5546 and periodicals to the number of 1795. 4415 reference books have been used and 2394 Chinese periodicals. The Library itself, besides books purchased by departments and placed in the Library, has spent two thousand, one hundred and fifteen dollars in books during the year.

The Summer School this year was very gratifying, over one hundred and fifty students have registered in the various classes. A new and long hoped-for development took place in the coming of two of the secretaries of the National Christian Council. These two men are outstanding leaders in the Christian Movement in China. One

is Mr. Chang Fu Liang, the rural secretary of the Council and a highly trained Christian gentleman. His pamphlet on "The Christian Country Life Movement" is worthy of the closest study by Church and Mission workers. The other is Mr. Sen Ngen San, the Literacy Movement Secretary who was with us last January and made a very fine impression upon all who heard him. The Christian Movement in Szechuan is greatly indebted to the National Christian Council who sent these two able representatives.

Forty of the students present in the School sought to improve their abilities as teachers in day schools. Thirty were pastors and Sunday School teachers who seemed keen on finding out solutions for their difficult tasks during these days of decreasing financial support. Twenty others were young students taking English and Mathematics to prepare for their work in the university in the Fall. Forty others composed a practice class in Primary school work for those who were studying teaching methods and there was a class of thirty enlisted in the night school for those who could neither read nor write. The Religious Education group took the work as outlined in the syllabus published by the University Extension Committee some time ago. The committee has prepared copies of this syllabus for distribution which may be had upon application. For the Normal Class there is also a syllabus which requires two years attendance at the school. In reporting the school, special mention should be made of the work of Mr. Liu Tze Chiai and Mr. Liu Tse Min who made the school possible. We are prepared to carry on a similar school next summer if there is a demand for it and we would

be glad to have an expression of opinion from those interested so as to know whether to proceed with the necessary plans.

The enrolment in Goucher School which is the Practice School for those studying in the Faculty of Education 125, 25 in the third year, 34 in the second and 66 in the first. Of these 28 are Christians, 44 come from Christian homes but have not joined the church and 52 have no relation to the church.

Further Extension work is being carried on this Autumn by a group who have made a tour of the stations of the United Church of Canada. Mr. Li Ming Liang and Dr. W. Crawford of our staff have been travelling in the interests of Rural Evangelism and Public Health and report very interesting meetings.

Our students have advanced greatly in athletics during the past few years until they are now able to take part in the various athletic meets, local and provincial, and carry off most of the prizes. But we predict that the competition will become more and more keen as the years pass and our boys will need to continue severe and thorough training if they are to maintain the place which they now have. . . At the provincial track meet last Spring there was evidence of good work in other teams especially the twenty-ninth army and one student of that army was requested to come to the Campus of the university and give an exhibition in long running. General Tien, Commander of the twenty-ninth army, came to witness the race. However, this year at the Spring track meet, our students won more points than all the points of the other twenty-three competing units. Mr. Hsia



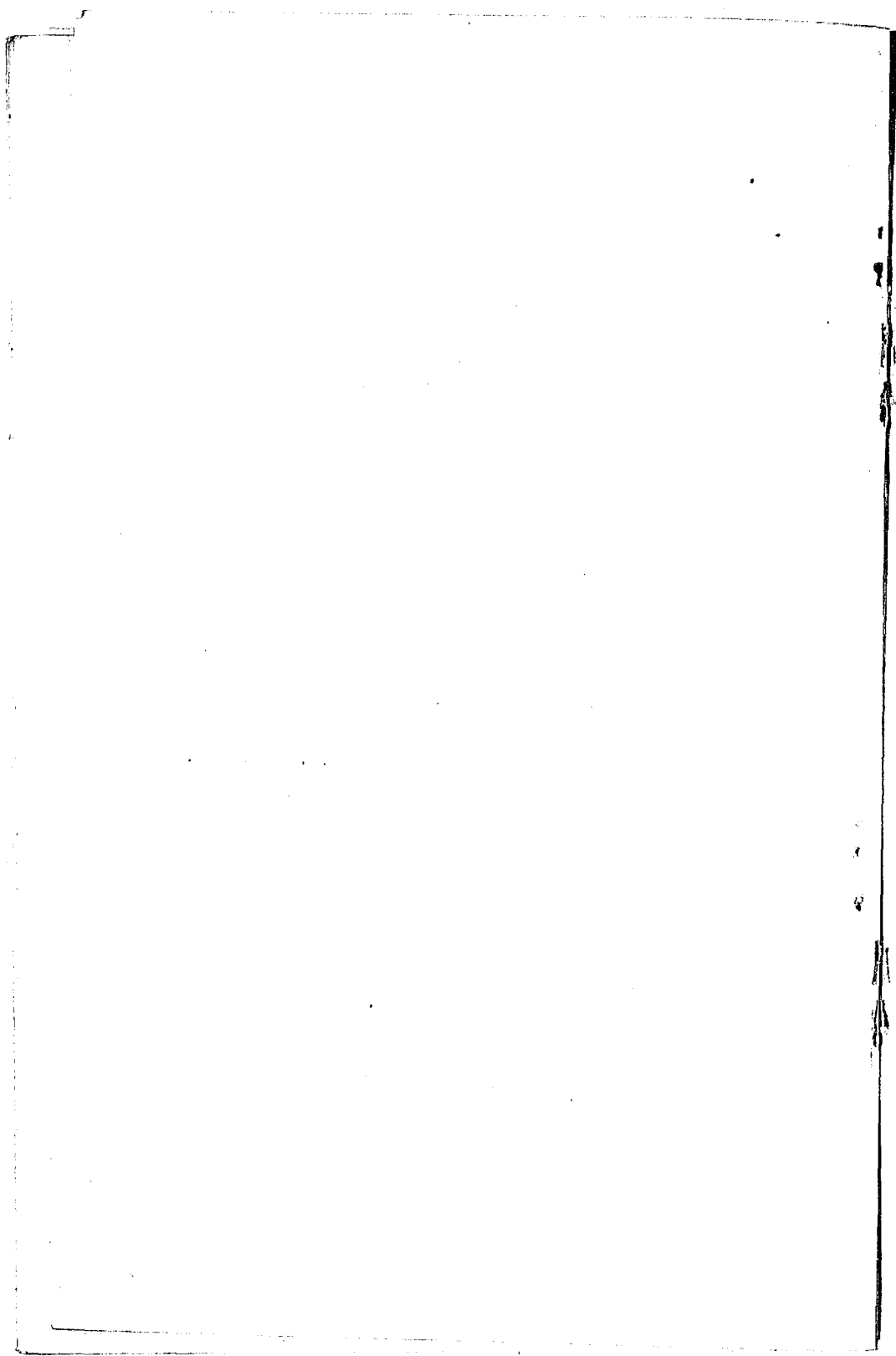
Liang Tsai, one of our Dental students succeeded in breaking two Szechuan records, one in the hundred yards and one in the broad jump and Mr. Meng Kuang Hai of the College of Arts broke the provincial record in the 400 metres race.

The University has been greatly favored during the year by the coming of several visitors two of whom were present and took part in the closing exercises in June. Dr. James L. Maxwell, Field Director of the Henry Lester Institute for Medical Research, Shanghai, and joint editor of the Chinese Medical Journal and Editor of the China Medical Journal was present and preached a very able sermon on Baccalaureate Sunday. His visit was a special inspiration to the Medical staff. His connection with various anti-leprosy organizations may result in some help coming to us from those organizations for more extensive and intensive work among the lepers of West China. They have been found to be much more numerous than was formerly realized. At the same time Professor R. F. Piper of Syracuse University was present and at the graduating exercises on Monday gave an Address on Science and Christianity in Politics. Professor Piper later gave several addresses to the Student Summer conference which were very helpful and stimulating to our students.

During the Autumn we have had other visitors, Dr. Karl Ludwig Reichelt and Mr. and Mrs Prip Moller of Peiping. Mr. Prip Moller is an Architect by profession and gave an interesting and instructive address to our students on "The Future of Chinese Architecture". Dr. Reichelt carries on a special mission to Buddhist priests and lay Buddhist believers and is the founder of the great

Christian Monastery for Buddhists and is author of the book "Truth and Tradition in Chinese Buddhism". The ideas and personalities of these visitors found a congenial reception in the minds of our students. Dr. Reichelt's talks on the relation of Christianity to Buddhism were very enlightening and soul stirring. It was very gratifying to us as missionaries and it must have been more so to the Chinese Christians who heard him to see how Christianity has come not to destroy but to fulfil and to know that the profoundest truths of our religion are rooted and grounded in the other faith and will come to full fruition some day in the Christian Church. We thank all of these men very profoundly for their visit and assure them that the long trip to Szechwan was not in vain and hope that it will soon again be possible for them to visit us.

GEO. W. SPARLING



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1932

THE CHALLENGE  
of  
CHINA'S  
LAND OF ENCHANTMENT



1932

**REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE  
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY  
FOR THE YEAR 1932**

**FOREWORD**

In several respects Szechuan Province in far-away West China may properly be called a land of enchantment. Lying back of the titanic mountain ranges through which the relentless Yangtze River has been forcing itself for milleniums, creating wild canyons and cataracts of indescribable beauty, is Szechuan with its sixty or seventy millions of people and a life only slightly touched by foreign influences in comparison with those areas that border the Pacific. There one finds most of the clans living as their ancestors lived in the long ago. There one finds most of the architecture and industry fashioned after the modes of other centuries. Away from the traveled routes and the few centers that are in touch with the outside world, time seems to have slumbered in Szechuan. It is China unspoiled. It fascinates those who come under its spell.

With the rapid development of travel and trade in the Pacific Basin in recent centuries, Tientsin, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong and other coastal cities now seem to the occidental world to be the gateways to China, while Szechuan, Yunnan and other far western provinces are the extreme hinterland with two or three back doors into the old Celestial Empire. But it was not always so. Until modern times those provinces that now seem so far remote from the more accessible portions of present-day China were really a part of the front yard of old Cathay a few centuries ago. Such travel as there was in those days from Russia and Western Europe to China was usually through the western portals of that country. The famous Venetian traveler, Marco Polo, journeyed eastward from Italy and entered a northwestern section of China en route to Peking. Later he visited Szechuan and to this day a bridge in Chengtu, the capital city of the Province, bears his name.

But the barrier of mountains to the east and the wild country of Tibet to the west did shut in Szechuan from as free intercourse with the outside world as some other sections of China enjoyed and the changes there were less rapid at first, although they have been marked and startling in recent years. Among the notable forces working for change has been The West China Union University at Chengtu, 1700 miles in the interior.

Outside the walls of the capital city of Szechuan, on a campus of more than 100 acres, a modern institution of higher learning has been developed, almost in sight of the mountains of Tibet, and some hundreds of young Chinese men and women are being trained in the modern arts and sciences, literature, religion, medicine, dentistry, public health movements, agriculture, pedagogy, Gospel evangelism and other forms of Christian service. Here is the only Christian school of college grade west of Hankow, 1,000 miles distant by travel routes. Here is the only school of such grade within the same area for the training of Christian workers. Here is the only Christian college for women, if not the only

thoroughly modern college of any sort for them, within a radius of 1,000 miles or more. Here is the best Medical College between Shanghai and Europe. Here, we are told, is the only thoroughly modern dental college conducted anywhere in the Chinese language. All these are practically the best, if not the only institutions of their kind in a population of certainly more than 100,000,000 people,—some say 200,000,000. It is safe to assume that these are the only institutions of their kind in a population equal at least to that of the United States of America.

The story of the development of The West China Union University is fascinating. About half a century ago missionary representatives of several evangelical denominations worked their way in slow Chinese junks up the Yangtze River, through the cataracts and gorges, and began their work in Szechuan Province. Very soon did the more thoughtful ones discover that Chinese must be trained for places of leadership in the Christian church in evangelism, in schools, in medicine, in agriculture, in programs for community uplift and in other forms of service. Very soon did they realize also that no one Christian denomination was able alone to train such leaders successfully. Gratefully did they recognize too that they were disciples of a common Lord whose blessing seemed to be on all of them alike. With enthusiasm did they call on their home boards to unite in the establishment of the West China Union University in the year 1910. With gladness have five of the missionary agencies of Great Britain, Canada and the United States cooperated in the support of the school. The Anglicans of Great Britain and Canada, the Friends of England and the United States, the United Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Baptist Churches in the United States have found rich reward in their cooperative work at the University.

The writer of these introductory paragraphs has had the privilege of visiting many institutions in Europe, America, Africa and the Orient, but seldom has he been more thrilled than when he was privileged recently to spend a few days on the Campus of the West China Union University attending the Commencement exercises and becoming acquainted with many of the Chinese and foreign members of the faculty. A large portion of the latter have won high degrees from the best-known universities of England, Canada and the United States. These men and women constitute a rare group of cultured educators.

For nearly 25 years the West China Union University has gone forward with its work with increasing satisfaction and success. Not even during the serious disturbances of 1911-12 nor during the still more trying crisis of 1927 did the University close its doors. Through both of these political and social upheavals the University continued its work although at times with a reduced staff. In the autumn of 1932, with actual warfare at its very doors, the school carried on.

Under Chinese leadership the University now faces the future with great hope. One of its alumni, Lincoln Dsang, Ph. D., is now president of the University. He has recently returned to China, after a second period of post-graduate work in American schools. Dr. Joseph Beech who has served the University as President, from the very organization of the school, has now been chosen by the Board of Directors as Chancellor. The members of the Board of Governors of the University, meeting

in New York City in April, 1933, were so impressed with the 1933 report of Chancellor Beech that it has seemed wise to publish the greater portion of it, which is as follows:

#### THE REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR

Honored Members of the Board:

The reactions of war and politics have been so intimate and disturbing to education for several years that an understanding of the latter requires that they be taken into account. The period covered by this report is no exception.

Repercussions of the late-summer (1932) political troubles in Nanking, culminating in the dramatic resignation of Wang Chin-wei, followed by the contest for the control of the Chengtu arsenal, presaged a combination of the Szechuan armies against the 24th Army, under Marshal Liu Wen-huei, of Chengtu, who controlled most of the territory from Chengtu to Chungking and westward to Tibet. On November 11th, one of the generals told us that he and three other commanders had united to drive Liu to the west. A week later the conflict began in the city and at the arsenal. Fortunately, General Den Hsi-heo, commander of the 28th Army, was among the peacemakers. His forces occupied the business center of the city, thus confining the war to the east and west of the city, where the 29th and the 24th armies fought a furious battle behind street barricades and on the housetops, using rifle and quick-fire, artillery and hand-grenades for ten days and nights. The old imperial city, where the Szechwan University and other government schools are located, was captured by the 24th Army after desperate fighting. Most of the students succeeded in evacuating the place, and it is now problematical when they can return, as the buildings are partially destroyed and financial support uncertain. Outside the city, to the east and west, especially in the vicinity of the arsenal and powder factory, the fighting was severe. With the capture of these places by the 24th Army, the battlefield moved beyond gun range of us and our fears of trouble from that direction were allayed.

The three commanders had promised that should war develop, they would respect our properties. They did, and we were remarkably free from trouble. Soldiers, fearing an attack by the arsenal forces, built barricades to the east and south of our property and made attempts to erect them at the main intersection of the campus. On being informed that they were violating the promise of their commander-in-chief, and being shown a better place outside our borders, they courteously moved on. Some of our teachers' residences were occupied by successively advancing squads. They likewise vacated when requested to do so.

Although the battling forces did not come near us, we got plenty of their stray bullets. They clipped the tree tops, penetrated some of the houses and, in one instance, clothing, but no one was injured. Recurrent rumors of impending danger, the visitation on three occasions of bombing planes, the like of which had never been seen in this part of the world created a fear psychosis that emptied some of our class rooms in a stampede, but we kept up the work except for two days when bullets held sway, and again when fear and the example of disbanded schools all about us conspired to make a holiday.

This is the old Chinese New Year holiday. It has been used by the 29th Army in the feverish construction of barricades and the flooding of fields to prevent the return of the 24th Army that evacuated six weeks ago to strengthen their defeated forces in other parts of their long line. Before they arrived, the 29th in turn evacuated to turn back the Communists on the northeast border and to avoid battle with a great army that had lost no less than eighteen walled cities and was converging on the capital to regain their lost prestige. They entered the city peacefully and we have the "status quo ante" with the three commanders in their former positions within the city. A renewal of the war is unlikely as ammunition is about exhausted and money scarce. The next drive will be for taxes with a probable re-alignment of forces that will strengthen the central government. This will be remembered as the family war of the Liu's, uncle and nephew, that cost the province from 20,000 to 40,000 casualties.

#### REGISTRATION

The war episode might be continued under this topic with a fair degree of propriety. The Governors have been informed that all preparations for registration had been completed and submitted to Nanking, that the Central Government had approved of the organization of our Board of Directors, and you may have learned that the Ministry of Education had appointed a commission of four,—one representative from Nanking and three residents of Chengtu, including the Commissioner of Education as chairman,—to investigate and report on the registration of our university. On the arrival of the Nanking representative, the Commissioner gave a dinner in his honor to which the other members of the commission and the university officers were invited. Shortly thereafter more dinners were given to or by the Nanking representative at which none of the former group was present. There followed a series of moves which indicated that the University was regarded as a pawn to be played for party or factional advantage and to that end its Board of Directors was to be recast. A report was sent to Nanking complaining of the character and composition of the Board and other prejudicial matters without the knowledge or consent of the three Chengtu members of the commission.

It was at this time that the kaleidoscopic turnover, mentioned in the previous section, occurred at Nanking, at which place we now had a friend to interpret our situation. A second government order was issued calling upon the other members of the commission to forward their report. Local political conditions now being favorable for such action, they speedily dispatched a favorable report asking for registration; not, however, before a reiterated protest had been wired by some of the original protestants. This was followed shortly by another message in the name of the alumni calling for immediate registration. This is registration to date. We await with considerable optimism the government reply. The outstanding causes for gratification in this whole matter have been the loyalty of hitherto undiscovered friends of the university who quietly and effectively have aided us; and the action of Mr. S. H. Fang in foregoing his journey to England to see this thing through, aided most heartily by Bishop C. T. Song.

## PROPERTIES

The Women's College Dormitory, reported to you as nearing completion, is now finished and occupied by thirty-one students and teachers. Standing in the only completely walled section of the University, with sufficient space about it for the five units planned, it is a credit to its architect, builders, and the Boards that sponsored it. The building has accommodation for sixty-five students and teachers. The second unit of this proposed group will soon be required for the increasing body of young women seeking entrance. The Church Missionary Society middle school dormitory is also finished and will be occupied this spring term.

Equipment long desired has been installed in the Library-Museum Building that will bring to an end here the centuries-old "huddle" to keep warm. It is a hot water heating system consisting of an eight section boiler and twenty-four radiators of twenty-two sections each. Not only is it the first modern heating plant installed in this part of the world, but, as expressed by our Dean of Arts, it is the greatest cultural contribution that has been made. It is expected to transform a deserted building into the center of scholastic activities during long winter evenings, and remove the fire hazards of a lot of stoves. Thanks to friendly officials, all taxes, likin, and customs of all kinds that are collected at many stations were remitted at an estimated saving to us of more than three thousand dollars. The cost of the plant, however, exceeded our estimates due to high transit charges, which amounted to fully \$2,500 Silver. The shipment included a smaller unit for the Administration Building Offices. Some of the costs of a project of this kind cannot be expressed by the dollar sign. Installing such a plant a thousand miles from the nearest plumber and fifteen hundred miles from recurringly needed tools and missing parts, tax inventiveness and patience and endurance to the limit. A broken rope cost a helper a foot. He was one of eight men carrying a section of the boiler, which fell upon and crushed his foot so badly that amputation was necessary. Restoration is impossible, but a position as night watchman is reserved for him that will give him a better living than his former haphazard jobs afforded.

## FINANCES

The estimated budget submitted for 1933-34 calls for \$72,069 silver. This is \$5,069 above the actual expenditures approved for 1932-33. This sum is solely for salary increases and additional new salaries for former teachers returning to the University after one or two years post-graduate study abroad or in East China. There is no increase for equipment or plant purposes beyond the 1932-33 figure. Since we have the lowest salary scale of any China university, government or mission, and since living costs are advancing, we deemed it unwise to repeat the action of not advancing salaries, especially as our salary standards are under criticism in connection with registration.

## STUDENTS

The enrollment of students in the autumn of 1931 was 241. This past term it was 355, a gain of 114. Since new students in science, medicine, and dentistry paid fees on the scale of \$65.00 for the year, and

arts students \$55.00, whereas last year the rate for the year was \$45.00, plus \$2.00 per course laboratory fees, the income in fees above the estimates is explained. Two hundred of the 355 students enrolled are registered as professing Christians.

Our dormitories were filled to capacity, the proportion of freshmen being so large that discipline was difficult during the trying period of the war. That critical and demoralizing period aside, the term was one of the best in its harmony and good order that we have experienced in recent years. If there is not a recurrence of the war, most of our students should return for the spring term, and still larger numbers press for entrance next autumn. Completion of the middle school dormitories and the removal of students there will enable us to add fifty more men and forty more women to our student body. This will bring our enrollment below the number designated in the correlated program by 105. Dormitories must be enlarged or new units built immediately; otherwise our growth will be at an end.

The total number of students enrolled in the University, Senior Middle School, and Goucher Junior Middle School this term is 900. Last year the number was 661. All of these students, except a small number at the clinical hospitals, are resident on the campus.

## FACULTY

Our total faculty and staff, consisting of professors, instructors, assistants, and part-time teachers and lecturers, numbers 118. Of these 62 are full-time teachers and staff members. All persons in the professional class hold doctor or master degrees except four. There are also a number of instructors or other staff members who hold these advanced degrees. The total number of missionaries and wives now on the field is 49. All full-time Chinese staff members are graduates of our own university except five. The majority of them have pursued advanced study in America, Europe, or at universities in East China. This high percentage of our own graduates is due to the lower scale of salaries that prevails here and to the distance and hazards of the journey from the coast universities.

The Director of the Hospital for Women and Children, Mrs. Dr. Gifford Kilborn, is about to start home on her well-earned furlough. She is entitled to the deanship of the medical corps, for she has passed through one riot and three revolutions, but has continued on in medical work throughout her long career. Drs. Anderson and Lenox are at this time making a miraculous recovery from a combination of virulent diseases that have given us all great anxiety. It is with poignant regret that we have had to take leave of Dr. John Thompson, of whom it should be said, "He was faithful unto death." He is greatly missed by the faculty of dentistry and mourned by us all.

The mere recital of numbers and changes in our staff is perhaps the best evidence that can be offered that the former day of small things and an obscure institution are passing. In addition to the work of the faculties of arts, science, education, religion, medicine, and dentistry, our staffs have carried on the work of the hospitals and assisted in other work for the churches and missions, among which should be mentioned

the summer schools conducted for rural workers, which last summer enrolled more than 150 students.

### THE HARVARD-YENCHING FUND PROGRAM

Organization and marked advance have characterized the three departments of this program, for which the budget of \$32,000 silver for the present year and \$32,000 estimated for 1933-34 are not included in the general budget figures given in the section of this report on finances.

**1. The Department of Chinese.** English excepted, the department of Chinese lists more students, subjects, and teachers than any other department of the university. Its problems are many, and for some of them time must be an element of the solution. Noted teachers are few, and they cannot be confined to a single institution. Their methods belong to the more illustrious age of which they are the finest exponents. Side by side with them labor the moderns with new methods. They lack the years, experience, and attainments to qualify for recognition from those who have carved their niche in the halls of classic fame, but a common love for a great literature supplies the cohesion that binds this group into a faculty that is now being recognized as second to none in this area. Our hope that a Christian university might excel in its devotion and loyalty to China's historic cultures and that we might stand as a barrier against the ruthless, unthinking destruction and sloughing off of its ancient human values in this chaotic time of transition, is being realized in this program. When it is recalled that women were debarred from the old classic examinations, which were the only criterion of measurement of scholastic attainment, it signifies leagues of progress that of the three students who qualify for fellowships under the Harvard-Yenching Institute this year, two of them are women.

We have this year experimented in admitting a group of thirty-four students qualified to undertake the work of this department, but unable to matriculate in English or the sciences, to courses of study that will prepare them as teachers of Chinese, but which do not lead to university degrees. The whole and part-time teachers in this department number fourteen. All students are required to take Chinese in the first and second years of their course. Sixty-five, including the thirty-four mentioned above, are specializing in this department.

**2. Library of Chinese Books and Periodicals.** The total volumes reported in the library in September, exclusive of reports, pamphlets, and periodicals, were 40,770. This does not include books on China or Chinese subjects in other languages. Not a few of these are rare and valuable books dealing with the fine arts of China. Mr. Ch'en, the director of the Chinese library and department of Chinese, is now on a book-hunt in Shanghai and Peiping. It is expected that additions amounting in value to not less than \$5,000 silver will be added to our library in the next few months. They are arriving in large quantities in every book mail. Chinese periodicals loaned to students were 3,772 in 1931 and 2,394 for 7½ months of 1932. The total loanings of books and periodicals for the entire library numbered 14,060 for 7½ months of the year 1932.

**3. Museum.** For the creation of our museum, we are indebted to many persons, but especially to Professor D. S. Dye, who in addition to

his teaching responsibilities has been curator of the museum, Rev. Thomas Torrance, of the American Bible Society, and Mr. J. Hutson Edgar, the indefatigable missionary to the Border Tribes, who have been securing objects for our museum for a number of years. The Harvard-Yenching Institute grants have added impetus to this work, enabling us to make a fair beginning of having here in Chengtu the most complete museum of the cultures of this section of the world to be found anywhere. With the arrival of Dr. Graham, who comes supported by the Institute and well prepared by extensive researches in West China and archeological studies at Chicago and Harvard Universities, the work of cataloguing, describing, and otherwise putting the material in order for study has gone forward rapidly. Mrs. Graham has helped. The following is a statement of the articles he found in the museum, together with others added since his arrival:

"In the West China University Museum there are over 6,000 objects. 675 of these are Tibetan, 305 are American Indian, about 20 are Neolithic artifacts from Europe, a few are from Palestine, and over 5,000 are Chinese. They differ in value from objects worth only a few cents to priceless jades, bronzes, and coins dating back to the Cheo Dynasty, 1000 B.C. They vary in nature from primitive stone implements to silver ornaments, finely carved stone and jade objects, and wonderful vases, snuff bottles, or embroideries.

"The American Indian artifacts are an important part of our collection. Many of them were chosen and presented by the Smithsonian Institution, so as to present the various objects used by primitive peoples. The Tibetan collection contains swords, daggers, food bowls, prayer wheels, rugs, horns and bugles of many sizes and shapes, teapots, wine jugs and pitchers, charms and charm boxes, a fine assortment of earthenware and brass vases, idols of wood, tsamba, clay, and brass, some of which are finely gilded or ornamented, 125 deities painted on squares of cloth about 3 by 4 inches in size, and an excellent collection of 135 deities or pantheons painted on cloth scrolls varying in size from 1 ft. square to 9 ft. by 5 ft. We have a valuable painting of the wheel of life that is 9 ft. by 7 ft., and another rare painting of the gods at war. A tsamba idol has fourteen heads, about forty arms, and eight pairs of legs, and is in perfect condition.

"Our Chinese collection would be considered a great addition to any museum in the world. There are 225 snuff bottles, showing a great variety of shapes and materials, some of them being wonderful works of art. There are 580 rubbings of stone tablets and monuments, and ancient tiles and bricks, some of which have inscriptions that are of much historic value, and many of which have pictures or carvings typical of the different periods during the past three thousand years. There are 750 vases, saucers, plates, cups, bowls, teapots, and winepots of all sizes, shapes, and colors (porcelain), many of which are valuable because of their art or their age. We have a fine collection of 160 clay images or vessels from the Han Dynasty tombs, and 50 from the Tang Dynasty tombs. There is a very valuable collection of 1,000 embroideries, some of which are several hundred years old, and which it would take a trained



artist to describe adequately. We may well be proud of our collection of over 1000 Chinese coins, which include a large percentage of the known Chinese coins, and many that are rarely seen in the best China coin collections. We have 75 jades, the oldest going back to the Cheo Dynasty, about 1000 B.C., and other being valuable because of the fineness of the material or because of the marvelous workmanship. There are 200 bronzes. Most of these are genuine antiques, dating from the Cheo or the early Han Dynasties to the Manchu Dynasty, the largest standing about four feet high.

"The fact is that our museum is in some ways one of the best in the world, and is of great value for the study of the art, the cultures, and the history of China."

### PRESENT TRENDS IN EDUCATION

Frequent changes in the government educational procedures and systems imply a dissatisfaction with the results thus far secured. They are inviting experts from abroad to tell them what is the matter. They are sending delegations of their best authorities to Europe and America for ideas. The League of Nations delegation have been doing for government and general education what the Laymen's Inquiry have done for Christian missions, viz., appraise.

Colleges of Arts are evidently under suspicion, either because they do not relate to the vital and pressing problems of China, or because they offer and provide a receptacle for subjects loaded with political or social dynamite, destructive of government aims. Some such colleges have been closed, others are under investigation, and still others are denied registration because of their arts colleges. In this period of experimentation and frequent changes the trends are toward those types of education that are deemed vital to the living of the people. It is not strange that they are bewildered, for the task of suiting education to this nation at this time of upheaval and confusion is doubtless the most stupendous and difficult task that ever confronted any people or body of educationalists.

This uncertainty in aim in education is not shared by the majority of students now presenting themselves for admission here. They sense 'a living' as the means if not the end of life and make for the sort of education that promises it. It is not that they do not value the cultural education that we and they prize, but as one expressed it,—“Where therein is the bed and the rice bowl?” Medicine and dentistry are the applied sciences that we offer to students. Their popularity is significant, as is the relative paucity of students in general arts. This also applies to education or teacher training, though not so markedly. The need for teachers is appalling, and though many know they cannot live by bread alone, they also sense that they cannot live without it. That thought deters, for many a teacher has a poor and a precarious living in this present age. To record these tendencies implies no abject surrender to them, for a wider look brings into view the outstanding leaders of the age, here as elsewhere, men and women who are the personification of those still more vital spiritual and cultural values that make them the hope of the nation. The following from our dean of education reveals our own trends in the field of education and teacher training:

"The Faculty of Education has two practice or laboratory schools, and of course is responsible for the teaching of educational subjects and the training of teachers in their work.

"1. The Dewey School, our kindergarten and primary practice school, is considered by the Educational Bureau as one of the very best in the city. The points in which it is thought to excel are: The teachers are conspicuous for their concern for the school and the students; the students are to a high degree in the spirit of cooperative adventure; economic class distinctions are given a minimum of consideration; the teachers' salaries are lower and more nearly on an equality with the remuneration of the parents of the children than is the case in most schools; local community interest and support has been enlisted to an unusual degree.

"Through contributions from private sources, we were able to send the principal, Mr. Ch'iu, for a six months' visit down river to see and study successful educational ventures in those parts. He had a good change from his exacting work here, and brought back some new ideas.

"2. The Goucher School, our junior middle practice school, is unfortunately the only mission junior middle school for boys in the Chengtu district, and it has seemed wise to sacrifice to some extent its exemplary character by admitting more students than is ideal, in the interest of our friends and supporters. Mr. Liu Tze Chiai, the principal, has, however, been able to surround himself with a teaching group of whom a number are both natural and trained teachers. The student body have responded to them and have been welded into a group with ideals of individual achievement and social sharing.

"Mr. Liu has been laying stress on the following points: Worthwhile extra-curricular activities; physical labor; care in the use of money; concern for the poor of the community. Outside of school hours, the students have gone on short hikes, played games of various sorts, and prepared and given concerts. They have been responsible for a great deal of the work around the dormitory and the school. Fortunately, we now have a fine piece of land and the students will be able to do some farm and garden work under expert supervision. Each student is required to keep his accounts. The aim is to supervise his bookkeeping and the use he makes of his money. Each week through the autumn term the students took up a collection, and at Christmas they gathered the very poor members of the community to a sort of religious concert and through a very rotund Santa Claus gave out a fine lot of rice, oranges, and used clothing.

"The enrollment of university students in Education is 28, an increase over last year. The educational student group has for quite a time been one of the most active in the University. Social and political distress in time should turn the attention of thoughtful students to education. We are very fortunate in our opportunities and in the efforts which have brought a measure of success, but we have serious difficulties.

"First, how are we to place our graduate students in education? Our church schools can use only a very limited number. The staffing of government schools is to no small extent a matter of influence or political 'pull.' The students in government schools are the real masters of the situation. A university graduate should get a good salary, but schools generally are very poor, and readily employ high school graduates who take about a third less pay. With such prospects before them, only rather exceptional students are warranted in putting in four years with us. Secondly, what are the essential ingredients of a course in education? This is a subject for research in both Europe and America. We are not too sure, but are pinning our faith to cooperation in our practice schools, with a few good courses in principles and methods.

"Such is the situation. However, with the depression at home and social confusion here, it seems probable that we shall just have to 'carry on.' Perhaps in doing so, we can in a quiet and effective way demonstrate the patience and persistence of the Christian faith in education."

#### MEDICAL AND DENTAL EDUCATION

Reference in the preceding paragraph to the number of students crowding into the medical and dental faculties implies no disparagement of their idealism or their devotion to a life of service for the good of men. It does, however, imply that we have about arrived at the limit of admission and have no immediate prospects of admitting more than even a fraction of those who will seek to enter in the future, as our clinical facilities and capacities are inadequate. This is one worthy motive, but only one of many, that calls for the development of our University Clinical Center. The following statement from the Hospitals Board to the Missions and through them to the Home Boards urges united and immediate action in cooperating with the Board of Governors in the steady upbuilding of this increasingly needed medical-dental educational center:

"Eight years ago it was agreed that the hospitals could render their highest service to the people of this province through medical-dental service in connection with the training of doctors and dentists, and that this called for the close proximity of the clinical work to the pre-clinical education adjacent to the medical school building on the university campus. In principle this was agreed to by all the missions and boards of missions and the Board of Governors. It was confirmed again by the Hospitals Board on June 17, 1932, when resolutions were adopted for presentation to the missions and through them their boards, looking toward an immediate beginning of this project and its rapid realization.

"It would be treading paths already well worn to submit this project as an ideal to be approved, for the present need calls louder and more clear than in the past, while a steady look to the future sees a gradual eclipse unless we are prepared to move forward in a manner at once modern in method and united in support. Consequently this statement, written at the request of the Hospitals

Board, deals with the urgency of the situation and the manner in which we can make a beginning and go rapidly forward step by step, until the undergraduate clinical training can be done at the University, the specialized departments following, if not moving along with the other clinical departments, as our experience teaches and funds permit.

"It seems wise to present no recommendations regarding our present plants except to observe that they have reached the peak of their present facilities; and the increasing number of clinical students pressing into the hospitals, with patients seeking admission, as the city becomes hospital-minded, in ever larger numbers, will soon constitute an irresistible demand for additions to the plants or the creation of other hospitals. The Hospitals Board is convinced that this will delay the ideal we are striving after, and therefore submit the following to all the participating bodies of the University, with the request that they may have early consideration, followed by reply to the Hospitals Board and recommendations to their Home Boards.

"1. That having affirmed the establishment of a central clinical hospital adjacent to the College of Medicine and Dentistry, and being convinced that our present plants will prove inadequate for the work they will be called upon to perform, and that the clinical instruction at such removes from the university preclinical work will prove increasingly unsatisfactory, we urge all of the missions and their boards, through them, to approve of participating in the development of the central hospital plant.

"2. That we ask each participating body to consider and if possible recommend, to their home board or constituency the erection of at least one unit of the central plant, and equip the same. (On the basis of the cubic contents of the units approved, it is reasonable to expect that the cost per unit will be from \$80,000 to \$100,000 silver at present building costs.)

"3. That they approve and so recommend to their home boards that we proceed with the erection of these units, unit by unit, as our work justifies and our funds permit. (There is at present \$70,000 silver contributed by one of the boards and their constituencies, through the Board of Governors.)

"4. That when a unit has been completed and the Hospitals Board has decided to transfer a given department to the new site, that the mission will look with favor upon the assignment of their foreign personnel attached to this department to the new site, and if it is decided to discontinue that type of work in the city, also to transfer such equipment as may be found feasible.

"5. That if any or all the above recommendations are unacceptable, the missions be requested to submit to the Hospitals Board other proposals which in their judgment will help the centralized project go forward as rapidly as possible.

"In submitting the above resolutions or proposals, we have aimed to interpret the mind of the Hospitals Board relative to this

whole question, rather than submitting in detail all of the minutes of the Board on this subject. No mention is made of financial support for the current maintenance of these units, as it is being demonstrated that the work in the city, as now conducted, indicates that these units can earn their current costs, or can secure the necessary funds outside of regular mission board contributions.

"We submit with this report a copy of the Hospitals Board report for the year 1931. The conclusion of that report bears upon the question of the new central clinical hospital; the information contained therein might be considered as supplementary to this statement. At all events, we trust that you will not overlook the expression of thanks and appreciation contained therein to the missions and their hospitals for the fine service rendered to clinical medicine and the alleviation of suffering to many thousands. Respectfully submitted, The Hospitals Board, Chengtu, Jan. 16, 1933."

#### GENERAL

Although this report deals mainly with matters related to the first half year, we will anticipate future events to say that forty-one students should graduate in June, and that we expect Dr. Lucius H. Porter, Executive Secretary of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, in China, to be with us at that time as our commencement speaker. We also look forward to the return of Dr. Lincoln Dsang not later than the first week of September, as Mr. S. H. Fong, the acting president, will leave for England in June.

On behalf of all who labor here in like purpose and devotion with you for our common university,

Respectfully,

JOSEPH BEECH  
Chancellor

Chengtu, West China  
February 3, 1933

#### SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

The Woman's College at the West China Union University is a recent but highly successful development. Higher education for women met with little favor among the Chinese people in other days, and even now it is not generally accepted, although the needs of China urgently require it. In Szechuan Province where the contacts with the western world have been far more limited than is true in the eastern sections of China, naturally there has been greater conservatism regarding opportunities for women. Nevertheless, the enrollment at the Woman's College at the University has increased steadily until at present it numbers 71. Although the Woman's College has been in existence only a short time, eighteen young women have received its degrees. Three of these are now studying medicine. Several are teaching. A number have married and their homes give evidence of their superior training. The Freshmen Class entering in 1932 numbered twenty-four, ten of whom plan to study medicine and dentistry. And that in conservative West China! No one can overestimate the possible usefulness of these young women in the relief of suffering, in the training of youth, in strengthen-

ing the churches and in the establishment of Christian homes in Szechuan Province.

While the graduates of government schools are admitted in goodly numbers, the University looks chiefly to its own Middle School and similar schools which are conducted by the several cooperating Missions in Szechuan Province to furnish the student body. Thus Christian influences have been brought to bear on many of the students long before they enter the University classes, and more than half of them are professed disciples of Christ. The two Middle Schools connected with the University have an enrollment of over 500. This makes a total student group of 900 on the University campus. Who can forecast the far-reaching influence of these 900 lives and their successors at the University on the future of China as many of them go out with trained hands and minds and with hearts filled with the Spirit of Christ? The various Christian Middle Schools are absolutely essential to the success of the University and should be well supported.

It is to the honor of the members of the faculty of the University, Chinese and foreign, that they have carried on so courageously and happily through periods of stress and strain in recent years. It is to the credit of the cooperating Mission Boards also that in spite of their lessening receipts they have continued their support of the University, although with necessarily smaller appropriations from year to year. However it apparently is impossible for the Boards in Great Britain and North America to meet some of the most urgent needs that are now appearing, unless friends will volunteer to lend assistance in larger measure.

In the matter of equipment the University is facing at least three very urgent needs. One is for a new central clinical hospital in connection with the College of Medicine and Dentistry. A second is for microscopes for use by the rapidly increasing body of students. A third is for a small quantity of radium for use in the treatment of certain diseases.

On account of the location of the West China Union University in a great area, with a vast population (probably one hundred million) in which there is little modern education in medicine and dentistry except that offered by the University itself, its College of Medicine and Dentistry is rendering a service of peculiar significance. It is recognized that these departments, whose student body increases steadily, are of the greatest importance to the welfare of the people in West China. Excellent work is being done already, but the usefulness of the University would be greatly enhanced if a central clinical hospital could be established in close proximity to the College of Medicine and Dentistry.

When the West China Union University was organized it was necessary to erect its buildings on a compound outside the walled city of Chengtu within which very naturally the several missions had already established their hospitals and dispensaries. At present the students of the College of Medicine and Dentistry must depend entirely for their clinical experience on the hospitals which are about two miles distant from the University. Even under the best conditions it is difficult for the College to provide the proper clinical experience for its students

through the use of private hospitals inside the walled city. Under conditions which often obtain it is impossible to provide the proper hospital training for the students. Therefore, for several years the University has importuned the cooperating mission boards to provide a new clinical center, but most of the boards have found it impossible to make favorable response. The Report of Chancellor Beech states the need and it is hoped that friends of the University will soon provide the necessary funds for the erection of a clinical center adjacent to the College of Medicine and Dentistry.

Advanced teaching methods necessitate the increased use of microscopes. This is especially true in the School of Medicine and Dentistry where the enrollment has increased rapidly until it is now 150 or more, including both men and women. There each student should have a microscope for his own use whenever required, and if economic conditions permitted he would be required to provide it for himself. That however is impossible and the University is compelled to arrange its courses so that only one class on any subject using the microscopes may be taught at any one hour in its schedule. For years this shortage in equipment has caused embarrassment, which is now greatly increased when the student body is considerably enlarged.

A year or so ago a Canadian member of the faculty of the University was discovered to be suffering from a malignant disease requiring the use of a small quantity of radium for successful treatment. But no radium in sufficient, if any, quantity was available in Szechuan Province. Therefore the patient was taken by the usual travel routes to Shanghai, and later to Canada. Too late was radium procurable. It is believed that the life of the patient might have been saved if a small quantity of the precious metal had been available at Chengtu in the early stages of his disease. A similar situation may develop at any moment in the lives of valuable men and women, both Chinese and foreign, who are serving in West China. Indeed, in a single year recently three members of the faculty of the University have needed the treatment which is possible with radium. But none was nearer than Peking or Shanghai, more than 1600 miles distant by travel routes.

What could be more useful than a proper amount of radium in the possession of the University for use with the Chinese, the Europeans and the Americans alike? But considered from the viewpoint of the members of the faculty alone: When men and women of splendid attainments go to the far interior of China for the sake of serving humanity are they not entitled to the measure of protection against certain malignant diseases which would be assured if a proper quantity of radium were within their reach? Both the microscopes and the small quantity of radium could be secured if there were voluntary gifts of a few thousand American dollars.

The Board of Governors is grateful for the large service which is being rendered by the West China Union University and it craves the interest and support of many additional friends in Great Britain, Canada and the United States who are glad to help in the promotion of Christian service in the far interior of China.



March 16, 1932

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

The West China Union University was established in 1910 by the united action of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society; the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Great Britain and Ireland; the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada, now the Board of Missions of the United Church of Canada; and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A. The Church Missionary Society of England was admitted to participation in the University in 1918. The Women's Foreign Missionary Boards of the American Baptist Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A., and the United Church of Canada were admitted to participation in 1925.

The aim of the founders, as stated in the constitution, is the extension of the Kingdom of God in West China by means of higher education under Christian auspices.

The University is situated on a branch of the river Min in the south suburb of Chengtu, the capital of the province of Szechwan. It is in the centre of one of the most extensive and populous provinces of the Republic, and by political and geographical relations is well placed to extend its influence to all West China, Tibet and the many border tribes.

From the beginning of mission work in the province each Mission had carried on educational work independently and with varying success. In the year 1908 part of the present site had been purchased and a temporary organization effected at home. In 1909 the Union Middle School was opened on the site in temporary buildings. In 1910 University teaching was begun in the two Faculties of Arts and Science. Revolutionary disturbances forced the institution to close in the autumn of 1911, and though the Middle, Normal and Bible Training Schools were opened in the spring of 1912, it was found impracticable to reopen college classes until 1913. Missionary Training Schools were taken over as a union

enterprise in 1913. A Medical Faculty was founded during 1914, and a Faculty of Religion during 1915. In 1918 the five Faculties of Arts, Science, Religion, Medicine and Education were reorganized, and the Department of Dentistry was formed into a Faculty in 1920. In 1922 the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York granted the University incorporation under a Provisional Charter preparatory to the granting of an Absolute Charter. The University made application for Chinese Government registration in 1927 and was accorded provisional recognition by the Provincial Bureau of Education in November of the same year.

Women students were admitted to the University in the autumn of 1924 and in 1925 three representatives of the Women's Boards were admitted to membership in the Board of Governors.

The Dewey and Goucher Schools, one of the 'unit' systems of schools established by Dr. John F. Goucher, became the practice schools of the Faculty of Education and the Normal School in 1919.

The University is under the control of the Board of Governors, the Senate, and the Faculty.

The Board of Governors, the members of which are resident in England, the United States, Canada and China consists of three representatives elected by each of the uniting bodies and two-thirds that number of co-opted members, elected by the Board. They meet annually, their Executive quarterly.

The Senate, the members of which are resident in West China, consists of two members elected annually by the cooperating missions or their church organizations, the officers of the University, members of the Faculty approved by the Board of Governors, and four representatives elected by the Association of Graduates.

The University is under the control of the Board of Directors and the Faculty. These function under a constitution which has been prepared by the

Board of Directors and the Board of Governors.

The Board of Directors is composed of members representing the participating Church Bodies, the participating Missions, and the Alumni, together with four co-opted members. It is the duty of this Board of Directors to formulate and direct the policies of the University in harmony with the original purpose of the institution.

The General Faculty of the University consists of all professors, associate professors, assistant professors and such other members of the teaching or official staff as the Faculty may elect thereto.

By permission of the Board of Governors and consent of the Mission Boards the Union Middle School will gradually come under the control of the university. It will be the University Middle School which will replace the former Junior College, which will no longer exist. The University, will not henceforth offer pre-collegiate courses except in this Middle School.

According to the articles of union each mission founding a college purchases property and erects buildings for the housing of its staff and students, and contributes a college building for teaching purposes. The Board of Governors purchases property for the teaching buildings and general campus and erects the university administrative and teaching buildings and residences for those members of the staff who are maintained by the Board of Governors. This policy has thus far resulted in the erection of twenty-nine foreign residences and seven Chinese style residences, sixteen permanent college and dormitory buildings and the Clock Tower, also three groups of Chinese style dormitories and other buildings. Accommodations are thus provided for six hundred and fifty students and our staff of teachers. Five athletic fields and a number of tennis courts are also provided for on the property.

On February 29, 1932 the Board of Governors held an endowment for the University of \$224,733.91. In addition, income is received on \$300,000. of trust

funds. The total plant valuation at the same time was G\$340,787.62. The buildings erected with this money represent a far greater investment of capital when considered in the values of the Western hemisphere.



Documents



Sent with Mr. J. H. Brown's letter of June 30, 1932

TRANSMITTED

Among all educational institutions that the writer has visited the West China Union University holds a unique position. That is true in several particulars, but it is also equally true of its general character, situation and outlook.

Consider its location. The Chengtu plain lies in sight of the mountains of Thibet, commonly called "the roof of the world." On a clear day peaks reaching to a height of more than 20,000 feet can be seen from the campus of the University. Here, moreover, the traveller stands at the very heart of the non-Christian world; its actual centre, alike in population and geographical area, is not far removed. On the south <sup>west</sup> lie India, Burma and Malaysia, with upwards of 500,000,000 people; to the west are Thibet, Afghanistan, Arabia and other lands among the least open to Gospel influence; away to the east and south and north stretches China with its 400,000,000. Chengtu itself is the capital of Szechwan, the largest, richest, and most populous province in the whole of China, with a population reaching to 60,000,000. In the heart of these teeming millions has been placed the West China Union University. North of a line drawn through Chengtu\* from Hankow, over one thousand miles away on the east, there is not another Christian educational institution of University grade right across the continent, until one reaches the Mediterranean Sea. From south to north it is the only beacon light of Christian higher education between India and the north pole. Its present students are drawn from three West China provinces, with a combined population of 100,000,000.

Inaccessibility rather than distance is the measure of remoteness. Judged by that standard the West China Union University when first projected was probably the most remote institution of its kind in the world. The only means of access to West China was the Yangtse river, one of the greatest but also one of the most terrible river highways known to man. Even to-day an

an aeroplane supplies the only alternative means of approach. Three thousand five hundred miles long, the Yangtse drains a watershed supporting 180,000,000 people. For steamers of varying size it is navigable at high water for nearly two thousand miles. Small junks ascend still farther inland. Altogether, the Yangtse and its tributaries supply a navigable thoroughfare five thousand miles long and carry one half of China's total export trade.

But the Province of Szechwan, through which the upper Yangtse flows, is surrounded by mountains. Near the eastern border of the province the river forces its way out through one of these mountain chains. The result is seen in the famous gorges of the Yangtse, providing some of the most magnificent river scenery and some of the most dangerous river navigation to be found in the whole world. From London or Toronto three months of incessant travel was formerly required to reach Chengtu. From one to two months of that time would be spent on a houseboat amid the perils of rapids, rocks and robbers along the Yangtse. On arrival at Chungking it was often deemed advisable to take the overland trip of four hundred miles to Chengtu. That stage was made on foot or by sedan chair, through territory usually infested by bandits and often occupied by armies engaged in civil war. By night "China's millions" of creeping, crawling, hopping things lay in wait to devour the wayfarer in the poor shelter of China's unspeakable inns.

On arrival at Chengtu the traveller is surprised to behold what he must set down as one of the wonder cities of China. In the thirteenth century Marco Polo visited Chengtu and was astonished to find such a substantial and progressive city. Its wall, still in good repair, at that time had been standing for more than thirteen hundred years. On a recent visit I was tremendously surprised to find so far inland a city far advanced in the adoption of modern ways. For one saw wide streets, with miles of pavement, electric lights and running water. One can scarcely imagine how impressive these common conveniences may seem, unless he has seen other Chinese cities. Through the great gates in the walls of Chengtu paved roads run out into the rice fields, now being built up

into suburban communities. Over recently constructed highways busses are operated to the neighboring cities of Penghsien and Kiating and a motor road will soon be open all the way to Chungking.

Only a mile outside the south gate of this great capital city lies the West China Union University. Set down in this far western province, in the heart of the non-Christian world, among a people the vast majority of whom can neither read nor write, is a Christian University, international, interdenominational and co-educational. Moreover, it is the apex of a system of Christian education which carries Chinese youth from the kindergarten up to graduation in Arts or Science, Medicine or Education or Religion. It is turning out the teachers and preachers and doctors who will have to furnish leadership for the three provinces of West China with their hundred million people. The Church Missionary Society of Great Britain, the English Quakers, the Baptists and Methodists of the United States and the United Church of Canada unite in its support. Its President, Rev. Lincoln B. Dsang, is a Chinese, the Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Beech, comes from the United States and the Vice-Chancellor is Dr. George W. Sparling of our Canadian Church. Upwards of one half the foreign staff are members of our United Church, but the list also includes English, American, Swedish, New Zealanders, Irish, Scotch and German. They represent five communions, "acting as one body, a living confession of one faith."

This unique University grew out of the idea that the missions working in West China were unable separately to meet the educational opportunity presented by that field. The result was the organization in 1906 of the West China Educational Union. Its primary object was the improvement and standardization of Christian schools of lower grade. Under the able leadership of Rev. E. W. Wallace of our mission, now Chancellor of Victoria University, the Educational Union "taught the missions to work together, developed the union spirit, cultivated the educational idea and by raising academic standards and rousing academic

ambitions in Middle School and Primary students made a union University possible and necessary." By the year 1908 a tentative plan for a university had been agreed to and in 1910 the new institution opened its doors with Faculties of Arts and Science only. "The main object," writes a member of its staff, "was to provide a modern education in a religious atmosphere. It was both an educational and an evangelistic effort. Our chief motive was to give the intellectual products of the West in a Christian atmosphere. There was also recognition of the value of Chinese culture - a studied attempt to have Chinese literature taught by the best Chinese teachers we could secure. Our aim was to train a minority, capable of leading the masses of the uneducated, in other words to form a nucleus of potential leaders."

The infant university was scarce set going when it was closed again. In 1911 occurred the Chinese Revolution, when the Manchu dynasty was expelled and China became a nominal republic. For fear of a recurrence of anti-foreign outbreaks such as those of 1895 and 1900 all the missionaries were temporarily withdrawn. As a consequence the first graduation did not take place until 1915. Amid the turmoil of that period only two of the original freshmen class survived to receive the B.A. degree. In 1916 only one student was graduated. In that year also the "counter-revolution" began in Szechwan and introduced a period of civil war which, with an occasional interval of armed truce, has lasted to this day. During the anti-foreign movement of 1926-27 most of the missionaries were once more withdrawn, but the few remaining carried on with valuable assistance from Chinese members of the staff, and the University was not forced to close its doors. Its campus was forcibly occupied by soldiers for use as a drill ground and only the most strenuous representations prevented an insistent soldiery from turning some of the university buildings into barracks. During our visit early in 1930 several hundred so-called defenders of their country were still learning to form fours and stand to attention on its campus and an all-night battle took

place just outside its compound walls. Thus, almost alone among institutions of higher education, the West China Union University can be said to have been practically under fire since its inception in 1910.

In the face of all these disturbances the University has pressed forward in pursuit of its aim, "the extension of the Kingdom of God in West China by means of higher education under Christian auspices." Its first extension took form in the organization of a Faculty of Medicine in 1914. The leader in this movement was an honored member of our mission, the late Rev. O. L. Kilborn, M.D. Dr. W. R. Morse, already quoted above, and himself a pioneer in the same institution, referred to Dr. Kilborn in the following terms: "To him, than whom no keener, more farsighted, wise and whole hearted missionary doctor ever went to West China, we owe our respect and regard as the man who perhaps more than any other must be acknowledged as the pioneer who founded our school."

Great was the need. When Dr. Kilborn entered West China with our first missionary party in 1892, there were not more than six doctors with modern training among 100,000,000 people. There was not a trace of instruction in public health nor of intelligent effort to prevent disease. Even in recent years Dr. Morse has estimated that in the whole of Szechwan sixty per cent. of the deaths occur entirely without medical attention. Thirty-seven per cent. are treated by native doctors of the old style and only three per cent. have the care of a physician with modern training. Into this institution came the Medical Faculty of the University, built upon the foundation work of three missionary hospitals in Chengtu. During the last reported year those hospitals, under combined direction of the Medical Faculty, provided more than 100,000 treatments. Two of the three hospitals belong to the United Church of Canada and are staffed by our missionary physicians and nurses, with the aid of Chinese graduates of the University.

A Dental Faculty was organized in 1920 and has become an integral part of the Medical College. All the present foreign staff in dentistry is drawn

from the United Church of Canada Mission and includes some of the best trained graduates of dental colleges in Canada and abroad. Possession of the only Faculty of Dentistry in the whole of China places the University in a dominating position in respect of this branch of medical service. One dental graduate of far away West China is now in practice at the Peking Union Medical College, another is on the staff of Shantung Christian University at Tsinan, while a third has been asked for by the National Board of Health of the government at Nanking. In addition to those who have joined the staff of instructors at the University or are still engaged in post-graduate work <sup>about</sup> ~~more than~~ fifty medical and dental graduates are practising in Szechwan. Several are located in Municipal hospitals which have been organized recently as a result of medical propaganda in support of public health. A number are serving as assistants or superintendents ~~of~~ <sup>in</sup> Mission hospitals. To-day upwards of one-half the students of the University are registered in the Medical-Dental College.

Gradually the University was developed until it included Faculties of Arts, Science, Education, Medicine and Religion. Women students were first admitted in 1924 and now number more than fifty, several of them being in Medicine and Dentistry. Women's Mission Boards representing the various constituent communions became a contributing unit in support of the University in the following year. A Women's College building is a recent addition to the campus. In preparation for registration with the Chinese government Faculties were rearranged and the University is now organized in Colleges of Arts, Science, Medicine (including Dentistry) and Religion. It also controls a large preparatory school and two practice schools in which students of Education make their first attempts at teaching. On the home side its directing body is a Board of Governors representing Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Of that Board Sir Joseph Flavelle, a warm friend of the University, was for many years the efficient chairman. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C. is also a valued member of that Board.

To-day this young University, scarcely out of its teens, occupies a campus of one hundred and fifty acres adjacent to a great city. It boasts eight university and fourteen college buildings. The latter have been erected by the cooperating Missions and are available also for university uses. The Medical-Dental building of the University was contributed by the United Church of Canada and the chapel of the preparatory school by a Chinese laymen of our Church. In the erection of all buildings a modified type of Chinese architecture has been followed. While well adapted to their purpose they are not Western in style nor out of harmony with the purpose of the University to train Chinese youth in the midst of their own native culture and environment.

The atmosphere of West China Union University is distinctly Christian. Nearly three quarters of all its graduates are engaged directly in Christian work. Both these facts are due first of all to the devotion of a staff almost all of whom are Christians but such results are further assured by the policy of the University, which limits the percentage of non-Christian students to be admitted in any one year. At present approximately two-thirds of all its students are registered as Christians. A widely travelled secretary of the National Christian Council recently made the long journey to Chengtu and spent some time at the University. As a result of his observations he declared that, judged by its religious atmosphere, the West China Union University stood first among universities in China.

Two aboriginal tribesmen from among the Miao people, dwellers in the hill country between West China and Thibet, are graduates in Medicine of the University. One of them is now a medical missionary among his own people. The secretary of his mission has written as follows: "A new era has opened in mission work in Miaoland since his coming. He is a good workman and a Christian gentleman." Of such a product no university in the world would have need to be ashamed.

Save the Children Unit

5-9-32



5-9-32

TRANSMITTED

SAVE THE CHILDREN UNIT

AT CHENGTU, WEST CHINA



This Unit is at work in the large and populous area of West China, where more than fifty million people are so hemmed in by natural barriers as to be almost isolated from the rest of the world. As yet only the barest beginning in Child Welfare work has been made in this entire region. The Save the Children Unit at Chengtu will be a nucleus for an urgently needed program of Child Welfare work that offers limitless possibilities.

This Unit will have the advantage of being associated with the Medical School of West China Union University, a strongly established institution, with eight Mission Boards from the United States, Great Britain, and Canada sharing in its work.

The attached budget estimates show proposed expenditures of the Unit for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1932:-

1. Children's Clinic. The facilities of West China Union University and the various mission hospitals in the city of Chengtu are available for the use of this clinic of the Save the Children Unit. There is no more urgently needed service to children to be found anywhere, and none that offers such large returns, as can be found in a clinic devoted to safeguarding the health, and curing the diseases, of the children of China.
2. Visiting Nurses and Child Welfare Workers. Only as nurses and Child Welfare workers are available to go into the homes and bring aid to children who are ill, and instruction and guidance to parents of healthy as well as ailing children, will it ever be possible to do the most effective Child Welfare work in China. These visiting nurses and Child Welfare workers can multiply many times the possible range of service rendered by such a Unit.

The Director of this Unit is Dr. Retta Gifford Kilborn, M.D., C.M., a missionary of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada, and Professor and Head of the Department of Pediatrics at West China Union University. Other members of the Committee in charge of this work are Dr. William R. Morse, B.A., M.D., C.M., LL.D., F.A.C.S., Dean of the School of Medicine at West China Union University, and Dr. Gladys Story Cunningham, B.A., M.D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics at West China Union University.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS  
SERIALS ACQUISITION  
300 N ZEEB RD  
ANN ARBOR MI 48106  
TEL 734 769 0800

Budget Estimates for  
Save the Children Unit  
at Chengtu, West China  
1952-55

1. Children's Clinic

Physician	\$800.00	
Nurse	450.00	
Operating Expenses	800.00	
Equipment	<u>400.00</u>	\$2,250.00

2. Visiting Nurses and Child Welfare Workers

Visiting Nurse	\$450.00	
Child Welfare Workers	<u>450.00</u>	<u>900.00</u>
	Total	\$5,150.00

Reports

1933

Reports

1933

ASSOCIATED  
BOARDS

*file copy -*

WEST CHINA  
UNION UNIVERSITY

REPORT



AUTUMN 1933

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY, Report 1933

## UNIVERSITY REPORT.

AUTUMN 1933.

The most important feature of the opening exercises of the University for the autumn term of this year was the recent return of President Dsang from America. President Dsang left the university at the beginning of 1932 and spent the last year and a half in the United States in deputation work and in study. Soon after his arrival there, he was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by his Alma Mater. After this he registered in the University of Drew, Madison, New Jersey, and proceeded with the work necessary for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy which degree he was granted in June previous to his departure for China. The whole university join in congratulating Dr. Dsang and in appreciation of the work which he did to merit these two high degrees.

The morning of September the thirteenth, the day of the opening was bright and warm, an omen, President Dsang said, of the bright prospects immediately ahead of the university. Dr. Dsang's return had been desired for so long that his presence on the platform was very gratifying to all and filled each one with confidence and expectancy for the future and we could easily discern the spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm which characterized both faculty and students. Mr. Meng T'i Lien was in the chair and after the opening ceremony and the introduction of the teachers to the students by Mr. Liu Chih Chiai, President Dsang rose to give his address. He expressed his satisfaction with his journey abroad and with the progress that the university continued to make. He urged the necessity for co-operation between all groups of the university, teachers, students and governing boards for without this a right spirit could not prevail and with it we need to fear no opposition whatever from outside groups or even the public press. What we need is the family spirit and we must all do our share in fostering it. Addressing the stud-

ents more directly, he said, education is to prepare us for life and we should decide to invest our lives in the interest of others, for our success will depend, not upon what we get out of life and what we gain but what we succeed in imparting to others.

Mr. Liu Ten Shuan, the chairman of the Executive committee of the Board of Directors, was also on the platform and spoke to the gathering. He urged the necessity of being true Christian men and women and avoiding the shame of hypocrisy. Students should avail themselves of the opportunity given in school days for the training of character and to fit themselves for future service in the community. After Mr. Liu's address announcements were made by the President, Registrar and Deans and the students dispersed to go to their various class rooms to enrol and to begin the work of another year. As the meeting closed one felt that the term had been well opened and that there was every hope for a good year ahead.

An event fraught, we believe, with some significance for the University was the visit of the members of the Science Association of China. This Society was first organized in Cornell University by a few Chinese students who decided that they would try to stimulate more interest in China in the study of different branches of Science. This was twenty years ago and at least one of the charter members was among those who came to Szechuan this summer to hold their annual meeting. They came to Chungking on the invitation of the government and as their guests, and the meetings were held in the town of Pei Pei where, under the leadership of some bright modern young men, a very successful attempt is being made to plan civic improvements in harmony with up to-date ideas of social life and progress. In this town has been established a branch of the Fan Memorial Institute of Peiping for the study of Biology which fact attracted the scientists westward.

We were very glad when word came to us that these scientists were planning to extend their trip and to come as far west as Chengtu. It was decided that the Government University of SzeChuan and our University should act as hosts during their visit here, and since we are situated outside of the city and had better accommodation for summer time than could be found in the city it was agreed that our dormitories should be put at their disposal. They travelled from

Chungking in buses provided by the government and arrived here on the evening of the second day and came directly to our university where committees were waiting to welcome them.

Having only four days to spend here a program was outlined which filled every hour of day and which planned to give them a tour of the city with a closer inspection of the two universities. It was our privilege to invite them to dinner on the first day and the morning of the second day was given to a walk around our campus with a short visit to the main buildings. They visited the Medical and Dental building, the Biology building, the Library and Museum. On Sunday evening a farewell reception was held for them as they were leaving the next morning and the members of the Senate of the Society each spoke and expressed their appreciation of our university and the work we are doing. Special mention was made of the Museum and its possibilities. It was stated that, situated as we are on the borders of Thibet, there is a great opportunity to build up our museum and Dr. Fu, head of the Fan Memorial Institute in Peiping ventured to say that we would soon have one of the best and most important museums in China. We should regard it as a Museum of all China and not only of SzeChuan. We are glad to have it thus recognized and thus hope that it will no longer be thought necessary for our specimens to be sent to Nanking or Peiping in order to be available to the Chinese people. He stated that he believed that, before many years, visitors from other parts of China would be coming to study in our Museum. Our Biological museum was of special attraction to them, possibly because so many of the members are specialists in Biology and Botany. They also expressed pleasure at the progress of our Medical and Dental work and on several occasions we heard the remark that it seemed almost incredible that away so far west, China should have the only Dental College giving a complete course and granting degrees in Dentistry. We are very glad that we had the pleasure of welcoming these scientists to Chengtu and we believe that it will mean much for us in the future as they carry away with them a picture of the university and its work and realize its significance in West China.

On September the twenty-third we received word through the Provincial Bureau of Education that our university had

at last been registered with the National Government at Nanking. This means that we are now recognized as a part of the national system of education and that our students are entitled to the same treatment as all other students in China and they can enter into fair competition with all other students for any positions that may be available.

It is about eight years since we first began to prepare and to make the necessary adjustments for registration. It has involved a great deal of work and much patience but those who have assisted toward this end have the satisfaction of seeing their purpose attained. When the question of registration was first raised in the Senate some eight years ago and in the Board of Governors a year later it was seen that some real radical changes would be necessary in our university before we could qualify. These changes could be grouped under three heads, the appointment of a Chinese President, the institution of a Board of Directors on the field, two thirds of whom must be Chinese, and the third was that attendance upon lectures in Religion and attendance at all religious exercises should be entirely optional with the student. During the period of preparation all these adjustments were made so that the letter from the government acquainting us with the fact of registration stated that an inspection of the university by a government representative had revealed the fact that we are now in all essentials in harmony with government regulations. We believe that all these changes have been in the best interests of the institution apart from the fact that they were required. We are very grateful for an efficient and capable Chinese President, Dr. L. G. Dsang Ph.D. During these years of political confusion and social chaos it is most essential that we have a Chinese leader who is keen in his observation of conditions, who is sympathetic with social movements and who understands the student attitude and Mr. Dsang fulfils these requirements in a remarkable way. The time has also arrived when we should have a governing body on the field who are in contact with our Chinese constituency and who are looking everywhere for signs of interest and support for our work. And it would no longer be wise to insist upon attendance at religious services or in religious classes. Our students come to us with various training and traditions which must be respected and while seeking to surround them with Christian influences and hoping to lead them to lives of devotion and enthusiasm for the

Kingdom Of God we must leave the choice entirely free. We are finding that better results are obtained in this way and in place of a spirit of defiance against restraint and compulsion there are many who are responding to the spirit about them and offering their lives for service in various departments. The great majority of our graduates are to-day in the employ of the church and everywhere we see evidences of an underlying current of seriousness and determination to use all their abilities for the uplift and regeneration of their country.

The final meeting of the Senate was held on October the fifth. It had been agreed by the Board of Governors and it is in harmony with the new constitution that the Senate should continue to be the final authority of the university until such time as registration was actually accomplished. The General Faculty has been meeting during the past two years and the Board of Directors has been working for the registering of the university but while the Senate did not hold regular meetings it was understood that other bodies were acting as their committees and under their authority. But on October the fifth the Senate met and received a communication from the Board of Directors stating that registration was now an accomplished fact. On receipt of this communication the Senate passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of the fact and extending their gratitude to all of those who had worked to make this possible and especially to the Board of Governors and the constituent Missionary Boards for their sympathetic attitude all through the negotiations and for their promise of continued support as we enter our new era and pass under a new constitution. As the new constitution calls for meetings of the General Faculty and the Board of Directors, the Senate at its last meeting adjourned *sine die* and thus one chapter of the history of our university was concluded.

The final word in reference to registration came at the time of the visit of Mr. Yang Kung Dah to Chengtu. Mr. Yang is the Chief Secretary of the National Board of Education and all our reports and application for registration went through his hands. He was thoroughly acquainted with the problem and its history of the past few years. On his arrival in the city, and at the time of his first visit to the university, he informed us that the order had been sent to the Provincial Bureau of Education informing them that we were finally registered. We would like to express our appreciation of the



assistance that we have had from the Local Bureau during the past few years. When first the question was raised the Local Bureau immediately agreed to recognize our institution and to recommend to the National Board that we be registered. Assistance was given in the preparation of all reports so that everything went to Nanking in proper form and nothing was re-turned for rewriting. The sympathy shown by the Educational Leaders in this city is much appreciated. Mr. Yang came to our university and addressed the students very acceptably on the need of purpose and determination in all plans for the development of individual, social and national life. He remained in Chengtu until after official word was received of our recognition and we were able to request him to convey our gratitude to the authorities in Nanking.

The Board of Directors decided at its last meeting that there should be two meetings of the Board each year, one in December and one in June. It was also decided that the Executive of the Board should hold monthly meetings and the first Monday of each month was fixed as the date for that meeting. The responsibilities of this Board have increased very materially with registration since much of the business formerly handled by the Senate will now revert to them.

During the year a visit was paid to the university by Mr. C. C. Wu, formerly ambassador to the United States, and also to England. He with Mrs. Wu and also Mr and Mrs. Chen of Canton, where Mr. Chen was President of the Chamber of Commerce, and also another Mr. Chen, a Director in the Shipping firm of Butterfield and Swire, made a tour of the province, visiting Tzeliutsing, Mt. Omei and Chengtu hoping to go to Kuanhsien and Chin Chen. War prevented them from carrying out this latter part of their plans but during their few days in Chengtu they came to our university and spent the day with us. Mr. Wu addressed a mass meeting of students in one of the large theatres of the city on China's relations with Japan and on his impressions of SzeChuan. While Mr. Wu and party were with us we were able to conduct them about our Campus and show them our institution and they were very free in their expression of appreciation of our plant and our work.

Some changes have been made in our staff during the year which has meant the adding of some new teachers, the

return of others who have been away for post-graduate work or on furlough and one or two have permanently left the staff. About a year ago Miss Payne, who kindly came to West China and assisted in the department of Chemistry after the death of Dr. Stubbs, returned to her work in East China after the completion of the two years which she agreed to give us. We would like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the assistance she rendered us a time when, without her it would have been impossible to carry on our work in Chemistry. Since her departure, Dr. H. B. Collier, Professor of Bio-Chemistry, has been appointed Head of the Department of Chemistry. We are also about to welcome back to his former work, Mr. Sewell specialist in Chemistry who with Mrs. Sewell and children are expected in Shanghai in November. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner will also come to our staff next term, Mr. Spooner to teach Organic Chemistry. Mr. Kao Yoh Lin, a graduate of our own university who, on graduation, taught for us for one year, has returned from Yen Ching University with his M.A. degree in Chemistry and is now again on our staff. This makes Chemistry, which was so depleted of teachers three years ago, one of the strongest departments in the Science Faculty and this is very appropriate, as Chemistry is one of the basic subjects for all students proceeding with studies either in the College of Science or the College of Medicine and Dentistry.

The College of Medicine and Dentistry have also added some very able teachers during the year. Dr. Lü Chung lin who went to England for post-graduate work has returned with the degree of D.O.M.S. from London and is now teaching in the department of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Dr. A. E. Best has returned from furlough and has greatly strengthened the department of internal Medicine and Dr. J. Lenox, after recovering from a very severe illness is now teaching. We would like in this report to express our appreciation of the recovery of the several members of our staff who were ill during the epidemic which resulted from the overcrowding of our hospitals with wounded soldiers during the fighting in the winter months. Dr. Ngan Chih Li, a graduate of our university who since graduation has been in private practice in TzeChow, has been secured by the university to teach in the Dental department. During the year Dr. John E. Thompson D.D.S., L.D.S., Head of the Department of Dental Surgical Technology, who served in West China

since 1910 was taken from us by death in September. At its meeting in October the General Faculty passed the following resolution "That we record our sincere gratitude for the faithful service which Dr. Thompson has rendered here, for the kindly spirit he has manifested in all his relations with us, and that we express our lasting regret that he has been taken from us". The Faculty has appealed to the Missions for a Dentist to take Dr. Thompson's place and that he be appointed as soon as possible. Dr. Retta Gifford Kilborn has returned home on furlough and has been appointed Professor Emeritus in recognition of her excellent work. Dr. H. G. Anderson left in the early Spring to carry on Research work in Tuberculosis in the Henry Lester Institute, in Shanghai, where his work has been notably successful. Dr. S. D. Du has also gone to Shanghai to the Lester Institute to carry on Research work while, Mr. Pen Tze Fu has gone to the Peiping Union Medical College for advanced work in Physiology.

Opportunity for post-graduate work is increasing the efficiency of our staff and the results of this study can be seen in the increasing number of advanced degrees obtained by our teachers. At the present time we have on our staff five members who have the Ph.D. degree, twenty with an M.A. degree and four with an M.Sc degree. There are twenty with an M.D. degree, four B.Sc's and twenty-five with the B.A. degree. There are also five with the D.D.S., and three with the L.D.S. degrees. There are two with D.O.M.S, two with an F.A.C.S. one F.I.C.D. and one F.A.C.D. and one F.R.G.S. The teachers are ranked as follows, twenty-one full professors, sixteen associate professors, twenty-four assistant professors, fourteen Instructors and forty-one lecturers.

This year we have 349 students registered in the university, ninety-one of whom are new students. This is less by a few than we received last year but the decrease in the number is largely due to the strict entrance examination. The number of applications for entrance into our institution is increasing so rapidly that it is now possible to choose only the best students and eliminate the poorer ones by a more difficult entrance examination. There are ninety-two women students in our group, thirty-two of whom entered this autumn. Six of these new students are from government schools while the rest come from six mission senior middle

schools in the province. The women students are registered as follows, twenty-eight in Arts, twenty-eight in Medicine, twenty-seven in Science and nine in Dentistry. Among these students are one Korean, one Russian and two Americans. The registration of the students according to years is as follows: first year ninety-four, second year eighty-five, third year sixty-seven, fourth year forty four, fifth year fifteen, sixth year sixteen, seventh year twelve and sixteen special students. They are registered eighty three in Arts, sixty-five in Science, one hundred and eight in Medicine, fifty-six in Dentistry, twenty-five in Education and twelve special students. The comparative enrolment for the past five years has been as follows, 1929-30 265, 1930-31 259, 1931-32 242, 1932-33 365, 1933-34 349. The enrolment in Colleges for the past five years has been as follows, 1929-30 Medicine and Dentistry 113, Science 46, Arts 106, 1930-31 Medicine and Dentistry 123, Science 40, Arts 96, 1931-32 Medicine and Dentistry 130, Science 31, Arts 81, 1932-33 Medicine and Dentistry 157, Science 52, Arts 117, 1933-34 Medicine and Dentistry 164, Science 65, Arts 120.

The Department of Pharmacy which was organized within the Faculty of Science last year has well justified our opening the department as there are now thirty-one students enrolled in this work. There are thirteen students in the first year, fourteen in the second and four in the fourth. A university prescription dispensary has been organized within the department of Pharmacy and is housed in the first floor of the Medical building. Its purpose is twofold, to provide practical work for senior students in the prescription and dispensing course and to provide a definite source of supply of drugs normally used in prescriptions. Through special appeals made some months ago by correspondence, several gifts of very acceptable equipment as well as a cash scholarship of two hundred dollars per year has been received by the department and a considerable assortment of pharmaceutical products for demonstration purposes. Some six pharmaceutical journals are being sent as a contribution to this special library and some books on pharmacy have been received which are also being appreciated.

The work in the College of Medicine and Dentistry during the past year has been fairly satisfactory and productive though growth has not been uniform throughout. The

increase in the number of students has been very gratifying. In 1914 this college had eight students registered, in 1925 there were 87 in attendance and this year 1933 there are 164. This larger registration brings problems with it for some class rooms which were equipped for twelve students are now forced to accommodate 36. While our hearts are gladdened by the larger numbers, which implies the recognition of good work by the Chinese, yet it is disappointing to have to work in cramped quarters and with meagre equipment. The senior students are housed at the hospital of the Canadian Mission and while we are grateful for the courtesy accorded in this way yet we are forced to report that these quarters are insufficient and unsuitable for the purpose. It would be much better if these students could live at the university and secure their work there. The preclinical work of the College is carried on in the two wings of the medical dental building while for clinical work it is necessary for the students to go to the three hospitals in the city, two of which are situated over two miles from the University. This means a lack of coordination and correlation which can only be obtained by bringing all parts of the work throughout the seven years of the course, to the university. The erection of the complete medical plant at the university as proposed would greatly relieve some of these pressing problems as to size of class and housing. Our work in this college has reached the stage where to continue on the present accommodation and divided as we are in different places, greatly detracts from the effectiveness of the work done. It would also be in the interests of the university as a whole to have these senior students at the university until graduation.

In June, 1933, there were graduated six Doctors of Medicine and of these four are now at work in Mission hospitals, one is at the Peiping Union Medical College for post-graduate work and one is a military medical officer. At the same convocation there was also granted to one of our former graduates a diploma in Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. This is the first postgraduate diploma granted by the university. "It is with pride" says Dr. Morse, "that we mention the attitude of our students under exceptional circumstances. Last fall, when civil war broke out, our hospital was thronged with wounded, there being a thousand in the mens' hospital alone. Our senior students carried themselves in an actual heroic and unselfish manner and were of the greatest assi-

stance and the junior medical students attended classes under actual danger while some other classes were unable to meet."

During the whole of last year monthly meetings were held by the College for the purpose of evaluating the teaching and to discuss the content of the curriculum. Carefully considered papers were prepared by the heads of departments and discussion followed. Items discussed were—teachers and their methods, facilities and equipment, student and teacher relationship, organization and administration. Clinical meetings by the four groups, the three hospitals and the preclinical department, were conducted by means of papers and demonstrations and exhibits. Some of the papers read and discussed have been published and others are waiting publication. Work also continues in the department of Research. In the summer of 1932 a group formed an expedition and journeyed into the Nosu country a report of which has been published in the China Medical Journal. During the past summer Doctors Morse and Agnew visited the Ch'iang, Kia Rong, Shi Fan and Bo Lo Tse tribes and made anthropological, dental and dietetic observations and this study is in course of preparation for publication.

In Dentistry we find that we are attracting a better class of student each year. Parents are beginning to recognize that Dentistry offers a very practical means of service to their sons and daughters. We receive a considerable proportion of our students from parts of the country other than Sze-Chuan. There are already in this department men from Java, Amoy, Yunnan, Hupéh and Chili. Dentistry has graduated the first foreigner to graduate from this institution and another is registered this year. That this department is meeting a very real need in China is proved by the fact that a number of our graduates have already been placed in several centres of the country. We now have men in Peiping, Nanking, Tsilan, Chungking, Tzechow and in private practice in Chengtu. We have had requests from many sources for men to fill positions in hospitals, health centres and for private practice. We expect that this demand will continue, for many such men are needed in China.

We find the same need for increased equipment in this department as in medicine, largely due to increase in the size of the classes. Our Clinical laboratories will accommodate

only a class of eight and we must in a short time have space and equipment for fifteen. Dr. Lindsay, the Dean of Dentistry writes, "We are the only institution which has survived in China more than a brief period. There have been several attempts to provide dental education in China but whether these attempts have been made by foreigners or Chinese they have not lasted more than a few years. We have survived the period of the evacuation and the testing time of economic stringency. We have been able to continue, through the sacrificial service of a number of missionaries and the loyal support of a few of our graduates. We now need the infusion of new blood and enough money to make the necessary adjustments to meet our inevitable growth."

The University Dispensary continues its effective and evergrowing work under Dr. Y. T. Hu who is one of the busiest men in the university. Regular clinics are held daily to which students and patients from the surrounding neighborhood go for treatment. This dispensary was able to render very valuable assistance at the time of the fighting last autumn. This work has really grown beyond the range of the part-time service of one physician but needs at least one man's full time. Student health examinations are held twice every year, the old students who expect to return for further work in the following year are examined at the end of May and if they pass successfully are free to enter in the autumn without delay. The examination of new students takes place shortly after the opening of the year and students register temporarily until they have been granted a certificate of health. During the past year Dr. Crawford undertook, by means of a questionnaire, to discover whether this health examination was meeting a need and whether it was proving of assistance to the students. The answers received were most interesting and showed that this piece of work has now a recognized place in the students' life in college and is enabling them to live more healthy lives which will mean much better academic work. Three hundred and fourteen students replied to the questionnaire. One question was, "Did the university physical examination discover any physical defects or abnormal conditions which you did not know existed?". 121 replied that it did. "Did it relieve your mind of worry concerning any physical defect or abnormal condition which you have?", 219 replied that it did. "Did it call your attention to any habits bad from the point of view of health

which you have been practicing?". 221 replied that it did. "If advised to go for treatment have you been for the advice recommended?", 216 replied that they had. "Could you understand the advice given?", 213 replied that they did. "Are you following the advice given?", 205 replied that they were. The nature of these questions with the answers given will show plainly that our health examination now has a real place in the lives of the students and is appreciated by them. The Doctors tell us that there is marked improvement in the health of the students since these examinations were first begun.

The College of Arts continues to attract students and the registration in the College this year is the largest in its history. In this definitely cultural part of our work we will make one of our largest contributions to Chinese life and thought and it is from this College that we hope many of the future leaders of China in social and political life will come. We are endeavoring to steadily raise the standard of work and teaching in this department. In Sociology we are offering two new courses this year, one in Anthropology by Dr. D. C. Graham and one in Social Survey by President Dsang. We have Dr. F. K. Hwang, of Harvard University, lecturing in Problems of Philosophy and Mr. C. F. Kao a noted psychologist lectured for us last year in Systematic Psychology. The department of Chinese language is being strengthened and during the past year the head of that department, Mr. Chen Chih Hsuan, went specially to Peiping and Shanghai, to purchase valuable and rare Chinese books to the value of more than \$3000.

The Freshman year in Arts is now common for all departments specializing being begun in the second year. Each department has outlined the courses which it requires for graduation. Various clubs, such as the English Club, Sociology Club and Philosophy Club meet regularly under the direction and encouragement of the Faculty members to discuss intellectual problems. An annual oratorical contest is held in December which is open to all students and this event is carried through with interest and enthusiasm.

Probably the most interesting new work in the university, begun within the last few years, has been the department of Fine Arts. The university is very fortunate in having teachers of excellent training and qualifications in Music

and Art and these subjects have become very popular with the students. This work has already done much to enrich the social and spiritual life of the university and we look forward to very great assistance from this work in the future. Concerts and Art exhibits are given twice a year to which outside guests are frequently invited. There are thirty-eight students taking work in music this term organ, piano and singing. There is also a normal class in vocal work for teachers. The results of this training in music can be seen very definitely in the religious services. Not only has the Fine Arts department supplied us with many new singers for solo and chorus work but, as a result of their work, we can see a greater appreciation on the part of the student body for the best music that can be provided. One would venture the opinion that nothing will do more to help to raise the spirit and tone of the general work of our university than the work that is being done in Fine Arts. We believe that the lives of many of the students will also be enriched and they will see in this, new possibilities of enjoyment and new avenues for the expression of their abilities.

The department of agriculture has added a new and important project during the year. Last spring several thoroughbred fowl were imported from Canada consisting of five Rhode Island Reds and five Black Orpingtons. These have remarkable records in egg production and it is hoped that by the use of these, improvements can be made in the native fowl of the province. General Deng Hsi Heo very graciously subscribed the money necessary for the erection of a model poultry barn.

One of the primary aims of the university and one which is ever before it, is that of training teachers who will be fitted to go out after graduation and command the best positions of the province. The church hopes to capture the moral and spiritual leadership of the province and it will be done largely by making the beginning in our schools. To establish primary and secondary schools throughout the province with a good Christian atmosphere there must be available well-trained Christian teachers and it is the duty of our university to supply these. It is hoped also that our leaders, as they go out into the community, will, besides the work that they do in the classroom and of a professional nature, be able to find some practical ways of lifting the community to a higher life and of adding interest to the drab existence of the multitudes

of this land. It is with this in mind that the Educational Faculty is endeavoring to train their students and is giving them practical work while in residence at the university. The Educational association of students has begun social work in a section of the city adjacent to the Campus and already has by concerts raised eight hundred dollars for this work. Plans are already under way for Baby Welfare work, Night Schools, Literacy work, Public playground work, Sunday school and regular church work for the community. Social workers visit the homes with a view to arranging programs for the women and children who are not at school. Those in charge of this work will represent the student Christian Movement and all Christian workers of the university.

The Dewey Primary school is crowded to capacity. It has a very real place in the community and was given first prize as the most efficient school in the county. The people of the community are helping to finance different projects connected with the school. The Goucher or Lower Middle School, has all the students it can accommodate, one hundred and twenty and in it students registered in education have not only a chance to teach but are getting experience in school administration and extra curricular activities, such as reporting to the educational bureau of the government, assisting in the management of school records and the management of classes and the dormitory. They also help in the conduct of school debates, school papers, entertainments, excursions, receptions, athletic meets and various religious exercises. They also have experience in managing mass education work, meetings for parents and various other community projects. It is believed that with training of this kind our teachers will be in demand when they graduate.

The Library is securing an ever growing place in the work of the university. It should be the centre of the cultural work of the institution and it is fast assuming that place. There was an hundred per cent rise in the number of books borrowed from the library during the year while the number of reference slips used by those consulting the library was also more than doubled, and in October of this year this number was even higher than in May of last year the month immediately preceding the final examination. We have at present 223 English periodicals and 24 on China published

in English and 74 Chinese periodicals. 581 books in the English language were added during the year and 7532 in Chinese. The number of books on China is growing rapidly and much work is given to making this department complete. Membership in the Religious book club brings the latest and best religious books to our Library. It is most gratifying to see the library filled at nights by students.

It is some years since the work of collecting articles for our Museum was first begun but it is only during the past year that we have had our collection on display. Since coming to the university little more than one year ago, Dr. Graham has succeeded in systematizing the work and in cataloguing the numerous articles. This is fast becoming one of the important features of our university and has already become of great interest to the outside public and nearly all foreigners and most of the Chinese who come to Chengtu visit the museum and many of them have expressed warm approval and even surprise at what has already been accomplished. There are now in the museum 9012 articles composed as follows—7075 Chinese, 101 Japanese, 72 Australian, 27 Lolo, 56 European, 21 Miao, 979 Thibetan, 280 Chiang, 361 from the United States, 6 Japanese, 22 Palestinian, 3 Canadian, 3 African and 6 aborigines, exact group unknown. It is no exaggeration to say that this museum contains many specimens of considerable value to science, art and history.

Last summer Dr. Graham and Mr. Torrance spent several weeks collecting in the Ch'iang district, an aboriginal tribe to the west of Chengtu. Formerly our collection had only four objects that represented the Ch'iang culture ancient or modern. Now we have a collection of 280 artifacts made and used by the Ch'iang some of which are of great interest and value. We have the only collection in any museum of ancient Ch'iang pottery, some of which is at least two thousand years old and such pottery is no longer being made. We have a fine collection of Ch'iang present day articles such as embroidered shoes, embroidered belts, silver ornaments, clothing, a sacred stone and rifle both of which have been used in Ch'iang homes for many generations.

The work of this museum is but begun, yet we can see from the thorough manner in which the work is being done and the effort that is being made not to allow anything to escape which is of historical interest that there is a great

future before this department. Almost all articles that are of interest have been secured representing the culture of the Ch'iang and it is hoped that the same kind of work may be done for other cultures before they become extinct and it is no longer possible to secure them. The vision of those at work here is very wide and they are sparing no efforts to reach their goal. Already we have many specimens which cannot be found in any other museum and we have the largest collection of stone implements from West China that can be found in any museum. Already the students are showing a keen interest in this work and one of our last year's graduates is now engaged as assistant curator of the museum. Within a few years this will be one of the finest museums in the world and probably the prophecy of the scientists who visited us this summer will be fulfilled when they said that men would come from other parts of China to learn and study here.

We were very pleased to have a visitor at our university in the month of October in the person of Mr. Edwin Planck, son of Professor Planck, who is head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the advancement of Science in Germany, and the original formulator of the Quantum Theory. Mr. Planck was formerly Secretary to Chancellor Breuning and is a friend of the present Chancellor of Germany Adolf Hitler. From experience that he has had Mr. Planck was well qualified to answer any questions which we wished to ask concerning the present conditions in Germany and this he did quite freely. He addressed our students on two occasions speaking on three different subjects, Science in Germany, Education in Germany and the present political situation in Germany. His addresses were full of information and were very much enjoyed by all.

We are very much gratified with the spirit that prevails everywhere in our university life. Although we are now a university recognized by the government yet there seems to be no disposition on the part of the students in any way to swing away from the original purpose of our institution which is to develop higher education under Christian auspices and to develop the best type of Christian manhood and womanhood. More than one of our teachers has remarked that he can see developing a seriousness of outlook and a real desire on the part of our students to fit themselves for useful lives

after graduation. Attendance at our Religious service on Sunday evenings was never better than it is at the present time and a spirit of earnest desire to hear the messages of religion seems to prevail. Practically all of our teachers are Christians and nearly seventy per cent of our students. It can probably be said with a high degree of certainty that there exists in the minds of practically all of our teachers a desire to use the classroom and the imparting of knowledge as a means for the development of nobility and strength of character. The result is an atmosphere which we believe is helpful and really conducive to the ends for which our institution exists. We are proud of many of our graduates and we anticipate even greater and better things from those to graduate in future years.

On November 10th and 11th a two days celebration of registration was held, sponsored by the students who have been so greatly delighted with the fact of registration that they wanted to express their feelings. They had prepared a play of two hours length and invited guests on the two afternoons and played before capacity audiences. The whole university joined in an Assembly meeting on Friday morning when a program of music and speeches was given. Speakers represented the Faculty, the Board of Directors, the Board of Governors, the Alumni and the Students. Moving picture films had been rented from a company in the city and a screen arranged on the Campus to the south of the Administration building and an invitation was given to all friends in the neighborhood to see the pictures. These were given on Friday and Saturday evenings and great crowds availed themselves of the privilege. The celebration was a real success and now our fact of registration passes into history having been duly solemnized by students and faculty. An invitation had been given to the public to visit our university on Saturday afternoon and it is estimated that ten thousand people passed through our buildings on that day. We are now recognized as belonging to the society in which we exist and as a part of the national system of education.

GEO. W. SPARLING.

**RECEIVED  
UNIVERSITIES**

JAN 16 1934

**JOINT OFFICE**



## Lost Airmen of the Northland

By JAMES MONTAGNES

**D**URING portions of August and September, seven company aircraft were used in a search for a missing engineer-pilot in northern Ontario, who was lost for about a month. About 350 hours were flown on this operation. Those two sentences in the 1931 annual report of the Civil Aviation Branch of the Canadian Government, are only reference to the dangers to be met by the airmen who fly Canada's northland should they be stranded in some remote part of that vast territory.

Seven planes fine-combing a strip of northern Ontario bush and lake region in their search for one small plane and its pilot! Weeks and weeks of lonely vigil for a pilot beside his stranded plane, watching the skies, seeing no other living being, watching his small stock of food diminish. Days of torrid heat and black flies, trips of exploration about the small island on which he found himself cast as a shipwrecked sailor, lighting signal fires with the last few matches, hoping each day that an aerial scout would see his signal fire and the outline of his small plane riding the swells of the small lake. Watching and waiting day in day out, for weeks on end, and then, one day, to hear the welcome roar of a plane overhead, a circling overhead in signal and the rescuer coming down. More than once around the world, in fact thirty-five thousand miles those rescue planes flew before they located their man.

The possibility of being stranded for one of a number of reasons faces each pilot who leaves a northern base for a trip into the bush or the barrens of the farther north. That is why no plane leaves on a trip in the northland, whether distant or local, without a supply of emergency rations, waterproof matches, rifles and ammunition, spare parts for the engine, eiderdown sleeping-bags, camping equipment, knives and axes. All these supplies take room and weight from the payload, but the chances of being stranded for unknown lengths of time in the remote hinterland are too many to endanger the lives of pilots and passengers by leaving them out.

Few trips are taken in the northland without someone knowing of the destination. Most flights have a definite location in view, or else an approximately known place or trading post. The rescuers can then search along a definite route, taken, which by air is usually the shortest. And because few pilots travel the northland airways who have not had previous bush flying experiences, the number of fatalities due to stranding in remote places is practically nil.

Because there is a possibility that pilots may be lost for indefinite periods, it has been advocated that pilots flying in the remote parts of the Dominion should take a course in woodmanship, so that they can take care of themselves in case of being stranded and rescue delayed for several weeks. Pilots have been advised to learn something of trapping animals for food; a thorough knowledge of the country they fly, not only from a geographical standpoint, but also its food resources; how to build an igloo if forced down in winter along the Arctic coast; and how to get along with the natives, both Indians and Eskimos, for the natives are important to the pilot who wants to survive, especially along the Arctic coast, as many a stranded airman and prospector has already learned.

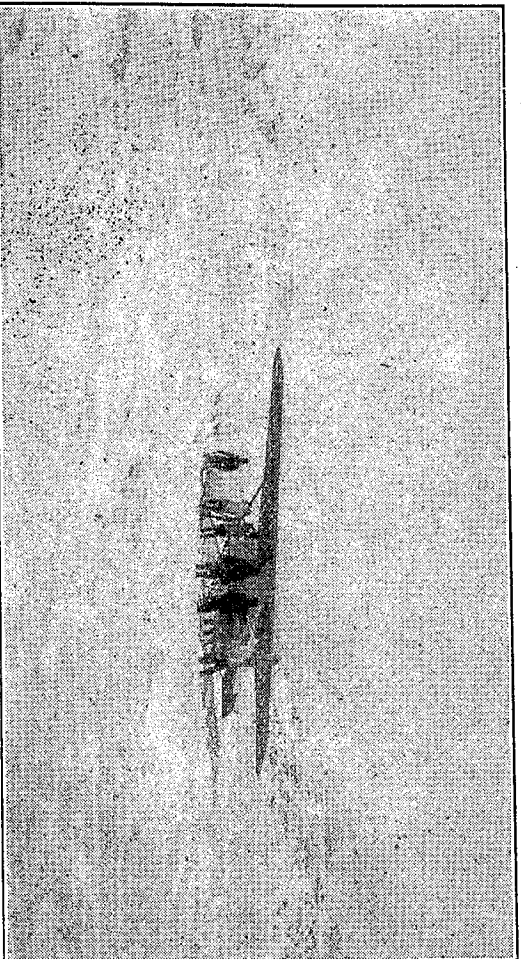
In some of the remote parts of Canada it is customary to take an Indian or Eskimo along in case of a forced landing. One pilot flying in northern Saskatchewan with an Indian was forced down on a long trip through lack of gasoline. He had wandered slightly off course, and in getting back to his line of flight had used up more gasoline than expected. He had rations aboard for a week or ten days for the two of them, but expected rescue before that time.

While he was waiting for the search party, lighting snuffe fires for smoke signals as per the instructions of his company and sticking close in the vicinity of his ship, planes started to fly over the possible routes he might have taken. Within a week six planes, four commercial and two Air Force, were on the lookout for him, coming down at each camp-fire they saw from the air in the hope of finding the missing aviator, and scanning each lake and river for a sign of a ship drifting at anchor. But not till the twelfth day did any of the searchers see sign of a plane anchored on a lake. Spotting it and the column of smoke which had first attracted the rescuer's eye, the ship came down, and taxied alongside. Neither pilot nor Indian had eaten for two days, their food supply having been exhausted, and game not having been sighted. They ate ravenously from the emergency rations the rescuing airmen had aboard.

In winter time the hazards of being lost

## Nature, Science and Invention

are far greater, largely on account of the intense cold and high winds, while fewer travellers cut down on chance meetings for rescue. In addition, in early winter rescue is delayed because of the difficulty in flying with skis or pontoons because the ice is not heavy enough for the skis nor thin enough for pontoons. In spring the same thing is true and a marooned pilot at either of these periods can be sure of waiting longer for rescue than at other times. That is why it took so long to locate the MacAlpine party some years ago, since they were stranded on the Arctic coast early in the winter, planes being unable to fly in till the party had been missing for some time, and the airmen being forced to wait till the ice became strong enough for a party of



Winter Flying Operations in the Arctic

Eskimos who had located them to take them to the nearest fur post.

The Magnetic North Pole causes most of the difficulties faced by pilots in the northland, much of the flying being by landmark because of the closeness of the Pole, which plays havoc with the compass and causes much off-course flying with the result that gasoline is used up before destination is reached, and another search party has to start on the way.

### Before the Dawn of History

By YVONNE SR. CLAIRE

**A**BOUT a quarter of a mile west of Borrowbridge, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., stand three enormous stone pillars. They are practically in a straight line, running from north to south and they vary in height from 18 to 22½ feet.

Nobody can remember when they were placed there, for they were towering skyward for hundreds of years before Jesus Christ came to live on this earth, and many clever men have studied them carefully, striving to discover what they were meant for.

Our photographer has provided us with a picture of one of these pillars which are named "The Devil's Arrows," and we can well believe that the two little people sitting on the gate, are

just as curious as we, and would be just as eager (could that queer object speak) to listen to its story.

People who study these things tell us the stone pillars are called Monoliths, that they are hewn from a stone called "Millstone Grit," and that they date from a time before history known as the Neolithic Period. What they were for nobody has really decided, but in other parts of the Riding, quite near to these, stone circles and queer earthworks have been discovered, all designed with a certain amount of precision. Some of the circles are thirty feet in diameter, and in

the centre of such excavators dug up bones and ashes and weapons made of flint, which led them to believe that the discoveries were ancient burial grounds. Other earthworks, however, give the impression of having once been camping-places, where, even in those days man was trying to "dig himself in."

Nothing is definitely known, though some people, and studious ones too, suggest these stone pillars were associated with the worship of the devil, or "Diu," as he was then called.

Such a theory is not unlikely. Primitive man was a very terrified being. He didn't understand the simplest happenings of Nature. He didn't understand even why water ran down hill, and when he put his hand beneath a stream and discovered it had

no feet, he said it must be magic, and consequently he tried to win its favor by worship.

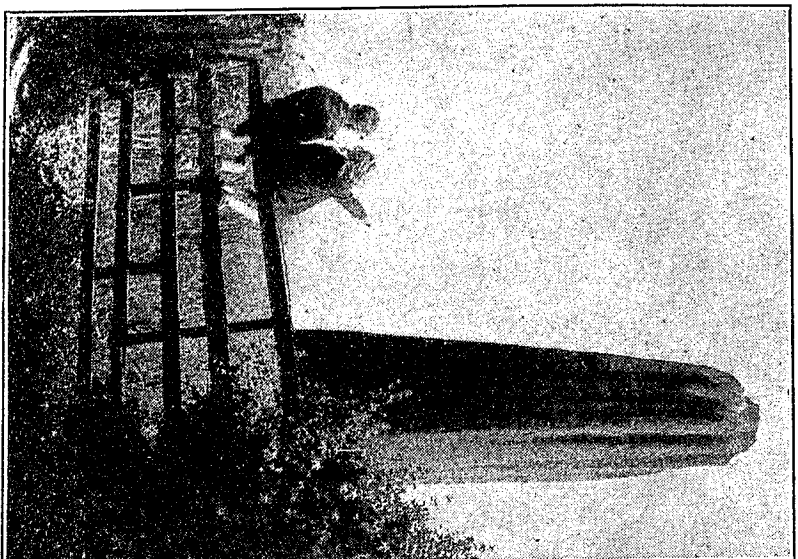
What was true regarding primitive man's attitude to water, was true of his opinion concerning all other natural objects, his frightened undeveloped brain could not understand. A clever French writer tells us "Man kind carries with it a tremendous inheritance of terror. Besides being a religious animal, man was afraid of stones. The first ambition of poor humanity was to avoid being hurt, therefore people began propitiating all the powers of evil they thought might menace them. It was always believed that things that could not be explained were evil, and often those same foolish people thought they pleased such powers by being cruel. That is why they offered human sacrifices, and horribly tortured their prisoners, believing all the while that they were pleasing their gods.

As we gaze on this tall, now harmless column of stone, especially if we could view it in conjunction with its fellows, we may well ask ourselves how much labor and brutality was the lot of the poor souls who raised them.

### Dragon's-Blood Tree

**T**HIS tree derives its name from a resinous secretion or exudation known to commerce as dragon's-blood. This, at one

time, formed an article of considerable export from the Canaries. Some of the plants are gigantic in size, the colossal dragon-tree at the town of Orotovia, in Teneriffe, being seventy-five feet high and forty-eight feet in circumference, with an antiquity which must at least be greater than the pyramids. The plant grows on the banks of creeks and fern gullies in elevated situations, where its leaves sometimes attain a length of six feet. The fibre is considered good, and excellent for fine paper stock. The leaves, from which the fibre is obtained, are grass-like, and the flowers blue.



An Enormous Pillar of Unknown Origin

### Can We Change Our Looks?

**W**E read of a man whose nose was so extensive that it mainly composed his whole face; this would seem to be unfortunate and yet it was probably not his fault. And we read of another very quarrelsome individual of whom it was said, "His very face is a breach of the peace." This man, we submit, had something to do with his appearance. A child may start out with a fairly good capital, so far as looks are concerned, and yet after a few years' fruitfulness, dissatisfaction, self-conceit, ill-temper, and other things may have so marred his features that his very looks make people feel uncomfortable. We are responsible for making the best of our features.

Sooner or later, it usually happens sooner, the inner man reveals itself in the face, not always and not fully, but yet clearly enough to enable people to make a good guess at what manner of people we are. It is hard for the disagreeable man to look anything else but what he is; the man who hates shows that hate in his eyes; the envious man does not need to sound a trumpet before him to let all know what manner of man he is, his face betrays him. Either angels or demons are chiselling their unmistakable hieroglyphics on every lineament, and before we say a word our nature has proclaimed itself to those who can read her handwriting.

Slowly, but surely, the heart, the innermost man, is carving, its initials on the face and the whole appearance; the hypocrite hates to think that this is so, but yet instinctively he himself essays to read character by the face. Good and evil are constantly at work revealing themselves in human countenances. We are making the faces we must wear.

### Facts About Eels

**E**ELS, with their elongated, snake-like bodies, are classified as a low form of fish life. Some varieties have fine scales sunken into the skin, but others are without them. It is not unusual to find a narrow rim of soft fins outlining the top and bottom of the adult eel, and a propelling fin on either side near the head is frequently noted.

Partly grown eels found in fresh water are generally females, as mature males seem to remain in the sea, or at least in fresh-water areas. A large eel, some thirty-six feet in length, inhabiting large river basins of South America, has peculiar "electric" organs along the posterior part of its body capable of imparting a shock.

The life history of eels is indeed strange, and not until late years has anything definite been known about where they went to spawn. Great throngs of fully grown eels would start off together and leave the rivers and ponds in the autumn, usually at nightfall on their way to the sea. Then they would disappear; but small eels were often seen passing up the river from the sea in multitudes, to distribute themselves among bodies of fresh water, where they remain for years.

A portion of the sea near Bermuda is now thought to be the place where both European and American eels go to spawn. While in the youthful, or elver stage, they are quite transparent and appear like active leaves of grass, as they do not assume the typical eel shape until about their second summer. At first they are no larger than a bone knitting needle; and it takes four or five years for them to grow large enough to migrate.

The coloring varies with their age; much yellow shows in the small eels, while the older ones become a silvery green. Their shape is suitable for their habits of wallowing in the mud, and moving about among stones in search of food.

These queer fish are used as food by some, and the annual catch along the Atlantic coast alone is valued at about \$250,000. About two hundred species have been recorded.

### About Cork

**T**HE cork-oak-tree has been used by man for at least twenty-three hundred years. Cork is one of the most useful of natural substances and new uses are constantly developing with new inventions. Now, with huge refrigerating plants being constructed for the quick freezing of meats and vegetables at sub-zero temperatures, the demand for cork has greatly increased. Scientists so far have hunted in vain for a substitute for cork. The first cutting of cork is made when the tree is twenty years old. Nine or ten years later it is cut again, and with skillful management it may continue to provide cork for one hundred to one hundred and fifty years.



## A Unique University

By JESSE H. ARNUP

**A**MONG all educational institutions that the writer has visited the West China Union University holds a unique position. That is true in several particulars, but it is also equally true of its general character, situation and outlook.

The Chengtu plain lies in sight of the mountains of Tibet, commonly called "the roof of the world." On a clear day peaks reaching to a height of more than twenty thousand feet can be seen from the campus of the University. Here, moreover, the traveller stands at the very heart of the non-Christian world; its actual centre, alike in population and geographical area, is not far removed. On the south-west lie India, Burma and Malaya; with upwards of five hundred million people; to the west are Tibet, Afghanistan, Arabia and other lands among the least open to gospel influence; away to the east and south and north stretches China with its four hundred million. Chengtu itself is the capital of Szechwan, the largest, richest, and most populous province in the whole of China, with a population reaching to sixty million. In the heart of these teeming millions has been placed the West China Union University. North of a line drawn through Chengtu from Hankow, over one thousand miles away on the east, there is not another Christian educational institution of University grade right across the continent, until one reaches the Mediterranean Sea. From south to north it is the only beacon light of Christian higher education between India and the North Pole. Its present students are drawn from three West China provinces, with a combined population of one hundred million.

Inaccessibility rather than distance is the measure of remoteness. Judged by that standard the West China Union University when first projected was probably the most remote institution of its kind in the world. The only means of access to West China was the Yangtze River, one of the greatest but also one of the most terrible river highways known to man. Even to-day an aeroplane supplies the only alternative of approach. Three thousand five hundred miles long, the Yangtze drains a watershed supporting 180,000,000 people. For steamers of varying size it is navigable at high-water for nearly two thousand miles. Small junks ascend and its tributaries supply a navigable thoroughfare five thousand miles long and carry one-half of China's total export trade.

But the province of Szechwan, through which the upper Yangtze flows, is surrounded by mountains. Near the eastern border of the province the river forces its way out through one of these mountain chains. The result is seen in the famous gorges of the Yangtze, providing some of the most magnificent river scenery and some of the most dangerous river navigation to be found in the whole world. From London or Toronto three months of incessant travel was formerly required to reach Chengtu. From one to two months of that time would be spent on a houseboat amid the perils of rapids, rocks and robbers along the Yangtze. On arrival at Chungking it was often deemed advisable to take the overland trip of four hundred miles to Chengtu. That stage was made on foot or by sedan chair, through territory usually infested by bandits and often occupied by armies engaged in civil war. By night "China's millions" of creeping, crawling, hopping things lay in wait to devour the wayfarer in the poor shelter of China's unspeakable inns.

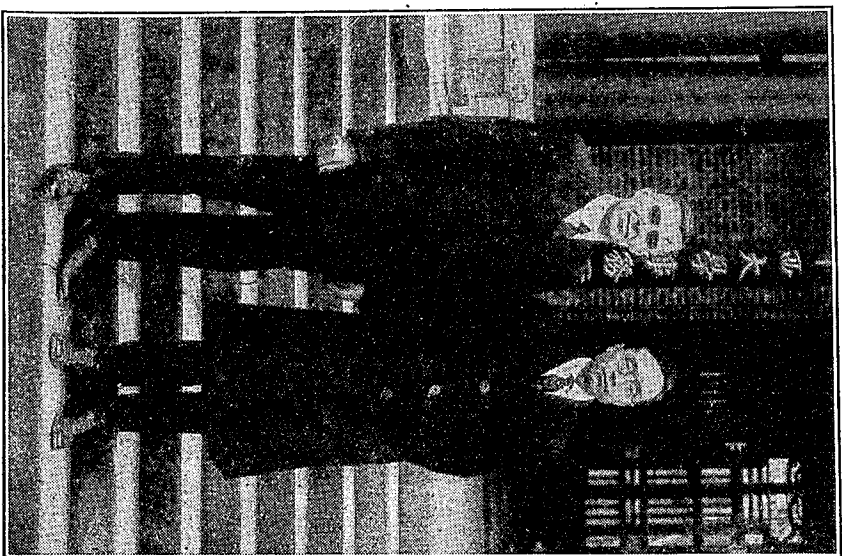
On arrival at Chengtu the traveller is surprised to behold what he must set down as one of the wonder cities of China. In the thirteenth century Marco Polo visited Chengtu and was astonished to find such a substantial and progressive city. Its walls, still in good repair, at that time had been standing for more than thirteen hundred years. On a recent visit I was tremendously surprised to find so far inland a city far advanced in the adoption of modern ways. For one saw wide streets, with miles of pavement, electric lights and running water. One can scarcely imagine how impressive these common conveniences may seem, unless he has seen other Chinese cities. Through the great gates in the walls of Chengtu paved roads run out into the rice fields, now being built up into suburban communities. Over recently constructed highways busses are operated to the neighboring cities of Penghsien and Kiating and a motor road will soon be open all the way to Chungking.

Only a mile outside the south gate of this great capital city lies the West China Union University. Set down in this far western province, in the heart of the non-Christian world, among a people the vast majority of whom can neither read nor write, is a Christian university, international, interdenominational and co-educational! Moreover, it is the apex of a system of Christian education which carries Chinese youth from the kindergarten up to graduation in Arts or Science,

Medicine or Education or Religion. It is turning out the teachers and preachers and doctors who will have to furnish leadership for the three provinces of West China, with their hundred million people. The Church Missionary Society of Great Britain, the English Quakers, the Baptists and Methodists of the United States and The United Church of Canada unite in its support. Its President, Rev. Linolin B. Deang, is a Chinese, the Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Beech, comes from the United States and the Vice-Chancellor is Dr. Geo. W. Spurling, of our Canadian Church. Upwards of one-half the foreign staff are members of our United Church, but the list also includes

English, American, Swedish, New Zealanders, Irish, Scotch and German. They represent five communions, "acting as one body, a living confession of one faith." This unique university grew out of the idea that the missions working in West China were unable separately to meet the educational opportunity presented by that field. The result was the organization in 1906 of the West China Educational Union. Its primary object was the improvement and standardization of Christian schools of lower grade. Under the able leadership of

Rev. E. W. Wallace, of the



Rev. G. W. Spurling, B.A., B.D., Vice-Chancellor, and Rev. L. Chang, B.A., B.D., President, of West China University.

Wallace, of the mission, now Chancellor of Victoria University, the Educational Union "taught the missions to work together, developed the union spirit, cultivated the educational idea and by raising academic standards and rousing academic ambitions in Middle School and Primary students made a union university possible and necessary." By the year 1908 a tentative plan for a university had been agreed to and in 1910 the new institution opened its doors with faculties of arts and science only. "The main object," writes a member of its staff, "was to provide a modern education in a religious atmosphere. It was both an educational and an evangelistic effort. Our chief motive was to give the intellectual products of the West in a Christian atmosphere. There was also recognition of the value of Chinese culture—a studied attempt to have Chinese literature taught by the best Chinese teachers we could secure. Our aim was to train a minority, capable of leading the masses of the uneducated, in other words to form a nucleus of potential leaders."

The infant university was scarce set going when it was closed again. In 1911 occurred the Chinese Revolution, when the Manchian

dynasty was expelled and China became a nominal republic. For fear of a recurrence of anti-foreign outbreaks such as those of 1895 and 1900 all the missionaries were temporarily withdrawn. As a consequence the first graduation did not take place until 1915. Amid the turmoil of that period only two of the original freshmen class survived to receive the B.A. degree. In 1916 only one student was graduated. In that year also the "counter-revolution" began in Szechwan and introduced a period of civil war which, with an occasional interval of armed truce, has lasted to this day. During the anti-foreign movement of 1926-27 most of the missionaries

were once more withdrawn, but the few remaining carried on, with valuable assistance from Chinese members of the staff, and the University was not forced to close its doors. Its campus was forcibly occupied by soldiers for use as a drill ground and only the most strenuous representations prevented an insistent soldiery from turning some of the university buildings into barracks. During our visit early in 1930 several hundred so-called defenders of their country were still learning to form fours and stand to attention on its campus and an all-night battle took place just outside its compound walls. Thus, almost alone among institutions of higher education, the West China Union University can be said to have been practically under fire since its inception in 1910.

In the face of all these disturbances the University has pressed forward in pursuit of its aim, "the extension of the Kingdom of God in West China by means of higher education under Christian auspices." Its first extension took form in the organization of a Faculty of Medicine in 1914. The leader in this movement was an honored member of our mission, the late Rev. O. L. Kilborn, M.D. Dr. W. R. Morse, already quoted above, and himself a pioneer in the same institution, referred to Dr. Kilborn in the following terms: "To him, than whom no keener, more farsighted, wise and whole-hearted missionary doctor ever went to West China, we owe our respect and regard as the man who perhaps more than any other must be acknowledged as the pioneer who founded our school."

Great was the need. When Dr. Kilborn entered West China with our first missionary party in 1892, there were not more than six

doctors with modern training among one hundred million people. There was not a trace of instruction in public health nor of intelligent effort to prevent disease. Even in recent years Dr. Morse has estimated that in the whole of Szechwan sixty per cent. of the deaths occur entirely without medical attention. Thirty-seven per cent. are treated by native doctors of the old style, and only three per cent. have the care of a physician with modern training. Into this situation came the Medical Faculty of the University built upon the foundation work of three missionary hospitals in Chengtu. During the last reported years those hospitals, under combined direction of the Medical Faculty, provided more than one hundred thousand treatments. Two of the three hospitals belong to The United Church of Canada and are staffed by our missionary physicians and nurses, with the aid of Chinese graduates of the University.

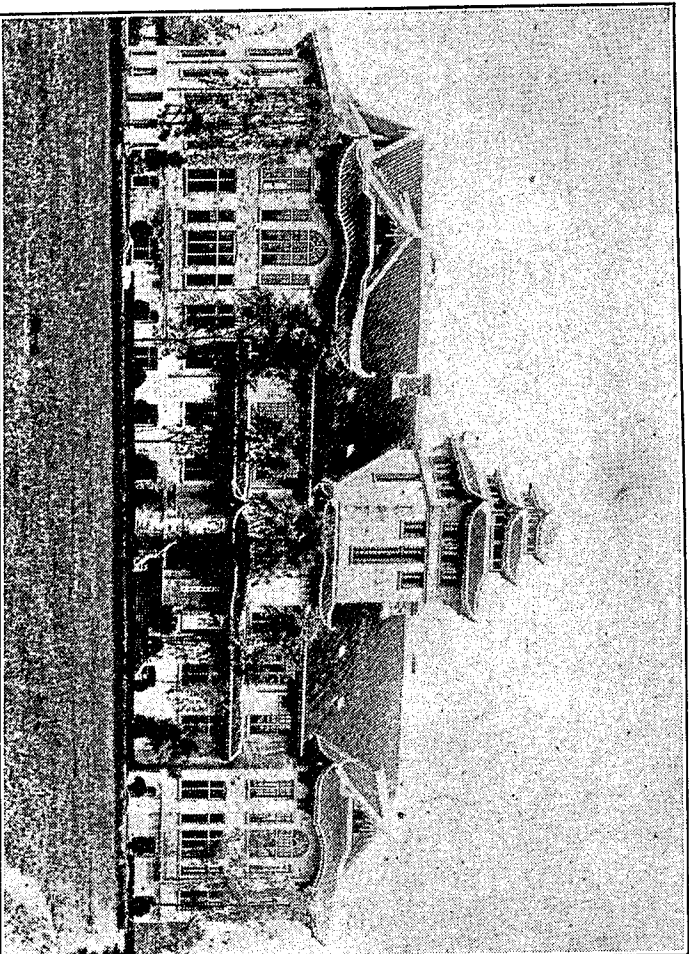
A Dental Faculty was organized in 1920 and has become an integral part of the Medical College. All the present foreign staff in dentistry is drawn from The United Church of Canada Mission and includes some of the best-trained graduates of dental colleges in Canada and abroad. Possession of the only Faculty of Dentistry in the whole of China places the University in a dominating position in respect of this branch of medical service. One dental graduate of far-away West China is now in practice in the Peking Medical College, another is on the staff of Shantung Christian University at Tsiinan, while a third has been asked for by the National Board of Health of the government of Nanking.

Gradually the University was developed until it included Faculties of Arts, Science, Education, Medicine and Religion. Women students were first admitted in 1924 and now number more than fifty, several of them being in Medicine and Dentistry. Women's mission boards representing the various constituent communions became a contributing unit in support of the University in the following year. A Women's College building is a recent addition to the campus. In preparation for registration with the Chinese government facilities were rearranged and the University is now organized in Colleges of Arts, Science, Medicine (including Dentistry) and Religion. It also controls a large preparatory school and two practice schools in which students of Education make their first attempts at teaching. On the former side its directing body is a Board of Governors representing Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Of that Board, Sir Joseph Flavell, a warm friend of the University, was for many years the efficient chairman. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., is also a valued member of the Board.

To-day this young University, scarcely out of its teens, occupies a campus of one hundred and fifty acres adjacent to a great city. It boasts eight universities and fourteen college buildings. The latter have been erected by the co-operating missions and are available also for university uses. The Medical-Dental building of the University was contributed by The United Church of Canada and the chapel of the preparatory school by a Chinese layman of our Church. In the erection of all buildings a modified type of Chinese architecture has been followed. While well adapted to their purpose they are not Western in style or out of harmony with the purpose of the University to train Chinese youth in the midst of their own native culture and environment.

The atmosphere of West China Union University is distinctly Christian. Nearly three-quarters of its graduates are engaged directly in Christian work. Both these facts are almost all of whom are Christian, but such results are further assured by the policy of the University, which limits the percentage of non-Christian students to be admitted in any one year. At present approximately two-thirds of all its students are registered as Christians. A widely travelled secretary of the National Christian Council recently made the long journey to Chengtu and spent some time at the University. As a result of his observations he declared that, judged by its religious atmosphere, West China Union University stood first among universities in China.

Two aboriginal tribesmen from among the Miao people, dwellers in the hill country between West China and Tibet, are graduates in Medicine of the University. One of them is now a medical missionary among his own people. The secretary of his mission has written as follows: "A new era has opened in mission work in Miaoland since his coming. He is a good workman and a Christian gentleman." Of such a product no university in the world would have need to be ashamed.



Hart College (United Church of Canada) at West China Union University