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1939

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The outstanding event of the past month has been the visit of Dr. J. H. Arnup at the United Church of Canada, member of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University; Dr. J. W. Decker of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, member of the Board of Governors of Ginling College, University of Nanking and the West China Union University; Dr. E. H. Cressy of the Council of Higher Education; and Mr. C. H. Fahs, Curator of the International Missionary Research Library. They came to Chengtu after the Madras Conference and arrived in Chengtu in time for the various Mission gatherings. Special meetings of the Universities' Joint Council, of the Presidents of the cooperating Universities, and of their Boards of Directors were held.

As a result of a joint appeal U.S. \$4,000 has been made available by the Associated Boards, so that a start may be made on the second Science Building which it is hoped to erect by the autumn term on the site due west of the Atherton Building. The balance of the money needed is to be taken from emergency funds which the Associated Boards are raising this year for the Universities concerned.

Another joint appeal by the Universities is being made for Library books. It is learned that certain funds may be available for this purpose, and such a gift would make possible much more efficient work both in library service and in all the teaching departments of the Universities.

The Medical Alumni have promised to raise NC\$15,000 towards the erection of a residence for the interns of the University Hospital.

The Chungking Alumni Association has made a gift of three loan scholarships, and promises others before long.

A scheme is on foot for the erection of a building in which the Szechwan Scientific Manufacturing Company in cooperation with staff members of the West China and Soochow Biology Departments will manufacture scientific models and prepare biological specimens for middle schools.

Agreement has been given to a proposal of the National Central Technical School whereby the W.C.U.U. will offer a special two-year course for higher grade technical men in the Tanning Industry, the finances being provided by the said Technical School.

President Lincoln Dsang is in Chungking for about a month, attending the National Education and other Conferences.

The Museum had a visit from Prof. Irwin Rousselle Ph.D., LL.D., of the University of Frankfurt-on-Maine, Professor of Sinology and Buddhology.

Rec'd attached to Dr. Wang & Robertson letter of 1/27/39

Report to the Mission Meetings, January 1939.

The year 1938 was full of new and unexpected experiences. Expansion of the war area from the north to central China resulted in many educational institutions transferring their activities and their students to the western provinces. Of the eleven Christian Colleges in China whose work is correlated under the Associated Boards, four are carrying on at least part of their work at this University. These are the University of Nanking and Ginling College from Nanking, Cheeloo University from Tsinan and Soochow University Biology Department, Soochow. In addition, the College of Medicine of the National Central University has joined the College of Medicine and Dentistry. By making use of every available bit of space and by erecting a number of temporary buildings the University has been able to provide classroom and residential accommodation for the greatly enlarged faculty and student body. Up to the present, however, all plans have been made with a view to meeting the emergency situation, and it is expected that the visit of Dr. Arnup and Dr. Decker, both members of the Board of Governors, and of Dr. Cressy of the Council of Higher Education will afford an opportunity for the discussion of problems and possibilities of future development and closer cooperation.

The general affairs of the several universities have been under the direction of a Universities' Joint Council, which has taken action on all matters of common interest, and through special committees has been responsible for religious services and student discipline. This Joint Council gave its unanimous support to the appeal made to the Board of Governors that funds be secured for the erection of a second Science building in order that the Science departments of all the Universities might be able to carry on the work more satisfactorily than is possible under present conditions. This appeal has gone forward and we are hopeful that it will be successful.

The College of Medicine and Dentistry was reinforced during the year by the coming to Chengtu of members of the Cheeloo University staff and student body. The College of Medicine of the National Central University has carried on its work in close association with our staff and has assisted in the organising of the Hospitals of Chengtu under one control. This United Hospital is expected to make possible much more efficient teaching by the Medical and Dental College. The University Hospital which has been envisaged for a good many years is now under construction and the funds necessary for the building and its equipment are in hand. The work and needs of the College have been brought to the attention of the China Foundation and the Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, and substantial grants have been made for equipment. We confidently expect that the work of this College in coming years will continue to command the recognition and financial assistance of these Funds.

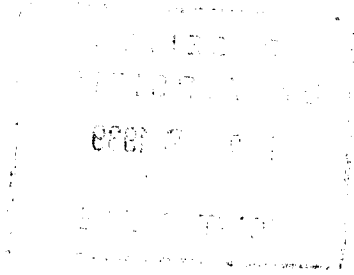
In several departments of the College of Science and the College of Arts special projects have been begun or are under consideration. The staffs of these Colleges have been strengthened

and the number of students enrolled has greatly increased. The Departments of Chemistry, Education and the Social Sciences are in close touch with the Government Bureaux interested in reconstruction, and definite schemes of a practical nature have been considered and forwarded to the proper official quarters for their approval. In this way the University is making clear its desire to serve, by preparing men and women for the positions of responsibility and leadership demanded by the China of today and tomorrow.

The greatly increased number of students resulting from the coming of the down river universities has put a strain on every kind of university accommodation. The Library has been used as never before in its history, and the laboratories and classrooms have been in use at night as well as by day. The religious and social activities of the students have been affected to their great gain by different background and experienced outlook of the students of the guest universities. The standards and methods of the teaching personnel of the other institutions have both inspired and helped the faculty of our own University.

The march of events during the year 1938 has thrown into even clearer relief the importance of Chengtu as an educational centre. We have been very conscious of the urgency of the new situation which has been created and the opportunity which opens up before us. There is every prospect that in the coming year the resources of the University in leadership, imagination, consecration, will be drawn upon to the full to meet the extraordinary possibilities of the developing situation.

In conclusion we would express our thanks to God that we have been permitted to carry on our work during the year comparatively free from alarms and far removed from the scene of actual warfare. It is our prayer that we may continue to be spared the horrors of war in our midst and that in the spirit of our Master we may so labour that God's blessing may be upon all our works.



Lincoln Dsang
Lincoln Dsang, President.

H.D. Robertson
H.D. Robertson, Vice-Chancellor.

January 20th, 1938.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT to the BOARD OF DIRECTORS

February 6th, 1939.

The West China Union University has always been regarded as occupying a unique position in China. As a result of the war the importance of Chengtu as an educational centre has been greatly increased. It is logical, therefore, to consider the opportunity for service in higher education of the University to be even greater than ever before.

At the present time the University is cooperating with four other Christian universities - Nanking, Ginling, Cheeloo and Soochow - and the National Central University.

(See table of statistics) *Sent with copy of Report (Enclosures)*

In our own University there is an increased registration in practically all departments. This is true also of the Middle and Primary Schools associated with the University. This has necessitated an increase in the staff and in the annual budget of the University. Several professors of recognised standing have joined our staff during the year.

The cooperation of the several institutions has been appreciated by educational authorities and by the National and Provincial Governments

(See table of receipts from various sources during the year)

It is natural that the problems of the University should have increased as a result of the changed conditions. This is particularly true in matters of finance. The University has grown so rapidly that the financial support has not kept pace with the increase in numbers and opportunity. The income available has not been sufficient to allow of the strengthening of the staff by securing the necessary number of teachers of recognised standing. The amount of money available for increasing the number of books in the Library and for its equipment has been quite insufficient. This has affected the quality and amount of research work possible by our staff and students.

Among the greatest needs in the immediate future are:

1. Funds sufficient to allow of the creation of an adequate staff. It is our desire to add to the staff a number of men of outstanding ability, and this means that we must be prepared to pay higher salaries than we have done in the past.

2. We also desire to encourage the members of our present staff who have proved their worth to the University by giving them a salary such as they would secure in other institutions, thus assuring their loyalty and permanent association with us.
3. Some way should be found to create an endowment fund both in China and in England and America which would supplement the annual budget. It is our belief that when the war is over the University can count on definite annual support from the Chinese Governments.
4. There is urgent need also to increase accommodation at the University for members of the Chinese staff and for students. We believe that it is of great value to the University that teachers should live on the campus and add their influence to the life of the students. This should be a unique contribution of Christian institutions in China.

The work of the various departments of the University is following the general trend of higher education as determined by Government policies. Students are being prepared to take a place in the active life of the community when they leave the University. From the College of Medicine and Dentistry we should send out doctors and dentists to become leaders both in preventive and curative medicine. In the College of Science students are trained to become practical scientists and to play their part in the creating of the new China. Evidence of this is found in the courses in Tanning and Dyeing and various research projects.

In the Department of Pharmacy there is a great future for the study of how to utilise local drugs and thus bring great benefit to the people.

In Biology a special line is being developed of cooperation with the Government in preparing apparatus for the use of Middle Schools.

In Agriculture we have a special opportunity of cooperating with the College of Agriculture of the University of Nanking and to graduate students prepared to help in the plans of the Government for agricultural development.

In the Department of Mathematics & Physics men are being given a training which will fit them for special positions in their own line.

In the Departments of Chinese Language and Foreign Languages we desire to have more full-time teachers and to prepare students in a manner that will make them efficient in a practical way when they leave the University.

In the Department of Education there is a special opportunity for the training of men and women who will take their place in the plans of the Government for rural mass education. These Government policies will require the services of thousands of young men and young women of training and character. At the present moment the cooperating universities are joining in working out a plan for a one-year teachers' training course which is made necessary by the present plans of the Government to require all teachers of middle schools to graduate from Government normal schools. We believe this plan will meet with the approval of the Ministry of Education and prevent prejudice against graduates of Christian institutions.

In the Department of Social Sciences we are endeavouring to prepare our students so that they may undertake social service work as well as administrative positions under municipal and provincial governments. At this time there is very great need for such trained students, and our University regards this as a special opportunity.

We have reason to be proud of the record of the graduates of the University. These men and women are playing their part in society and have a reputation for hard work, for accepting responsibility and for discharging their duties with economy. During recent years the spirit and purpose of the University has been better understood by the community in general. This understanding has been enlarged by the cooperation of the Christian institutions now located at our University. The Government too has shown its confidence in our purpose and in our efficiency. We believe that by cooperation in the carrying out of the Government plans for reconstruction the people of China will understand clearly our desire to serve society and to help solve the problems of the nation.

Lincoln Dsang, President.

Rec'd attached Osang & Robertson's letter of 1/27/39
Exhibit B.

Universities using W.C.U.U. Buildings.

University of Nanking:

Administration Offices in Cadbury Building and the Hospital Annexe; classes in Atherton Building, Hart College and Hospital Annexe; dormitories in a new building on Chiang Hsi Kai.

Ginling College:

Administration offices and classrooms in Vandeman Hall; classes also in Hart College and Atherton Building; new dormitory erected between the Library and the Woman's College; small music building near the Library; gymnasium behind Vandeman Hall; Physical Education classes on Baptist playing field.

National Central University:

Classes in Medical-Dental Building; students housed in dormitory in the Hsian T'ien-Chu on Tong Hang Dze; staff members living in Baptist Middle School dormitory (Baptist students having moved into completed M.E.M. Middle School Dormitory)

Soochow University Biology Department:

Classes with W.C.U.U. students; sharing dormitory accommodation.

Cheeloo University:

Administration offices in Administration Building; classes with W.C.U.U. students; also dormitory accommodation; small Cheeloo dormitory in the Chi Ch'wan Chung Hsieh on Tong Hang Dze.

Building Operations during the year 1938.

Dormitory for students of University of Nanking, Chiang Hsi Kai.
Dormitory for staff and students of Ginling College.
Residences for staff of University of Nanking on Baptist property,
for staff of Ginling College on Friends property.
Hospital Annexe.
Ginling gymnasium on Baptist property, Music Building near
Library.
Model Barn to house Madame Chiang's Herd of Dairy Cattle on
land south-east of Middle School.
Tannery, south-east of Clock Tower.
University Hospital - work commenced.

Purchase of Land.

Grave land on the Tong Hang Dze immediately N. of Baptist property.
Liu Pei Yui Orchard for T.B. Sanatorium.
Negotiations are in process for exchange of property with the
New City authorities, so as to straighten boundary.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

私立華西



協合大學

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

CHENGDU, Szechwan

July 12th, 1939.

Dear Dr. Garside,

I have had prepared a number of reports covering activities not included in the regular academic work of the University. In case you can use any of these in publicity work I am sending several of the reports practically as they came to me. These include reports on the Union Middle School, Goucher Junior Middle School, Department of Pharmacy Projects, Projects of the Department of Chemistry, Agricultural Extension Projects, the Dean Sage Expeditions, and the United Hospital.

1. Union Senior Middle School.

In June 1938 Mr. S.C. Yang, who had been Principal of the School for twenty-five years, resigned, and Dr. Lincoln Dsang was asked to act temporarily. At the beginning of the spring term Mr. H.Y. Wu, former Dean of Studies, was made Principal. At the same time a number of other changes in the staff were made, notably the engagement of several strong Christian men from other parts of China. This has resulted in a more efficient and more Christian school.

A re-organisation of the administration of the School has just been effected by which the School becomes much more of an integral part of the University. A new constitution was adopted by the Executive of the Board of Directors at its meeting on June 10th, the minutes of which are on their way to you.

2. Goucher Boys' Junior Middle School.

The Board of Governors accepted a new constitution for this School in March 1938. The Board of Management is faithfully living up to the requirements of the constitution.

This Spring all Primary and Secondary Schools inside the city were forced by the Government to move to some place less subject to air-raids, but being outside the city walls Goucher was permitted to carry on.

3. Jesus Study Groups.

This work is carried on with funds G\$1,000 from the Davison Fund. A yearly report is required and has been sent by Dr. Phelps to Mr. Packard. The work and the finances are under the control of the special committee of which Dr. Phelps is chairman. Between twenty and thirty Jesus Study Groups were organised and conducted weekly. These included professors of Union University, the University of Nanking, Ginling College,

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Szechwan National University, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and other groups of students from Departments of Medicine, Law, Science, Dentistry, Theology, Arts, as well as members of the Municipal and Government services.

4. University Student Health Centre.

This work has become of greatly increased importance, due to the large number of students and families of the staff. It is under the control of a committee consisting of the Department of Hygiene and Public Health and some coopted members, and the head of the Department acts as Director. The staff consists of two full-time and one part-time physician, a dentist, a dental hygienist, a technician, four nurses, two dressers, a registrar and a doorman. The work of the centre consists in the physical care of the students, visitation in the dormitory when they are ill, regular physical fitness tests, immunisation from the common contagious diseases, a dental service for the students, a Well-Baby Clinic and a Sick-Baby Clinic which a total of 1,688 babies attended during the year. I enclose a copy of the report of the work done from September to June.

5. Pharmacy Projects.

This programme of research into native crude drugs and the transforming of these drugs into modern drugs and medicines is only partly the result of war conditions that have arisen during the last year. Dr. Meuser has had this development in mind from the beginning, but the generous assistance of Madame Chiang and the contribution of the International Red Cross Committee in furnishing funds has made it possible to attempt much more in a much shorter time.

6. Department of Chemistry Projects.

Under the inspired leadership of W.G. Sewell and John Kao the Department of Chemistry has firmly laid the foundation of work in research connected with industrial chemistry. Dyeing and tanning have been the two special lines followed, and the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Reconstruction have cooperated with the Department. A special School of Tanning is now being conducted with the departmental teachers as its staff. Unfortunately for us - but not strange matter in modern China - The Commissioner of Reconstruction was removed recently. We had every reason to hope for financial support for John Kao's study at the M.I.T., but when the change was made our chance of getting financial assistance disappeared. As I have indicated in previous letters, there is a wide field of opportunity opening up for this Department.

7. Agricultural Extension Projects.

Dr. Frank Dickinson is well-known in Canada, the United States and England, and his success in animal husbandry and in horticulture is followed closely by professional men of like interests in many countries. His description of the success achieved should attract attention in the proper quarters. The snapshots accompanying

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this letter may be of value if his articles are published.

8. Dean Sage Expeditions.

Dr. Dye's account of the work done by the staff of our Biology Department is detailed and ^{to} the proper people should be exciting. (We have been a little worried over not receiving any notification of the original amount, NC\$7,000, promised by Dean Sage, having been forwarded to the Treasurer's Office). Unfortunately, because of war conditions affecting transportation, and Government regulations etc., getting the collected specimens out of the country is a most tiresome job. I am sure Mr. Sage appreciates this, and will make some allowance under the circumstances. The safest means, of course, is to send such shipments in the care of a missionary going on leave, but there was no such opportunity until Dr. Best left, and then owing to a most unfortunate misunderstanding the whole shipment was left in Kunming by Dr. Best and had to be sent to the American Express Company by the American Consul General at Kunming.

I wonder if the publicity given to the Baby Giant Panda has familiarised many people with West China as a place on the map, and this University centre as a place of interest. We can see a most important piece of work developing in the future by the cooperation of our University and the interest represented by Dean Sage. Transportation is the difficult thing, and having been here himself Mr. Sage can understand.

9. Hodgkin Memorial Fund Committee.

Conditions during the year have made it difficult for the Committee to carry out a full programme based on the accepted principles for the use of these funds. No special lectures were given, although on three different occasions arrangements were made for such lectures, but in each case the person concerned found it necessary to withdraw from the engagement; nor was it possible to hold any contests, nor to arrange for essays. However, we did authorise Mr. W.G. Sewell, who was returning to England on furlough, to select and purchase books to the value of £25. as the beginning of a library to be established by this Fund. We also requested Mr. Sewell to have in mind while on furlough the preparation of a lecture to be given on his return to the University.

Another use made of the funds was to assist Mr. S.H. Fong who was one of the West China delegates to the Madras Conference. We also decided to respond to an appeal for assistance in connection with John Kao going to the United States to study, and granted Gold \$200 from the funds for this purpose. This action was taken because of the very close connection between the late Dr. Clifford Stubbs and the Department of Chemistry and of his interest in the possibilities of John Kao.

Recently an appeal was made to the Committee to assist Mr. Li Min-liang, a member of the staff who has secured a scholarship in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. This action

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was based on the special interest of the Friends' Service Council in rural reconstruction, and the fact that Mr. Li on his return would be working along these lines. A sum of gold \$50 was granted. We feel that this use of funds at the disposal of the H.M.F. Committee is quite justified in the light of present conditions and the special circumstances connected with the going abroad of members of the staff at this time.

10. United Hospital.

The report which I am sending you was prepared by Dr. Leslie Kilborn, Dean of the College of Medicine. It makes clear the origin and the development of the idea that the hospitals of Chengtu should be united. The special circumstances of last year made it desirable that earlier difficulties should be overcome, and the result was the United Hospital as it is functioning today. This is probably our best example of practical cooperation of different institutions and organisations. I feel, therefore, you will find this report of special interest.

11. Wounded Soldiers in Transit.

A special committee in Chengtu, representing the National Christian Service Council, for Wounded Soldiers in Transit has recruited almost two hundred University, Theological Seminary and Senior Middle School students for the service of wounded soldiers, conscript road repair labourers and refugees. They will spend two months on the Chengtu-Sian and the Hanchung-Hupei roads. The budget for this project will amount to \$25,000 for which the National Christian Service Council has provided \$10,000. The balance will be raised by private subscriptions and contributions from local organisations. This service will meet a great need and should prove a very worthwhile experience for the students engaged in it.

Please let me know if this material in this form is of value?

Again we are very much disappointed that at this date no minutes of the meeting of the Board on June 5th have reached us. Letters have been received from Dr. Anderson and Mr. Evans, written after the meeting, but in no letter has any mention been made of finance. This has left us in a very unhappy position as indicated on many occasions in our letters to the office.

I am not sending this material by "Clipper" as I take it you will not be able to make use of it before 1st September.

With kindest regards and hoping you may have had a very satisfactory holiday,

Yours sincerely,

H.D. Robertson

H.D. Robertson.

HDR/MR.

A REPORT OF EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OF WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

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Foreword:

The war has greatly intensified the activities of the University on many fronts. The position of a Chinese university in its community is generally of greater relative importance than that of sister institutions in Europe and America. The following brief outline will give an idea of the great range of activities now being carried on by West China Union University in addition to its regular academic schedule.

The Union Middle School

This institution was originally designed as a feeder for the University. It occupies a group of buildings south of the main campus. There are now between four hundred and five hundred students. All of the full-time teachers and most of the part-time staff are Christians. There is a strong emphasis on religious life. Academic standards have been good and are being maintained in spite of profound difficulties. One example of the problems which have grown out of the war may be seen in the fact that Physics, Biology and Chemistry are now being taught under a serious restriction of laboratory facilities. Formerly the Middle School boys used the University laboratories, which now are crowded with refugee students from East China.

It is interesting to note that this large institution operated last year on a total budget of \$24,152.29 (Chinese National Currency), which was then equivalent to about \$4,500 U.S. Currency.

Goucher Boys' Junior Middle School

This is the practice school affiliated with the Department of Education of the University. It has completed twenty-seven years of successful work and is now housed in a fine new building, a gift from Mr. Burgoyne and Mrs. Elizabeth Goucher Chapman. The donors made the stipulation that the number of students should never exceed one hundred and twenty, of whom not more than one hundred were to be boarders. As a result, the School has more nearly ideal conditions as regards space and equipment than can be found in perhaps any other school in West China during this present period.

The Goucher School is maintaining an excellent reputation, and at different times several government grants have been obtained. The principal, Mr. D. F. Yang, is an outstanding Christian, who has maintained a splendid spirit in the School.

So far, the School has carried on its work in spite of air raids. However, the safety of the boys may require a move to a safer spot in the autumn of 1939.

Christian Study Groups

There has been a growing interest in the life of Jesus, particularly since the beginning of the war. As a result of a grant of \$1,000 U.S. Currency from the Davison Fund, between twenty and thirty study groups were organized and conducted weekly in 1938-39, under the general leadership of Dr. Dryden Phelps.

University Student Health Center

Since the outbreak of the war this work has become of greatly increased importance. It is under the control of a committee composed primarily of faculty members of the medical and dental colleges. The staff consists of two full-time and one part-time physician, a dentist, a dental hygienist, a technician, four nurses, two dressers, a registrar, and a doorman.

The following statistics are revealing: between September 1938 and June 1939 the clinic took care of a total of over 21,000 patients; the Baby Welfare Clinic registered 1,688 babies.

Pharmacy Projects

West China has long produced in abundance a great variety of crude vegetable and mineral drugs. However, there has been in recent years a large import from abroad of essential medicines. The blockade has made it necessary for China to be more self-sufficient. Therefore, the research projects of the Department of Pharmacy have become of greatly increased importance. Dr. E. N. Mouser has taken the leadership in this aspect of the work of the University. Considerable sums have been contributed by various Chinese organizations for the support of this project, which now is engaged in research in crude drugs and the manufacture of drugs and medicine. Additional staff members have already been engaged, and essential equipment and machinery accumulated.

There is urgent need for a new pharmacy building in which this department may develop its usefulness in an adequate manner.

Chemistry Projects

In line with the struggle for national self-sufficiency, the Department of Chemistry has cooperated with various government agencies. The first project involved the purification of sodium sulphate. This was followed by the manufacture of a thousand pounds of pure sodium chloride from crude salt. Next, silver nitrate and mercurochrome were produced in quantity for the use of first-aid units.

Considerable work has been done at the nearby salt wells, and experiments are being made in the recovery of potassium chloride, iodine, and bromine. This is still in a laboratory stage.

The Department is cooperating with the provincial government in the clarification of sugar, which is one of Szechwan's most important crops.

The work of the leather division of the National Central Technical School is carried on in West China Union University. This is an important project employing a considerable staff occupying a new building.

It may be seen that in spite of extraordinarily heavy teaching loads, occasioned by the influx of refugee students, an astonishing amount of important research is being carried on.

Agricultural Extension Projects

These activities are mainly of three types: training rural leaders, animal husbandry, and horticulture.

The Dairy Cattle Improvement Project has been in operation fifteen

years. Both the Szechwan provincial government and the Chinese national government are cooperating in a determined effort to improve local cattle. Madame Chiang Kai-shek has made a notable contribution in sending to the University her herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys. This herd, by the way, arrived in Chengtu after an almost incredible trek from Nanking. It was seventy-five strong when it left Nanking in the midst of air raids, but had been reduced to thirty-five by the time it reached its destination, after nearly two thousand miles of walking interspersed by laborious trips in small boats.

It is hoped that the University may be able to secure a purebred Jersey bull. Contributions for this purpose have already been received, but transportation difficulties are great.

Considerable time, energy and money have been invested in an effort to improve the quality of local chickens. To this end a number of purebred roosters have been imported. Improved eggs have been sent to far distant provinces, as well as scores of centers in Szechwan.

Through the good offices of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, His Majesty's British Ambassador to China, two settings of eggs were sent from England by air to Hanoi, Indo-China, and trans-shipped to Chengtu. The shipment suffered seriously in transit, and the hatching record was low, but this method of securing new stock has possibilities.

For a number of years the University has been advocating the improvement of local goats for milk production. This opportunity has been met by a generous gift from Madame Chiang Kai-shek of four choice goats, which arrived in Chengtu by airplane. It is planned now to start a dairy goat improvement association.

Diplomas were granted in June 1939 to the University's third class of non-college rank students of agriculture. This class numbered thirty-two. A high percentage of them were drawn from mission teachers and rural church workers. The government has shown keen interest in this work, and graduates have no difficulty in securing positions.

For over twenty years efforts have been made to improve local fruit trees by importing foreign varieties of apples, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc., from many parts of the world. The apples have been particularly well received, and hundreds of thousands of trees have been propagated by Chinese nurserymen and farmers. At present there is great local interest in the propagation of the Euroka lemon, a variety brought to Szechwan in 1924.

There is a growing feeling that Szechwan can be made to produce large amounts of fruit for local consumption, and there are extensive areas of marginal lands where fruit trees will bring greater returns than other farm crops.

The success of the agricultural extension work of West China Union University is primarily a monument to the work of Mr. Frank Dickinson and Mr. Li Min-liang. The latter will be in the United States this year studying on a fellowship at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The Dean Sage Expeditions

With the help of Mr. Dean Sage, the University has sent two expeditions into the high mountains bordering Tibet. Large general collections have been secured, but the most outstanding contributions were not secured by the expeditions themselves. Independently, a male and a female giant panda were secured and

were sent to New York. One of these, Pandora, is reported to be a hit at the World's Fair.

Wounded Soldiers in Transit

A special committee in Chengtu representing the National Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers in Transit has recruited almost two hundred University, Theological, and Senior Middle School students for the service of wounded soldiers, conscript laborers and refugees. They spent two months last summer on main travel routes. The budget for their project amounted to \$25,000 Chinese National Currency, of which the National Christian Service Council provided \$10,000. The balance was raised locally.

Theses

The following titles of theses submitted in June 1939 by graduating students of West China Union University are given to indicate the scope of research now being carried out by students of the University:

- Education - Character Training in Szechwan Middle Schools.
 - A Study of Written Questions for Entrance Examinations of Junior Middle Schools and those for Final Examinations of Primary Schools.
 - Comparison of Psychological Health between Urban and Rural Children.
 - The Status of Educational Supervision of Szechwan Province in the Last Three Years.
 - A Study of the Supervisory Personnel of both Municipal and Rural Districts of Szechwan.
 - Translation of 'Guidance in Secondary Schools' by Koos and Kofanver.
- English - Shakespearian Tragic Heroines.
 - Heroines in the Comedies of Shakespeare.
- Social Science - Study of Administrative Efficiency in Szechwan.
 - Study of Finance and Currency of Chengtu.
 - Study of Rural Economic Conditions in the Vicinity of Chongtu.
- Biology - A Study of Coccidian Parasites in Domestic Animals.
- Chemistry - The Distribution of Urease Content in some Seeds of Chengtu.
 - Natural Resources of Vegetable Tannin and its Distribution in some Szechwan Plants.
 - Chemical Analysis of Glaze of Pottery Samples Found in Szechwan.
 - The Clarification of Szechwan Sugar with special reference to Sugar from Viocolum Cane.

- Pharmacy - A Study of Ih Muh T'sao.
Min River Ephedra.
A Study of Spikenard.
A Study of An Aconite.
An Analysis of Instiacia Gendarussa L.
A Study of Oxixa Japonica.
A Study of Peppermint.
- Physics - Determination of Dielectric Constant of some Solids Collected
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Compound Fracture and its Treatment.
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Study on the Human Face Change from Measurements of Chengtu Chinese Skulls.
Oral Hemorrhage after Removal of Teeth, its Cause, Prevention and Control as Demonstrated in the University Dental Clinic.
Influences of Premature Loss and Prolonged Retention of Teeth on Arch Arrangement.

* * * * *

Conclusion

It must be a source of pride to all interested in the Christian Colleges in China that calamity has only served to create opportunities for greater service for the teachers and students of these institutions.

THE ABOVE MATERIAL WAS ADAPTED FROM A REPORT PREPARED BY MR. H.D. ROBERTSON, CHENG TU.

File Copy

THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

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1910-1939

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

1910 - 1939

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD

The West China Union University is a unique institution. It is unique in that it is still in the position of being able to render Christian service to the younger generation of China when other Christian universities have had that privilege curtailed.

Geographically it is located in a city, Chengtu, the remotest provincial capital from the coast and near the border of Tibet. Situated in a quiet corner the West China Union University was the only Christian university in an area with a population of one hundred and fifty million people. Less than ten years ago there was no other university between Hankow and Tibet. During these last few years other universities have been founded, but these are Government institutions. The Medical College of the University is the only one in this vast area and the Dental College is the only one in the whole of China: Thus the University draws its students from all parts of the country.

In the second place the University is unique in its organization and financial support. Unlike other institutions, either Christian or Government, it works on the basis not of business, but of a "gentleman's agreement." It has had no financial foundation large enough to support its work, but it depends on annual grants and contributions from the various cooperating missions and the gifts of individuals. Its organization is correspondingly loose. Although in name it has the same kind of officers as any other school, in reality there are not the same distinctions. There is no Head or Tail. All are colleagues, treated with equal consideration after the manner of brothers and sisters. Except when the Government requires us to indicate the rank of the various members of the staff there is not even a classification of staff members, except for office purposes. The income is not the same each year, and technically the Board of Governors is responsible for fifty thousand dollars only (national currency) per annum. This sum has to cover the salaries of about sixty Chinese members of the staff, the expense of maintenance of the library, and of supplies and equipment for medical and science laboratories. During these twelve years of my presidency we would have found it impossible to carry on with such a small budget unless all of the staff, both foreign and Chinese, had been willing to sacrifice.

Thirdly, the spirit of cooperation in the University is

something that has to be experienced to be believed. A business firm with such financial difficulties would hardly dare to expect such loyal support from its staff. But every member of the University staff has from the beginning served faithfully and without complaining. We all shared in the difficulties and hardships which came during the years when anti-Christian feeling ran high, and did so without any failure to carry on our work either in teaching or in administration. This is both an encouraging and an amazing record. Honestly speaking, without such a fine spirit among my colleagues I could not have continued my relationship with the institution.

Fourthly, up till now, this University has not been well-known beyond the borders of the province, chiefly because of the difficulties of transportation, but during the last two years it has become widely known throughout China. The financial support and cooperation of the Government and other organisations is a measure of their appreciation of its service. In less than two years our student body has increased from three hundred and fifty to five hundred and seventy. Little less than four years ago the Government and certain foundations began to give financial support for such purposes as the new University Hospital building, projects of tanning and making biological models and teaching apparatus. We have no doubt that in the future the Government will cooperate with us even more closely, especially along the lines of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. During this war-period we are trying to make our teaching meet the present needs of China.

Fifthly, since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, five universities have come to our campus to work together. All of them are outstanding institutions of higher education in China. The first to come was the Medical College and the Dental School of the National Central University, which is one of the strongest medical institutions in China. Then the University of Nanking followed with its famous College of Agriculture. Ginling Women's College came next, a college which has been a pioneer in women's higher education in China. Cheeloo University came last year. Its strong faculty has given us the benefit of its help and cooperation in our own College of Medicine. Although the Department of Biology of Soochow University did not migrate in its entirety, we welcomed the section that arrived, for Soochow has long been regarded as leading in biology. We feel it a great joy to render service to these institutions during this time of war. Working together has demanded a degree of cooperation far beyond that to which the University had already schooled itself, but it is not too much to say that all concerned have worked with a fine spirit and without friction.

Through its Christian spirit of sacrifice and service this University has set up a high standard of training in leadership. Graduates from this institution are known wherever they go as men and women who are trustworthy, honest, responsible and industrious. This kind of person is what China needs at present. We hope that, the Lord working with us and for us, we can continue to make this unique contribution to China through the work of the West China Union University. We trust that all our friends will pray for us in our task and for this University in its opportunities as well as its difficulties, as it seeks to carry out its commission for service.

LINCOLN DSANG

FROM A WEST CHINA WINDOW

The Sino-Japanese War 1936-1938.

December 11th, 1936, the outbreak of the Sian incident in which Chiang Kai-shek nearly lost his life, is one of the most important dates in history, not only to China but also to the world. A series of humiliations forced upon her by Japan's militarists had continued without interruption from September 18th, 1931, with the loss of Manchuria, the ignominious Tangku truce of May 31st, 1933, affecting the northern provinces, 1934's adverse tariff, to the following two years of smuggling orgy. North China was flooded with narcotics and counterfeit currency. Convinced that resistance meant national suicide there was no alternative for the Government but to submit, even to the extent of demoting generals like Marshal Feng who sought to resist and of imprisoning seven prominent intellectuals who officered the All-China-Save-the-Nation Union.

The ten years predicted by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927 as essential before China could offer effective resistance had nearly expired. The Sian Coup gave the Communists a chance to demonstrate their sincerity in offering a united front under the Kuo Ming Tang. From that moment China's resistance began. During the ensuing months every new demand was answered with a counter request for the respecting of China's sovereignty. The climax was reached in the night of July 7th, 1937, when Japanese forces attempting to break into a walled town near the Marco Polo bridge south of Peiping were met with gun fire. From then the war was on.

Just three weeks later, on July 28th, Japan began her offensive in earnest. The very next day her aviation, infantry, and artillery made a combined assault on Nankai

University, razing it to the ground. In the Manchurian provinces her armies had already banished higher education. Now in the new stage of conquest, within the first three months of fighting, twenty-three universities and colleges were destroyed or seriously damaged. As an example of deliberate intent, the National Central University was found to have been marked on aviation maps as a specific bombing objective. Targets for bombers like the Sun Yat-sen and Tung-chai Universities were miles from places of military significance. During the year that has since intervened this policy has continued and has affected our programme in West China more than any other aspect of the war.

The thing that contributed most during the early stages of the fighting to build China's spirit of united resistance was the heroic stand at Shanghai. On August 11th, a Japanese naval squadron landed marines on the Shanghai docks, under the protection of the Settlement, but it was not until November 12th, three months later, that the occupation could be completed. Meanwhile the Eighth Route Army on September 25th defeated a Japanese force under Major General Itagaki (later Minister of War) at Pinghsing Pass in Shansi. Following this, at Sinkow, in conjunction with positional armies, during a month of fighting this same Eighth Route Army destroyed another 20,000 Japanese troops. This operation wrecked Japan's primary strategy and also pointed to the kind of tactics that would win the war. Another great boost to national morale came with the smashing defeat of the Japanese at the battle of Taierschwang which began March 23rd, 1939, and lasted until April 8th. The victory had been achieved primarily by guerilla tactics which cut off supplies of ammunition, gas and food. As the result of such fighting Hankow did not fall till October 25th, 1938, a year later than the invaders had expected.

What could not be achieved by China's armies towards building up the morale of the nation was performed by Japanese ruthlessness. It is doubtful if the will of the people to see the war through to victory could have been maintained especially among the farmers had the conquest been attempted with even a modicum of humanity. But the indiscriminate bombing of open cities undid all of Japan's vast propaganda and this in addition to the wholesale seizure of food from an impoverished peasantry, the barbarity of reprisals against villages suspected of abetting resistance, and the effect of the routine raping of women on a people with a high sense of morality, gave rise to the nation-wide resolve to resist Japan to the uttermost. In Chengtu the greatest single factor in stirring the masses of the people was the air-raids last November which, even while doing almost no damage with the nearly two hundred bombs dropped on and

near the air-fields, brought home the war to the people. In these various ways we have seen illustrations of the historic trait of the Chinese people that when brought face to face with a moral principle they have been stirred to action.

Besides integrating Szechwan province with the Central Government as it has seldom been in its history, the war is bringing many other new developments. In the field of education we find today the outstanding intellectual leaders of the nation congregated in this area. When the fall of Nanking had become obvious, the National Central University loaded on to boats 1,100 students, faculty and equipment, and started up the thousand miles of river to Chungking. The University of Nanking simultaneously made an even greater move to our W.C.U.U. campus at Chengtu. From having two universities before the war this city now has part or the whole of seven.

Parallel with the cultural advance is the economic. Large numbers of better class refugees brought with them increased buying power, increased demands for buildings and accommodation, and quantities of commercial goods salvaged from down-river. Also, the war is making ever larger demands for products of the province. The result has been a considerable increase in the cost of living. Moreover, we are on the eve of a vast industrial development. Tens of thousands of small factories and a vast number of mining projects are expected, within the next few years, to revolutionize the life of the province. Two 10,000 li railroads, one southwest to Burma and the other northwest to Soviet Turkestan, along with a vast network of motor roads, are being pushed day and night to provide transportation within the province and to link Szechwan with the outside world.

CHINA QUICKENS HER PACE

Less than a score of years ago the city of Chengtu still remained beyond the beat of the casual sight-seer or the "globe-trotter". Between that city and Chungking, where ended the last trace of modern methods of communication, lay a wide stretch of over three hundred miles of hill, valley and plain. This belt, with its primitive means of transportation and the accompanying unpleasantnesses and inconveniences, remained a testing ground too stern and demanding for the average pleasure-seeker. There was, it is true, some choice as to the method of travel into the interior of Szechwan. A man could always walk, hitch-hiking now and then on a wheel-barrow, and have his board and bedding follow him carried by porters. Or, if he was in no hurry

and a little timid in submitting himself to the thickly inhabited inns, he could arrange passage on a boat pulled by half a dozen trackers. By this means he would arrive in Chengtu in a month or six weeks. But the usual method of making this final stage was in the good old sedan chair, swaying along at the rate of three or four miles an hour on the shoulders of three or four half-naked coolies. This journey took ten or twelve days.

How times have changed! And what a study in relativity it all is! Now the great Douglas slides through the air from Chengtu to Chungking checking off a day's journey for a chair-carrier every five minutes! Motor cars spin up and down the newly built roads, covering each hour the hundred li or so which weary carriers take ten or eleven hours to travel. The "Queen Mary" crosses the Atlantic Ocean much more quickly than it still takes the boatmen to make the last hundred miles on the river route.

Times have changed, and changed with remarkable rapidity. In the past we have felt here in our inland fastnesses something of that strange isolation described in the dream city of Hilton's "Lost Horizons". Sometimes we have almost wondered if Hilton had not stood in Chengtu and watching our great snow-capped horizons imagined his Tibetan lamasery. But those times are no longer. We have awakened suddenly from a position of isolation to find ourselves in one of the most significant and strategic cities of China today.

With the widening of the city streets in Chengtu in 1924 and 1925, rickshaws quickly displaced the wheelbarrow and the sedan chair. Now about seventeen thousand rickshaw men (about eight thousand five hundred rickshaws) serve quite adequately the urban population for moving about the city. Motor cars are even here for hire for weddings and other special occasions. On the motor roads (about three thousand miles in Szechwan) that have been built out in several directions from the city, rickshaws are also available; but they cannot compete economically with the public buses. Even in its brief span of life, bus service has already made rapid progress. Instead of a Monday morning bargain counter rush for a seat and the inconvenience of waiting until the next car was full before starting, there is now a very efficiently managed procedure. In general the main roads through the province have already been perfected beyond the stage when travel, to be at all certain, was dependent upon suitable weather conditions. From Chengtu buses run to Kuanhsien in the west, to Hanchow and beyond in the north, to Chungking in the east and to Kiating in the south. Until the outbreak of the war the service was being rapidly extended and improved.

The building of motor roads and the establishing of motor lines throughout the Province has meant a great increase in trade with down river cities and from abroad. Almost every sort of foreign merchandise that has appeal to Chinese taste or use can be purchased on the city streets. Modern ideas in street lighting and window dressing give the city a smart and up-to-date appearance.

Air travel in West China has also made great strides in development. About 1931 the first air service was established between Chungking and Chengtu. This made passenger and mail connections twice a week. Soon the lines were extended to include Hankow and Shanghai. A second company was organized and daily service with the coast was established, one route following the Yangtse, the other flying by way of Sian. Naturally mail service has been much improved. Letters from Shanghai arrive in eight or nine hours which previously would have taken about three weeks. The ease and quickness as well as the comfort of air travel has made it possible for guests from all over China and from abroad to visit this otherwise isolated territory.

With the perfection of the radio, news from all over the world is heard in Chengtu at the same time as it is broadcast on Piccadilly Circus or Wall Street. Programmes from the leading European cities not only keep one informed on matters of political and international content but also they make available for our enjoyment great symphony concerts.

While the war has interfered in some ways with the extension of means of communication beyond those of immediate importance, still within the next few years we shall see, in all probability, two new and very important developments along this line. On February 21st the trial flight of an airplane was made from Rangoon to Kunming. This is the plotting of a new route to be inaugurated on February 28th, which will connect with the Imperial Airways and bring London, England, within a range of five days. At present letters can reach Chengtu from London in nine or ten days. The second great development will come with the completion of railways in West China. Already plans have been made and work is advancing on a number of route lines: Chengtu to Sian, Chengtu to Chungking, Chungking to Kueiyang, Kunming to Suifu and up to Neikiang to meet the Chengtu-Chungking line; and from Kunming to the Burma border to make connections with a British line to Lashio, through Mandalay and on to Rangoon. Water connections on the Irrawady River will also be made from Bahmo to Rangoon as the river is navigable to that city, a distance of about sixty miles from the Yünnan border.

When these lines are completed—and the contracts for the Yünnan-Burma lines call for completion within two

years—there will be little left to be desired for residents in Chengtu, except sunshine! Reasonable freight rates will make it no longer a paying proposition to ship pig's bristles abroad by plane. Great new industries will spring up in Szechwan and quantities of rich raw materials will find a ready and remunerative market. And once again the parched smell of percolating coffee will be wafted up from the West China Union University campus—for that beverage will no longer command ten dollars a pound on the streets of Chengtu!

AN HISTORIC SKETCH

On March 11th, 1910, the West China Union University opened its doors in temporary buildings to welcome eleven students - men only allowed. There were eight teachers, six Westerners and two Chinese (one of whom died that spring). These teachers took turns teaching the eleven students in their common course, and then spent most of their time teaching in the Union Middle School next door. These temporary buildings of "wattle-and-daub" looked neat in white wash and red wash "with plenty of glue in it", even if they had been contracted 'to be finished for 200 oz. of silver each.' Today there are 573 students in the University, receiving instruction in ten permanent buildings. In addition there are 702 students of other universities on our campus. Today we are starting to break ground for a Chemistry Building to be erected at a cost of NC\$70,000. There is much of interest and of instruction before 1910, and then there is much between 1910 and 1939 of problems, solutions and partial solutions. But no further detour can be made here. Those desiring more history should consult the "News" from 1905 on, and Dr. J. Taylor's "History of the West China Union University."

Finances were first arranged by the several cooperating mission organizations, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Methodist Episcopal Mission, United Church of Canada, and Friends' Foreign Mission Association, which sent annual contributions to the Board of Governors and then supplied most of the staff directly from their own budgets. The finances were meagre in amount, but sufficient in those days of beginnings, more so than they are for today.

Few contributions were made by Chinese, for a university was an almost unknown proposition and the West China Union University was an unproved quantity. Today the finances come from the above four missionary societies plus the Church Missionary Society and the women's societies of

the same constituencies, plus subsidies from the alumni, government bureaux, foundations, and interested friends both in China and abroad. The budget income for next year is a telling exhibit of the interest, faith and hope placed in the University by contributing groups.

The budget of 1910 for regular expenses was approximately 98.5% from abroad; while that for 1940 is 54.4% from abroad when one excludes the hospital budget. This budget will repay a more careful analysis than is presented here. A successful university demands an increasing support, and an intelligent support, and we go on in confidence that funds will be forthcoming from old friends and from new friends yet to be. Where the heart is there will the pocket book be, and this budget is an index of the state of the heart, and the degree of confidence in the institution.

The University is located on a campus of 150 English acres. We may not have all the land that seems immediately necessary for the projects of the institution, yet the university has succeeded in joining plots so that the present lay-out of buildings is possible. The general plan is cruciform with the supporting colleges, dormitories and residences surrounding this central university teaching plant. The north to south axis, from the Friends' College to the Clock Tower, is emphasised by the "Venetian Way" through the Science section. The Library Building is balanced symmetrically by the Administration Building; and Biology Building has its counterpart in the Chemistry Building now under way. This old Chinese plan of north to south orientation with bilateral symmetry will stand out and appear organised when the central Assembly Hall is erected at the centre of the University - where building sheds now detract from the creation visualised by Fred Rowntree, the original architect.

Then there is the Medical Dental Building proposition proceeding apace to the west of the central teaching section. This becomes another unit of the larger scheme. Originally planned to be located near the Science block, circumstances forced a modification of the more beautiful plan for the lay-out of the University grounds.

The Arts and Science College has developed in a rather normal way. The original faculty has been increased and there has been encouraging development. Yet during these later years there is a certain 'unbalance' where medicine and dentistry have grown out of proportion to the other departments and faculties. The self-evident need of medicine, as well as the background of existing local medical practices made this terrain ready of cultivation. There has been careful study along the line of "policy", but in view of urgent calls, demands and needs, it is not a simple matter to control students along the line of theoretical and idea ratios. The

Departments of Chinese, Foreign Languages, Chemistry, Pharmacy and other departments have rendered real service through their students in this province as well as in other provinces. The tides and the trends call for "service", practical works, extensions, rural education, cooperatives, etc. whether it be "reconstruction" or "development" or something emergent tomorrow. These are outgrowths of the spirit inculcated by the colleges of the past generation. The colleges through their departments are endeavouring to meet these calls with discrimination and foresight. They are projecting courses in tanning, dyeing and agriculture, that are meeting emergent needs. These projects are largely financed locally - a fact indicative of trends and needs and of services appreciated. The colleges are endeavouring to work along three lines: in maintaining scholastic standards, in projecting technical training of college standard, and in conducting service training for associated groups of students, as in Agricultural Extension courses. This seems to be the immediate work to which the colleges must set their hand. Some of these projects are beyond the experimental stage, and the departments will be launching out in a larger way.

The prospects at the University are bright. There is work to do. There are problems to solve. There is much correlation to do with other parallel universities in the immediate future, there is much to be done in the way of "services", and there are imperative demands to correlate the work of the whole institution so that it will not get out of balance. Only so can it render the service that a private institution can render. There needs to be a directive purpose whose goal is not gigantism, but quality, and spirit and aim. 1910 was preceded by faith and hope, 1910-1939 has been accompanied by work and love, and 1939 and after are predicated by service and directive aims with Christian goals.

PROJECTS

Tanning
 Dyeing
 Refining of Chemicals and Sugar and Salt
 Preparing of Drugs
 Biological Models
 Improved Livestock, Poultry and Fruit-trees
 Public Health propaganda and supervision of school health
 Training of Public Health Nurses.
 Night Schools for illiterates
 Publications for Rural People's Schools
 Machine Shop
 Photo Studio

Some Historic Dates of the West China Union University

- 1907-9 The American Baptist, the American Methodist Episcopal, the Canadian Methodist and the English Friends Foreign Mission Boards and their West China Missions work out articles of agreement and bases for cooperation, purchase land, and assemble staff from various countries for the West China Union University project.
- 1909 Soon after Chinese New Year, the Union Middle School is opened in temporary buildings (near the present Education Building)
- 1910 March 11th the University opens its doors to eleven men students in temporary buildings (immediately in front of the present Education Building)
- 1911 W.C.U.U. carries on during the fall at the Si Shen Sze Church, as the Revolution gets under way. The Middle School is dismissed for the fall only. The teachers, save two, leave for the coast or for furlough.
- 1912 The Middle School opens after Chinese New Year, and two of the teachers collect a staff and carry on. Some teachers return during the fall term.
- 1913 Architect Fred Rowntree visits the campus during the Spring and the campus lay-out and general plans are created.
- 1914 The Medical College is opened.
- 1915 *Fu Hai-yuin*, the first graduate in Arts and *Wu Su-chen*, the first graduate in Education.
- 1915 The Faculty of Religion is organised. (A Bible School, although of a lower-than-college grade, had been carried on since 1910)
- 1917 Dentistry becomes a Department of Medicine.
- 1918 The Church Missionary Society joins the Union University group of missions.
- 1919 In December the Dental College is recognised.
- 1919 The Administration Building is opened as the first permanent building to be erected by the University.
- 1920 Four men are graduated in Medicine.
- 1921 *Whang Tien-chi* the first graduate in Dentistry.
- 1924 Eight women students are admitted to college classes "as a carefully conducted experiment".
- 1926 The Library Building is opened.
- 1927 Due to continued agitation on the part of Communists, some of the students and part of the staff

- leave the campus. Chinese members are added to the Senate so that they will be in the majority.
- 1929 Four women are graduated in Education and one in Chinese.
- 1931 April 16th, first meeting of the Board of Directors.
- 1932 Miss Yo Yi-ch'en the first woman graduate in Medicine.
- 1933 Sept. 23rd. Government registration of the University.
- 1934 Four Pharmacy students are graduated.
- 1936 The Policy Committee makes a study with recommendations as to the best utilisation of men and money available.
- 1937-8 The University of Nanking, Ginling College, the National Central University College of Medicine and School of Dentistry, Cheeloo University, Soochow University Biology Department, move to Chengtu and share the accommodation and facilities of the W.C.U.U.

University Buildings 1939

Administration
 Library
 Education
 Biology
 Hart College
 Vandeman Memorial (one floor)
 Friends' College (one floor)
 Clock Tower
 Tannery
 Model Dairy Barn
 Medical Wing
 Dental Wing
 Hospital Annexe
 T. B. Sanatorium

In Process of Construction.

University Hospital
 Chemistry Building

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

Western Languages.

We have been coming and going; if only all moved at once the institution could be called peripatetic. For the first two months of the academic year sophomores, juniors, and seniors in the College of Arts were absent for military training. The work lost was partly made up by extending the first term and foregoing all but five days of the precious Chinese New Year vacation. Although classes for freshmen, for refugee students not in military camp, and for all science and pre-medical and dental students began in September, students for all classes have kept arriving till February. Some left as soon as they seemed to be getting adjusted. There have been trips for investigation and propaganda. Family responsibilities, which take first place with Chinese students, have been made unusually heavy by the travel of older and younger relatives from war zones, thus increasing the number of absences of mind and body while getting folk settled in Chengtu.

The Department of Western Languages is affected most by all such vicissitudes because it provides the common English courses which the government requires for all departments in the College of Arts, in Science and in Medicine. The sons of Martha, epitomized in the Head of the Department, must interview, register, classify and reclassify students; find and assign teachers; make and revise time-tables; hunt, allocate, and rehunt changed classrooms; however much he should be free for more teaching or to get on with the creating of needed new texts. Teachers hardly know whom they will instruct or for how long. They begin, review, and begin again. The place may be in the photographic studio, in private homes, widely-separated class-rooms, or on the grass by the cows.

These details are intensified by numbers. The accompanying table shows the number of freshmen admitted in recent years:

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
85	79	72	124	173	197

This year one hundred and fifty Cheeloo University students are registered in W.C.U.U. classes. Four hundred and fifty-six students are taught in the English Department. The hours taught per week are one hundred and nine; teachers on the English staff are twenty, three of whom are giving full-time.

The aim of the two years of required English is to prepare students to use English as a tool in other subjects. But

as many are allowed to enter on a very low standard and have but a slight foundation in English, we have difficulties that are well-nigh insuperable. Grades vary from 5 to 90. We have formed a sub-freshman class. For the hitherto required second year course in composition we have substituted one in extensive reading, in which each student receives individual guidance in comprehension, speed, and reporting on several simplified texts loaned by the teacher or on library books chosen according to taste and ability. Two first and second year science English sections report regularly on extensive reading of library books in addition to the class-room textbook. From lack of ability and material the freshman Arts section did not carry out this plan. We need many books, simplified in style and language, but mature in subject matter, for circulation and exchange among students within each division. One on "World Problems of Today" is being prepared for use this term. But the greatest need is to maintain our standard of entrance.

The science students of the upper English section have started an English club. In spite of long laboratory hours they hold meetings every other week and in their vacation held three per week "for our recreation", debating on subjects such as the effect of possible railroads in Szechwan, and the relative importance of arts and science in China today. To the College of Arts they bring a challenge to train men in human relations, and to use the materials their scientific research will discover.

Education and Sociology students are asking for stories to read and translate on social and educational problems. They have an active International Relations Club.

The Division of English Literature has cooperated with Ginling College and the University of Nanking in the sharing of books, in background lectures and in an English club composed of English majors from the five universities on the campus. When possible we have shared or exchanged teachers or students. We have received three major English students from other universities; three have transferred to sociology. In addition to majors and minors in English the class of twelve on contemporary fiction includes students from seven other colleges, a senior in medicine, a sophomore in dentistry and a specialist in chemistry. This course, required of English majors, could not have been given without a friend's gift of books to the Library. Contemporary problems in China are becoming more like those of the West. We clamour for more standard modern works of fiction, criticism and poetry to help us to interpret them.

Fine Arts.

This Division has two classes in Chinese and Western

painting, one taught by a Chinese artist and one by a foreigner. They work in pencil, water colours and oils. There is a class on hobbies, the aim of which is to bring not only beauty and colour into somewhat drab lives, but skill, sense of dignity, and the romance of craft to the hand. Experiments are being made with local materials and it is hoped gradually to develop some handicrafts to the point where they may become rural home industries.

Work in music began in 1924 with the opening of the Woman's College when a few girls were allowed to practice in private homes. Later a piano was bought for the College. From that small beginning the registration has grown to 57 women, 20 men, 12 faculty wives or members of staff, 6 children, and 13 outsiders (extension pupils). These students were enrolled in organ, piano, violin and voice. The equipment is now four pianos, four organs, one dulcitone, four violins, one clarinet and one piccolo. The staff consists of one full-time and eight part-time teachers. From a few rooms on third floor the department has spread over the whole floor and into three rooms of the attic. We could easily double our enrolment if we had enough equipment and teachers. Our most pressing need is for another piano, another organ, money for music and somewhere to put them. Our major need is for a Fine Arts Building.

Social Sciences.

In the last five years the Department of History, Political and Social Sciences has trebled its student enrolment until today it has thirty-five per cent of the total number of students in the College of Arts. The following table shows the numerical growth of the Department in relation to the other departments in the College.

Dept.	1934-5		1935-6		1936-7		1937-8		1938-9	
	Students	%	Students	%	Students	%	Students	%	Students	%
Chinese	39	25	34	33	38	33	33	33	36	24
Western										
Languages	16	14	16	15	21	18	24	13	16	10
Education	38	34	37	35	31	27	49	27	43	29
History &										
Social Sc.	17	15	16	15	23	20	58	32	53	35

In September 1939 the Department was divided into four divisions, viz. History, Sociology, Economics and Political Science. It is hoped that in the near future we shall be able to inaugurate a College of Public Affairs with this Department as its embryo. Meanwhile these four divisions are staffed by two full-time professors, several special lecturers and a number of honorary lecturers and teachers, all of whom realize the increasingly important part Social sciences are taking in the life of China today.

Before the war, the study of History, Sociology, Economics and Political Science in Szechwan was mainly theoretical; practical application was rare. The study and method of study have been revolutionized since 1935, the year when the National Central Government first took an official and active part in Szechwan politics and economy. They have now become thoroughly practical. Students in the Department have turned to the investigation of the social and economic problems that lay at our door. Statistics have been collected and reports made from first-hand studies of such subjects as local beggars, prostitutes, criminology, sex education, rural economics, local native products, cooperatives, tea-shops and the aborigines of Yunnan. Some of these reports have been published.

Of those who have graduated from the Department since 1934 five are now working in cooperative movements, six are in Government service, while four are engaged in accountancy and statistical work. In view of the recent appeal made by the Generalissimo for graduates to work in Public Services, it is expected that the number who enroll in the Department will show an even greater increase than in previous years. The Generalissimo's appeal was for men who had "the dual qualification of good intellectual training and strong moral fibre". We try to answer that appeal with the men who pass through our Department.

As a result of the Sino-Japanese war Szechwan has become the hub of the nation. In addition, Tibet, Sikang, and the Borderlands are receiving close attention as fields of potential wealth and raw materials in the programme for the reconstruction of China after the war. West China Union University is adjacent to these fields of investigation and so this Department is able to make a unique contribution to that programme in its researches on Border Sociology.

Education.

Twenty nine per cent of the students of the College of Arts are in the Department of Education which includes the Division of Philosophy and Fine Arts. Some of these are refugee students from universities in the war zones who have transferred to this University. They came from places as far distant and as widely separated as Shanghai, Nanking and Wuchang.

The war has brought home to the Government the need for a comprehensive education programme on a nation-wide scale. The attempt to meet this need has brought changes into the aims and methods of the Department of Education. Before the war the Department was concerned solely with preparing students to teach in middle schools. Today the scope of the training given has been widened to include preparation for work in urban and rural schools, and particu-

larly in mass education movements. Some of our graduates have been selected by the Provincial Bureau of Education as supervisors of Hsien (district) education. Others have been appointed as directors of social education for rural communities. Courses designed to give special training for such responsible posts have been added to the curriculum, while practical work and practice-teaching have been given much greater emphasis than before.

Instruction in the special teaching methods for the various middle school subjects is given through the appropriate departments of the University. This Department also works in close cooperation with the Provincial Bureau of Education and the Chengtu Municipal Governments. Text-books for use with illiterate city people and with farmers have been prepared by this department at the request of the Provincial and Local Governments.

A very restricted budget places severe limitations upon the work of the department, especially in carrying out research work. But progress has been made in spite of this handicap. Last year the Department of Education had one full-time teacher. This year it has three full-time teachers of its own, one full-time teacher from Cheeloo University and one teacher contributed by the Ministry of Education. Thus it is able to take a worthy place among the other colleges of China in training teachers well-equipped to meet their country's need.

WHAT THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE IS DOING

With the death of Dr. Stubbs on June 1st, 1930, it seemed as though the Science Department of the West China Union University had received an almost fatal blow. There was a mere handful of teachers, and Dr. Stubbs as dean was the leader of the group. The students numbered not more than thirty.

Today there are 128 students registered as majors in the College of Science. In addition the first and second year work of students who are planning to take medicine and dentistry is the responsibility of this College. This means that the actual number in Science classes is considerably over two hundred. As a result in all departments of Science the laboratories are now taxed to their utmost capacity.

Within the College of Science there are departments of Biology, Chemistry, Maths-Physics and Pharmacy with Agriculture closely affiliated. The Department of Pharmacy was added in 1932; and the two departments of Mathematics and Physics were, by government order, officially united in

the academic year 1936-37. The Extension Course in Agriculture was added in 1936.

In the Department of Biology there are nine majors, but that is a small part of the story. In the first-year classes there are 86 in laboratory work, and in the second year 93. Soochow and Cheeloo teachers are working shoulder to shoulder with the teachers of W.C.U.U. Except in the first year there is no duplication of work between the different universities. Ginling Women's College does work in Botany which we do not do. Nanking has work in Entomology and Zoology which we do not have, and several of our students are electing these courses. Reciprocally, there are in W.C.U.U. classes six students from Nanking and Ginling. In a seminar which meets once a week the several universities are all working together. In the matter of co-operation and co-ordination the Biology Department is giving a lead to other departments in the University.

A special gift made possible some excellent research projects last summer. Dr. Liu of Soochow, with three teachers and six students, collected plants and animals at Mt. Omei. More than sixteen thousand specimens were brought back. Another group, under the leadership of M. C. Chang of W.C.U.U., collected at Moupin and Tachienlu. They brought back more than 12,500 biological specimens. They plan to continue this work next summer.

In the biological laboratories are now being prepared specimens for the Szechwan Educational Bureau to use in middle schools throughout the Province. Models in plaster-of-Paris and other materials are also being made for the same purpose.

In Maths.-Physics the number of majors is 26, but the first-year classes are overcrowded. Freshman Maths. are being taught in four sections. One of the largest Physics laboratories has been turned over to the University of Nanking. Some interesting experimental work in wireless is being done by one member of the staff, with a small study serving as laboratory. Research into the properties of different kinds of woods is being carried on by others. In Mathematics some interesting graduation theses have been developed. One which deals with money-lending societies - "hweis" was interesting and revealing. A seminar for staff members meets every other week.

The Department of Pharmacy, in the seven years since it was started, has graduated a total of twenty-four students. Of these, two are now on the staff of the Department, five are working in mission hospitals, seven in non-mission hospitals, one on the staff of the National School of Pharmacy, two in pharmaceutical research for the Central Government in Kunming and Chungking, one is doing pharmaceutical

manufacturing for the Central Government in Chungking, while three are in private practice. At present the undergraduates in the Department number thirty-five.

Projects for the preparation of medicines locally are under discussion. The preparation or manufacture of medicines for both medical institutions and the public may be undertaken on a moderate scale in the not-distant future if facilities for this work are made available. The need for work of this kind is evident when one considers such facts as that Fluid Extract of Gentian from abroad costs \$9.54 (pre-war prices) while it may be prepared locally for \$0.70; Fluid Extract of Rhubarb from abroad \$8.43, locally \$0.70; Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica from abroad \$2.70, locally \$1.00. These are just a few of the numerous examples which might be given.

The Agricultural Extension Course opened three years ago with an enrolment of twenty-eight students. The following year the number had risen to thirty-two, and the year following to thirty-six. The majority of these students have come from the agricultural class, although some have come from business, educational, government and other groups. In all fifty have finished the one-year course. Sixteen of these are now connected with provincial agricultural institutions, and sixteen with agricultural institutions under other than provincial auspices. Nine are helping to direct the work of farmers, and seven are themselves farming.

Besides this one-year extension course there are a variety of projects in agriculture being carried out by Professor Dickinson and others in the improvement of livestock, poultry and fruit trees.

The Chemistry Department has developed to such an extent that it has quite outgrown its present quarters. Foundations of a new Chemistry building are now going in. The different universities co-operating on this campus are combining in providing funds for this building.

There is also under consideration the development of a centre of Industrial Chemistry, with such branches as dyeing, tanning, textiles, paper-making, and soapmaking. It is planned to erect on the land south of the Clock Tower a central power plant, with other buildings so situated that they may easily be supplied with power and steam. Already a tannery and beam-house for pits have been erected, and plans are on foot for another building which could be used as classrooms and dormitory for special students taking tanning.

Some of this work has already been begun. Two years ago an Extension Course in Dyeing was started, and a class of seventeen was graduated after a one-and-a-half year course. Seven more have completed a one-year course. At present

there are not many positions available for the technician in modern dyeing, but there is hope for the future. Already an opportunity has come, through cooperation with the University of Nanking, to help in the dyeing of blankets which are to be made from local materials. Experiments are now being carried on to find out whether local dyes will prove fast to washing and light. The government is proposing that modern dyehouses be erected on a cooperative basis, and in connection with these greater opportunities will open up for students who have been trained in dyeing.

The course in tanning is already more than a dream. After consultation with the government, grants were made both by the Central Government Department of Education, and by the Szechwan Bureaux of Reconstruction and of Education. With this money a tannery has been erected, and a teacher, a former student of W.C.U.U. who has since trained in Peiping, has been engaged. Skins are already being tanned, leathers of various kinds are on display, calf skins, sheep skins, deer skins, are given whatever finish is desired. A piece of rabbit skin is shown which has been dyed a good even black; and a snake skin which has been treated so that it is ready to be made into purses or other objects is also on display. It is surprising how much can be accomplished with the use of very simple equipment, mostly locally made tubs, vats, and stretching frames.

A scheme is now on foot for the two Szechwan Bureaux of Education and Research to associate with the University in the training of foremen, technicians, and leather chemists, the latter to have a full University course. A special invitation has gone to the United States for a Chinese tanning expert to come and take charge. More recently the National Government schools have approached us with a view to their becoming a fourth party to the scheme. They are talking of sending fifty students to receive a two-year course in tanning.

Due to the fact that the war has made it difficult to secure the supplies which are needed for the carrying on of the regular work of the Chemistry Department, steps have been taken to make some of the more common materials. Already a number of reagents, especially research agents of high purity, such as sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, mercurochrome, silver nitrate, and absolute alcohol, have been made and supplied. These are also available for other institutions or hospitals which may require them.

In the field of extension courses also, a close relationship is being developed with some of the various government industries at different places in the Province. There is a close informal relation with the Sugar Refining Station at

Neikiang. The two Senior men on the staff there are honorary members of our Chemistry staff. One of our Senior students has spent most of a term there carrying out his thesis work, and also receiving special instruction in sugar, the subject in which he has been specializing. A similar informal relationship has grown up with a paper factory in Kiating, which is run by one of the former Chemistry students of this University, and where they also will gladly receive our students for work and experience.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

The West China Union University began instruction in medicine in the autumn of 1914, just after the European War had started and at the beginning of a period of considerable civil strife in West China. Hence the early years were full of uncertainties. There was shortage of almost everything except faith in the eventual success of the project. On one or two occasions new classes were not admitted on account of war in Szechwan, but always at least a minimum amount of medical teaching continued. At the close of the war in Europe the missions greatly strengthened their staff, the course was reorganized and two years of pre-medical college instruction was required as well as a year of internship before graduation, thus making the course seven years in length. A department of dentistry was organized, which a year later became a faculty. In 1929 the faculties of medicine and dentistry were combined into the College of Medicine and Dentistry. Along with the rest of the University the college became co-educational in 1925.

The West China Union University was for many years isolated from all but a minimum of contact with similar institutions in China, and this was especially true of medicine and dentistry. On account of difficulties in communication it was seldom that people interested in medical education visited Chengtu. The representatives of government, visiting commissions of investigation and the great foundations practically never visited this interior city. The following sentence taken from the report of one such body is typical of the period representing the first twenty-five years of the University's history: "It is a matter of serious regret to the Commission that the limitation of their time in China, the length of the journey to West China, rendered more serious by the disturbed state of the country, made it impossible to include West China in the areas visited." Hence the University was compelled to get along without outside help, and also with very little real understanding of its

potentialities. To all groups interested in promoting medicine in China, the country consisted of that portion now occupied by Japan. However, in spite of this isolation there was steady growth in staff, in buildings and equipment and in student body. Many of the first students had to be heavily subsidized by mission bodies or by individual missionaries to get them to take up the study of medicine or of dentistry, but their subsequent success interested others until now the sons and daughters of many of the best families in West China are enrolled in the College.

The lack of a hospital of its own has always been a serious handicap to the College, and clinical instruction was carried on entirely in existing mission hospitals. However, a University Hospital is now under construction, and when it is in operation it should greatly increase the efficiency of clinical instruction. Up to 1938 no graduating class had exceeded thirteen in medicine and eight in dentistry, although most of the junior classes were already considerably in excess of this number. The rapid growth in student body had become a serious problem. The faculty had decided to limit the number of students to twenty-eight in a class, of whom sixteen might be medical and twelve dental, but when the war began in 1937 all classes except the final, or interne-class, were in excess of this maximum. Radical restriction was going to be necessary.

Soon after the commencement of work in September 1937 word was received from the Cheeloo Medical College, Tsinan, and the National Central University Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry, Nanking, making enquiry into the possibilities of moving to Chengtu. Both institutions were assured of a welcome, and accordingly moved up in October and November. The National Central University brought staff, students and equipment. Cheeloo brought only staff and students. Cheeloo students, therefore, joined the West China classes and their teachers became members of the West China faculty. But on account of certain differences in curriculum the Central University institutions carried on parallel work, using the West China laboratories and classrooms. Considerable borrowing of equipment and of teachers took place between the two institutions, however. In addition many refugee students were received from about a dozen other medical colleges in the war zones. For the time being all previously determined limits had to go by the board.

In September 1938 complete union in clinical work was effected between the three medical colleges, through the creation of the United Hospital under the Chengtu Hospitals Board. For some years the various mission hospitals in Chengtu had been cooperating through a central board, but centralisation of neither administration nor of finance had

taken place. In the United Hospital both have been effected. all of our medical and dental institutions in Chengtu being now under a director, a general superintendent and a treasurer appointed by the Chengtu Hospitals Board. By agreement between the three colleges the director of the hospital is also director of clinical studies, and the three institutions work under a unified curriculum. Also, the former two schools of nursing have been united under one principal.

The Christian Education Commission reported in 1922 "There are some who believe that the West China Union University acted prematurely in the establishment of a medical school in Szechwan." However, they went on to recommend to the Boards that the school be considerably strengthened. Fortunately the Boards acted upon that advice and between 1922 and 1925 the College saw many additions to its staff. Since that date there has been practically no increase in missionary personnel. However, the number of Chinese teachers has been greatly augmented. Had these two things not taken place the war would have found medical education in China in a much more precarious position than it is. In free China medical education is now being carried on in Kweiyang, Kunming and Chengtu. Only in the last named city was there any foundation on which to build. Here the limited facilities have been expanded in a remarkable way and efficient medical instruction is now being given to three or four times the number of students that the College originally anticipated as its maximum enrolment. The work of medical education in Chengtu is now by far the most important that is being attempted in free China. The fact that two Christian medical colleges and a national Government institution have been able to effect such complete cooperation and union is perhaps one of the most significant recent developments in Christian mission work in China.

The very great importance of Chengtu as a centre of medical education has recently been recognized by several of the great foundations interested in such work in China, for they have made generous grants to the continuance and expansion of the work here. In addition funds have come from various private sources and emergency organizations, as well as from the provincial and national government authorities. Thus for the first time in the twenty-five years of its existence the work promises to be fairly adequately supported financially. However, we are all conscious that in this rapidly expanding work we may lose sight of our Christian aim. The sudden expansion has thrown a very great administrative burden on the missionary staff, which this year has been further reduced by death, ill-health and withdrawal. Our missionary medical staff has lost three or four during the year from these causes. Should the Boards

fail to [replace these men there is danger that in our expansion into a great medical centre for the service of the whole nation we may find ourselves worse prepared from the point of view of character building than when we were a small institution serving the restricted field of West China. At the moment most of the Boards supplying missionary personnel to the College are giving fewer men than they were in the Spring of 1937. In this day of great opportunity let us not be found wanting!

Graduates in Medicine and Dentistry to June 1938

	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>
Mission Institutions	51	21
Private Practice	21	10
Government Service	18	9
Post-graduate Study	10	4
Dead	6	1
	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 45

DENTAL EDUCATION IN 1938

A review of Dental Education in China for the year 1938 must necessarily be the story of the efforts of the two dental schools now on the West China Union University campus. The war drove the Dental School of the National Central University out of Nanking to Chengtu. To enable this school to find a place in our buildings and to lend teaching assistance where possible, adjustments were made to secure laboratory and lecture room accommodation.

The educational policy of the Dental School of the National Central University is based on the theory that dentistry is primarily a utilitarian art and that dental education should, therefore, consist largely of technical training. Our College, while not neglecting dental techniques, teaches dentistry as an integral part of medical education in a complete health programme, stressing the biological and medical sciences. These differences in aim raised many difficulties for close cooperation, but wherever lectures could be given in common every facility was made available.

The portion of the 1938 China Foundation grant made to dentistry was used to add junior staff to the W.C.U.U. dental faculty, thus somewhat relieving its professors to aid in teaching the National Central University dental students.

Fortunately the two schools were able this year to secure the services of five senior Chinese staff members. We also

registered three post-graduate students in dentistry provided with Government fellowships in order to carry on research.

The encouraging results of dental education in China were shown by the availability of ten junior staff members, our own graduates, who serve in our laboratories and clinics.

During the year the city dental hospital of the United Church of Canada Mission moved to new quarters in the United Hospital O.P.D. and became an integral part of the newly organized United Hospital in Chengtu. Dr. Chen-hua, a W.C.U.U. dental graduate of 1930, who has had several years of experience in the Peking Union Medical College and in the Nanking Central Hospital, became the head of this Out-Patient Department Dental Clinic. This clinic will become the teaching clinic of the National Central University School of Dentistry. The staff of the clinic is made up exclusively of graduates in dentistry of the West China Union University.

The University Dental Clinic on the campus has become widely known through the service rendered to an ever-increasing number of patients of our own and other provinces. The provision in 1939 of a new clinical dental wing, together with enlarged and more suitable laboratories will, we hope, meet our growing needs. The new University Hospital cannot come too soon to relieve the present congestion and to offer further necessary facilities to the College and its clinic.

With the increasing number of competent staff members the teaching in clinics and laboratories is markedly improving. As a dental school we can hope to move forward to ever-growing usefulness to win a worthy place for dental education in China and to assure a dental practice adequate to the demands and suited to the economic restrictions of the Chinese people.

GUEST INSTITUTIONS ON THE CAMPUS OF WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Scarcely a month after the first gun was fired near Peiping in July 1937, every educational institution in East China was faced with the problem of making decisions regarding the immediate future of its school. Few cities within reach of Japanese planes escaped the horror of the deadly bombs. Educational and cultural institutions seemed to be particularly marked as targets and nearly every government school in East China was bombed during the first few months of the war.

As day by day brought the war nearer the institutions, as the air raids increased in intensity and frequency and

the Chinese armies were being driven back, far away Szechwan was like an oasis in a desert. While ears were tuned to the warnings of approaching planes, there were dreams of a peaceful campus, of a chance to continue regular work, and a home beyond the reach of marching armies. From many corners of China requests were sent to the West China Union University by individuals and institutions seeking refuge. The cordial response and warm welcome extended to each has not been paralleled in any other city in China. The record of the spirit of West China Union University in opening wide its gates to admit the weary refugees from war areas will be outstanding in the history of Christian war service.

What did it mean for West China Union University to have five guest institutions either in entirety or in part, arrive on its campus? With buildings and facilities planned to provide for a student body of from four to five hundred, it was no small task to arrange to take in students of more than twice this number, to provide for housing of students and staffs, to find classrooms and laboratories and all the other requirements for conducting college work, - but it was done. By March 1938 most of the work was under way, classes were being continued regularly and research work had been started in many departments.

National Central University in Nanking was one of the early targets and was severely bombed as early as August 19th, 1937. It was impossible to consider opening the institution on its own campus, and in the early fall, staff and students with some equipment, left Nanking for Szechwan. Although the main work of the institution has been continued in Chungking, the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry joined the College of Medicine and Dentistry of West China Union University. This year there are 113 students and 62 staff members continuing regular work, while the institution is sharing in the administration and work of the United Hospital.

Located halfway between Nanking and Peiping, Cheeloo University, Tsinan, was faced with continual air raids and the threat of the advance of the Japanese army. The colleges were not opened but part of the staff and students of the College of Medicine made the long trek to Chengtu to join the College of Medicine and Dentistry of West China Union University. It was out of the question to pack equipment or books, and even to bring personal baggage over the Lunghai Railway was a difficult task, so Cheeloo students were admitted to the classes of West China Union University as students of a guest institution, sharing equipment, books and supplies. In September 1938 Colleges of Arts and Science were formally opened with the students taking the regular courses of West China Union University,

all facilities being extended to them. At the present time there are 179 students and 27 staff members sharing the life and activities on the campus.

With almost daily air raids in Nanking, and a staff widely scattered for summer holidays and unable to return to the campus for the opening of the academic year, Ginling College did not open on its own campus in the fall of 1937, but was divided into three units. One unit was in Shanghai, one was in Wuchang while the third was in Chengtu on the campus of West China Union University where students were entered as guests. By the summer of 1938 it was decided to concentrate all the departments on the campus in Chengtu, and this was done in time to open the regular college year with the fall semester of 1938. The college was able to construct a dormitory to house staff and students, but it was unable to bring any appreciable amount of equipment from Nanking. There are 110 students in the college at present and it is to the credit of the faculty and staff that regular work has been conducted with such limited facilities. The host and neighboring guest institutions have helped greatly to make possible the continuance of regular classwork.

Soochow University had barely settled on its temporary campus in Kiangsu when the armies forced them to scatter, to seek refuge wherever possible, and to flee into the country for personal safety. Dr. Liu, who has spent much time in building a strong department in Biology, gathered his department and students together and with the approval of his institution, started for Chengtu where he had visions of continuing his work of training students and research workers on a peaceful campus. Dr. Liu and his staff of six members have worked with the Biology Department of West China Union University, where the 15 students are enrolled as guest students.

In spite of continual raids and the threat of approaching armies, the University of Nanking opened regular class-work on its own campus in Nanking in the fall of 1937. Both the colleges and the middle school continued classes until November 19, 1937, when it became necessary to close the schools, pack as much equipment as possible, and under most difficult conditions, move staff with their families, students and equipment to West China. As early as August 1937, inquiries had been sent to the West China Union University, and arrangements made to move the institution if it became necessary to leave Nanking. This institution brought the largest number of staff and students of any of the guests on the campus. Buildings were quickly erected, residences rented and with the facilities made available by W.C.U.U. the spring semester was opened on March 1, 1938. What had seemed

an impossible task had been accomplished, and by carrying the semester late into the summer, lost time was made up and a full year's work was recorded. Not only was the instructional work brought to the campus, but a large part of the research staff came as well, continuing projects that had been started in Nanking. Since arriving in Chengtu, there have been many opportunities offered to the research staff of the University to work in cooperation with government offices in carrying out projects for the reconstruction programme of the nation. Most of the work is being conducted from the campus, and in many cases close cooperation with other institutions has made possible greater service to the country. There are 329 regular students in the colleges, but the special and guest students bring the total number enrolled for class-work to 509.

A new chapter in Christian education is being written on the campus of the West China Union University where these six institutions are cooperating in an effort to train young men and women for the future task of re-building their nation.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE—A PERSONAL IMPRESSION

During recent years anyone coming from a government to a Christian university must have asked, "As the Government is doing so well in its higher education, why do the Christians want to maintain their universities under difficult conditions?" (Let us for the moment put from our memory the war which was thrust upon the country so suddenly). For those who are interested in women's education, there may be another question, and that is, what special part can the Woman's College of the West China Union University play in the life of the country the future. To answer the first question is easy for those who have lived in both a government and a Christian university and also for those who have some intimate knowledge of the kind of men who are managing the affairs of the country and its organisations. Up and down the country and in every kind of public service, whether educational or political or any other, one finds the remarkable fact that in high and low offices, the most diligent and unselfish servants are usually those who in one way or another have been influenced by the sacrificial love of Jesus. It is immaterial whether these people are professed Christians or not. Some of them may be very critical towards the commonly accepted Christian teaching and others may be

even "anti-Christian" towards the organized Christian religion; but their intellectual honesty makes them tell that in the past they have had some personal connection with one or two Christ-like people. The love of Jesus permeates through the masses of social strata as the spring water through those of the earth's crust. Christian universities are cultivating the sense of stewardship in their students.

Having accepted the above generalization, one may now proceed to the second question, which is more difficult. Probably the University and the College authorities all have different answers to give, according to their own ideas of women's education and position in the world. The writer would like to answer this question by a story. A Mrs. W. went to the children's adoption office, for she had much wealth but no children. She looked around and scrutinized each child. The office people advised Mrs. W. to choose this or that child. In the end Mrs. W. picked up one which looked most undesirable. When asked why Mrs. W. said, "Do not look at his colour or flesh, or at anything else, but look at his build: the structure of his head and body. He looks most promising. He shall be my son and have everything good for him." The Woman's College has the "build" which looks most promising. Will there be enough people both here and abroad, who will have as much foresight, care and wisdom for the College as Mrs. W. had for that child?

By "build" the writer means the organisation of the College and its structural relationship with the University. The University is co-educational, and the College has its own administration, additional courses of study and communal life. The University and the College are fully co-operating and mutually dependent and are growing into a pattern, which promises the possibilities of a great future. The present structure and its subsequent development will make the University, together with the College, a unique institution in the whole country. In this pattern the writer sees an institution of the type of the ancient English universities in its embryonic stage. Every country has room and need for universities of this kind to cater for the particular types of students who will be best benefited by them. Following the present direction of growth, the Woman's College must become an institution for the full development of the individual personality and the life of the community. It may seem strange but it is true that China, owing to her social structure, has suffered most tragically from the lack of both of these: strong individual character and strong community feeling. The family system demands the individual submission of the young and even more of the female sex. Under this system no true community can develop. The family is a group of people thrown together by chance of birth and force of mar-

riage, and the members have no desire to work for it with the wide view that it shall be an instrument for serving the larger society and the country or the world. Now China seems determined to become a strong and democratic member-state in the family of nations and to give to the world civilizations her special contribution. This is possible only when her daughters have become self-determined women, aware and capable of taking up responsibilities in every aspect of her life. They must needs mind everything that is true, good and beautiful such as democracy and international peace. These daughters will have to be trained first in the right community. Only right soil conditions produce good plants. The writer believes that the Woman's College is potentially such a desired community with which the student would identify her own interests and in which she would feel a part of the historical continuity of scholars and present-day students. The College is not a hostel, but a community. The student spends a few of the best years of her life in the College and there her character is moulded and carved like a work of art; and education should be a work of art, and our College an art studio.

It does not need saying that university education should not aim at producing professional doctors and teachers only, but leaders and workers in every kind of service for the welfare of the community, as well as pure scholars. China has in the past produced scholars like Pan-Ku and Sieh-T'ao and she will continue to do so; but she also needs among her daughters geniuses such as Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry, Ellen Terry, Marie Curie, Frances Perkins and Vanessa Bell and many others. It is true that genius is not made but born. Nevertheless genius requires proper nurture and it is that which it is our privilege and in our power to provide. Two conditions must be fulfilled by an institution of higher education: the one is a certain amount of freedom in the choice of subjects and time for study by oneself and the other is a good deal individual supervision. The university student should have time to wander about, even get lost and then find his or her own way in the world of learning. At present this is impossible owing to the fact that a student's time-table is much too full. Let us hope that the Ministry of Education may before very long see the inevitable undesirable result of the system, that it may kill the initiative and the creative elements in the young. Let us also hope for something which can be done sooner and more effectively, that is, that the University will re-consider the problem and reduce the number of classes. Individual supervision is to point out the direction in which students should go in their wanderings. This College is making a big effort to give students more and more personal supervision on certain lines

of work, but the strain on the few teachers is great. A larger staff is needed.

In conclusion the writer would like to draw the readers' attention to the historical examples of Confucius, Socrates and, above all, Jesus, the last having, according to records, only twelve disciples. It would be too much for the imagination to think of world history since the first century A. D. if Jesus, the Teacher of all teachers, had employed no other than the modern method of large classes assembled in lecture theatres.

THE WEST CHINA UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

To make the Christian Movement permanent in China and to give it a means whereby to function, the organized Christian Church is necessary. This church is composed of a number of Christian believers who have united together for work and worship and who, as a result, grow in grace and the knowledge of the God whom they have learned to know and love. To bring this church into being is one of the major tasks of the Christian missionary and will be his conscious aim whatever the form of his work may be. The form of the organization may vary with different groups, the means used to foster its life and growth may not be uniform, but the end of it all is to produce a Christian life and experience which live and develop in fellowship and mutual love.

A prerequisite to the growth and healthy development of this young church is a capable and sympathetic leadership so that one of the important tasks before the Christian Movement today is the training of leaders for the young and inexperienced church. Mr. Latourette in his "Missions Tomorrow" says, - "How can this adequate leadership be called forth and trained? Here is one of the most challenging and difficult problems of the new day. That leadership is essential is indisputable. It must, too, embody all that is best in the office of the Christian pastor. If it is to cope with the difficulties of the new day, it must have devotion, ability and training. The office of the Christian pastor is unique. It is a distinctively and peculiarly Christian creation. In China, for example, the office of teacher has long been known and held in high esteem. Anything corresponding to the Christian pastor, however, with his love of human souls and his sacrificial shepherding of individuals in weal and in woe, is unknown. The office has been described as being that of the inspired, trained and accredited friend-at-large of the

community. A profession embodying just this combination of ideals is alien to every faith except Christianity. Its creation is essential if we are to see successful continuing Christian communities."

Because it is distinct from every other known calling in China the training of efficient church leadership is difficult and unique. Conditions in which the church will grow in this land are different from those in any other land and these leaders must be trained to fit into the conditions that prevail where their work will be cast. It may be that these men and women should be trained in a way quite at variance with methods which prevail in other lands where social and economic conditions are so far removed from those we see here. Here is scope for experiment and reorganization of Theological Education so that those receiving the training will be fitted for the religious, social, moral and economic condition of the people whom they will be called to serve.

It is the aim of the West China Union Theological College to develop in harmony with existing conditions and to meet existing needs. Before it was formally organized and began its work, several years were given to the study of the situation which culminated in the visit of Dr. Weigle to West China under whose leadership a conference was held to discuss the organization of a Theological college. As an outcome of this conference it was decided that a college should be opened in West China which would seek to meet the needs of the churches of West China and which would be the agent of those churches in the training of the leadership which they need. No closely defined rules for this college were formulated nor were any preconceived ideas of its nature and work introduced, but it was decided that scope would be given for the operation of new ideas arising out of existing conditions and that an effort would be made to give the training thought best for those who were planning to spend their lives as servants and leaders of the church in West China.

The College is now in the second year of its history and already has a real place in the Christian movement in West China. It has twenty-two students enrolled and in this group six of the Mission Boards having work in West China are represented. All of the Boards are definitely committed to its support and the amount of assistance contributed by each is growing as the months pass by. The staff is also representative of the supporting Missions and churches.

We are fortunate this year, in having the assistance of teachers from the Nanking Theological Seminary. The teachers who have come to us are from the Rural Church Department and are specialists in Evangelism, Rural Church work, Religious Education and Mass Education. They have made the question of how to adapt their Christian message

to the rural community their special study and have evolved many practical methods. The presence of these teachers from Nanking makes possible real cooperation between the institutions which will probably result in some permanent method of working together in the years to come.

RESEARCH IN THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

That one function of a university is research is admitted by practically all educators. The teacher who himself is actively engaged in original investigation is usually more inspiring to his students than is the man who has been able to accumulate only second hand or book knowledge, regardless of how vast may have been his accomplishments. It is true that there is an unfortunate tendency in some educational institutions to so stress research work that the teaching side of the institution is relegated to second place. This should not, however, blind us to the necessity of provision being made in a well-balanced institution for original investigation in as many departments as possible.

The general impression is that vast sums of money and elaborate equipment are necessary for research work. This is true of certain types only. Many observations of great value can be made with simple equipment and the expenditure of relatively small sums. A university with a severely imited budget finds it necessary to confine its research to these types. Geographical location has an important effect upon the problems investigated and the fact that the West China Union University is located where it is, inevitably affects the work done. Only lack of personnel has seriously limited its contribution in certain quarters.

Research work of the survey type has been attempted in many fields. If collection is placed in this class then the contributions have been considerable. Very extensive collections of zoological specimens have been made by D. C. Graham, and many new species have been discovered by him. M. C. Chang and W. C. Ho also made extensive biological collections. Agricultural surveys were carried out some years ago by H. D. Brown and M. L. Li, and these contributed to our knowledge of farming conditions on the Chengtu plain and in the Omei mountain region. The introduction of new varieties of fruits, vegetables and grains, and experiments to prove their usefulness to this country have been a major contribution of F. Dickinson, who has also been instrumental in introducing Holstein cattle and foreign poultry.

In the field of chemistry much work has been commenced. Not only have courses of instruction in the use of modern dyes been given but considerable study of local dye-stuffs has been carried on. From such work it seems that there are a number of vegetable dyes grown in West China that are quite good and may be able to compete successfully with synthetic products. W. G. Sewell is mainly responsible in this field. Under the enthusiastic auspices of Y. L. Kao tanning has recently come to the fore, and considerable work has already been carried out on the use of local tanning materials. This type of research finds ready support from government agencies. Also the Chemistry Department is engaged in a study of local inorganic drugs and methods for their purification. Supplies of such are being made available to hospitals throughout the province.

The Department of Pharmacy has conducted studies into the chemistry of numerous Chinese drugs, and it is possible that some of these may find uses in modern medicine. It has been able to make use of many well-known medicinal substances produced in Szechwan or Sikang. The possibilities of development in this field are enormous. A combined pharmacological and chemical investigation into the vast Chinese pharmacopea may bring to light a number of valuable remedies.

In the field of medicine and its fundamental sciences, important contributions have been made to physical anthropology by W. R. Morse and his students who have studied many of the non-Chinese races to be found on the West China borderland. Physiological investigations have also tended towards the anthropological side, for studies have been made of various so-called standards, and their variations in different West China races. In biochemistry some West China foods have been investigated by H. B. Collier, especially as regards their vitamin C. content. T. H. Lan is continuing to work on dietary problems. Surveys of parasites in both student and rural populations have been carried out by T. H. Williams, S. D. Du and others. Some years ago Du discovered the presence of flukes in the freshwater shrimps that are consumed alive at feasts. Constant search is being made for new parasites, and Williams has already demonstrated the presence of several pathogenic species previously unreported in Szechwan. A. E. Best has been active in the devising simple but effective forms of toilets for use in China. The clinical and public health staffs have accumulated much data regarding the prevalence and incidence of various diseases in this province.

In the field of dentistry the contribution has been considerable. Much work on nutrition and its effects upon oral health has been done by R. G. and M. C. Agnew. A con-

siderable amount of this information has been collected by comparing Chinese and their diets with the non-Chinese border peoples. Anthropological data has also been accumulated, both by studies of Chinese skulls and by investigations of Tibetans and other racial groups.

Perhaps the greatest original contributions to knowledge made so far by West China Union University staff have come through the studies carried on in part through assistance from the Harvard-Yenching funds. These include the collection of a very fine group of museum objects, representing Chinese, Tibetan and other racial groups. Already the collection has attracted the attention of various scholars, some of whom have come to Chengtu to make studies on the materials collected. T. Torrance, D. S. Dye and D. C. Graham have been those most responsible for assembling of the collections, the greatest values of which are yet to be discovered in future studies.

The Chinese Department has always laid great emphasis on original study in its research projects. Various studies made by our Chinese teachers in ancient works, both literary and historical, have been published by the Chinese Department. Special attention has been given to the study of the history of art and religion of West China. Prof. Liu Li-hsien made a preliminary study of Nestorianism in Szechwan and Mr. Meng Szu-ming is continuing the study of places of historical interest in Chengtu. The discovery of many Han Dynasty stone carvings, collections of which can be seen in the Government University and W.C.U.U. Museums, may lead to a more fruitful study of Han Dynasty art, and of cultural development in Szechwan in particular. The magazine published annually by the Chinese Department contains articles, most of which are contributed by the staff of the department, on practically every aspect of Chinese culture.

D. C. Graham has made extensive investigations into the cultural anthropology of the Chuan Miao, and other groups of non-Chinese peoples. His contribution to our knowledge in this field has been outstanding. D. S. Dye's monumental work on Chinese Lattice is one of the best and most painstaking pieces of work yet done in West China. Recent discoveries of kiln sites in Szechwan have increased our knowledge of porcelain in West China. Excavations of Han Dynasty and earlier tombs have been carried out. The study of tomb objects, patterns on bricks, lattice, embroidery, etc. are all contributing to our understanding of the contacts between racial groups.

The Journal of the West China Border Research Society is an annual publication towards which the University makes both a financial and a scientific contribution. A perusal of its pages will indicate the widespread field of research,

especially along cultural lines, carried on by the staff of the W.C.U.U. But this work is still in its infancy. With an overworked staff the accomplishment has been considerable, but we look forward to much greater achievements in the future.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY

Everything that happens in the religious life of this campus is coloured by two factors; first, the fundamental bi-focal purpose of the Religious Life Programme, and second, the actual situation.

The bi-focal purpose can be stated briefly: to bring our students and especially *the young Chinese staff members*, to God—that is, to turn them into 'religious persons' in the strict definition of the term; and to set them to work *functioning as religious persons*. In other words, the bi-focal aspect involves *getting into* the Kingdom of God and *living in* the Kingdom of God. Why do we stress "*the young Chinese staff members*"? Because they are the key to the whole situation. If a young teacher in physiology or chemistry or Chinese is, in addition to his professional vocation, an actively functioning Christian, mediating religion to his own students, then he has become a functioning member of the Kingdom of God in a place of significant influence.

There are three factors which must be understood if one is to grasp the religious problems of this university campus. They are Time, Geography and the War.

Time. A decade ago twenty-five to forty per cent of our students were Christians. Fifty to seventy per cent of them came from Mission stations. Many of these young people had been for years under the direct personal influence of missionaries. Training in Arts and Education ranked with that in Medicine, Dentistry and Science. The majority of the graduates of these departments entered the service of the Missions in churches, schools, and hospitals.

Today the percentage of Christians among the Szechwanese students attending the University is not more than ten or fifteen percent. (This does not include the refugee students, many of whom are Christian.) Those from Mission stations, who have been under the influence of missionaries and the Church are far less than in former years, while only a fraction of our graduates look forward to service with the Missions or in connection with the Church. Private practice, government service and social enterprises call, and the emphasis of university education has shifted to Medicine,

Dentistry and Science with its new and absorbing interest in such projects as commercial chemistry.

Geography. The University lies fifteen minutes' walk outside the South Gate of Chengtu. The various Christian churches are situated from fifteen to twenty minutes' journey inside the city. The problem before the churches has been: shall they depend on their local business and artisan constituency or upon the students for their congregations? They have chosen to depend for the most part on the latter. The problem before the University has been: For the cultivation of the *church*-life of the students, shall it depend on the city churches, or shall a church be formed on the campus? For three decades the decision has been the former.

But an anomaly has long existed. The distance between the campus and the churches, the lack of appeal of the services for university students (with notable exceptions), and the trend towards Science and away from Religion, are factors which in recent years have prevented the large majority of the university students from attending church in the city. But for the sake of those who do go, no church has been established on or near the campus. The result has been that a large majority of our students go through their university course with no regular church attendance, though many of them do attend the regular religious services on the campus.

The War. The extraordinary trek of teachers and students to Free China has brought to Chengtu and to our campus many of China's finest Christian students and alumni. They have come, not only as individuals, but also as religious groups with definite experience in fellowship and in social action. Last fall a meeting of religious representatives of the various university units was called to pool experience in university religious activities. The meeting discussed the methods and projects which each unit had tried; decided whether to continue or reject former methods according to their effectiveness; and also tried to formulate new methods.

It does not require much imagination to realize that the coming of so many down-river students, staffs and academic organizations to the campus would create severe problems in personnel and administrative coordination. The provision of separate tables for those who cannot eat Szechwanese "hai-chiao" (red pepper) was the least of our problems in this task of Chinese Unity thrust upon us. The people of the various university units, both staff-advisors and students engaged in religious work, decided that if they could demonstrate fellowship and cooperation in the area of religion, it would be easier to do so in the other academic and administrative departments.

Thus, the usual Union University Sunday Evening

Service, which has been going on successfully for many years and which visitors have called one of the finest university services of any Christian college, was changed into the "Five-Universities' Sunday Evening Service", with chairmen and speakers from the various units. The Christmas play, Tolstoi's "What Men Live By" was almost wrecked by a diversity of provincial temperaments and a babel of dialects. When it was finally given it was a feat, not of histrionic perfection, but of cooperation. Twenty-four men and women usher-deacons, four from each of the six units, act as hosts and hostesses at the evening services. The Chengtu Student Christian Movement is now a unified organization, of which middle school and university units are coordinate parts.

Besides the Five-Universities' Sunday Evening Services, the Student Christian Movement holds early Sunday morning fellowship meetings and devotional meetings on Thursday evenings, the University of Nanking unites with the members of the Canadian Mission Residential College in a Sunday morning service. The University of Nanking and Ginling College have fellowship groups, while all the colleges have chapel services during the week.

Christmas and Easter are becoming seasons of religious festival, marked by special music and drama. At Christmas groups of students sang carols during the night. Handel's "Messiah" was sung by a choir of faculty and students. A Tolstoi play, a Nativity Scene and A Pageant of the Nations were presented. This Easter, a play "Thou art Peter" by Dr. Marian Manly will be presented, the "Crucifixion" will be sung, and eighty paintings of the Life of Jesus by the British artist, Hole, will be shown.

Last summer university religious life found expression in a six days' Student Conference, in the Wên Kiang Rural Project of several weeks' duration, for which the students raised a budget of eight hundred dollars, in the War Orphans' Project, in the Omei Ashram held for three weeks, and in the Omei Faculty Seminar of equal period for the study of Jesus.

Two other features in the programme of religious life on the campus deserve special note. One is the Student Christian Movement Choir of some fifty or sixty voices, directed by Dr. Agnew. The other is the large number of Jesus Study Groups. These meet weekly and are composed, some of faculty and some of students. They include people from our own University, Government Universities in the city, Ginling College, the University of Nanking, and Cheeloo. The purpose of these groups is that each member shall find God, become a religious person, and, when he has learned enough of the method of study and group-leadership, himself become a group leader. This may prove to be the bridge between scientifically minded students and the Church.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Student activities in the West China Union University may be classified under several headings:

Organisation: There is a central student organization with annually elected officers. This body exercises a general supervision over many of the student activities on the campus. There are four divisions; (1) Business, This includes the work of the secretary, treasurer, buying of necessary supplies and also sub-divisions of hygiene and social activities; (2) Cultural Activities. These involve the securing of special lecturers, arrangement of receptions etc.; (3) Mass Education. The special responsibility of this division is the carrying on of two night schools. This project is entirely under the direction of the students, with students as teachers; (4) Cooperative Projects. This division has in its purview the consideration of plans and projects for cooperative buying and selling, although during the present academic year no definite projects have been formulated.

The work of the Student Christian Movement is a vital aspect of "student activities" and is presented in the article on Religious Life.

Extension Work. In addition to the establishment of two night schools, a very significant piece of work was conducted at Wên Kiang, a town thirty miles from Chengtu, during the summer vacation of 1938. About sixty students, both men and women, carried out under staff supervision a comprehensive programme of rural work. Activities included religious instruction, popular education, health clinic and health instruction, introduction of improved farming techniques, patriotic propaganda, musical and other cultural activities. More than one thousand dollars, raised from government sources and staff contributions, was spent on this work.

Athletics. It is not possible to report a very great deal of achievement in the field of athletics. Basket-ball has been successfully organized this year. Special military training delayed the opening of the athletic programme, but in December basket-ball tournaments were held in which every residential college participated. In addition many matches against teams, such as the airmen, have been played. Attempts are now being made to organize football and volleyball on a similar basis. It is anticipated that the annual Field Day, to be held about the end of April, will be a bigger and more successful event than that held in any previous year. A proposal which is now receiving serious consideration is the establishment of an Athletes' Club. In this club, membership will be an honour which can only be attained by performing up to a certain standard in approximately twelve out of sixteen athletic accomplishments.

Then New Life Movement. The New Life Movement was organized within the student body several years ago and some very practical projects have been carried out, such as the development of civic consciousness through road-repairing activities, the maintenance of hygienic conditions in the dormitories, and charity work among the poor of the South Gate suburb.

Other Forms of National Emergency Work. Another group of enthusiastic students has been engaged in war relief activities. They have conducted donation sales in the city, have held very successful war benefit concerts, made propaganda trips into the nearby rural districts, and produced plays. Their most recent piece of work has been to raise money to improve the living conditions of locally-secured army recruits.

Oratorical and Debating Contests. These are an established institution in the University, and each term either an oratorical contest or a debate is held. This is open to both men and women students and is a part of the year's programme, which is highly regarded and supported by the student body.

Musical Activities. Apart from the formal work in music as conducted by the Department of Fine Arts involving large and small student recitals, much interest and enthusiasm is shown by the students in extra-curricular musical activities. During the year several war-benefit concerts have been held in which the students themselves have taken a preponderant share of responsibility. They have taken full charge of organisation and planning and have themselves contributed most of the musical items. With staff assistance considerable choir work and group singing have been carried on. A student choir has been giving faithful service during the year at the Sunday evening religious service, and this group plans to include glee club work in the near future.

Weekly Assembly and Flag-raising Ceremonies. Although not strictly classifiable as student activities mention might be made in this report of the weekly assembly and the flag-raising ceremonies. Each week there is a compulsory assembly of one hour at which some officer, usually an official of the government, speaks to the students on world conditions, national policy, character development or on some similar topic: Flag-raising at 6.45 a.m. is a daily ceremony. On Monday morning, the day of the weekly assembly, attendance on the part of the entire student body is compulsory. On other days of the week attendance is compulsory only for the first year students.

The New "Tutorial" System. Although not originating with the student body itself, this new development should possibly be mentioned here. At the suggestion of the Government Education Authorities, the student body has been

divided into small groups of from five to fifteen students, and for each of these groups a member of the staff has been chosen to act as a tutor. This tutorship is not interpreted in a strictly academic sense. Rather, the tutor concerns himself primarily with the general development of the student, with his mental, spiritual and social growth, and with his capacity to adjust himself creatively to his environment.

In conclusion, while there remain avenues of effort and achievement into which the students as a whole have scarcely entered, an observation of campus life over a period of years indicates clearly that the students of today in classroom and laboratory and on the playing fields are growing into a deeper consciousness of the vital needs of Chinese society and of their obligations and opportunities in meeting those needs.

LOWER AFFILIATED SCHOOLS OF THE UNION UNIVERSITY

From the point of view of numbers the lower affiliated schools of the West China Union University make up a larger part of the community on and about our campus than do the five universities themselves. Last term there were in the Senior Middle School 480, in Goucher Junior Middle School 120, in Dewey Primary School 685, in the School for Missionaries Children 55, and in Kindergarten and Nursery School 24, a total of 1314, while the enrolment of the five universities was 1257. After the air raids in Nov. the enrolment in Dewey School dropped by about 29%.

In Nursery School and Kindergarten, children of Chinese and foreign members of the staff play happily together. In Dewey School also there are children one of whose parents is an Occidental. In the School for Missionaries Children one Chinese child has been enrolled this year.

In most of these schools the enrolment has been increased by the influx of down-river students, although the percentage of refugees is not so high as in the university itself. Although there are difficulties of adjustment in language, food and customs, still this mixing of East and West China has, at least in most cases, meant a definite raising of standards.

The Senior Middle School has undergone quite a reorganization this year, and it seems to be the concensus of opinion that it has been definitely improved. Two Westerners, Mr. Sargent and Mr. Willmott, are giving practically full time to the school. Mr. Wu Hsien Yiu as principal is

doing good work. There is a larger proportion of full-time teachers than formerly (13 out of a total of 33), and of these the majority are Christian. A Bible Class which meets regularly on Friday evenings is attended by about 12 members of the staff. The teachers are thus getting to know each other better, and there is a wholesome esprit de corps. On the teaching side, more preparation is required from the students than formerly.

In the Goucher School also the spirit this year seems to be a good one. The principal, Mr. Yang Li-dzi, who came to the school a year ago, is not only resourceful in planning ways and means of improving the school, but is also a useful person in the community at large, and is frequently chosen as chairman of this or that educational or other group. It is difficult to keep the enrolment of the school down to the 120 allowed by the school constitution, but it is a relief to find one place that is not crowded beyond comfort and real efficiency. Last year there were eight students from down-river schools. This year the proportion is higher. One of the full-time staff members is a Ginling Woman's College graduate.

By government order physical training, scout work, and so forth are being stressed in all the lower schools as never before. In Goucher there is not only thirty minutes of physical training each morning before other class work begins, but also regular training in all kinds of sports every afternoon. In the Athletic Meet of last Spring, the Middle Schools participated along with the Universities, and eight tenths of the Goucher student body took part. An all-day picnic to the Air Field and the temple at Djiao Djioh Si, with food at the temple prepared by themselves, made another never-to-be-forgotten day in the boys' lives. And a three days camping trip during the time of Spring flowers offered opportunity for drill in all sorts of scout lore.

In all of our schools the extra-curricular activities reflect, to a large extent, the crisis through which the country is passing. In the annual report of the principal of Goucher School for last year it is not surprising to find much stress laid on training in patriotism. Even under the general subject of Religious and Moral training we find one paragraph devoted to "Flag Ceremony".

The equipment of the Goucher School has been improved by the addition of 200 books to the library. There has also been an attempt to improve the diet of the students, Dr. Pih kindly acting as adviser. Extra meat and vegetables for special occasions have been eliminated, the money being evenly distributed so that for regular meals there is a little more meat, and more attention paid to the suitable preparation of vegetables. Morning rice now has a vegetable added

to increase its vitamin content. And more attention is paid to the washing of the rice to make sure that the valuable outer portion is not all eliminated.

Two other Middle Schools which are not really affiliated with the university, but which nevertheless deserve to be included in this list are the U.C.C.M. school at Fang Dzen Gai, and the M.E.M. school at San Hsi Gai. Until a year and a half ago the majority of our women students came from these two schools. They, too, felt the impact of the influx of refugees. In San Hsi Gai the enrolment in the Spring of 1937 was 162, while a year later it was 244, and this year 271. About half of the enrolment now is from down-river people. Many of the staff are also refugees. The adjustment between Szechwanese and down-river groups is being made very satisfactorily. Extensive additions have been made both to dormitories and class-room building. Both schools have as principals graduates of the West China Union University,—Miss Fan at San Hsi Gai, and Miss Dzen, who also has an M. A. from Yenching, at Fang Dzen Gai.

Dewey Primary School, under the leadership of the principal, Mr. Chiu, has grown in twelve years from an enrolment of about fifty to one of between 500 and 600 pupils. Himself risen from the status of a poor boy, and not ashamed to admit it, Mr. Chiu has given himself unstintedly in the service of the children of Dong Hang Dzi and beyond. About 100, both boys and girls, are boarders, their homes are too far away for them to make the daily trip back and forth. No children are turned away for lack of money; last term almost one third did not pay fees. 20 teachers are giving full time to the school, one half of them women, and there are five part time teachers.

The kinds of activity carried on by the students are many and varied. Cleaning of buildings inside and out; feeding of pigs, poultry, and others animals; watering of plants and tending of garden; managing of store and bank; doing policy duty; these are some of the extra-curricular tasks of the students. This year two fat pigs which had been fed by the students were sold for \$85.00, the proceeds being used partially for teachers salaries. There was also \$600 raised among the pupils, part of which was used for helping poor children. Banners and other prizes won at various times attest to the fact that the school has won considerable approbation from the government.

THE LIBRARY

For some years the General Library of the University had been slowly but steadily increasing its number of readers and the books on its shelves. Then came the war and the resultant prodigious increase in the number of teacher and student readers. At one jump we had passed from the small University Library stage to the place where it was necessary to have a more efficient organization covering the large number of readers with whom we were not acquainted. We had to institute a system of loan cards which would identify those who came to borrow, to enforce rules and regulations without fear or favour, to decrease the number of books and periodicals available to any one reader at any one time.

Then, during the autumn semester of 1938, because of the large proportion of teachers, interns and students at the General, Women's and Dental Hospitals in the city, a branch clinical library under the United Hospitals was opened there. It is housed in spacious quarters with a full-time librarian, and is closely connected with the University Library. A small but equally efficient one is operating at the E.E.N.T. Hospital. On the campus a Science Branch makes available by day and night the more necessary reference books in biology, chemistry and bio-chemistry. This spring semester a fourth, for the College of Medicine and Dentistry clinical courses, is opening in the new wing to the east of the Medical-building.

Some years ago when, due to a severely restricted budget, it seemed improbable that we could occupy all the space in the Library building and when the Museum had urgent need of a display centre, the upper floor of the Library was loaned for this purpose, and later the whole downstairs north wing. Last year when on the arrival of the University of Nanking library staff, we were eager to accommodate them under the Library roof, the Museum kindly relinquished two north-east rooms, one for Chinese seminar work, the other as a periodical stackroom for our guest university.

Into the south-west seminar room were crowded the staff, the office activities and the book stacks of the Library of the University of Nanking - cheerfully, gratefully, most uncomplainingly - and most inconveniently. The remainder of their books was arranged in their packing cases, set open-faced, in one perfectly dark under-the-stairs hallway and in a narrow basement alley. In the small and separated spaces we could assign them, the Nanking staff has housed the University's 11,299 Chinese and 3,577 western books, with pamphlets and periodicals of several languages numbering 2,109 and has succeeded in placing them where they can be found 'on call' - no small feat under crowded conditions.

To our chagrin Ginling College, because of our limitations of space, could not be invited to place its collection, which came later, within our walls. They opened their library in Vandeman Residential College. We are very desirous of asking them to join us - with Chinese books over a thousand, western nearly nine hundred, their periodicals of both languages, and space required in addition for five hundred reserve books and normal annual accessions.

The National Central University is contributing books, periodicals and some staff assistance to the Medical and Dental branch libraries both within and outside the city.

Meanwhile our own Library with its 75,000 Chinese volumes and 17,000 western books, its pamphlets and periodicals, current, unbound and bound, has had an astounding year of accelerating statistics. We have doubled our faculty readers, tripled the student enrolment and quadrupled the loanings. The Library staff has not increased with the work, yet despite the added load, they have given their service cheerfully, though not with the efficiency they desired.

For many months scarcely a book or a periodical filtered through, because of the military disablement of routine postal transportation, to any of the libraries here on the campus. And now at last books, periodicals and pamphlets are arriving, in utter disregard of any logical succession of orders or publication. With delayed copies from September to December in one delivery, we are able to acquaint ourselves with the world's immediate past. Our delight in their reception is, however, somewhat restrained by our perplexity in accommodating them.

Through all these vicissitudes, our library service has been directed largely toward undergraduate studies. In the main library a separate Reserve Book Room was opened for the use of all the universities. It carries one thousand books; we need space for five hundred more. The books, pamphlets and periodicals of both Nanking and West China Universities are available to all teachers and students. The Faculty Reading Room with its Border Research exchange periodicals, the books of the International Relations Club and the University Book Club, is accessible to all teachers. The Book Store in the building sells to all who pay cash down!

In one department we would wish to see more activity, —that of orientalia for the research student. A request for a short list of basic works for the study of Chinese classics, history, philosophy, prose and poetry in the original, produced such an overwhelming number of requisite volumes that it was impossible to include them. A fascinating study for anyone interested in the province of Szechwan would be a browsing through the rare collection of Hsien histories (縣志) which we possess and for which we are envied. Patient

searching over long years and in strange places has brought together 138 kinds of these histories involving 2,217 volumes; we lack but ten to make the set complete. Almost as fascinating are the shelves devoted to sinic books in European languages; the arts and sciences, trade and commerce, history, philosophy and religion, numismatics and philately, archaeology and anthropology, poetry and prose in translation, scarcely a subject is absent.

To cope with our vastly increased routine momentum, the Museum is relinquishing the remaining large north rooms to make possible an enlarged Reserve Book Room, giving free access there to all the most necessary general reference books, to the periodicals of three of the guest institutions, to their catalogues placed together, and to the three stackrooms nearby. In a longer perspective we look forward to an extension of the present main stackroom to contain all the books, thereby releasing the smaller rooms for much needed seminar activities. To all of us in remote Szechwan there has come with war an amazing paradox, an increase of opportunity for a wider educational development of teachers and students and through them of the masses of the population of this province. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the Library of the West China Union University and in its crowded reading rooms.

Students—1910-1939

	1910-14	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	Total
College of Arts	48	157	309	557	475	724	2,270
College of Science	26	70	131	199	237	538	1,201
College of Medicine & Dentistry	2	58	122	215	701	1,059	2,157
Totals	76	285	562	971	1,413	2,321	5,628

Sources From Which New Students Come—1928-1938

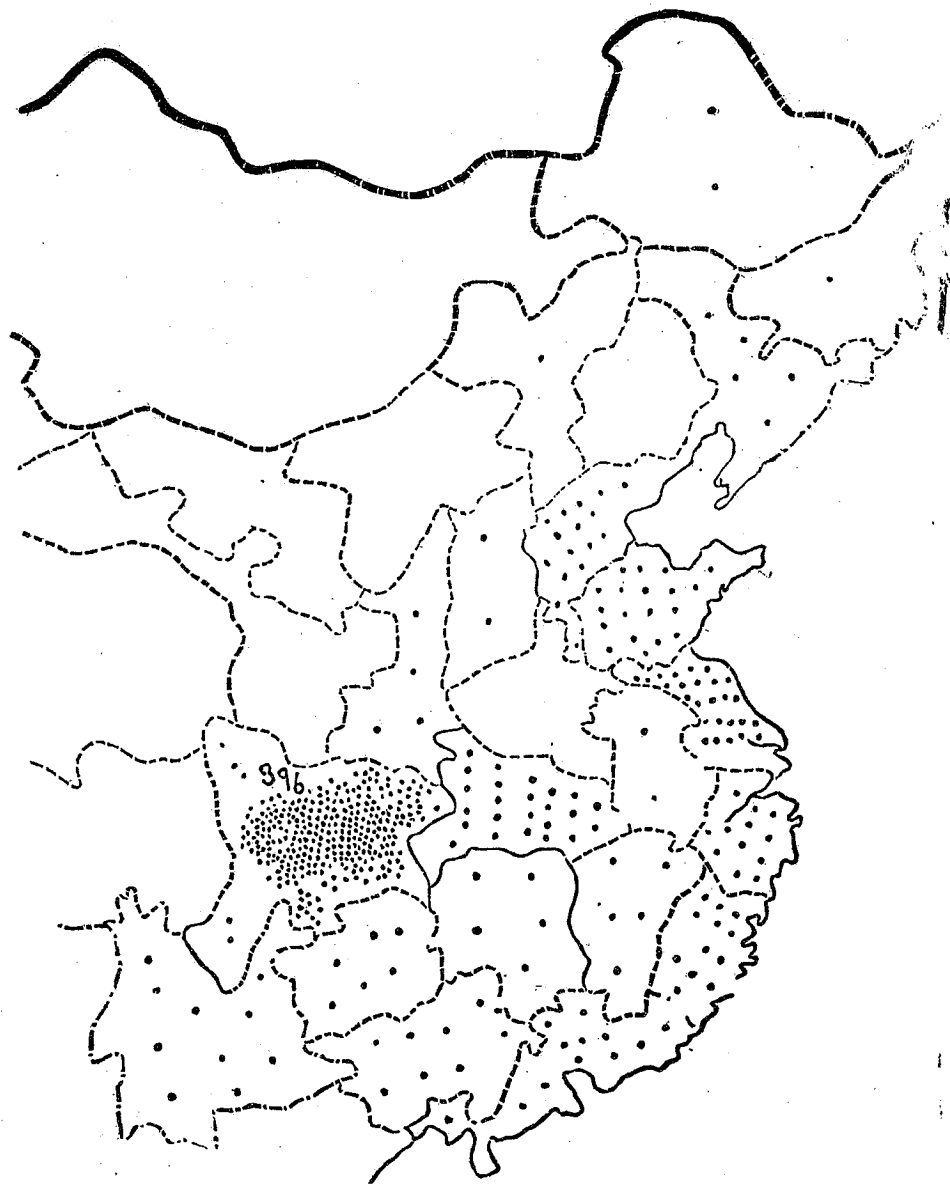
	1928-9	1930-1	1932-3	1934-5	1936-7	1938	Total
Mission Schools	108	66	127	92	205	70	668
Private Schools	15	32	33	30	139	58	307
Government Schools	41	20	44	55	137	41	338
Totals	164	118	204	177	481	169	1,313

Graduates—1915-1938

	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-38	Total
College of Arts	9	9	31	60	95	204
College of Science	1	11	11	32	44	99
College of Medicine & Dentistry	-	16	25	45	74	160
Totals	10	36	67	137	213	463

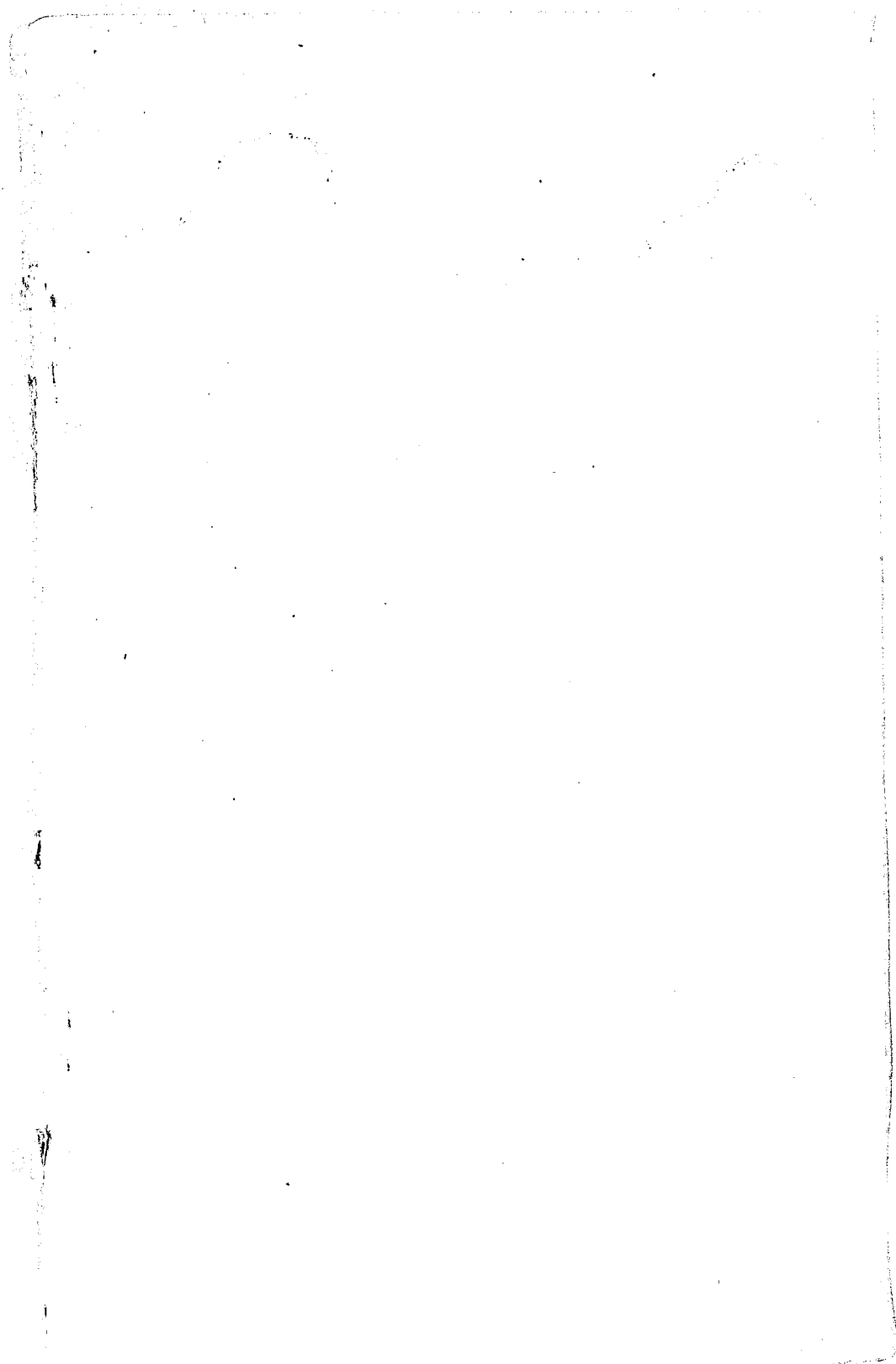
Students in Cooperating Colleges—1938-1939

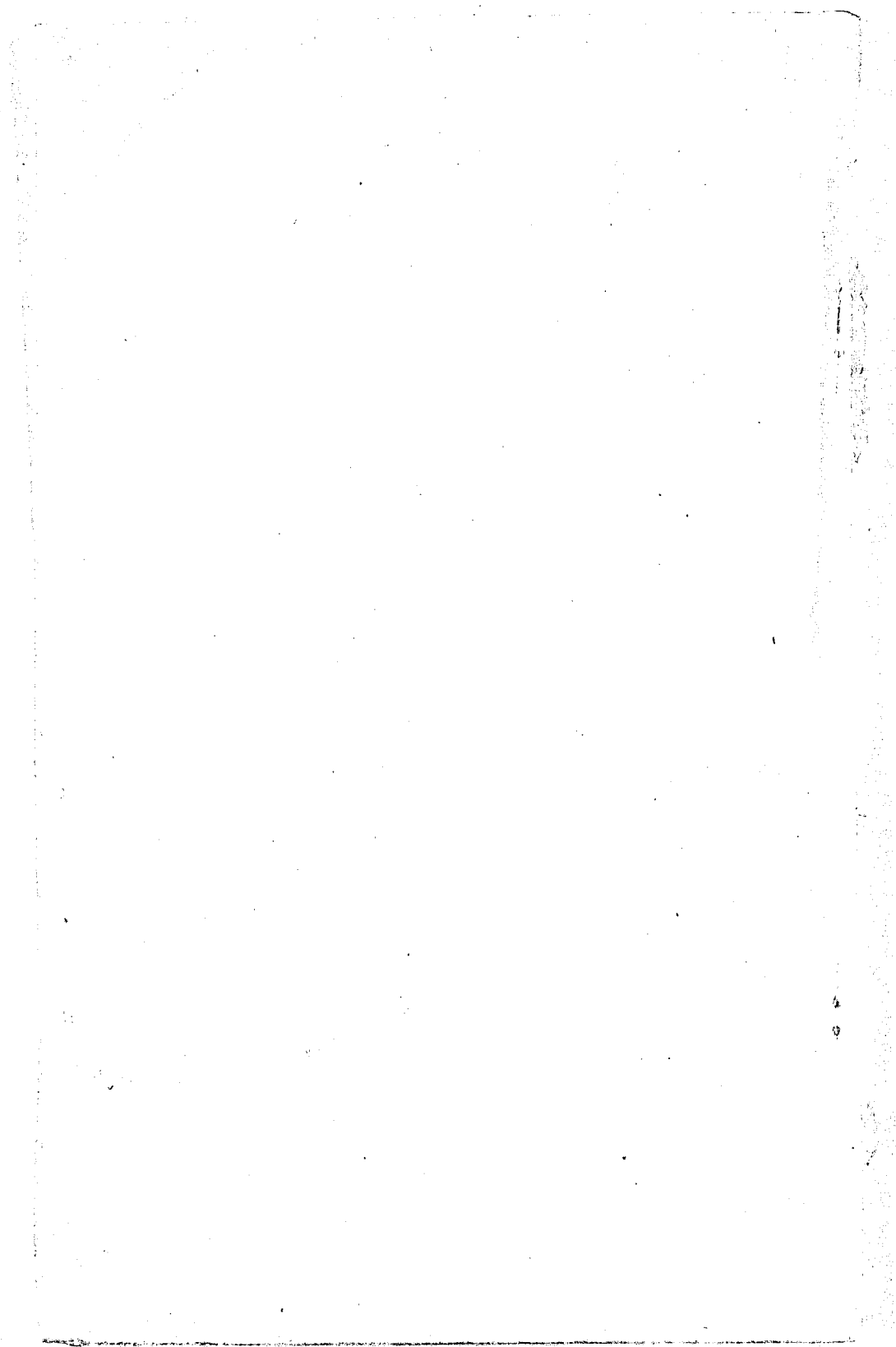
	W.C.U.U.	Cheeloo	Nanking	Ginling	National Central	Total
Arts	164	29	65	56		314
Science	128	23	117	46		314
Agriculture	36		146			182
Physical Ed.				9		9
Medicine	168	98			67	333
Dentistry	77				46	123
Totals	573	150	328	111	113	1,275



AREAS FROM WHICH STUDENTS COME
(1938 - 1939)

One spot represents one student
Total number of Students 548





Reprints from "West China
Insuring News" May 1940

Rev. Joseph Beech, B.A., D.D.

*Chancellor Of West China Union University, Chengtu
Awarded The Fourth Class Jade Medal By
The Chinese National Government*

In the last issue of the *News* a brief reference was made to the honour conferred on Dr Beech by the Central Government in recognition of his services to education in China. In this issue it is possible to give further details and include a number of tributes to his work from his colleagues. In addition to the 'first-class citation' mentioned in the March issue, there has been conferred on Dr Beech by the National Government the Fourth Class jade medal, a distinction only given to two other Americans, viz. Prof. John Dewey and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Dr Beech has also been presented with many "scrolls" written by prominent members of the Government, including among others Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself, President Lin Sen, and Dr Chen Li-fu the Minister of Education.

During his last days in Chengtu Dr. Beech was the guest of honour at a number of farewell gatherings. On March 13th a farewell dinner was given by Marshal Den hsi-hou Marshal Chow Tao-kang, at which an address was presented to Dr. Beech, which read in part as follows:

"Many times you have travelled to and fro between our lands in your arduous duties of promoting Christian education in China. . . Conditions in the Orient as well as in the Occident. . . cannot but affect the political life of all peoples. . . It is a time of tension, of deep feeling, high resolve and strong purpose; a time when unable to interpret the past or forecast the future we turn to find new strength in friendship. This is true in both our personal and group relations, for under the influence of a mutual understanding and a common idealism we instinctively draw together to protect and preserve those values which we accept as the highest form of culture and civilization. These we believe to be expressed in freedom for the individual man, freedom in thought, freedom in religion, political freedom and international freedom. The ideals of democracy and freedom taught by the great leaders of thought in your land and ours. . . and threatened at the present time so malevolently by the forces of cupidity and autocracy, should ever find their finest elucidation and strongest advocacy in the halls of learning. . . We take this opportunity to express again our deep appreciation of the untiring service you have rendered to China, and to wish you the greatest success in the continuance of your labours. We wish to assure you of our deep regard and our continued interest in your personal welfare, and request you to bear to

your people the warmest greetings of good-will and fellowship from the Chinese people....."

On Monday March 19th the faculty and students of the West China Union University gave a farewell reception at which after listening to the different speeches in his honour, Dr Beech in thanking everyone for the 'very kind references' made to himself, humourously remarked that he had been to many funerals in his time, but it was the first time he had attended his own! On Wednesday the 21st he was the guest of honour at a special banquet and entertainment given by Gen. Ho Kuo-kuang and other high officials of the Provincial Government. The Vice-Minister of Education in the Central Government also came up specially from Chungking, and presented to Dr Beech "scrolls" written in his honour by President Lin Sen and Dr Chen Li-fu. All the speeches during the evening emphasised the great contribution Dr Beech had made to West China during the forty years of his residence in Szechwan, especially in the foundation and building up of the West China Union University, with which he has been connected for thirty years. All the speakers also expressed the hope that he would yet be able to visit China again, and felt that though he was well past threescore years and ten, his activity gave promise of the hope becoming a reality. Dr Beech in his reply emphasised his debt to his many colleagues Chinese and foreign, who had so loyally co-operated with him in this enterprise, and so enabled the university to reach the position that it occupied today. He liked to feel that the honours that had come to him were honours to the institution rather than to an individual.

On Thursday night the faculty of the college of Medicine and Dentistry of the W. C. U. U- also gave a complimentary dinner to Dr Beech as a token of their appreciation of all his services, especially in making possible the building of the new university Hospital, now in process of erection. The speakers of the evening emphasised the wide vision and statesmanship of Dr Beech, which had enabled him to see far into the future and plan for the university that was to be, and which he has now seen become a reality,

In the articles that follow, his colleagues have paid tribute to the sterling character of Dr. Beech's life his words of wise counsel and calm judgment, his ever-welcoming presence and charming personality, and the many aspects of his contribution to the building up of the university. He was and is a man of wide interests, who in all he undertook gave of his best. *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.*

A Farewell Address To

Dr Joseph Beech

Penned By

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek

Ever since China opened her doors, scholars of western countries with the love of Jesus Christ in their hearts have come thousands of miles to spread the Gospel and open schools. Their religious zeal and their earnest spirit is worthy of all praise. In my judgment one of the greatest of these enterprises is the West China Union University. The man whose patient perseverance and energy has made possible the realization of this great project is Dr Joseph Beech, President-emeritus of that university. Early in the year 1904 he succeeded in uniting the representatives of the different missions in a scheme involving patient planning and determined effort, for the establishment of a university in West China within six years. The university came into existence, and Dr Beech was elected president three years later. The creative effort of a pioneer, like Dr Beech is an example to the citizens of this country. The funds he has raised amount to the enormous sum of \$1,000,000 gold. Thus he has been able to build numerous fine large buildings on the campus, with splendid and adequate equipment. The Medical and Dental College of the West China Union University is famed the world over. And the university itself has become one of the greatest centres of learning with outstanding scholars and professors whom Dr. Beech has engaged in China and abroad. Dr Beech is indeed worthy of the highest admiration. His whole life has been given for the education of the youth of this country. He now quietly retires to his own country, without any idea of partaking of the fruit of his labours. As a humble token of the gratitude of this country, the Chinese Government has issued a Special Order, giving him a 'First Class Citation,' and conferring on him the Jade Medal. The great personality and fine spirit of Dr Beech will be immortal along with the enterprise which he has created here in this country. And he will be remembered for ever by Chinese scholars and students. "Educating the coming generation", said Mencius, "is the supreme joy of life". Dr Beech has enjoyed this kind of pleasure. On the eve of his departure for the United States of America, I particularly desire to offer him these few words in grateful remembrance, and wish him a good voyage.

Signed by the Great Seal of CHIANG KAI SHEK
on March 10th in the 29th year of the Republic of
China.

The West China Union University,

Thirty Years of Development and Dr Beech

The West China Union University was started by the united effort of the churches in Szechwan in the spring of 1910 in the reign of Hsuan T'ung the last of the emperors of the Manchu dynasty. At that time the new learning was just beginning in Szechwan. The church work was still in its pioneer stage, and the gap between Chinese and foreigners was quite marked, and there were many difficulties in the way; and yet they were able to produce this great example of co-operation. We cannot but give the credit for this to the vision and foresight of a small group of missionaries. But for the raising of the necessary funds to make this vision a reality, and transform a waste into a university, which today is one of the most important centres of learning in the southwest, the chief credit must be given to Dr Beech. And so when learnt that Dr Beech was soon leaving us to return to America, the Central Government and the Provincial Government in view of his unstinted self-sacrificing services to education and his remarkable achievements, decided as an expression of their great respect for him to give to Dr Beech a 'special citation', setting out his thirty years of service to China, in order that the general public might be aware of the facts.

1. The founding of the University,

Before the founding of the university the churches in Szechwan had already formed a united organisation called the Advisory Council. This Council five years before the university was begun (i.e. in 1905) had already decided that the churches ought to unite in forming a Christian university. The place chosen was Chengtu, because Chengtu was the centre of the government and of the cultural life of Szechwan. (From the time of the Han dynasty when Wen (文翁) started education in Szechwan and diffused learning and culture in the south-west, down to the present day, Chengtu has been an important centre of higher education.) When this resolution had been passed by the Council, a committee was formed to prepare a scheme and, Dr Beech was one of the members of that committee. In the autumn of that year the Advisory Council formed two committees, one the Committee on Primary and Middle School Education, and the other the Governing Committee of the University. The former was later changed into the West China Christian Educational Union, and the latter subsequently became the West China Union University Senate, which was responsible for the direction and running of the University. The location bought for the university was 2 *li* from the city, the

disused site of an old garden. Bounded on the north by the river Hsi, and on the south by Nan Tai Si, it is a pleasant spot with beautiful surroundings. At first only 100 *mow* (Chinese acres) were bought, but now the university covers 2000 *mow*. The churches co-operating in the university when it was first started were the Canadian Methodist Mission (now the United Church of Canada Mission), the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, the American Baptist Mission, and the Friends Foreign Mission Association (now the Friends' Service Council of Great Britain and Ireland). The Church Missionary Society (of England) joined the enterprise in 1918; while in 1925 the Women's Foreign missionary Society Boards of the American Baptist Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A., and the United Church of Canada joined in the work.

2. *The Constitution of the University*

In the university each church is responsible for its own dormitory, which it can run as seems best, subject to the direction and approval of the governing body of the university. In the original set-up of the University the Senate, composed of representatives of the churches and of the faculty, was the supreme legislative authority. Every thing had to be approved by this body, which then handed matters over to the President or a committee to carry out, in some respects very like the western parliamentary system. Outside China there was the Board of Governors composed of representatives of the university and the co-operating churches in England and America, which was responsible for the property of the university, the solicitation of funds, and for fixing important lines of policy. The President was appointed by this body. Dr Beech was elected president in 1913 and took office the following year. From the founding of the university till 1925 it was carried on in accordance with the scheme outlined above. During the years 1925 to 1927 the first changes were made in the constitution of the university. From that time on more than half the members of the Senate had to be Chinese, and a Chinese Vice-President was appointed. In Sept. 1927 the University applied to the Provincial Ministry of Education for registration with the Provincial Government, and in the summer of 1933 the university was registered with the Ministry of Education in Nanking. Following registration the Senate was changed into a Board of Directors with power to elect the president, and the administration and organization followed the terms of the constitution; the Board of Governors was changed to the Board of Founders, whose responsibility was to be the raising of funds, and the co-ordination of the effort of the co-operating churches. The use of the funds, the extension of the university, and its constitution

were to be the concern of the Board of Founders and the Board of Directors acting together for the development and improvement of the university.

3. *The Departments of the University*

According to the original constitution the university offered a three years preparatory course and a three years regular course. In the latter courses were offered Arts, Science, and Education. The university started with only 11 students and 11 faculty members. Following the revolution in 1911 the university suspended courses for one year in order to make complete reorganization possible. In 1913 courses were added in Medicine, and the following year in religion and dentistry, making a total in all of 6 departments, each with a professor at its head. After registration these were changed to the College of Arts, the College of Science, and the College of Medicine and Dentistry. In the autumn of 1924 arrangements were completed for the admission of women students bringing to fruition what the university had long advocated, viz. the higher education of women. In order to enable students the more easily to continue their studies abroad, the university was the same year registered with the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and was recognised as the centre of higher education in the south-west of China. Today the faculty numbers about 200, and the student body 561, of whom about one third are women.

4. *The Buildings of the University*

Externally all the buildings are built in Chinese style. The plan of the whole campus was drawn by the London architect Fred Rowntree, who came to China in 1912, and visited both north and south. After coming to Szechwan he measured the whole site, and after careful consideration decided on the present arrangement, a new departure in the lay-out of Chinese universities, and a symbol of the union of Chinese and western architecture. Today there are in all 20 university buildings (classrooms etc) and dormitories, and 50 faculty residences; while in addition there are the Administration Building, The Museum, the Clock Tower, and the Middle School Chapel. All the latter large scale buildings are the result of funds collected by or given as a result of interest created by Dr. Beech. There are also in course of erection the University Hospital and the Chemistry Building, which also owe their inspiration to him, and more faculty residences.

5. *The Finance of the University*

The finances of the university were at first entirely derived from the co-operating churches and the Board of Governors. Apart from the endowment of foreign professor-

ships and the running expenses of the different dormitories contributed by the co-operating churches, the Board of Governors each year made a grant of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 it being left to the president to raise the funds to cover any deficit. The year Dr. Beech came to the University Fu Chin-yi the military Governor of Szechwan, and Ch'en Tin-chieh the Head of the Civil Government each gave \$3000, while Yuan Shih-kai then President of China gave \$4000 all in response to Dr. Beech's solicitation. From then on Dr. Beech has collected funds each year, and has in all raised over \$400,000 gold. The budget for the university ten years ago was about \$400,000 today it is over \$1,000,000. Further the university is now receiving grants from both the Central and the Provincial Government, and also from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, The China Foundation as well as help from private individuals, so its finances are steadily growing, and its work is able to be enlarged.

Looking back then at the thirty years of the university's history, we see that it started from a small group of missionaries, but grew as a result largely of the determined efforts of Dr. Beech; it developed slowly in various directions; its reputation increased, and greater confidence in it was felt daily; and so it has received help from Chinese and foreigners, until it has grown like a spring flower, from seed to shoot, from shoot to leaf, from leaf to bud, from bud to opening blossom, until it has reached its present glory. Although the progress of education is limitless, and much remains to be done in building up existing work, Dr. Beech has laid an imperishable foundation, and left an example for us all which will not be forgotten.

LINCOLN TSANG

Dr. Joseph Beech.

Chancellor of the West China Union University

Dr. Joseph Beech was the first President and remains the only Chancellor of the West China Union University. He was one of the small group of men who first dreamed of this institution, to be established for "the advancement of the Kingdom of God by means of higher education in West China under Christian auspices". These men had to consider very seriously the matter of the form which the University was to take, for those interested came from different countries, and in the result which sought to interpret the best in several national conceptions, Dr. Beech's capacity for solving difficult problems was recognised by all his associates.

Since his recent return, Dr. Beech doubtless has often recalled the days when he and his friends walked along the "k'an k'ans" of the rice fields just outside the walls of Chengtu and tried to visualise through the eye of their imagination the buildings and the playing fields of the future University. Today his mind is filled with plans for the modern university hospital now building, the most ambitious of all his planning, not only in its conception, but also in the exercise of faith to make it possible. Thirty years ago he had to be content with "temporary" structures, whose supplanting by buildings worthy of the University he had in mind depended to a large extent on his own ability to persuade others of the greatness of the enterprise, despite its small beginnings. And he may well regard with pride the buildings designed by the sympathetic London architect and set down in spacious surroundings according to a plan determined from the beginning and made possible by the generosity and faith of men and women who had responded to his own enthusiasm and compelling conviction.

Perhaps too, he has been thinking of the "good old days" of the Senate debates when all University matters were subjected to the keen criticism of men who held their own opinions strongly, but who were united in their common purpose to advance the interests of the University they were creating. There was time in those days to consider long and thoroughly all matters affecting the Missions participating in the University and the policies to be adopted, whether these involved the opening of a new department or of a college, or were concerned with such difficult matters as the establishment of a Woman's College, or recognition by the National Government. As President, Dr. Beech thought through these problems to a conclusion which he always stated with moving conviction, but at the same time he never failed to respect the views of his associates who held different opin-

ions. In the unanimity with which matters were finally settled, his quiet and persuasive powers were usually a deciding factor. In these memories the names of Canwright, Davidson, Hodgkin, Taylor, Kilborn, Stuart, Carseallen Yost, Morse and many others will have a place.

Ten years passed before the University was sufficiently well staffed and organised to secure recognition abroad, but in 1922 as a result of careful preparation of the facts concerning the University by Dr. Beech, it was recognised as a regularly established institution of higher learning in West China by the University of the State of New York. When the change in political conditions made it necessary to seek registration with the National Government of China, the wise counsel of Dr. Beech was at the service of the University and through his personal friendship with men in high positions in the Government he was able to help greatly in smoothing the way to recognition. Less is known of this side of the contribution of Dr. Beech to the development of the University, but it is none the less of real significance.

From the beginning the success or failure of the attempt to secure unity between the Missions in West China and the Boards in the home countries has depended on the spirit of the men concerned, and their willingness to forget differences if the interests of the University could thus be advanced. As President, Dr. Beech fitted into this design in his relations with the University staff and the representatives of the participating Missions, and all through the years he has faithfully put before the Board of Governors the interests of the University in such a manner as to provide the desired inspiration and challenge.

There are many reasons why Dr. Beech may well feel that the years have brought him satisfaction, and one wonders if he may not feel particularly happy over the manner in which he has kept the respect and affection of the young men whom he has known first as students and then as members of the staff and administration of the University. As he leaves Chengtu he will carry with him the clear assurance that his ideals, his convictions and his hopes for the usefulness of the University in these parts are continued in the ambitions of the hundreds of graduates and thousands of students who have come under the influence of his life and character.

H. D. Robertson

What Dr. Beech has Done for Medical Education.

Dr. Beech has made a very great and outstanding contribution towards medical education through the College of Medicine and Dentistry of the West China Union University. Until the present war this was the only modern medical college in western China, and medicine and the West China Union University have been intimately connected in the minds of the people for the last twenty-five years. Dr. Beech has always taken an active interest in the work of this college, and has shown his interest by constant attendance at faculty meetings, by helping in the solution of college problems, and by raising money for the erection and equipment of many of its necessary buildings. The Atherton Building for Biology and Preventive Medicine was one of the first contributions to medical education through buildings secured by Dr. Beech's efforts, and the very fine university hospital, now under construction, will be the crowning achievement. The money for the hospital was largely obtained through the work of Dr. Beech, some from foundations and some from private benefactors. The plans were drawn by a firm of famous American architects under the personal guidance of Dr. Beech. He himself brought out many tons of new equipment for the hospital when he returned to China in 1939, and personally escorted most of it himself from Hongkong to Chungking. Since his arrival in Chengtu he has spent many hours daily in walking over the grounds, in climbing over scaffoldings, and in watching and guiding the construction of the new plant. Not a detail has been too small to escape his observation. This hospital will mean much increased efficiency in the education of medical students in West China, and without the work and constant efforts of Dr. Beech it would not have come into existence at this time. The whole of this part of the country must ever acknowledge its indebtedness to the man who has done so much to lay well the foundations of what will be one of China's greatest teaching hospitals.

L. C. KILBORN

Doctor Beech'S Contribution To Dental Education

History will assign the beginnings of modern dental education in China to the West China Union University. Dental education was started at the West China Union University because Dr. Beech was broadminded enough to be convinced that the dental personnel of the Canadian Methodist Mission's City Dental Hospital could initiate an acceptable university grade dental teaching program. During the twenty-three years in which dental education has been active here in this institution Dr. Beech has always given it his encouragement and his advice.

In the provision of a suitable medical and dental teaching centre, Dr. Beech has worked with energy, wisdom and success. He has always planned that dentistry shall be worthily housed and shall form an integral part of the University Hospital plant. When the hospital opens for the reception of patients and for clinical teaching, a specially designed dental out-patient department will function in full relationship with all the divisions of the other healing and restorative services. This will be made possible by the erection of a dental unit so conveniently located that it may serve the needs of out-patients and may admit such dental patients as require hospitalization directly into the adjacent wards.

At each step of dental educational progress - the change from a Department of Dentistry in the medical faculty to a full-fledged College of Dentistry in the University - the union of the two Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry into the College of Medicine and Dentistry - Dr. Beech was both sympathetic and helpful.

During the years of small budgets, dentistry was fairly treated and shared in the special grants which Dr. Beech was able to raise in times of great urgency. Frequently his one-man effort filled our very depleted treasury with the necessary funds.

We particularly thank Dr. Beech for his many years of gracious and valued support in the dental field of education. We ask for him many years of continued active service in the much-needed role of promoter for medical and dental education projects of the West China Union University in the United States of America, Canada and England. We rejoice with all our confreres in the honor which has come to him. Chancellor Beech richly deserves the Government's recognition for his pioneer work in establishing university education for the people of Western China.

Ashley W. Lindsay.

Dr. Beech
(and the)
Woman's College
West China Union University

It is with great pleasure that the Woman's College of the West China Union University expresses its appreciation to Dr. Beech for his unfailing interest in and concern for higher education of women in West China. From the time of the first discussions of the possibility of founding a college for women in Chengtu until the present time, Dr. Beech has been one of the staunchest friends of the College. He not only approved, in a general way, of the establishment of the College but he gave unstintingly of time and advice to the project. The fact that the Woman's College has been from its inception an integral part of the University is due, in great part to the wisdom and vision of Dr. Beech. While many persons were looking askance upon the whole venture of higher education for women in Szechuan, Dr. Beech unhesitatingly went a further step and advocated co-education! As one reads the minutes of the Promotion Committee of the College one realizes afresh what a great share Dr. Beech had in interpreting the needs of our group to the University Senate, to the Board of Governors, and to possible donors.

One of the prized possessions of the College is a picture of Dr. Beech standing at the door of the Administration Building welcoming each of the eight students who comprised our first class. That personal interest in each student and faculty member is characteristic of Dr. Beech's whole connection with the College.

We are deeply grateful to Dr. Beech and are most happy to add our felicitations upon his receipt of the signal honour to be bestowed upon him by the Chinese Government.

MARY E. STREETER
Dean of Women

Dr. Beech and the College of Science

Joseph Beech during his West China Union University career has had both a teaching and an administrative relation to the College of Science. In the early years of the institution he taught Geology. As an administrator he has aided and abetted the building up of the physical plant of the College. He has encouraged the coordination of departments of the college and the building up of a balanced faculty. He desired and worked that the Departments might serve in their own right, give students a well-rounded education, and prepare students for such professional courses as Medicine, Dentistry, Education and the Ministry. He saw the College of Science as a unit, but he also saw it as an essential part of the larger whole,—the university. Herein President Joseph Beech disclosed his ability as a university administrator.

Daniel Sheets Dye, March 4, 1940.

Joseph Beech

Statesman - Educationalist - Christian Gentleman

To have wrought with a single life and in one lifetime what Joseph Beech has wrought seems a miracle. And this miracle of a certain life lived amongst us appears the more strange when we realize that out of utter simplicity have come the distinguished achievements of the years.

Dr. Beech is one of those rare statesmen who has handled deftly the imponderables of human groups and rugged personalities. By the alchemy of unconquerable imagination, he transmuted a vision of a university into a campus of broad fields and spacious buildings, where boys and girls and teachers of many churches and nations found themselves in the fellowship of discovery together. Under the amazing quiet counsel of this man, Missions and Churches, Chinese and foreigners, varied faculties and collegiate departments surprised themselves in the act of vigorous, creative cooperation. Difficulties of war, transportation, creeds, finances, which would have stunned the average college president left this pioneer and seer undisturbed. Obstacles whetted his resources. His eyes have never left his goal.

Joseph Beech brought to the task of higher education in China a versatility of qualities bewildering. At one period of his life he erected the University Library and the Biology Building, and at the same time presided over the University Senate, negotiated with the Chinese gentry, conducted all correspondence with the Board of Governors abroad, installed electricity, and was engaged in countless other imperative projects. During furloughs in America he was able to convince hardheaded business men that to give to missionary education was the supreme task of their lives. His dazzling yet realistic vision made Mammon serve God.

A Christian gentleman is one whose purposes are the purposes of God, and whose manners and methods are a marriage of intelligence and love. A husband, a father, a friend, are the facets of a personality characterized by contagious humour, appealing wisdom, and moving devotion. He has been more, much more, than even an architect of buildings and of youth; he has been through the years, and remains living amongst us, a Christian gentleman, loving and beloved. Honoured are all who honour him; blessed are all who have known him.

DRYDEN LINSLEY PHELPS

West China Union University, Chengtu.
April 22nd, 1940.

Dear Friends,

During the year the political situation in China has not greatly changed. The Central Government in Chungking has held two meetings of the People's Political Congress, the members of which represent all classes of society. Since the Generalissimo has become acting-Governor of our Province the meeting of a Provincial Political Council has been held, of which I have the honour to be one of the members representing educational institutions. The National People's Assembly will meet in November of this year to consider and adopt a new constitution. The setting up of the Wang Chin-wei government in Nanking is simply part of the campaign of invasion, and there has been no evidence to suggest that it has the support of any responsible group of Chinese people. At the same time it is still impossible for us to determine when and how the war will be brought to an end. We understand that the Central Government of Chungking is fully prepared to continue the struggle for several years.

The relations of the University with the Central and Provincial Governments continue to be good, and our appeals for financial assistance are given sympathetic consideration. In our Tanning and Pharmacy projects and in our Biological Supply Service the University is giving practical demonstration of our interest in the war services and in the plans for reconstruction proposed by the Governments. The Provincial Commissioner of Education took a keen personal interest in the arrangements for the public recognition of the services of Dr. Beech and the place of the University in the educational life of the country.

During the year we have established closer relations between the departments of the colleges of the five universities. In some cases courses have been combined, in others teachers have been exchanged, and as a result the students of all the Universities have had the opportunity of benefiting from the instruction available. A joint Student Discipline Committee takes care of common problems and plans the carrying out of disciplinary regulations. There is a fortnightly meeting of the four Presidents for the discussion of common problems. We are doing everything possible to increase the amount of cooperation and coordination between the several institutions.

Several departments have been strengthened by the grant to the University of five Chairs from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund and the appointment of highly qualified professors to fill them. We expect this will result in improved standards and increased research work. The Chairs supported by the Government grant are occupied by teachers of high reputation who continue to do most satisfactory work.

During the year we received from the Ministry of Education an order for the reorganisation of the administration of the University. These new regulations were passed by the National Educational Conference and are considered by the Ministry of Education to be the best and most efficient form of organisation for university administration. According to these regulations the President is the head of the administration. Under him there are three officers: Dean of Studies whose office takes care of all matters concerning the academic work of the colleges, curriculum and students; the Comptroller whose office looks after such matters as finance, property and business; the Director of Discipline whose office takes care of disciplinary questions and matters affecting the welfare of students. In our own internal arrangement the Chinese Vice-Chancellor is the Dean of Studies and the Western Vice-Chancellor the Comptroller. The General Faculty is a representative body of the University which considers questions of general policy, financial, academic and disciplinary.

The difference between the new regulations and our former organisation is that responsibility now rests on the officers, such as the President, the above-mentioned officers and the academic Deans, rather than on committees. Each College still has its own faculty organisation, and such committees as Library, Finance, Property and Committee on Studies continue to function.

The President's Council, made up of representatives of the colleges and committees meets at the call of the President to discuss important matters. The Ministry of Education expects these regulations to be put into effect in all universities, national and private. We are hopeful that these new arrangements will be helpful and will result in greater efficiency.

We are continuing our projects in connection with the Science Departments. The Provincial Government is continuing its grant for research in connection with Tanning and the Central Government provides funds necessary for the Department of Biology to prepare biological specimens and models for use in lower grade schools, - a very specialised and useful service under present conditions. The Department of Pharmacy now has a staff qualified to do the necessary research and is producing drugs in much larger quantities, thus meeting a very pressing need in these difficult days. Funds for this project are provided by the International Red Cross and the New Life Movement.

Since the other Universities came to our campus we have felt the need for a Student Centre. A gift from the National Student Relief Committee enabled us to erect a small building which has just been opened under rather unusual conditions. A representative of an American broadcasting station made records of the proceedings and these are to be broadcast from Des Moines, Iowa. At the time of the Chinese New Year the Five Universities' Choral Society of about one hundred members made the two day journey to Chungking by truck and presented a series of concerts which were very favourably received and which did much to provide publicity for the Universities. The standard of work done by this Society is higher than was possible in former years.

The Board of Directors did not meet in Chengtu, but chose Chungking as its meeting place. This made it possible for several members of the Board who had not yet attended an annual meeting to be present and for the Board to share in the public ceremony in connection with the Order granted to Dr. Beech by the Central Government. The Board of Governors representative, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Communications, presided. The only three members not attending were detained in Chengtu. This meeting, therefore, was of unusual interest, and it was quite clear that in the future the members will take much greater personal interest in University affairs. From the minutes you will note that they pledged themselves to raise a large sum of money as an endowment fund for beds in the new Hospital. This action was inspired by Dr. Beech's remarks to the Board. The report of the University was received with much interest, and members of the Board gave their personal support to the policies outlined. It is a great satisfaction to us to have accomplished in this way what we had been aiming at for several years, i.e. a full attendance of Board members not living in Chengtu.

The occasion on which Dr. L.H. K'ung representing the Government conferred on Dr. Beech the Order of the Jade in recognition of his service to the University and to China was very formal, and the arrangements were perfect. The Minister of Education, Mr. Chen Li-fu, and the Minister of Communications, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, were hosts, and among those present were Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, a number of high officials and the American Ambassador - about forty in all. The remarks of those who spoke were very flattering to Dr. Beech and to the University. It was evident that the University is now considered as one of the important educational institutions of China. Many other functions were held in honour of Dr. Beech, including one of the Chungking Alumni, which was a very enthusiastic meeting and a good indication of the spirit existing between the University and its graduates.

"The partial destruction of the Dental Wing of the Medical-Dental building and the loss of so much valuable equipment was a severe blow. A special appeal has been made to the Central and Provincial Governments for funds to assist in rebuilding and in re-equipping the departments concerned. As the work of the Medical-Dental College is highly regarded in all circles we have good hopes of a favourable response. Temporary arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the departments in the new Hospital building. This has enabled the work of the departments to be carried on this term, and we plan to have the Dental Wing rebuilt and ready for occupation after the summer. We hope it will be possible for you to secure special funds to meet the emergency which has resulted from this fire.

Our building programme has been greatly delayed because of difficulty in securing materials. However, it has been possible to complete certain parts of the new Hospital and the small buildings which constitute the Leper Hospital; the new Science building has suffered most in the matter of delay, but we are assured that the whole building will be ready by the opening of the new term; the Single Teachers' Residence to accommodate forty teachers will be completed before the summer; work on residences for married teachers is held up because bricks and lumber are not available. The rise in the cost of these building materials has caused us much anxiety. We have been fortunate in securing certain small parcels of land which formerly were not available, and one of these is next to the Cadbury Education building, so that we are now in a position to erect the West Wing of this building if funds can be found. This would do much to relieve pressure for classroom space, and would be of particular advantage to the Fine Arts faculty. Dr. Beech has been asked to make clear to you the desirability of securing certain small areas of land not in the market at present, but jutting into our university property and of special value to us if ever the opportunity occurs to secure them.

In June of this year we are expecting to graduate eighty students, - 32 in Arts, 20 in Science, 16 in Medicine, 7 in Dentistry and 5 guests; of these 53 are men and 27 women. Statistics covering our registration, and gifts received from the Governments and from other organisations have been forwarded to you under separate cover. I feel sure you will consider these gifts as satisfactory indications of the regard in which the work of the University is held.

It has been quite impossible for me to cover all phases of our work in this report without making it much too long. Some of the problems we have faced during the year have been very hard ones, but considering the difficult times in which we are living and the conditions arising from the war, we must express our thankfulness that in God's Providence we have been able to continue our work and to realise more clearly our strength and our weaknesses. We hope to continue to deserve your confidence and most sincerely appreciate the financial support you have given us. In the special circumstances now prevailing we do not hesitate to urge that favourable consideration be given to our appeal for funds necessary to establish and extend the service of the University.

We trust that the annual meeting of the Board as well as the meeting of the Associated Boards may result in decisions which will still further strengthen the cause of Christian education in China.

With all good wishes,
I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Lincoln Tsang
Lincoln Tsang, President.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude to God that we record the completion of the Spring Term without interruption by air raids.

On Sunday, June 23rd, the Joint Baccalaureate Service of the Ginling College, University of Nanking, Cheeloo University and West China Union University, was held in the Gymnasium of Hart College, which was decorated with bamboo and gladioli for the occasion. Bishop Shen Dze-kao of Sianfu preached the Sermon.

The following day the Joint Graduation Exercises of the four Universities were also held in Hart College Gymnasium. In order to preserve uniformity no academic dress was worn, the graduating students being dressed in white gowns or suits. The main address was given by Mr. Ho Kuoh-kwang, representing the Generalissimo. Each President made a brief speech, followed by the presentation of diplomas to the graduates of the University concerned, after which a response was made by a representative graduate.

At the close of the Ceremony General Ten Hsi-hou gave a brief message to the students who have volunteered for at least one year's hospital service with the Friends of the Wounded Soldiers. Each University is planning a farewell gathering for its own volunteers, to which members of the faculty and student body will be invited.

The number of students graduated is set out in the following chart:

Subject	Cheeloo	Ginling	University of Nanking	West China.
Arts	6	10	14	34
Science	2	4	26	15 (1 Tanning)
Agriculture			48	
Pharmacy				5
Medicine	15			15
Dentistry				7
Totals	23	14	88	76
Transfers		1	1	5
Short Courses:				
Physical Ed.		2		
Chinese			3	
Agriculture			23	24

A party of over one hundred students expects to leave shortly, under the leadership of Dean Chang Po-hwai of Cheeloo, for summer service among the Border Tribes of the Li Fan area.

On June 11th, the first anniversary of the air-raid on Chengtu, a Sundial was unveiled in memory of Miss Hwang Hsiao-cho who lost her life as a result of that raid. The Sundial is situated in the centre of the plot between the present permanent dormitory of the Woman's College and the new dormitory in process of erection.

In response to the appeal for relief funds for European students a sum of \$108 was handed over to the National M.M.C.A.

Special guests of the month have included Dr. M. Searle Bates, Professor of History and International Relations, and now Vice-President in Nanking, of University of Nanking; Mr. William Hsu of the Society of Friends of Wounded Soldiers; Mr. Chang Su-lee, Warden of the Chinese Institute, London, who is in town.

JOSEPH BEECH; PIONEER IN CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
IN WEST CHINA

At a special luncheon, on March 30, 1940, given by Mr. Chen Li-Fu, Minister of Education, and Mr. Chang Kia-^eNgau, Minister of Communications, at Chialing House, Chungking, Dr. Joseph Beech, founder and retiring chancellor of West China Union University became a member of the Order of Flowery Jade. In presenting the decoration, Dr. H.H.Kung, representing the Chinese Government, paid high tribute to the American educator for his success in promoting education in China.

Dr. Beech was born on October 3, 1867, in Henley, Staffordshire, England. He was naturalized as an American citizen by a special act of Congress. While in school he made up his mind that he would go to China as a Christian minister. He graduated from the Union Missionary Training Institute, Brooklyn, New York in 1892. In the same year he was licensed to preach. In 1899 he received the degree of Ph. B. from ^eWeslyan University, Middletown, Conn., and in 1911 he was given the honorary degree of D.D. by the same institution.

In January 1900, this young American missionary, sent by the Methodist Board, arrived in Chungking, Szechuan Province. He started the Chungking High School, one of the early modern schools. Chengtu, nearly three hundred miles to the west, beckoned him as the site for a University. At first his intention was to establish a Methodist College. However, when the West China Union University came into being, Dr. Beech had interested the American Baptists, the Canadian Methodists, the English Friends and the Church Missionary Society in joining the project.

With the humble start of ten students in 1910, the University now has a student body of 2100. On the wide campus by the river there are now 95 buildings; classrooms, laboratories, library, museum, hospital and residences for members of the faculty and their families. From 1915 to 1933, Dr. Beech was president of the University, resigning to become chancellor, with Dr. Lincoln Dsang elected as his successor.

In the three colleges of the University, Arts, Science, Medicine and Dentistry, an effort is made to balance teaching and research. The museum has an enviable collection of articles from West China and Tibet. Anthropological, historical and cultural studies have been extensive. The chemical laboratory and the tannery plant have used local materials to work out new procedures. The biological department supplies specimens to dozens of schools, and the study of reptiles have resulted in the discovery of more than 30 new species. Agricultural surveys and the introduction of new varieties and strains of fruits, vegetables, grains, cattle and poultry have been of great profit to the province. The Medical School is the only one in ^{the} thickly populated West China and the Dental School was the first one in China. The major part of the funds for building and equipping the large University Hospital was raised in the United States by Dr. Beech.

The University has been host to six institutions during the War. The Medical College of the National Central University, the University of Nanking, Gingling College, and Cheeloo University came to the campus in 1937. The School of Nursing of Peiping Union Medical College and Yenching University moved in after Pearl Harbor. The Station Hospital of the Army Air Force of the U.S. in China was accommodated in the University Hospital from 1943 to the end of the War.

In celebrating Dr. Beech's eightieth birthday on October 3, 1947, we wish him good health and happiness and express deep appreciation of his far sighted leadership in promoting Christian Education in West China.

[Reprinted from "The Chinese Recorder" July, 1940]

Christian University Afield

PAUL C. FUGH

"**W**HAT should we do? What can we do?" These were the questions buried deep in the hearts of the teachers and the students of the Department of Education of the West China University ever since the breakout of the Sino-Japanese War. "We are trained to teach. Yes, that's our mission. But where are we going to teach? And whom shall we teach?" These answers and problems were also swimming up and down in our minds. At last, we came to the decision that we ought to go to the country to teach the country folks. "Back to the farm!" was the popular slogan of American educated leaders years ago. Now it has become our motto. Everyone in China knows that an overwhelming majority of the Chinese people live in the rustic places. Among them most are farmers. If China must win this war, her farm people, no less than three hundred millions of men and women, must be educated. They must be taught to read and write, to understand and adopt scientific methods of farming, to enjoy a healthier and happier life, and above all, to be loyal, patriotic, and able to offer their share of service to their country.

It is a fact that most of the Chinese farmers and their wives and children are illiterate. They are unable to make a better living and are ignorant of the affairs of their beloved nation. Szechuan, the richest province in West China, has a dominantly large number of rural population. She is now recognized by all as the basis for the regeneration of "Chung Hua Ming Tsu." As we are fortunate enough to teach or to study far behind "the front," we ought to do something for the farming people in this province of great importance. So we made up our minds to extend educational work from our university to the rural corners in Szechuan at the very beginning of our national resistance against the invaders.

Our dream did not come true till the summer of 1939 when the Ministry of Education ordered our university to be responsible for the arrangement of a training conference for middle school teachers. To avoid the danger and nuisance caused by the air raids of enemy planes, we decided to have this conference held at a place about 60 li or 20 miles from Chengtu. This place is known as "Yun An Chang," or "Ever-safe Town," which is the home of the writer. The purpose of this conference was to train middle school teachers to do extension work in social education. President Dsang Ling Kao of our university was appointed chairman of the conference, and the writer, vice-chairman. We mobilized our teachers and students to build up a workable and helpful curriculum so as to make the conference a success. A summer pavilion was erected through the volunteer contributions of those who attended the conference as a memorial gift to the town.

Soon after this conference ~~was over~~, we started our follow-up work there. An experimental station of rural education was established under the auspices of the Department of Education of our university. The Ministry of Education, being pleased by the success

of the summer conference, gave us one thousand dollars as a special aid to our rural work. With this sum of money, we have installed a radio in the largest tea-house of the town where men, women and children can come every day to listen to music, songs, speeches, and reports of daily news. In this tea-house, we have also fixed up a reading room. Five daily newspapers, and several kinds of agricultural and domestic magazines have been subscribed for. Many useful and practical books and pamphlets have been either purchased from book stores, or acquired through application to educational and cultural organizations. In this tea-house, we have also arranged a museum for the preservation and exhibit of local products and articles of historic or aesthetic value. Collections and contributions have been campaigned among the local gentries. It is hoped that a very interesting rural museum will be opened in the near future. In this tea-house we have made the second floor a public meeting hall for small gatherings as well as for large parties. In this tea-house, the lavatory downstairs has been rebuilt according to sanitary standards. Many sorts of activities have taken place in this tea-house since it was made the headquarters of our experiment station. On every "market day," a public lecture is given to the farmers. Popular war-time songs are also taught to them. Contests of Chinese chesses are also held from time to time in order to lead the local people to spend their leisure hours by engaging in proper amusements so that they may not indulge themselves in gambling. During both the national new year and the old new year times, short plays were staged, and indoor and outdoor games were demonstrated. The most exciting evening was a puzzle competition. Hundreds of Chinese puzzles were written out and read to the crowded audience. Prizes were awarded to those who made the right guesses. In short, we have tried to make use of all festival and memorial days to launch our educational program so as to elevate the country folks to a higher level of intelligence and ability that they may help win this war.

So much with the extension work on social education in the "Ever-Safe Town." As to school education there, we have also done something worth mentioning. Since we heard last fall about the news that the Central Government was going to try a new rural education system, we established an experiment "citizen school" in this town according to government new regulations. This school, we may say here, is the first of its kind at least in the Province of Szechuan. In this school, not only school-aged children should be its pupils, but also illiterate adults, men and women who are below the common level of knowledge should come to learn. So we have organized several kinds of classes in this school: four classes for school-aged children, that is children from six to twelve years of age, two classes for kindergarten children, two classes for men adults, and two classes for women adults. The classes for children are open in the daytime, and those for adults in the evening time. Besides we have organized a vocational class of agriculture and home economics for older boys and girls who have already graduated from the lower primary school, but who are not ready or willing to enter the

higher primary school. These boys and girls wish to obtain some practical knowledge and skill so as to be able to help their parents in farming and in home making. For training and practice in agriculture they have flower and vegetable gardens, yards to raise domestic fowls, "water farm" for rice, and "dry farm" for wheat and other cereals, besides hills for orchards and forests. For training and practice in home-making, we have turned the kitchen of the old school into a cooking laboratory. The mud oven has been re-made with a new chimney that wood may be burned without smoke in the room. The toilets for boys and girls have been also reconstructed and whitewashed to avoid bad smell and to prevent flies.

We have also organized all the boys and girls into a "new life club" of which they are members. Every member is to observe strictly the club rules which are written in three-character rythmical sentences easy for the children to read and remember. We use no textbooks in our school; for textbooks nowadays are too expensive for rural children and their contents are not suitable for rural life and needs. Instead, we print loose leaf sheets by a memoeographing machine and distribute them to the pupils. Furthermore, we do not put too much emphasis upon classroom teaching. The outside world is our classroom. Children, particularly rural children, all like to be in the open air. So we often teach them on the lawn, by the riverside, on the hill-slope, or in the woods. They all seem to be happy and lively. All our pupils can sing. They sing so well that the passers-by frequently halt in front of the school and listen with admiration. Our pupils often go out to clean the streets, level the roads, remove the garbage piles, etc. Their aim is twofold: to practise in social service and to help reconstruct their home town. Last fall we had an enrollment of ninety pupils when we started the school. This spring nearly three hundred boys and girls are registered in our school. So our school education work there is marching on side by side with our social education work.

The above statements are a brief review of how the students of a Christian university in West China have gone and work afield, and how much they can do and accomplish with their energy and intelligence. We hope this small experiment, no matter how insignificant it may be, will be of some value to the development of the new educational system in China not only during the time of war, but also after the war and for years to come.