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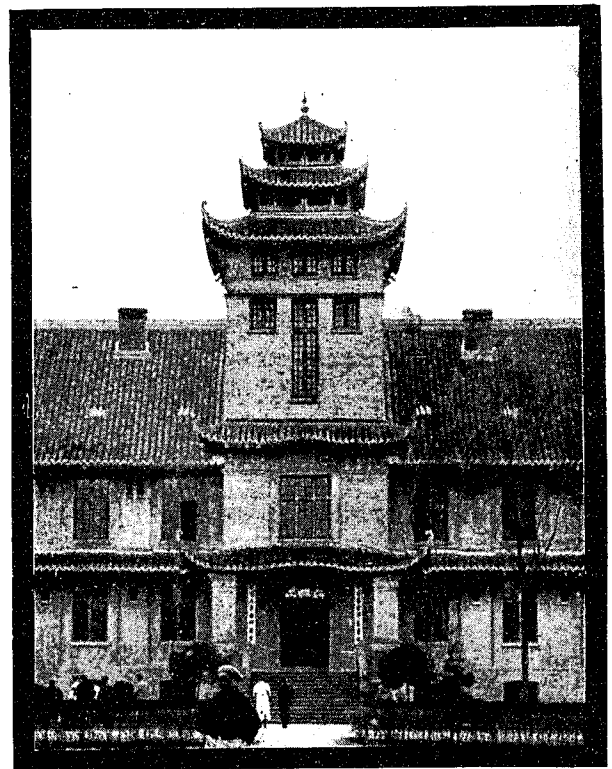
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West China Union University

A College

A Cause

A Statement Designed
to Interest Progressive
Americans in Higher
Education Planned for
Direct Service for
Human Needs



The Only Christian College Among
One Hundred Million People

TO STRENGTHEN the bonds of friendship between the United States and its traditional friend, the nation of China—

TO CONTINUE the spirit in which pioneer educators and succeeding classes of Chinese Christian students and teachers shared together in providing trained leaders for the progress of a mighty people—

TO ASSURE for China the background of character, regard for past cultures, and standards for public service and personal worth, such a heritage as other nations provided for our own country in its early days—

TO LEAD Asians, with the aid of Chinese character, wisdom, and ability, to accept a true and righteous basis for progress and to establish a civilization founded on justice and morality—

THESE are among the motives and interests that account for the enthusiasm with which American men and women, associations and foundations contribute time, talent, and money to higher education in China.

THEIR representatives in this cause of training leaders in unselfish service for the new China are eleven colleges and universities, all originating in Christian sources, several representing the combined work of pioneer missionary educators of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

To administer funds to the best advantage and to promote this cause of international cooperation, the colleges and universities here named are represented in the United States by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. Contributions to the Associated Boards will be used for the advancement of the total higher educational objectives represented in the eleven institutions or, if designated, for specific projects or institutions or departments.

The work of one institution is briefly outlined in this leaflet. We shall be glad to furnish detailed information and furthermore seek interviews for our representatives with you, your friends, a group in the community, or organizations that are concerned in any way with education of the pick of Chinese youth for service to their nation and to the world.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY, at Chengtu, capital of the Province of Szechwan, is unique among Chinese institutions of higher learning because of its international and interdenominational Christian character from its foundation.

Collegiate work opened at this university in 1910. The present enrollment is 340 students. Of the faculty of seventy-two, thirty-nine members are Chinese. Canadians, American Methodists and Baptists, American and English Quakers, an Australian, and representatives of Great Britain's famous Church Missionary Society are among the Western members of the faculty.

Especially strong and useful among the schools of West China University are those in medicine and dentistry, the latter, with a registration of forty-one men and thirty-three women, being regarded as almost the only first-grade institution in its field in all China. West China Union also has colleges of arts and science, which like the other divisions of the university proceed under an absolute charter granted by the regents of the University of the State of New York.

With other Christian colleges and universities in China, West China is engaged in preparing the leaders of the professions and public service of the new China. The importance of medical graduates is indicated by China's ratio of one well-qualified doctor to every 80,000 persons. Much stress is now being placed on chemistry as a groundwork for improved agriculture and for the industries that will mean much in the future life of the great province of Szechwan.

Among the most urgent needs of West China Union University in the current year are:

For the training of teachers \$7,500

For training doctors and nurses . . . 7,500 \$15,000

Individual projects related to these major needs will be listed on request.

As examples, \$10 a year will cover a student's dormitory fees; \$25 will supply a needy student with a scholarship for a semester; \$100 will provide salary for a graduate assistant for six months or will endow a hospital bed for one year.

Eleven Institutions Form a Single Cause in Christian Service

Cheeloo University
Fukien Christian University
Ginling College
Hangchow Christian College
Hua Chung College
Hwa Nan College
Lingnan University
University of Nanking
Soochow University
West China Union University
Yenching University



THE ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA. *President*, Ralph E. Diffendorfer; *Vice-Presidents*, George G. Barber, James Endicott, Ellen F. Pendleton; *Treasurer*, E. M. McBrier; *Executive Secretaries*, B. A. Garside, C. A. Evans; *Executive Directors*, Carlton M. Sherwood, Mrs. T. D. Macmillan.

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On Far Horizons

THEY WORK WITH TIME AND TRUTH

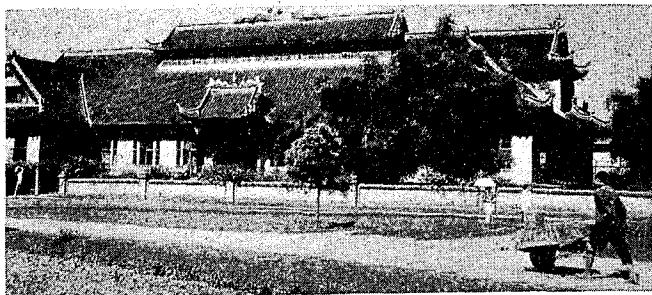


*In a violent world, they build towards
the Peace which is beyond understanding.*

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

CHENG TU

WEST CHINA



THE LIBRARY

A reservoir from which knowledge flows across plain and mountain.

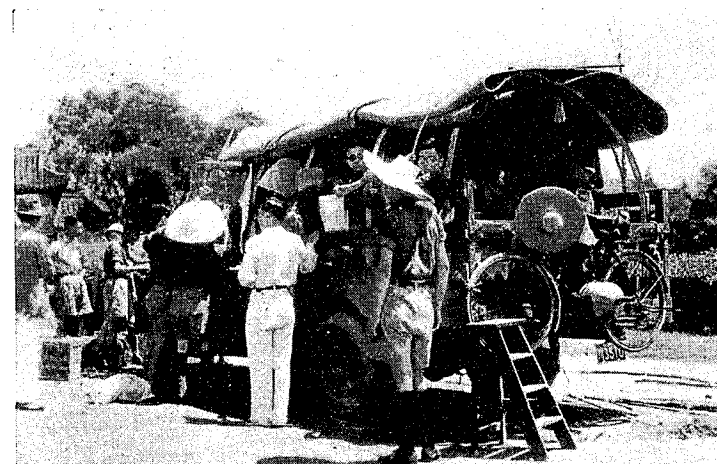
CHRISTIAN PIONEERS

There is a fertile valley in China's Far West, near the borders of Tibet. Tall snow mountains nearby mark the boundaries of one of the last geographical frontiers. Here a generation ago Christian pioneers decided to found a University. This was before the day when church unity was popular, and several dominations were involved. In addition to China, three other nations were represented: Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. In fine Christian brotherhood, these friends banded together to create a unique institution of higher learning.

Chengtú (the name may be translated as "The Royal City") is an ancient center of Chinese civilization with a history running back beyond the time of Christ. In sight when the weather is clear are the snow mountains of Eastern Tibet. The water descending swiftly from these great peaks was disciplined two thousand years ago by the engineer Lin Pin, and the irrigation system he created is a wonder of the world, making possible in the mild climate of this sheltered valley a constant rotation of crops, sometimes four in twelve months from the same fields.

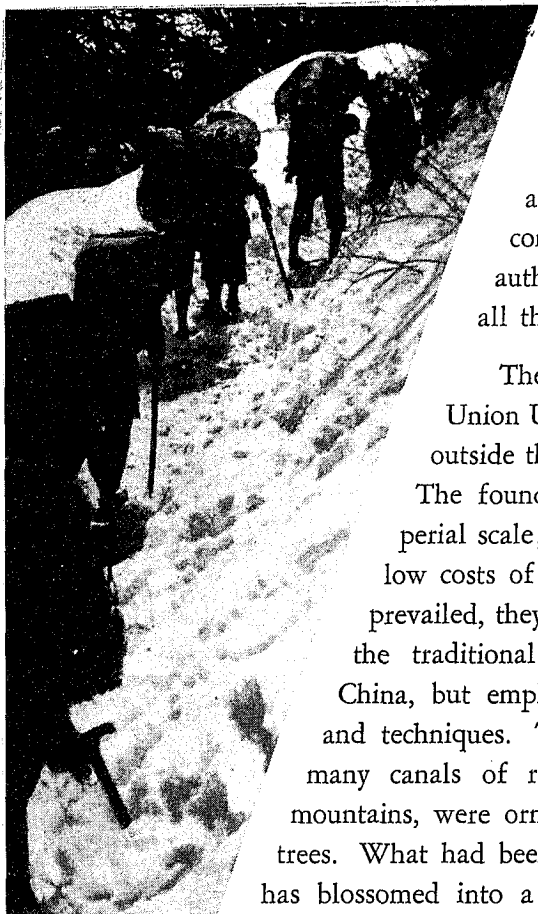
There is wealth here, and a rich culture; caravans from Turkestan, Tibet, and all of Central Asia have traded here for centuries. Marco Polo entered China here after a prolonged journey across deserts, grasslands, and mountains, and he left a record of his admiration at the beauty and wealth of this ancient Royal City.

There is also bitter poverty here, far more apparent and prevalent than the accumulated wealth. The fertile



Staff members and students go out to spread the Christian message, and carry with them the Knowledge of the West.

Chengtú plain is an oasis surrounded by less fortunate areas. There have been recurrent famines in West China as far back as men can remember, complicated by wars and pestilences. There have been social abuses which have added



A field expedition climbing over a high pass.

to the misery of the masses. Such conditions are being strenuously combatted by the Chinese authorities, who welcome all the help they can get.

The campus of West China Union University is a broad tract outside the south wall of the city.

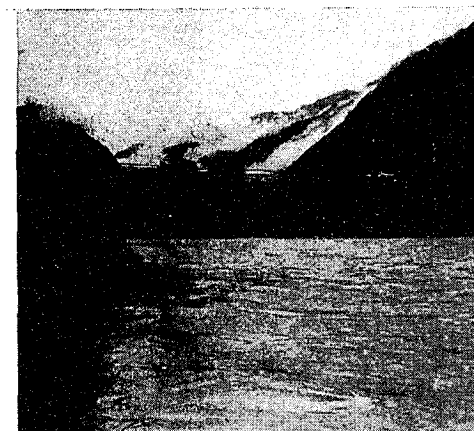
The founders planned on an imperial scale; making the most of the low costs of construction which then prevailed, they put up fine buildings in the traditional palace architecture of China, but employing modern materials and techniques. The grounds, crossed by many canals of running water from the mountains, were ornamented by flowers and trees. What had been farmland for centuries has blossomed into a beautiful park liberally sprinkled with the buildings of the various colleges.

Because of the prevalence of poverty and disease, it was early decided that special efforts should be made to develop a strong college of Medicine and Dentistry, which is now one of the finest institutions of its kind in Asia. The other sciences, and the arts, are

also well represented. There is an interesting museum, and the music department finds it difficult to meet the demands on its resources.

Above all else, this is a Christian University. It is a lighthouse of Faith on the far coasts of Central Asia.

The program of the University was designed to serve the multitudes who are weak and heavy laden. Because of the University, countless lives are richer, and the united church in West China has in every way been greatly strengthened.



Crossing a mountain river

Towards Tibet—in eternal snow.



The normal life of West China Union University was altogether shattered in the autumn of 1937. The war fifteen hundred miles away in East China drove sister Christian institutions from their homes, and they found refuge in Chengtu.

By the spring of 1938, Ginling College, Cheeloo University, and the University of Nanking were established on the West China campus. In addition to these entire institutions the College of Medicine and Dentistry of National Central University had found a welcome in Chengtu, as had many individual refugee students and teachers.

All available buildings and facilities were crowded beyond capacity, and a number of new structures were erected. The spacious life of earlier days was ended. West China Union University is no longer an outpost, but the cosmopolitan center of Christian education, relief and reconstruction in Free China.

More recently there have been destructive air raids, with all the attendant suffering. Hospitals have overflowed into academic structures. University volunteers have distinguished themselves by their devotion in times of danger.



A Lamasary

Girls of the Border



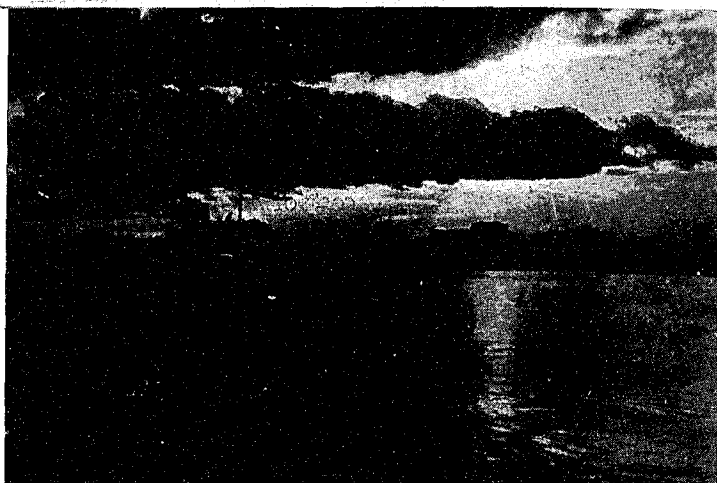
*Death—in a Lama Dance
The University leads from
Fear to the Religion of Love.*

There is much want on the Chengtu campus. The cost of living has advanced greatly. There is lack of almost every commodity except courage and faith. But there are rich rewards for every privation and sacrifice. There is a new fellowship in a larger community. Many new opportunities for Christian service have been met.

There is the realization that the University is playing an important part in building a New China. Our representatives in West China continue in the forefront of the Christian battle for a better world.

The University urgently requires \$16,800 to enable it to balance its budget for the current fiscal year. An additional \$24,500 must be secured to finance the joint program which is shared on the Chengtu campus with three refugee Christian Universities from East China.

Your help is solicited in securing a Sustaining Fund totalling \$41,300 to maintain during this crucial year the Christian program centering on the campus of West China Union University.



Homeward Bound!

West China Union University

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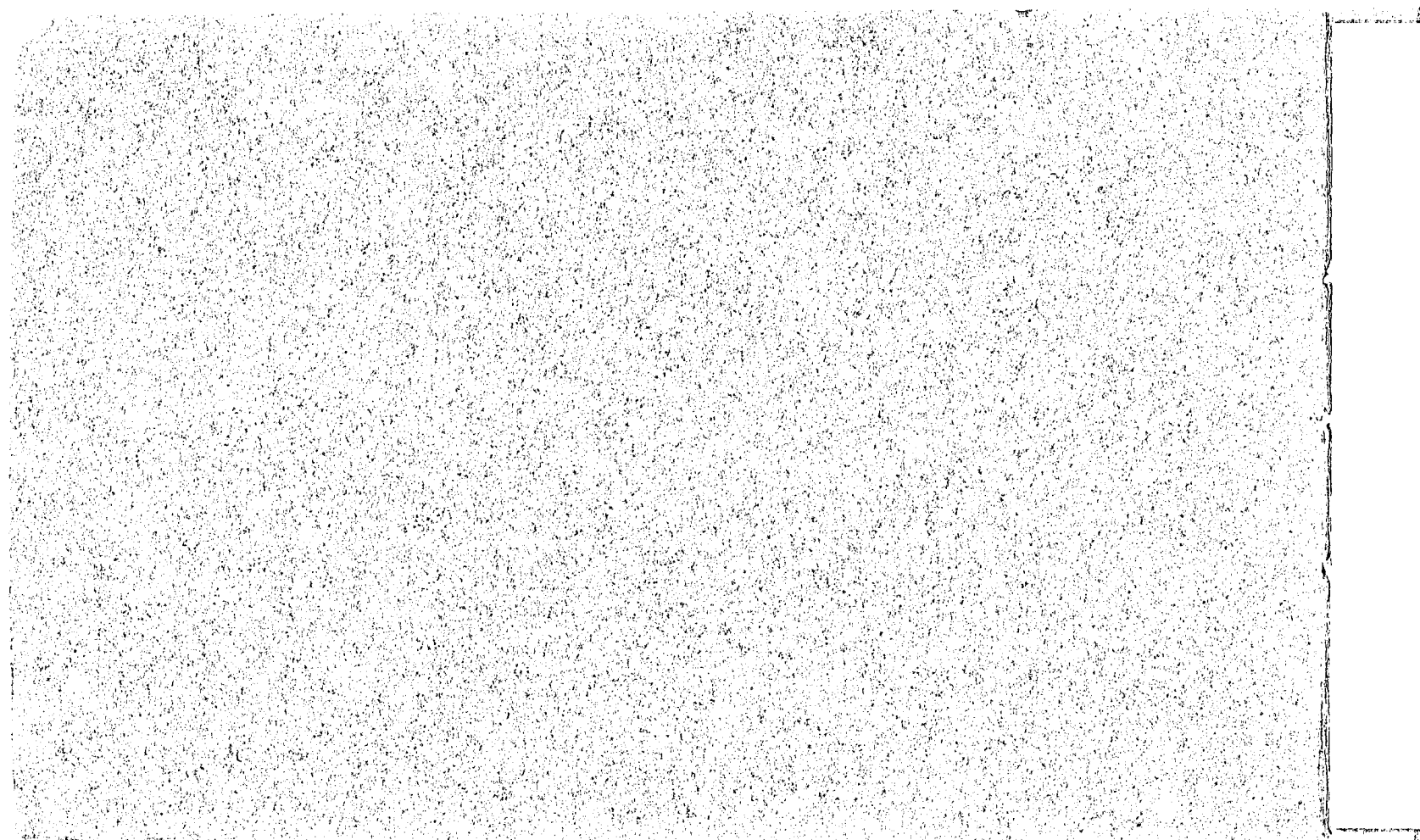
American Address

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CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES
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WEST CHINA
UNION UNIVERSITY,
CHENGDU,
WEST CHINA.



West China Union University,
CHENG TU, WEST CHINA.

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West China Union University.

West China Union University, CHENG TU.

SITUATION AND SCOPE.

Chengtu is the chief city of Western China (comprising about one fourth of China's area and population). The University thus aims to touch nearly **one hundred million people**, or about the population of the **United States of America**. In this whole section of China it is the one Christian Educational Institution of University grade, and it is supported by **all the Christian educational work** throughout that area.

This work is co-ordinated into a **single system**, with the same course of study, grading and examinations, and leads up direct to the University,

West China Union University.

which is thus built upon a broad foundation, including more than 250 primary, secondary and middle schools. In order to improve this preliminary work an **Educational Secretary** has recently been appointed who will visit all the schools in the area, giving expert educational advice.

AIM.

The University stands for an effort to provide **one really first-class Christian Educational Institution of University standing** in the vast area of West China. In doing this it will represent to West China the best side of Western life; it will provide an object lesson of what Christian education ought to be; and it will be the means of raising up leaders of high Christian character for Church and State.

FOUNDATION.

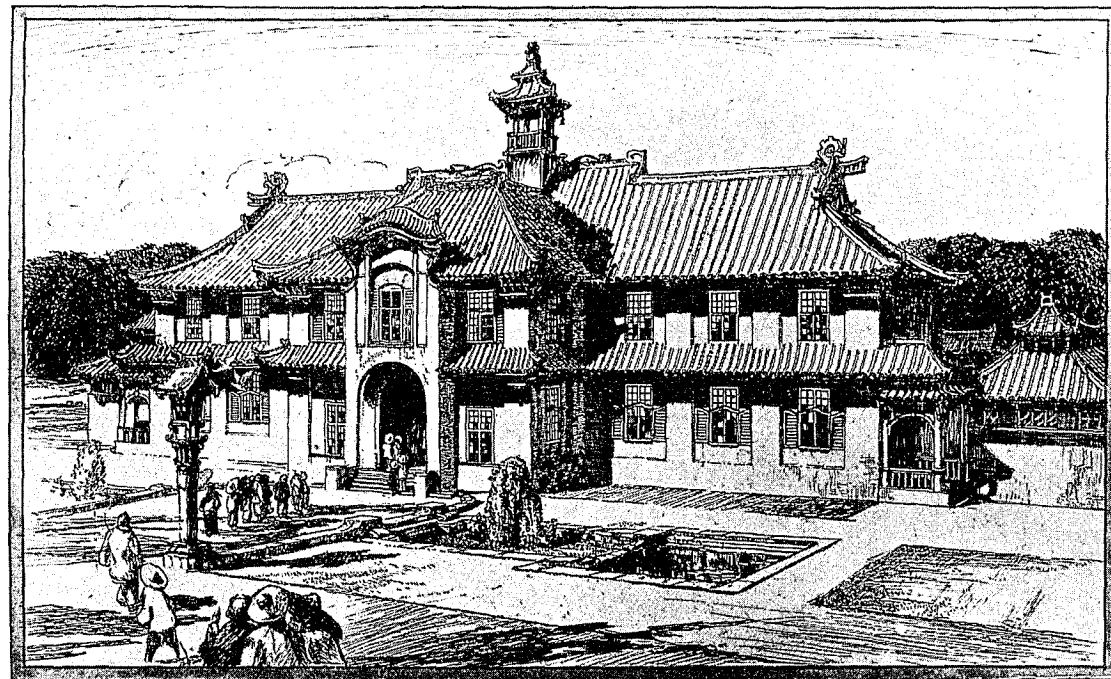
The University is the outgrowth of the West China Educational Union formed in 1906. University classes opened in 1910 in temporary buildings. Sixty

West China Union University.

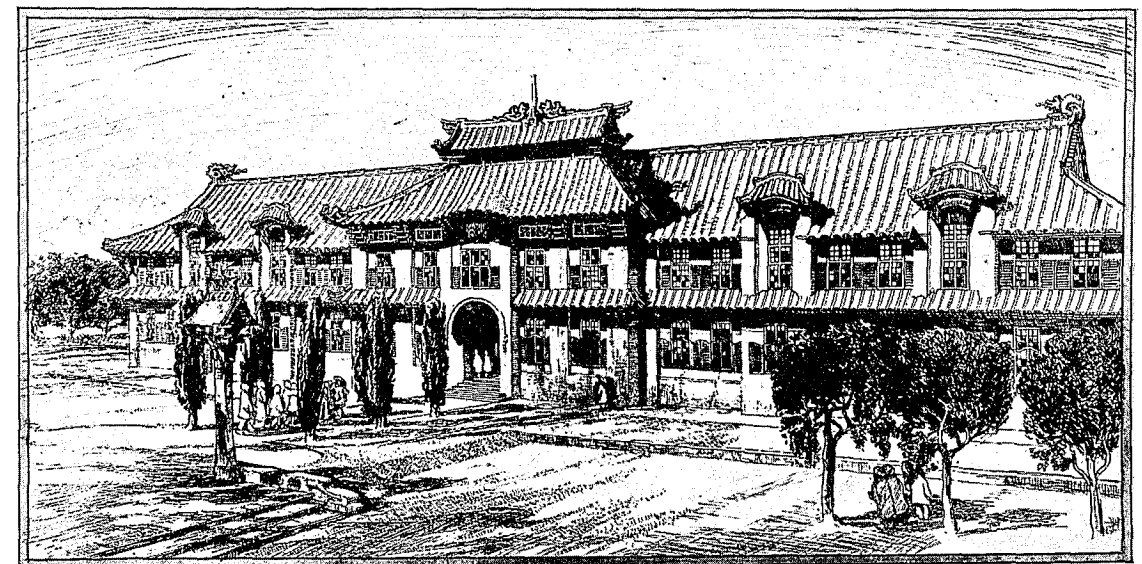
acres of property have been obtained, and more is to be added shortly. The future of the University is assured by the fact that four Missions are co-operating in it, each one building a college (with dormitory accommodation for its students) and residences for the foreign professors whom it is supporting.

The Central Buildings, Laboratories, Museums, Library and other teaching accommodation are to be provided by the Board of Governors as soon as possible. Thus, while the students will remain under the supervision of the Missions with which they are connected, all the advantages of a complete Union will be secured in the educational work of the University.

The Union is strong enough to **secure efficiency and prevent overlapping**, but will **not interfere with the liberty or fetter the individuality** of the various co-operating bodies.



WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY: Proposed Building for Normal School.



WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY: Proposed Building for Medical School.

West China Union University.

FINANCE.

The present faculty is entirely supported by the participating missions at a cost of about \$12,500 a year.

Other regular contributions raise the annual subsidies to a sum of \$20,000

Buildings already erected, in process of erection, or shortly to be begun represent a total capital investment of \$170,000

The Board of Governors of the University feel that the work of the Institution cannot reach a thoroughly satisfactory educational standard without

(1) an addition to the regular income of at least another \$10,000
which they hope to raise from an endowment fund.

(2) an expenditure on Buildings of not less than a further \$250,000

West China Union University.

This sum will go much further than in Western lands, as may be seen by reference to the following section.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

1. Teaching.

Already a preparatory department of about 100 Students is in existence, and small classes have been started on University work in temporary quarters. Courses are to be offered in:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) General Arts. | (d) Medicine. |
| (b) Science. | (e) Chinese Literature. |
| (c) Education. | |

And in other subjects as soon as possible.

The **Normal Department** is regarded as of paramount importance in order that a body of trained teachers may be sent into the many schools which lead up to the University. In connection with this department it is hoped

West China Union University.

to develop an **Agricultural School**, as most of the teachers will go to country districts and teach the children of farmers.

An **Engineering Department** is regarded as an important development as soon as funds permit.

In all the work of the University the first aim will be to build up strong Christian character, and religious teaching will take a prominent part through the entire course.

2. Buildings Endowment.

The minimum requirements for Buildings seem to be the following:

Administration Building at a cost of ...	\$20,000
Assembly Hall " " ...	\$25,000
Library " " ...	\$15,000
Normal School " " ...	\$10,000
Chemistry Laboratory and Museum " " ...	\$25,000

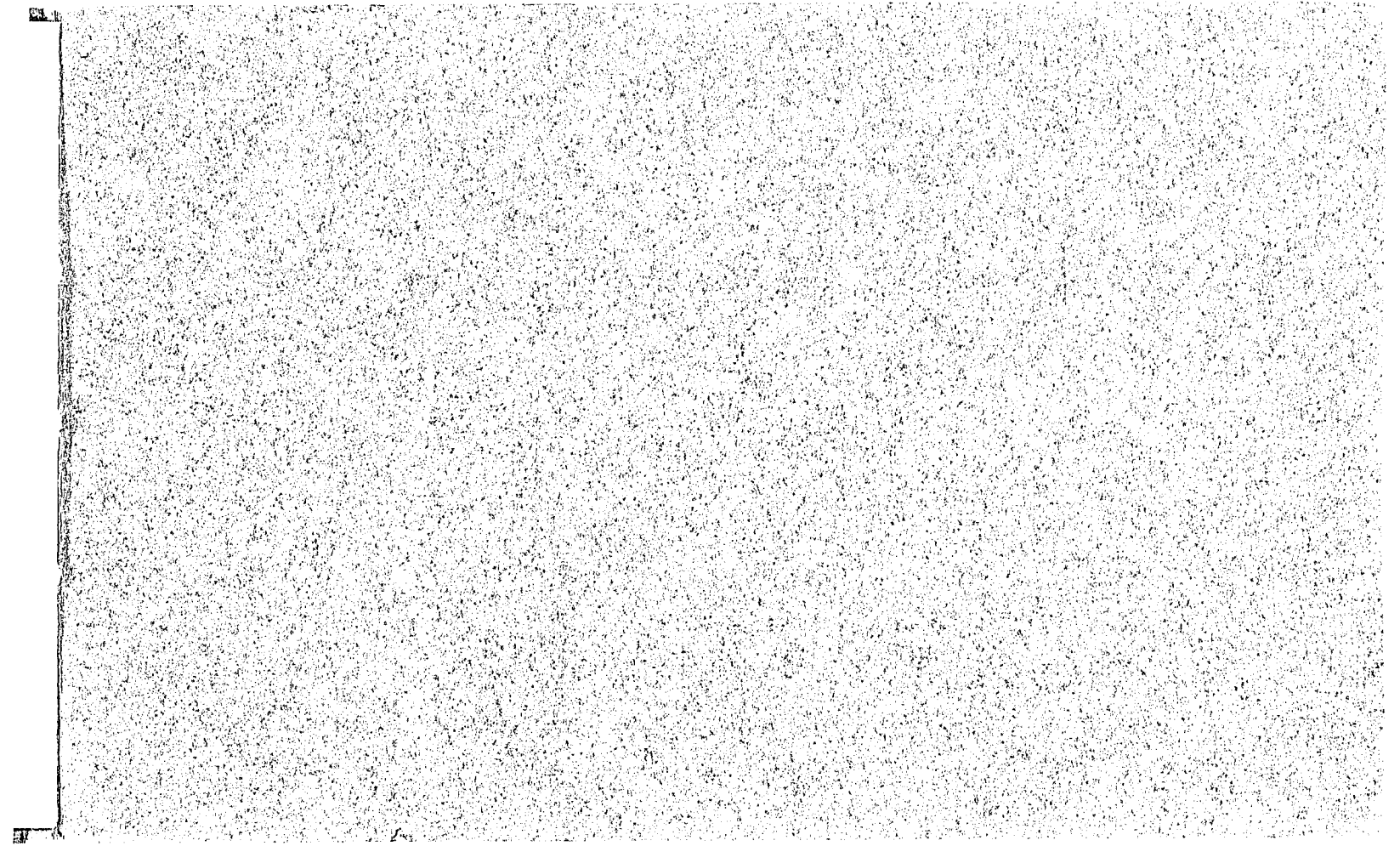
West China Union University.

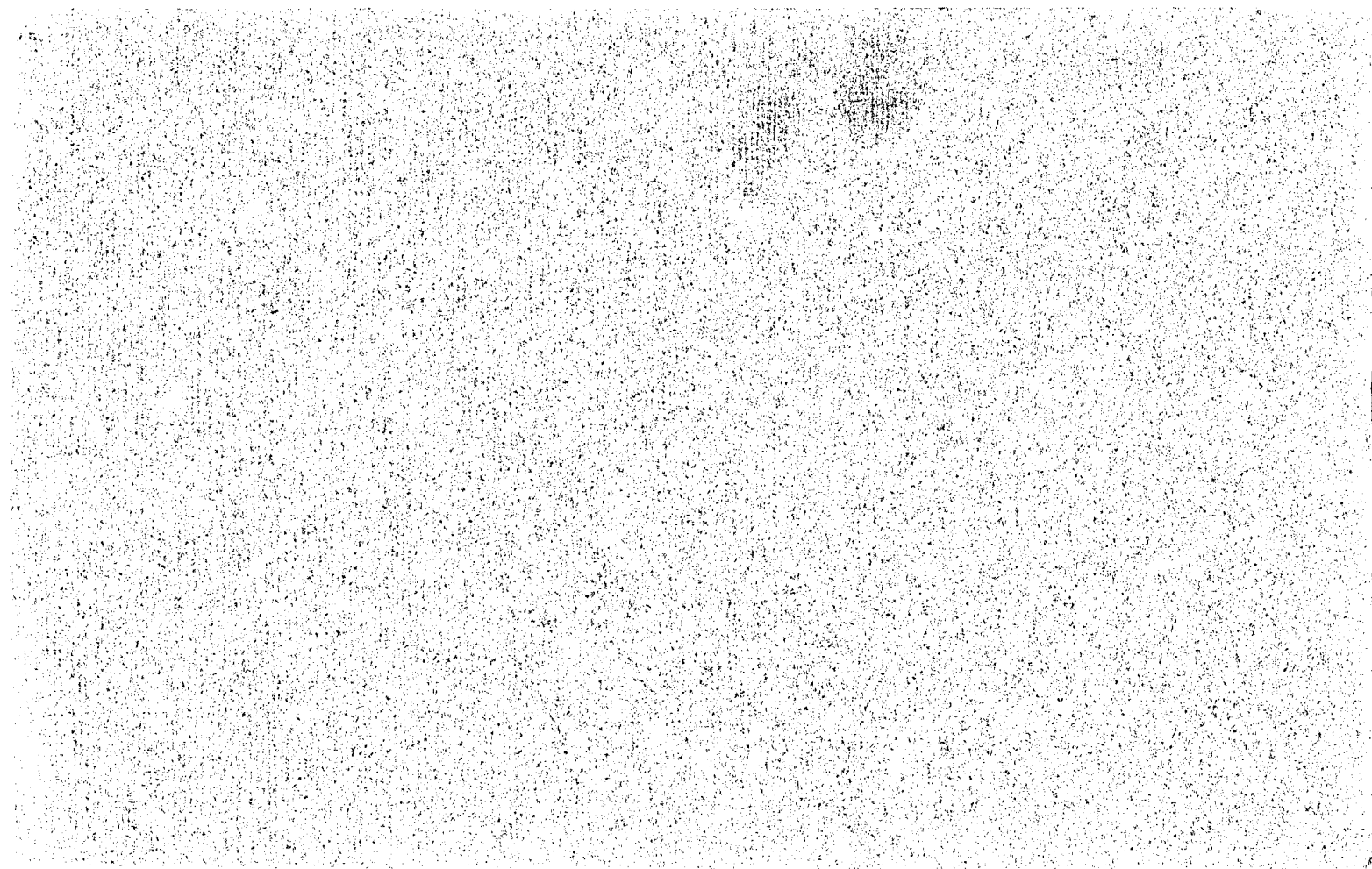
Physics Laboratory and Museum	at a cost of ...	\$25,000
Medical College	" " ...	\$35,000
Applied Science Building	" " ...	\$35,000

In addition to this a central plant for
power, light, and water is required at
a cost of \$25,000

And further land will be needed for
these developments and for the Agri-
cultural School at a cost of, say ... \$50,000

These plans can only be proceeded with as the funds are contributed by
interested friends. For the full use of the buildings considerable addition
must be made to the teaching staff, each professor being added at a
cost of about \$1,200 a year, which may be supplied by a capital endow-
ment of \$25,000.





CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES

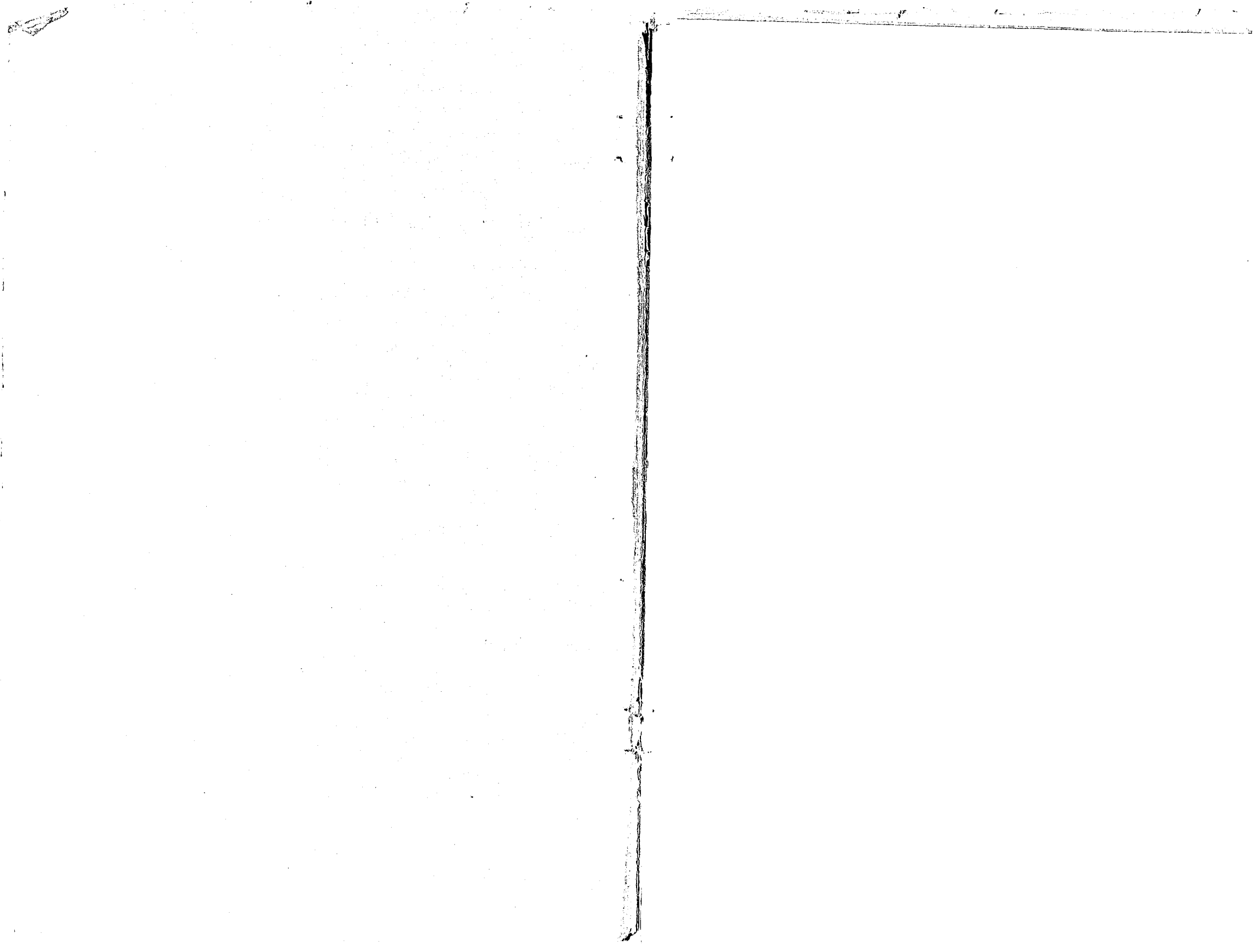
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West China Union University



WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY



West China Union University

CHENG TU, SZECHWAN

**Established jointly by the following Missionary
Organizations:**

The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

**The Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Great
Britain and Ireland**

**The General Board of Missions of the Methodist
Church, Canada**

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

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Rev. Prof. E. D. Burton, Chicago, U.S.A.

West China Union University

The Importance of West China as a Mission Field

WHEN missionaries use the term "West China" it is understood to include the three provinces of Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow. These three provinces are isolated from the rest of China by natural barriers, and thus far no attempt to break down these barriers by steam or electricity has been made successfully. But there is a projected railroad from Hankow to Chengtu, and in Yunnan the French are pushing their railway far into the heart of that province.

The Place and People

This area supports a population of approximately one hundred millions, the greater part of whom live in Szechwan, the largest and richest province in China. The Szechwanese are virile, industrious and self-respecting, and such a population in a province full of natural resources, with a fertile soil and varied industries, at once gives promise of large development in the new era just dawning for China. Already changes have taken place, but they are only the promise of a progress

in business, science, education and politics, that will lift the Empire out of the rut of accepted tradition and time-worn usage and place it in the fore-front of the civilized powers of the world. Although the changes are more marked in other sections of the Empire, yet even west of the Magic Mountain many strides have been taken in the onward march of progress. A scheme of education has been promulgated by the Government, and many schools have been opened; but because of the lack of well-trained teachers and competent managers the best results have not been obtained, yet the effort is in the right direction.

A Virgin Field

Because of the remoteness of West China, the field is practically virgin soil as far as mission work through any of its branches is concerned. The Christian minister can find thousands who even yet have not heard of God; the Christian physician can bring healing to myriads of suffering people; the Christian teacher finds here an opportunity unsurpassed for imparting knowledge of the truth. Not only are these people themselves important, but they constitute the most hopeful means of appeal to the aboriginal tribes on the border, and to the people of Thibet. The highways of the province are the chief avenues of approach to these western peoples. If any of the subject people on the western border of China wish to visit Peking, they must needs pass through Szechwan; the military movement looking to the

pacification of the tribes is organized in the capital of this province. Even within the boundaries of Szechwan proper there are tens of thousands of aborigines to be cared for.

Chengtu the Centre

The chief city in West China is Chengtu, the capital of the province. Politically, there are four centres in China. In the north, Peking; in the south, Canton; in Central China, Wuchang and Hankow; and in West China, Chengtu. When one thinks of the educational and literary leadership of West China, Chengtu is far ahead of any other city in the three provinces. It has many schools besides the Provincial University; most of the normal schools established in the province are centred at the capital; all technical schools are here, and the best daily paper in the province is published at Chengtu. But added to this there is a literary atmosphere in the city. This may in part be due to the large number of expectant officials who live in the capital and contribute to the literary life of the city as it is understood by the Chinese. The Commissioner of Education resides in the city and forms the centre of an educational circle. Then there are well-appointed book stores where the latest translations of Western books can be had. All these separate factors help to make Chengtu the literary centre of West China.

A Model Chinese City

Again, Chengtu is in some respects a model Chinese city. The city itself has a population of about four hundred thousand, the greater number of whom live within its four massive walls. This space comprises some six or seven square miles of very level land, about two-thirds of which is very densely populated. Within the city are two other cities, namely: the Manchu city, with a population of about five thousand, and the Imperial city. The latter was at one time filled with examination cells, but recently these have been removed and their place taken by many new buildings for school purposes.

The city is indeed well governed. A small police force and a good city cleaning department keep the streets orderly and remarkably clean. An attempt is also made to light the streets with oil lamps. These improvements are copied, more or less, in other cities. Chengtu is, further, a renowned silk manufacturing centre, and also a great silk mart. Furs from Thibet and copper from Yunnan find their way to Chengtu, and in turn the goods of the foreigner go back to these places.

The Chengtu Plain

The fact that such a city exists points to a large suburban population; for the mere provisioning of such a city calls for extensive farms and gardens. These exist on all sides of the city. The Chengtu plain is "par excellence the garden of

Szechwan" (Hosie). It teems with people. Within a circle of four days' travel there are enough people to form a constituency for several institutions of university grade. But our territory extends from Kweifu to Batang, and from the southern boundaries of Kansuh to those of Yunnan.

A Missionary Centre

It is little wonder that this Queen City of the West has become the centre of missionary effort. If any Board had been asked to choose a spot in West China in which to establish a printing press, they would have chosen Chengtu. It is here that the Canadian Methodist Mission Press is established. This institution, although running full time, is unable to meet the demands made upon it. Two fine mission hospitals are already built, and yet there is room for others. Five of the eight Missions at work in the province, together with representatives of the British and Foreign and American Bible Societies, have selected this city as a centre for their work. If the three provinces are carefully canvassed it will be found that Chengtu is the only practicable centre for such work as has been mentioned. When once the railroad is built and better methods of transportation are adopted, this city of the plain will make its influence felt even more than it does at present. Already the postal authorities have moved their headquarters from Chungking to Chengtu.

Chengtu the Best Educational Centre

It was natural that those missions uniting in higher educational work should choose Chengtu as the centre, for it presents such a field as they desire. The students in the primary and secondary schools in the province look forward to the time when they will be able to go to the capital for college work. There is no other city in Szechwan where the same forces can accomplish as much as they can in Chengtu.

Seizing the Educational Opportunity

In such a centre, then, and in the midst of this vast population just awakening to a sense of their need and potentialities, the four Missions engaged upon higher educational work in West China are establishing a University.

Already the primary and secondary education carried on by all the Missions is unified. The West China Educational Union grades the schools, issues courses of study, suggests text-books, conducts examinations and grants certificates for all mission schools in this area. Students are enrolled in these schools, and thus a broad foundation is already laid for the higher work.

The four Missions have bought a tract of over sixty acres of land outside the city, near to the south gate. A portion of this land has been set apart as a central plot, on which temporary buildings have been erected. It is hoped that permanent Administration and Library, Convocation, Science,

Engineering and Medical buildings will eventually be erected. Plans for colleges and teachers' residences have been adopted by some of the participating bodies, and building operations have already commenced. The four Missions co-operating in this scheme are the American Baptist Missionary Union; the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, England; the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A.

It has been the hope of those interested in this enterprise that some Western University could be persuaded to take part in it; for it is evident that the help and inspiration to be derived from such a source would greatly add to the efficiency of the enterprise. The influence wielded by this institution in the future will depend largely on the type of work done, the stamp of men engaged in the work, and the quality of its graduates. If a Western University could contribute to the faculty, and also to the equipment for teaching, the work could be put upon a broader basis from its inception.

The bodies participating in this University also confidently appeal to men in all lands who have the welfare of humanity at heart. The time is one when China is being re-shaped and her destiny for centuries is being determined. By aiding in the establishment of the University, men of means may make the influence of truth and righteousness felt in the moulding of the new China, and by broadening the basis of education

and increasing the efficiency, they can contribute most helpfully to the building up of a sound educational system, and to the strengthening of those bonds of mutual esteem and goodwill on which the hope of the race so largely depends.

The Nature of the Union

A. The principle of union adopted in the scheme is as follows—

1. In all matters educational, with the exception of the theological studies, the university is a unit, being controlled by a Senate, on which the various bodies joining in the union are represented. This union is thus turned to the fullest account, from the point of view of the educational efficiency of the University.

2. The student body is brought under the immediate care of the various college authorities, these colleges being founded and maintained by the Missions uniting in the University. The colleges are erected on the property of the individual Missions, and provide accommodation for their students. Thus the personal link between the student and the Mission is strengthened—a link which should make for the upbuilding of character. Advice in educational matters can be given by the college authorities, and personal supervision of studies extended to individual students, but no college will duplicate the work of the University except by the special consent of the University Senate.

3. The religious life of the University is brought together in a service held in the University buildings, and arranged by the Senate. Thus the oneness of Christian experience is emphasized, even though there may be difference in theological statement and teaching.

4. Provision is made for the entrance of any body, other than an ordinary Missionary Society, into the union, it always being understood that such a body would enter into the work with the same ideals and in the same spirit as the Missions already participating. Such a body could not, from the nature of the case, found a college where students could be enrolled, as it would not have the essential foundation for such in a widespread educational work of lower grade. In other respects, however, it would take part as one of the Missions already participating, and would have a like voice on the Senate and in the control of the University.

5. The financial obligation of bodies participating is as follows:—

- (a) The provision by each participating missionary organization of a college and staff of teachers, with residences for the latter. The colleges are to have certain facilities for teaching, classrooms, laboratories, etc.
- (b) The contribution of a certain proportion of the students' fees to the University, to be regarded as the part due on ac-

count of courses, examinations, etc., provided by the University.

- (c) An equal share in teaching equipment, and in any buildings erected jointly, as central buildings, etc.
- (d) A joint responsibility in any deficit that might accrue. It is expected that the University will shortly, if not from the first, be self-supporting on the basis of contributions above referred to.

B. Control.

1. The ultimate control is vested in a Board of Governors appointed in the first place by the missionary organizations establishing the University.

2. The real estate, funded capital and other property of the University is placed under the control of this Board.

3. For practical purposes the business of the University is conducted by a Senate on the field, constituted largely of the teachers of the University, and other representatives of the Missions participating.

Any other body entering the union would have equal rights in the appointment of these bodies with those already participating, granting always that its contribution to the University is comparable with that made by the bodies already participating.

Prospects

1. While it is impossible to forecast the attitude of the Government to such an institution, it is hoped that the time may come before very long when the degrees of the University will be recognized by the Chinese authorities. At the same time it would be well not to build on that hope, but rather to work so that the advantage of the University may be evident to all, whether the degrees be recognized or not. It is possible that the recognition of the degrees by a Western University might be advantageous, and as soon as the work done warranted the making of such a request, the matter would be considered. At present the policy is rather to build up a work that will be felt to take its place with that carried on in Western Universities, whether recognized by such or not.

While the above is the thought in the minds of the founders, it will be well to state clearly how far we have advanced at the present time, and what are the prospects actually before us for the work of the next five or ten years. These may be summarized as follows:—

1. The building, in the next few years, of four or possibly five colleges, each with dormitory blocks and recitation rooms. The cost of these buildings will be from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each. Plans are already in hand for such, and some of the buildings have been commenced.

2. A faculty of not less than fifteen foreign teachers, and perhaps fully as many Chinese. This involves Missions in the providing of residences, which will average perhaps \$2,500 gold each.

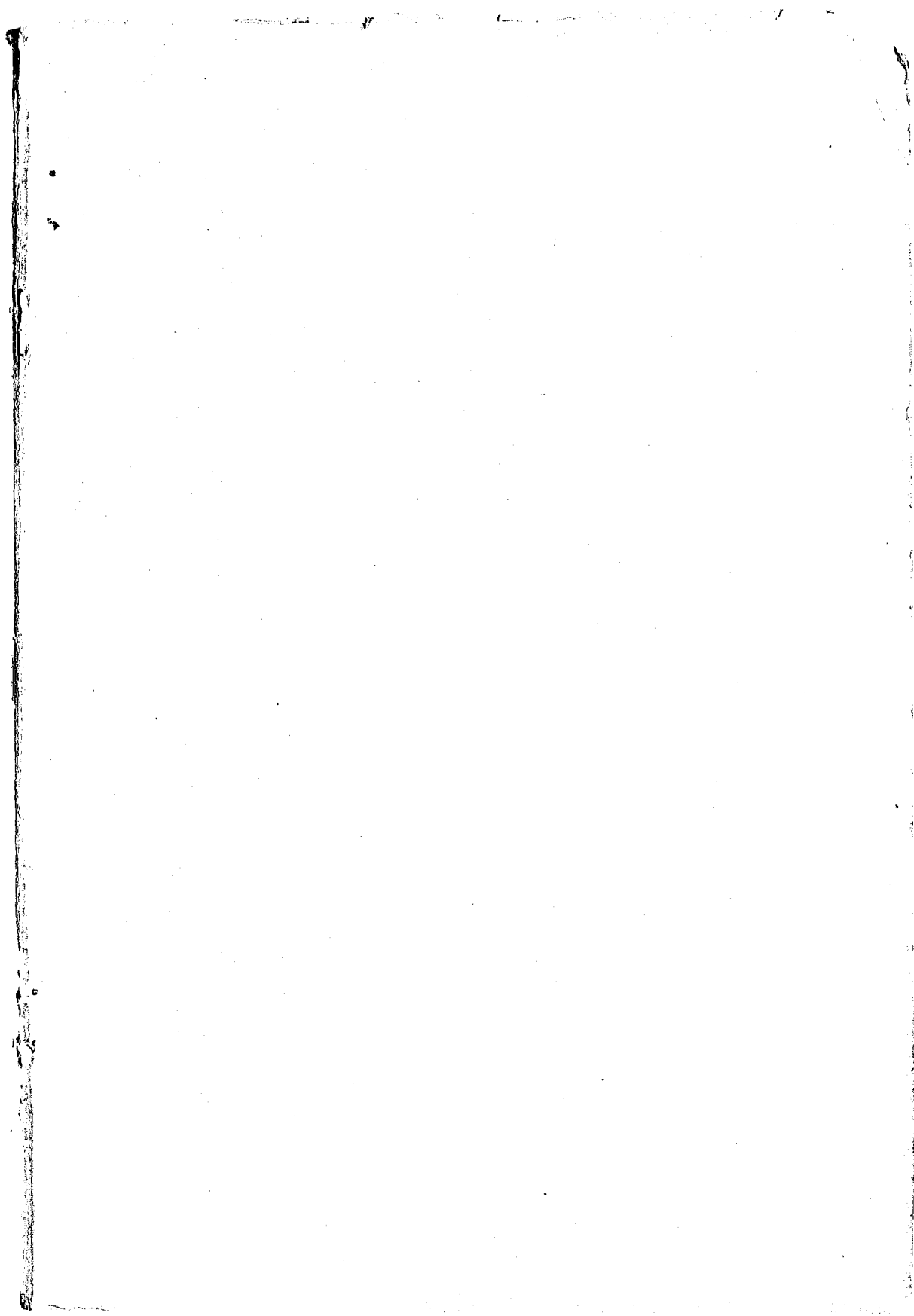
3. A student body of say 250-350, largely recruited from the middle schools carried on by the various Missions, but also with some students who have passed through the Chinese middle schools.

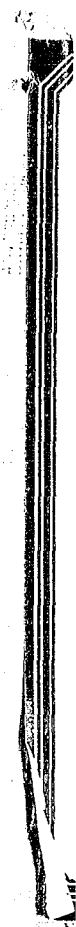
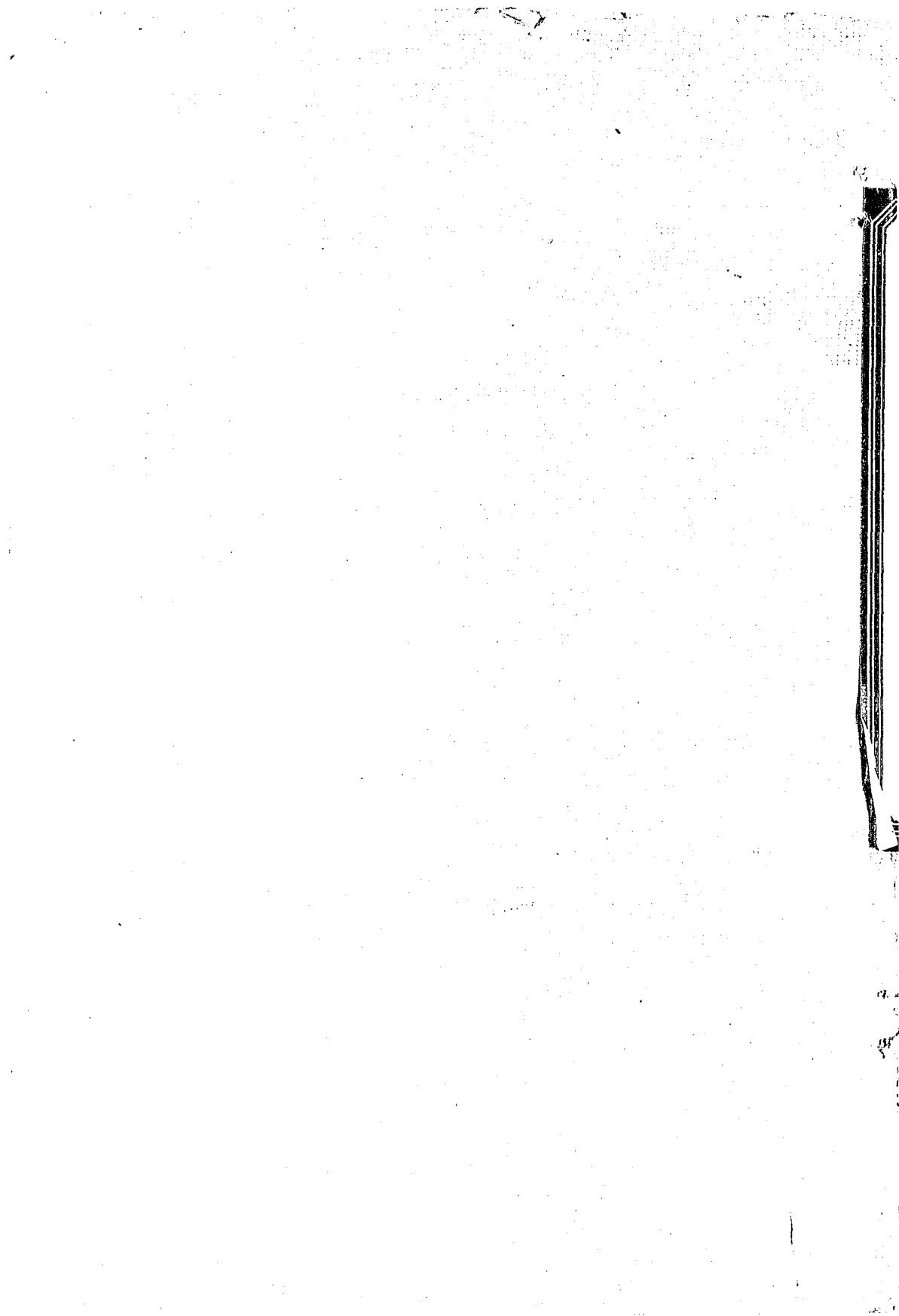
4. A central building or buildings, which, in the event of no other institution or person offering to contribute them, would presumably be erected by the four Missions jointly. The cost might be anything up to say \$100,000 gold.

5. With the exception of the salaries of the foreign staff, there seems to be fair prospect of the University becoming self-supporting at the end of ten years, though it is manifestly impossible to speak with certainty on this point.

6. The educational standard reached by that time should be equal to that done for the baccalaureate degree in Western countries, and there might be a few students going on to post-graduate work.

7. Special departments of post-graduate work are already contemplated—particularly a medical school, and a school of applied sciences. The time when they can be proceeded with must clearly be dependent upon the funds available.





Thomas S. Barber 3

S T A T E M E N T
PRESENTED TO
DRS BURTON & CHAMBERLAIN
ON THEIR VISIT TO
CHENG TU.

1. The importance of West China as a Mission Field.

When missionaries use the term "West China" it is understood to include the three provinces Sze Chuen, Yunan, and Kweichow. These three provinces are isolated from the other provinces by natural barriers, and thus far no attempt to break down these barriers by steam or electricity has been made successfully. But there is a projected railroad from Hankow to Chengtu, and in Yunan the French are pushing their railway far into the heart of that province. x

These three provinces have a population of seventy or eighty millions, the greater part of whom live in Szechuen, the largest and richest province in China. Perhaps fifty million people live in Szechuen. This number of industrious citizens in a province full of natural resources, with a fertile soil and varied industries, at once gives promise of large development in the new era just dawning for China. Already changes have taken place, but they are only the promise of a progress in business, science, education, and politics that will lift the Empire out of the rut of accepted tradition and time-worn usage and place it in the forefront of the civilized powers of the world. Although the changes are more marked in other sections of the Empire, yet even west of the magic mountains, many strides have been taken in the onward march of progress. A scheme of education has been promulgated by the government, and many schools have been opened, but because of the lack of well trained teachers |

and competent managers the best results have not been obtained; yet the effort is in the right direction.

The people of Szechuen, the province that the union educational movement is trying to reach, are industrious and self-respecting. Either through farming or trading a fair proportion of the population is well to do; and while the people are eager for the new education and wish their children to profit by it, they are at the same time willing, as far as they are able, to pay the cost.

Because of the isolation of West China, the field is practically virgin soil as far as mission work through any of its branches is concerned. The Christian minister can find thousands who even yet have not heard of God; the Christian physician can bring healing to myriads of suffering people; the Christian teacher finds here an opportunity unsurpassed for imparting the rudiments of knowledge and truth. It is as if God had shut these people in until the time had fully come for their enlightenment and redemption. Compared even with districts as far west as Ichang, this western country is still the hinterland of missionary enterprise. And yet it is not farthest west, but in turn looks to a country beyond its borders where its influence is felt. Tibet and the hill tribes are influenced by the people of Szechuen; the highways of the province are the chief avenues of approach to these western peoples. If any of the subject people on the western border of China wish to visit Peking, they must needs pass through Szechuen; the military movement looking to the pacification of the tribes are organized in the capital of this province. Even within the boundaries of Szechuen proper there are thousands of aboriginals that must be cared for. (x)

11. Chengtu the centre.

The chief city in West China in all respects is Chengtu, the capital of the province. Politically there are four centres in China. In the north Peking; in the south Canton; in central China Wuchang and Hankow; and in West China Chengtu. When one thinks of the educational and literary leadership of West China, Chengtu is far ahead of any other city in the three provinces. Chengtu has many schools besides the Provincial University; most of the normal schools established in the Province are centred at the capital; all technical schools are here, and the best daily paper in the province is published at Chengtu. But added to this there is a literary atmosphere in the city. This may be owing in part to the large number of expectant officials that live in the capital, and contribute to the literary life of the city as it is understood by the Chinese. The Commissioner of Education resides in the city and forms the centre of an educational circle. Then there are well appointed book stores where the latest translations of western books can be had. All these separate factors help to make Chengtu the literary centre of West China.

East
Nanking
W
Shanghai
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Yet again, Chengtu is in some respects a model Chinese city. The city itself has a population of between three and four hundred thousand, the greater number of whom live within its four massive walls. This space comprises some six or seven square miles of very level land, about two thirds of which is very densely populated. Within the city are two other cities, namely, the Manchu city with a population of about five thousand and the Imperial City. The latter was at one time filled with examination cells; but recently these have been removed, and their place taken by many new buildings for school purposes.

The city is indeed well governed. A smart police force and a good city cleaning department keep the streets orderly and remarkably clean. An attempt is also made to light the streets with oil lamps. Just now an energetic official is building a street somewhat along western lines. These improvements are copied more or less in other cities. Chengtu is, further, a renowned silk manufacturing centre, and also a great silk mart. Furs from Tibet, and copper from Yunnan find their way to Chengtu, and in turn the goods of the foreigner go back to these places.

The fact that such a city exists points to a large suburban population; for the mere feeding of such a city calls for extensive farms and gardens. These exist on all sides of the city. The Chengtu plain is "par-excellence the garden of Szechuen" (Hosie). It teems with people. Within a circle of four days' travel there are enough people to form a constituency for an institution of higher learning such as we propose to establish. But our territory extends from Kweifu to Batang, and from the southern boundaries of Kansuh to those of Yunnan.

There is little wonder that this Queen of the West has become the centre of Missionary effort. If any Board had been asked to choose a spot in West China in which to establish a printing press, they would have chosen Chengtu. It is here that the Canadian Methodist Mission Press is established. This institution, although running full time, is unable to meet the demands made upon it. The keen insight usually manifested by the Young Men's Christian Association has shown itself by the opening of a work among the students in this city. One fine Mission hospital is already built, and another nearing completion, and yet there is room for others. Five of the ten

missions at work in the province, together with representatives of the British and Foreign, and American Bible Societies have pitched upon this city as a centre for their work. If the three provinces are carefully canvassed it will be found that Chengtu is the only possible centre for such work as has been mentioned. When once the railroad is built and better methods of transportation are adopted, this city of the plain will make its influence felt even more than it does at present. Already the postal authorities have moved their headquarters from Chungking to Chengtu.

Yunnanfu may become more important than it is at present when the Yunnan railroad is completed, but Yunnanfu has not the political and educational influence to send forth that Chengtu already possesses and exerts.

It was natural that those missions uniting in higher educational work should choose Chengtu as the centre, for it presents just such a field as they desire. The students in the Primary and Secondary schools in the Province look forward to the time when they will be able to go to the Capital for College work. There is no other city in Szechuen where the same forces can accomplish as much as they can in Chengtu.

111. History of Union in Higher Education.

During the winter of 1904 there was a manifest desire upon the part of those missionaries engaged in educational work in Chengtu for some form of union in their work. Meetings were held and plans discussed looking towards some scheme whereby the forces might be amalgamated, and men and money saved. Other missionaries in outlying districts were meditating upon this subject, and as soon as they knew of the movement in Chengtu,

asked that they might be allowed to participate. As a result a meeting was called for November 1905, at which the various missions were represented. A plan for union was outlined and sent to the home Boards for their approval. The union, as outlined, was, however, of too binding a nature to secure the consent of the Boards, and the plan was sent back to West China for revision. Another scheme was adopted in which federation was the leading principle. The Home Boards consented to this plan, and empowered their missions to enter the union, and also to buy land as a site for their Colleges.

Four missions then proceeded to buy land outside the city near to the south gate. A portion of this land has been set apart as a central plot on which it is hoped that Science and Administration Buildings will be erected, either by a Western University or by the missions in co-operation. Plans for College and teachers' residences have been adopted by some of the participating bodies, and building operations will be started this year. The four missions co-operating in this scheme are the American Baptist ~~Missionary Union~~, The Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, England, The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada, and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A.

It has been the hope of those interested in this enterprise that some western university could be persuaded to take part in it; for it is evident that the help and inspiration to be derived from such a source would greatly add to the efficiency of the enterprise. The influence wielded by this institution in the future will depend largely on the type of work done, the stamp of men engaged in the work, and the quality of its graduates. If a western university could contribute to the faculty, and also

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to the equipment for teaching, the work could be put upon a broader basis from its inception.

& secondary In order to provide a constituency for the institution, the Christian primary/schools in the province have been organized into a union, whose executive is the Committee on Primary and Secondary Education. Courses of study have been arranged and the work divided into years of study. A uniform system of examination is followed, and certificates of graduation are issued to those who have completed the course in each grade.

Appended is a copy of the Minutes of this Committee. The courses of study are outlined and the registration of schools given. Reference is also made to a paper read at the Conference of West China Missionaries in Chengtu Jan. 1908. It will be found on pages 106-173 of the Conference Report. (Not enclosed)

1111. Notes on the NATURE of the UNION, and METHOD of CONTROL.

A. The principle of union adopted in the scheme is as follows:-

1. In all matters educational, with the exception of the Theological studies, the university is a unit, being controlled by a Senate, on which the various bodies joining in the Union are represented. Thus the joining of several bodies in its establishment is turned to the fullest account, from the point of view of the educational efficiency of the University.

2. The student body is brought under the immediate care of the various College authorities, these colleges being founded and maintained by the Missions joining in the University. The colleges are erected on the property of the individual Missions, and provide accommodation for the students connected with the different missions. Thus the personal link between the student and the mission is strengthened, - a link which

should make for the up-building of character. Advice in Educational matters can be given by the college authorities, and personal supervision of studies extended to individual students, but no college will duplicate the work of the University except by the special consent of the University senate.

3. The religious life of the University is brought together in a service held in the University buildings, and arranged by the senate. Thus the oneness of Christian experience is emphasized, even though there may be difference in theological statement and teaching.

4. Provision is made for the entrance of any body, other than an ordinary missionary society into the union, it always being understood that such a body would enter into the work with the same ideals, and in the same spirit as the missions already participating. Such a body could not, from the nature of the case, found a college where students could be enrolled, as it would not have the essential foundation for such, in a widespread educational work of lower grade. In other respects, however, it would take part as one of the missions already participating, and would have a like voice on the senate, and in the control of the University. Its particular contribution to the plant and staff of the University, would be a matter for mutual arrangement. The possibility of such control in co-operation has been looked on favourably and hopefully from the first.

5. The financial obligation of bodies participating are somewhat as follows:-

(a) The provision of a college and staff of teachers, with residence for the latter. The colleges are to have certain facilities for teaching, class-rooms, laboratories etc.

(b) The contribution of a certain proportion of the students' fees to the University, to be regarded as the part due on account of courses, examinations etc, provided by the University.

(c) An equal share in teaching equipment, and in any buildings erected jointly, as central buildings etc.

(d) A joint responsibility in any deficit that might accrue. It is expected that the University will shortly if not from the first be self supporting on the basis of contributions above referred to.

B. CONTROL.

1. The ultimate control is invested in the Home Authorities of the Mission Boards establishing the University, acting through a Joint Commission, on which all the missions are equally represented.

2. The funded capital and other property of the University is placed under the control of a Board of Trustees in the home land, who hold all property, and are appointed by the Commission and are responsible thereto.

3. For practical purposes the control of the University is vested in a senate on the field, constituted largely of the teachers of the University and other representatives participating. All ordinary matters in the working of the University are discussed by this body, but in matters of policy constitutional changes and the like, it is expected to obtain the consent of the Joint Commission before acting.

Any other body entering the Union would have equal rights in the appointment of these bodies, with those already participating, granting always that its contribution to the University were comparable with that made by the bodies already participating.

v. What a Western University might do.

Union

Advising

It has been the hope of those interested in the University that some western University would come in and take part in the scheme. The participation of a western University would, we believe, place the work on a broader basis, at the same time that it added materially to its strength and efficiency. Various ways have suggested themselves to the promoters of the scheme, in which a western University might help:-

(1) It could assist very much if it were to erect central buildings which might consist of (a) science hall, (b) assembly room, (c) museum, (d) library; of these the first two are more immediately necessary. While each participating mission is to build a college hall, including rooms for the teaching of science, it is evident that the adequate provision for this important department calls for a central building or block of buildings, so that there may be proper equipment for all branches of science. Such buildings could be erected by a western University, and the same institution might be able to provide teachers for the University staff, - to be placed at the disposal of the senate, and appointed by it to their various courses as in the case of other teachers.

(2) A western University could found a school in connection with the Union University such as a school of Engineering. This would supply a much felt need, and from its very beginning would provide a means of practical and necessary training. Such a school would need buildings, and the equipment called for in such a branch of applied science. It would also need well trained teachers, who would be at the disposal of the Senate.

3. Again a system of scholarships might be provided which would enable some of the Union University graduates to study in

*Relation of Union
to
Mission House
Separate from
\$1000 per year*

Europe or America. This would hold before the students a reward for thorough and persistent work, and would encourage them to persevere to the end of the course provided. This latter we regard as most important. At the present time superficial and unfinished education is a great danger in China, and it is necessary to meet it in every possible way. A system of scholarships would be the means of providing well trained Chinese teachers for this and other institutions of higher education in China.

4. There is still another way in which practical aid could be given to this enterprise, - namely, by endowing one or more chairs in the University. This would ensure the permanency of the departments thus endowed, and it would stimulate the missions in their endeavour to secure men for the teaching force of the University.

VI. PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A. While some of the reasons which led to the establishment of the University are only likely to be temporarily valid, it is nevertheless believed that there is a permanent value in having such an institution in Chengtu. While some of its methods of working must alter, the need for a Christian University, in addition to the Government one, is likely to remain for the following reasons:-

1. The size of the province and its huge population indicate a need for as much as can be done in the way of providing educational facilities. It is absurd to suppose that a population as large as that of Great Britain, will be sufficiently supplied with a single University, or that there will be no room for private as well as state institutions of higher learning in days to come.

2. So far from its *raison d'etre* disappearing, it seems that the standard of education will rise rapidly, and that with commercial development and material advances, the chance for Chinese youth to obtain a higher education should be increased,

to meet an increasing demand.

3. Experience at home, moreover, leads one to believe that, however complete the educational system may be in the future, there will be a distinct place even from a purely educational point of view, which can only be taken by a private institution such as this.

4. At least until such time as Chinese state education by the state may be put upon a Christian basis, there will be room for an institution of this grade, carried on upon strictly Christian lines.

B. The following lines of development may be suggested, as present to the minds of the founders of the University:-

1. A steady advance to an education of a higher grade and wider scope.

2. Increasing support from, and government by Chinese.

3. Its ultimately becoming in every sense a Chinese institution, at such time as it shall be possible to leave it entirely to Chinese hands, with good assurance that the ideals of the founders will be carried out no less faithfully than if the management were to be retained in the hands of foreigners.

4. While it is impossible to look forward to the time when co-education will be possible in China, the possibility is not absent from the minds of the promoters of the scheme, and it is hoped that at an early date, women's colleges may be founded, giving as high an education, and whose students should at least be permitted to receive the diplomas and degrees of the University, if this were desired.

5. While it is impossible to forecast the attitude of the Government to such an institution, it is hoped that the time

may come before very long, when the degrees of the University will be recognized by the Chinese authorities. At the same time

it would be well not to build on that hope, but rather to work so that the advantage of the University may be evident to all, whether the degrees be recognized or not. It is possible that the recognition of the degrees by a western University might be advantageous, and as soon as the work done warranted the making of such a request, the matter would be considered. At present the policy would rather be to build up a work that will be felt to take its place with that carried on in western Universities, whether recognized by such or not. || - +

C. While the above are the thoughts in the minds of some of the founders, it will be well to state clearly how far we have advanced at the present time, and what are the prospects actually before us for the work of the next five or ten years. These may be summarized as follows:-

1. The building in the next few years of four, or possibly five, colleges, each with dormitory blocks and recitation rooms. The money put into these buildings is likely to average about \$ 20,000 gold each. //

2. A faculty of not less than twelve foreign teachers, and perhaps fully as many Chinese, the former being supported by the missions, and the latter by the University. This still involves missions in the providing of residences, which will average perhaps \$ 3,500 gold each. *Answer?* //

3. A student body of say 350-350 largely recruited from the middle schools carried on by the various missions, but also with some students who have passed through the Chinese Middle Schools.

4. A central building or buildings, which, in the event of no other institution or person offering to contribute them, would be presumably elected by the four missions joining. The cost might be anything up to say \$ 100,000 gold.)

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when?

5. With the exception of the salaries of the foreign staff there seems to be fair prospect of the University becoming self-supporting at the end of ten years, though it is manifestly impossible to speak with certainty on this point.

6. The educational standard reached by that time should be equal to that done for the baccalaureate degree in western countries, and there might be a few students going on to post-graduate work.

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DRAFT FOR WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY PAMPHLET.1. THE IMPORTANCE OF WEST CHINA AS A MISSION FIELD.

When missionaries use the term "West China" it is understood to include the three provinces of Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow. These three provinces are isolated from the rest of China by natural barriers and thus far no attempt to break down these barriers by steam or electricity has been made successfully. But there is a projected railroad from Hankow to Chengtu, and in Yunnan the French are pushing their railway far into the heart of that province.

The Place and People.

This area supports a population of seventy or eighty millions, the greater part of whom live in Szechwan, the largest and richest province in China. The Szechwanese are virile, industrious and self-respecting, and such a population in a province full of natural resources with a fertile soil and varied industries, at once gives promise of large development in the new era just dawning for China. Already changes have taken place, but they are only the promise of a progress in business, science, education and politics, that will lift the Empire out of the rut of accepted tradition and time-worn usage, and place it in the fore-front of the civilized powers of the world. Although the changes are more marked in other sections of the Empire, yet even west of the Magic Mountain many strides have been taken in the onward march of progress. A scheme of education has been promulgated by the Government, and many schools have been opened, but because of the lack of well-trained teachers and competent managers the best results have not been obtained; yet the effort is in the right direction.

A Virgin Field.

Because of the remoteness of West China, the field is practically virgin soil as far as mission work through any of its branches is concerned. The Christian minister can find thousands who even yet have not heard of God; the Christian physician can bring healing to myriads of suffering people; the Christian teacher finds here an opportunity unsurpassed for imparting knowledge of the truth. Not only are these people themselves important, but they constitute the most hopeful means of appeal to the aboriginal tribes on the border, and to the people of Thibet. The highways of the province are the chief avenues of approach to these western peoples. If any of the subject people on the Western Border of China wish to visit Peking, they must needs pass through Szechwan; the military movement looking to the pacification of the tribes is organized in the capital of this province. Even within the boundaries of Szechwan proper there are tens of thousands of aboriginals to be cared for.

2. CHENG TU THE CENTRE.

The chief city in West China is Chengtu, the capital of the province. Politically there are four centres in China. In the north Pekin; in the south Canton; in central China Wuchang and Hankow; and in the West China Chengtu. When one thinks of the educational and literary leadership of West China, Chengtu is far ahead of any other city in the three provinces. It has many schools besides the Provincial University; most of the normal schools established in the Province are centred at the Capital; all technical schools are here, and the best daily paper in the Province is published at Chengtu. But added to this there is a literary atmosphere in the city. This may in part be due to the large number of expendant officials who live in the Capital, and contribute to the literary life of the city as it is understood by the Chinese. The Commissioner of education resides in the city and forms the centre of an educational circle. Then there are well appointed book stores where the latest translations of Western books can be had. All these separate factors help to make Chengtu the literary centre of West China.

A Model Chinese City.

Yet again, Chengtu is in some respects a model Chinese city. The city itself has a population of between three and four hundred thousand, the greater number of whom live within its four massive walls. This space comprises some six or seven square miles of very level land, about two-thirds of which is very densely populated. Within the city are two other cities, namely, the Manchu city, with a population of about five thousand, and the Imperial City. The latter was at one time filled with examination cells; but recently these have been removed, and their place taken by many new buildings for school purposes.

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u/ The city is indeed well governed. A small police force and a good city cleaning department keep the streets orderly and remarkably clean. An attempt is also made to light the streets with oil lamps. These improvements are copies more or less in other cities. Chengtu is, further, a renowned silk manufacturing centre, and also a great silk mart. Furs from Thibet and copper from Yunnan find their way to Chengtu, and in turn the goods of the foreigner go back to these places.

The Chengtu Plain.

The fact that such a city exists points to a large suburban population; for the mere feeding of such a city calls for extensive farms and gardens. These exist on all sides of the city. The Chengtu plain is "par-excellence the garden of Szechwan" (Hosie). It teems with people. Within a circle of four days' travel there are enough people to form a constituency for several institutions of University grade. But our territory extends from Kweifu to Batang, and from the Southern boundaries of Kansuh to those of Yunnan.

A Missionary Centre.

It is little wonder that this Queen of the West has become the centre of missionary effort. If any Board had been asked to choose a spot in West China in which to establish a printing press, they would have chosen Chengtu. It is here that the Canadian Methodist Mission Press is established. This institution, although running full time, is unable to meet the demands made upon it. The keen insight usually manifested by the Young Men's Christian Association has shown itself by the opening of a work among the students in this city. One fine Mission Hospital is already built, and another nearing completion, and yet there is room for others. Five of the ten missions at work in the province, together with representatives of the British & Foreign and American Bible Societies, have pitched upon this city as a centre for their work. If the three provinces are carefully canvassed it will be found that Chengtu is the only possible centre for such work, as has been mentioned. When once the railroad is built and better methods of transportation are adopted, this city of the plain will make its influence felt even more than it does at present. Already the Postal Authorities have moved their headquarters from Chungking to Chengtu.

Chengtu the One Centre for a University.

It was natural that those missions uniting in higher educational work should choose Chengtu as the centre, for it presents such a field as they desire. The students in the Primary and Secondary schools in the Province look forward to the time when they will be able to go to the Capital for College work. There is no other city in Szechwan where the same forces can accomplish as much as they can in Chengtu.

3. SEIZING THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

In such a centre then, and in the midst of this vast population just awakening to a sense of their need and potentialities, the four missions engaged upon higher educational work in West China are establishing a University.

Already the primary and secondary education carried on by all the missions is unified. The West China Educational Union grades the schools, issues courses of study, suggests text-books, conducts examinations and grants certificates for all mission schools in this area. Students are enrolled in these schools, and thus a broad foundation is already laid for the higher work.

The four missions have bought land outside the city near to the south gate. A portion of this land has been set apart as a central plot on which temporary buildings have been put up, on which it is hoped that permanent Science and Administration Buildings will eventually be erected. Plans for College and teachers' residences have been adopted by some of the participating bodies, and

Foreign Mission Society

building operations have already commenced. The four missions co-operating in this scheme are the American Baptist, ~~Missionary Union~~, The Friends' Foreign Mission Association, England, The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada, and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A.

It has been the hope of those interested in this enterprise that some Western University could be persuaded to take part in it; for it is evident that the help and inspiration to be derived from such a source would greatly add to the efficiency of the enterprise. The influence wielded by this institution in the future will depend largely on the type of work done, the stamp of men engaged in the work, and the quality of its graduates. If a Western University could contribute to the faculty, and also to the equipment for teaching, the work could be put upon a broader basis from its inception.

The bodies participating in this University also confidently appeal to men in all lands who have the welfare of humanity at heart. The time is one when China is being reshaped, and her destiny for centuries is being determined. By aiding in the establishment of the University, men of means may make the influence of truth and purity felt in the moulding of the new China, and by broadening the basis of education and increasing the efficiency they can contribute most helpfully to the building up of a sound educational system, and to the strengthening of those bonds of mutual esteem and good will on which the hope of the race so largely depends.

THE NATURE OF THE UNION.

A. The principle of union adopted in the scheme is as follows:-

1. In all matters educational, with the exception of the Theological studies, the university is a unit, being controlled by a Senate, on which the various bodies joining in the Union are represented. Thus the joining of several bodies in its establishment is turned to the fullest account, from the point of view of the educational efficiency of the University.

2. The student body is brought under the immediate care of the various College authorities, these colleges being founded and maintained by the Missions joining in the University. The Colleges are erected on the property of the individual Missions, and provide accommodation for their students. Thus the personal link between the student and the Mission is strengthened - a link which should make for the up-building of character. Advice in educational matters can be given by the College authorities, and personal supervision of studies extended to individual students, but no college will duplicate the work of the University except by the special consent of the University Senate.

3. The religious life of the University is brought together in a service held in the University buildings, and arranged by the

Senate. Thus the oneness of Christian experience is emphasised, even though there may be difference in theological statement and teaching.

4. Provision is made for the entrance of any body, other than an ordinary Missionary Society, into the union, it always being understood that such a body would enter into the work with the same ideals and in the same spirit as the missions already participating. Such a body could not, from the nature of the case, found a college where students could be enrolled, as it would not have the essential foundation for such, in a widespread educational work of lower grade. In other respects, however, it would take part as one of the missions already participating, and would have a like voice on the Senate, and in the control of the University.

5. The financial obligations of bodies participating are somewhat as follows:-

(a) The provision of a college and staff of teachers, with residence for the latter. The colleges are to have certain facilities for teaching, class-rooms, laboratories, etc.

(b) The contribution of a certain proportion of the students' fees to the University, to be regarded as the part due on account of courses, examinations, etc. provided by the University.

(c) An equal share in teaching equipment, and in any buildings erected jointly, as central buildings, etc.

(d) a joint responsibility in any deficit that might accrue. It is expected that the University will shortly if not from the first be self supporting on the basis of contributions above referred to.

B. CONTROL.

1. The ultimate control is vested in a Board of Governors appointed in the first place by the Mission Boards establishing the University.

2. The funded Capital and other property of the University is placed under the control of this Board.

3. For practical purposes the business of the University is conducted by a Senate on the field, constituted largely of the teachers of the University and other representatives of the Mission participating.

Any other body entering the Union would have equal rights in the appointment of these bodies, with those already participating, granting always that its contribution to the University were comparable with that made by the bodies already participating.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A. While some of the reasons which led to the establishment of the University are only likely to be temporarily valid, it is nevertheless believed that there is a permanent value in having such an Institution in Chengtu. While some of its methods of working must alter, the need for a Christian University, in addition to the Government one, is likely to remain, for the following reasons:-

1. The size of the Province and its huge population indicate a need for as much as can be done in the way of providing educational facilities. It is absurd to suppose that a population at least as large as that of Great Britain will be sufficiently supplied with a single University, or that there will be no room for private as well as State Institutions of higher learning in days to come.

2. So far from its raison d'être disappearing, it seems that the standard of education will rise rapidly, and that with commercial development and material advances, the chance for Chinese youth to obtain a higher education should be increased, to meet an increasing demand.

3. Experienced at home, moreover, leads one to believe that, however complete the educational system may be in the future, there will be a distinct place even from a purely educational point of view, which can only be taken by a private institution such as this.

4. At least until such time as Chinese State education may be put upon a Christian basis, there will be room for an institution of this grade, carried on upon Christian lines.

B. The following lines of development may be suggested as present to the minds of the founders of the University:-

1. A steady advance to an education of a higher grade and wider scope.

2. Increasing support from, and government by Chinese.

3. Its ultimately becoming in every sense a Chinese institution, at such time as it shall be possible to leave it entirely in Chinese hands, with good assurance that the ideals of the founders will be carried out no less faithfully than if the management were to be retained in the hands of foreigners.

4. While it is impossible to look forward to the time when co-education will be possible in China, the possibility is not absent from the minds of the promoters of the scheme, and it is hoped that at an early date, women's colleges may be founded, giving as high an education, and whose students should at least be permitted to receive the diplomas and degrees of the University, if this were desired.

5. While it is impossible to forecast the attitude of the Government to such an institution, it is hoped that the time may come before very long, when the degrees of the University will be recognized by the Chinese Authorities. At the same time it would be well not to build on that hope, but rather to work so that the advantage of the University may be evident to all, whether the degrees be recognized or not. It is possible that the recognition of the degrees by a Western University might be advantageous, and as soon as the work done warranted the making of such a request, the matter would be considered. At present the policy would rather be to build up a work that will be felt to take its place with that carried on in Western Universities, whether recognized by such or not.

C. While the above are the thoughts in the minds of some of the Founders, it will be well to state clearly how far we have advanced at the present time, and what are the prospects actually before us for the work of the next five or ten years. These may be summarized as follows:-

1. The building, in the next few years, of four or possible five colleges, each with dormitory blocks and recitation rooms. The money put into these buildings is likely to average about \$20,000 gold each. Plans are already in hand for such, and building will probably be commenced in the autumn if not sooner.

2. A faculty of not less than twelve foreign teachers, and perhaps fully as many Chinese. This involves missions in the providing of residences, which will average perhaps \$2,500 gold each.

3. A student body of say 250-350 largely recruited from the middle schools carried on by the various missions, but also with some students who have passed through the Chinese Middle Schools.

4. A central building or buildings, which, in the event of no other institution or person offering to contribute them, would presumably be erected by the four missions jointly. The cost might be anything up to say \$100,000 gold.

5. With the exception of the salaries of the foreign staff there seems to be fair prospect of the University becoming self-supporting at the end of ten years, though it is manifestly impossible to speak with certainty on this point.

6. The educational standard reached by that time should be equal to that done for the baccalaureate degree in Western countries, and there might be a few students going on to post-graduate work.

7. Special departments of post graduate work are already contemplated - particularly a medical school, and a school of applied sciences. The time when they can be proceeded with must clearly be dependent upon the funds available.

*Comments
of institution*

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

- 1) West China Union University campus has been crowded, during the war years, with the students and staffs of five refugee institutions in addition to its own. In all of this troubled period, with supplies almost unobtainable, the host university has shared equipment, classrooms, laboratories and supplies without which the other Christian institutions would not have been able to carry on.
- 2) The refugee institutions expect to return, in nearly all cases, to their own campuses during 1946. This will again leave the West China Union University with the responsibility of being the only Christian institution of higher learning in the vast western portion of China, with a population of well over 100,000,000.
- 3) The College of Medicine and Dentistry of the West China Union University has been asked by the Chinese Government to assume even greater responsibilities in the field of health and professional training than ever before.
- 4) Under present conditions, great temptations await the qualified practitioner of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy or Nursing in China. Without the Christian ideal and motivation, service to the people may be disregarded in the pursuit of wealth, power and position. Strong Christian leadership in professional education is vitally important at this time.
- 5) The Generalissimo's Ten-Year Health Plan calls for an enormous increase in personnel in Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing and Hospital Technology. Missions are urgently asked to rehabilitate all damaged hospitals and college and to send out now increased numbers of well-trained missionaries to help meet the extreme need throughout the country for hospital facilities and for the training of personnel.
- 6) The Director-General of the National Health Administration of China says:
 "-----At this time it is only fitting that warmest thanks and highest tribute be paid to the Christian medical services ----in all forms ---- for the fundamentally important part they have played and continue to play in the development of modern medical practice in China. It is earnestly hoped that these services will not only be continued but extended. In the past they have played a leading part in the maintenance of health facilities and in training -----Without the fullest possible cooperation and extension of Christian medical services the achievement of the nation's hopes and plans for a comprehensive health service will be very difficult, if not impossible, for a long time to come."
- 7) The School of Dentistry of the West China Union University has been the pioneer institution in this field in the whole of China; it still remains the only institution offering a complete biological-technical training comparable to the best schools of the Western world.
- 8) The National program for dental health services in China places vast responsibilities and opportunities upon the School of Dentistry of the West China Union University---- not only to train qualified dentists; but to function as a bureau of standards in dental practice and education for the entire country-- to train specialists, public health workers, etc; to train dental teachers for other schools to be founded or extended in other parts of the country---- to supervise the training of oral hygienists and technicians.
- 9) The opportunities in dental health in China, and the demands upon the qualified man are so cogent and so pressing, that the West China Union University plans to join, in the near future, with other Christian institutions, closely coordinated with all other activities in the field of dental health.

- 10) Malnutrition and congested living under war conditions, with many refugee institutions crowded on the West China Union University campus at Chengtu have seriously affected the health of students and teachers. The incidence of tuberculosis, always a grave problem, affects ordinarily approximately 10% of the student body. Under war conditions the last survey of campus health indicated an incidence of 14%.
- 11) Modern Christian missionary educational work stresses high quality training with Christian ideals in the many fields, scientific, technical, cultural, which are so vital to China's effective reconstruction and growth.
- 12) One of the most effective avenues for the presentation of the Christian message is through the Arts - music, painting, etc. True culture recognizes no national barriers. The appeal of music, for example, is direct and universal. The Fine Arts Division of the West China Union University is in a position of unique opportunity. More students eagerly seek admission to its courses than can be accommodated. Lack of sufficient personnel, equipment (such as musical instruments, music, etc.) prevent this Division from full utilization of its splendid opportunity.
- 13) Chengtu has become one of the chief educational-cultural centres of China and will remain so even after the return of refugee institutions to coastal areas; for deeply significant changes in China's lines of communications, in China's economic and cultural directions have taken place.
- 14) Western China, formerly isolated by geographical barriers, will now be only a few hours distant, by air, from any cultural or commercial centre in the country; only a few hours distant from Burma and India. Once the "hinterland", it now becomes a national focus of Chinese life and activity.
- 15) The Department of Sociology of the West China Union University is, at the present time, the strongest department of its kind, not only among Christian universities but among all of the universities of China.
- 16) Postgraduate work and advanced study are carried on in the West China Union University by many departments and institutes, such as - School of Medicine; School of Dentistry; Research Institute of Economic Studies; Department of Chinese Studies; West China Frontier Research Institute; Natural History Museum; Department of Chemistry (tanning, dyeing, etc.); Dept. of Mathematics-Physics; Department of Pharmacy; etc.
- 17) The Agricultural Technical School of the West China Union University has accomplished great things for the overpopulated, underfed areas of West China. It is a fine example of Christianity applied to fundamental biological needs. This work is now being aided and strengthened by a new course in Animal Husbandry.
- 18) West China Union University has been a pioneer in the important field of Pharmacy; This department has won widespread acclaim not only for its excellent training program but for its skilled and practical research in the field of Chinese drugs. The Department is urged by the Government to increase and expand its work.
- 19) Now is the strategic time for increased emphasis upon the work of Christian higher education in China. In this period of reconstruction, reorganization and development doors are open and opportunities awaiting as never before. What a tragedy if the United Church of Canada is not able to vigorously and enthusiastically grasp these opportunities!
- 20) China has, ~~all~~ down through the centuries, revered education. The teacher has been the key figure, not only educationally, but in the education of religious and moral instruction. Theological and cultural research for presentation of the Christian message has been, and still is, through the teacher.

File in
W.C.M.

AN ANECDOTE OF DR. J. BEECH

--A handful of clay as a proof--

(Translated by Cheo Yun-wen)

Early in the autumn of 1904 in a remote corner of the southern suburb of Cheng-tu, somewhere near the Confucian Temple, the Methodist Mission established a College by the name of Hwa Mei. That really marked the beginning of University education in this city. In the College there were only two Chinese teachers and three Westerners. Due to financial restrictions at that time it was impossible for the College to secure more staff-members.

Not very far from Hwa Mei College was established another College for advanced students. It was newly founded by the government, and was much better equipped than Hwa Mei. Therefore, comparatively speaking, the Government College was much superior to Hwa Mei both in accommodation and in record.

Among many missionary organisations in Cheng-tu, only the Methodist Mission and the United Church of Canada Mission (U.C.C.M.) had founded schools in this city. At that time Dr. Beech was the Headmaster of Hwa Mei College. Realizing that his school was being threatened by the Government ones, both on the material and spiritual sides, Dr. Beech tried to shake hands with all the local missionaries in order to unite them and form a Union University. Other missionaries, however, had the same feeling, yet they just regarded it as good material for a 'nice chat.'

One day good news came to Dr. Beech. He received a letter from his own country telling that the U.C.C.M. had sent several preachers to Cheng-tu to form a Union University together with the help of the Methodist Mission.

Several days later, Dr. Omar L. Kilborn of the U.C.C.M. visited Dr. Beech, who asked, "Is it not true that there will be several missionaries coming here to co-operate with us and form a Union University?"

In reply, Dr. Kilborn said, "Yes, I have been so informed by my friend Dr. Endicott." Thus, they began to talk about the University.. In short, they planned by every means to build the University; they planned how to buy acres of land, how to form different departments. They got to the heart of the problem.

They talked about the plan for the University for one solid hour. That was the very first concept of the words, 'Union University'. Before they bid good-bye to each other, they made an arrangement that three days following, they meet again in the U.C.C.M. with a view to continuing the conference. Later on, Mr. R.J. Davidson of the Friends Service Council (F.S.C.), Dr. H.L. Canright and Mr. John Yost of the Methodist Mission and Mr. J.L. Stewart, Dr. Endicott of the U.C.C.M. all joined the conference for the formation of the Union University. Discussion after discussion took place and the Union University was finally established.

In the autumn of 1933 I was listening a public lecture given by Dr. Beech to the West China Border Research Society. Dr. Beech gave a full account of the origin of the Union University. When all were listening carefully, Dr. Beech took out a package in which was a handful of clay. Pointing to the package, he said, "This is a package of clay which I picked up from the ground on which Dr. Kilborn and I were standing to discuss the formation of this University. I have kept it since that time".

Having heard this, I was deeply touched. The fact is that if Dr. Beech had not struggled hard to solidify his ideal plans, the University would not have been established as it is to-day. Therefore, that handful of clay is very valuable indeed and it should be kept in the University Museum as a souvenir. Finally, it seemed quite strange that Dr. Beech kept that handful of clay for years and years. Why did he do so?

An unexpected endowment besides an organ.

In 1940 when Dr. Beech was leaving for the United States, Dr. J. Taylor of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society (A.B.F.M.S.) said, "Dr. Beech, when you meet Dr. J. Ackerman in New York City, please ask him to subscribe a small organ for our dormitory. Of course, if he could give a large one, it would be much better."

As soon as he arrived in New York City, Dr. Beech met Dr. Ackerman who generously gave an organ for Vandeman Hall. Meantime, Dr. Beech showed to Dr. Ackerman pictures of the only two dormitories of the University. These two dormitories were newly built and quite up-to-date. A pagoda of five stories was added to the corner on one of them. This picture of Oriental architecture looked very splendid! Now, when Dr. Ackerman saw the picture of a pagoda, he loved it very much saying, "I'm willing to pay for building this dormitory."

Simultaneously, Dr. Ackerman was shown another picture which was a design for a library. But paying no attention, Dr. Ackerman insisted that he would like to build that pagoda-like mension as a memorial hall.

Then Dr. Beech said, "Some one had already paid for the building expenses." In reply, Dr. Ackerman said, "Well, that doesn't matter at all. Get rid of the former subscriber and let the building be mine." Then, Dr. Beech continued, "You belong to A.B.F.M.S. Don't you? That mension belongs to the Methodist Mission."

Dr. Ackerman still insisted and said, "I don't care so much about different missions! What I want most is that I pay for that building."

Two months later, the former subscriber agreed with Dr. Ackerman that the dormitory should be built in memorial of his mother. Thus, Dr. Ackerman was very happy over his final triumph.

Soon after he gave his subscription, Dr. Ackerman, being afraid that this Memorial Hall might soon be weather-beaten or ruined, generously gave a check of ten thousand dollars as an endowment for keeping the Hall in repair. That marked a new era for the University, to have an endowment fund.

On our Campus, there stands into the fleecy clouds a steeple and attached to it is a clock, ticking and wagging, telling the time to all collegians. The present generation of students may not know the origin of the steeple which beautifies the Campus so much. Well, it was also Dr. Ackerman who had built it. Therefore we should be very grateful to Dr. Ackerman for his generosity and far-sightedness. That was how we secured an unexpected endowment as well as an organ.

A queer meeting in London.

It was about a year after World War I. Dr. Beech was on his return to Cheng-tu from London. One day, he was speaking in a church. During the speech, he gave a lecture concerning our Campus here. As soon as the speech was over, every one listening, man & woman, in high spirits came and shook hands with Dr. Beech. Among them was an old man, aged seventy, by the name of Mr. George Cadbury, who came to see Dr. Beech as soon as the meeting was over. Mr. Cadbury proved to be an outspoken and straightforward gentleman. The old man asked Dr. Beech to spend that week-end in his home. That night, a great dinner was ready in honor of Dr. Beech's participation. In addition, two young professors were also invited as guests.

Now, on every trip or voyage, Dr. Beech brought the simplest kind of luggage possible. Strange to say, Dr. Beech brought a very fine coat that evening. Before dinner, he put on his brilliant dress. The two young professors were told that the guest that evening was just an ordinary presbyter. At that time, professors and scholars did not pay any special honor to priests or presbyters whom the scholars regarded as not learned. But when Dr. Beech stepped in, he proved to be an English gentleman, very kind and amicable. Then, Dr. Beech availed himself of the chance to give a full account of the Union University. The two young professors were very interested in the narration; they also asked several questions. During the dinner-party, Mr. Cadbury kept long silence, but he listened very carefully. The dinner lasted for three hours. Finally, when the two professors went out, Mr. Cadbury said, "These two professors don't as a rule care much about international affairs. However they picked up their ears carefully to-night. By the way, I'm very glad that you dressed so formally to-night."

Having left the party, Dr. Beech murmured to himself, "How very funny! It is only by chance that I dressed so formally to-night and how lucky I am to give a good impression to all of them."

Being in high spirits, Mr. Cadbury gathered together some more missionary members to chat with Dr. Beech the following day. Again, Dr. Beech gave a vivid picture of our Campus. All of them were very glad to hear the picturesque account.

It was then Monday. Dr. Beech was leaving for China. Mr. Cadbury bade him good-bye saying, "Do you need any help from me for your University? In fact, Dr. Beech was astonished because he was not ready to answer that confusing question. He replied, "I haven't thought of that yet. At any rate, I'll let you know when I get to China. Is that all right?" Mr. Cadbury replied, "Of course."

When Dr. Beech came to China, he started on a plan for the Education Building. Soon afterwards, Mr. Cadbury subscribed \$5000 to cover the expenses for constructing the Education Building.

When he received Dr. Beech's reply, Mr. Cadbury had already been sick for more than a month; he died soon afterwards. One day, Dr. Beech said, "It's lucky that this Building was constructed so soon; otherwise, there would be no Education Building."

The Most Valuable 25 Minutes.

One day, I asked Dr. Beech, "Among many subscriptions, which one was the largest?" In reply, Dr. Beech answered, "Well, I'd say that five hundred thousand dollars is the largest."

I continued to ask, "Dr. Beech, may I know the story of that subscription?" Then Dr. Beech answered, "Somehow, I was told that there was a Charity Fund. I then make up my mind that I would try my very best to get this amount to be used in our University for the research in Chinese Culture. In order to get this fund, I was kept at home for a month so as to form a plan for the Library, the Museum and the Chinese Department. As soon as I had completed plans, I began to look for the Manager of the fund. As a matter of fact, there were many who would like to apply for this Fund undoubtedly, the Manager was often much disturbed about it; therefore, it was very difficult to talk with him. However, after several visits, I finally got in touch with the Manager, Mr. E.C. Lobenstine who was a lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio. I left for Cleveland by train, but as soon as I arrived there, I was told that Mr. Lobenstine had already gone to New York City. That night, I started for New York City, and in a certain hotel, I succeeded in finding Mr. Lobenstine. I then rang him up, asking for an interview with him in the reception-room.

Immediately, Mr. Lobenstine answered, "Of course, please wait for me in the reception-room." Five minutes later, a man stepped in. Looking around, the stranger came near Dr. Beech, asking, "Are you Dr. Beech?"

"Yes, I am." replied Dr. Beech.

"Yes, I think it must be you." said Mr. Lobenstine. "By the way, have you taken your breakfast yet?"

"No, I haven't." Dr. Beech replied.

"Let us go then to take our breakfast together. What do you think of that?" asked Mr. Lobenstine amicably.

When they were sitting together in the dining-room, a friend of Mr. Lobenstine appeared. This visitor was quite young, aged about twenty-six. The young man having been introduced by Mr. Lobenstine, Dr. Beech suddenly recalled someone and said that in Cleveland, he had a friend who had the same initial name as the young visitor had. Then, hearing what Dr. Beech had said, the visitor replied, "Your friend is actually no other than my father." Hence, Mr. Lobenstine realized that Dr. Beech was an intimate friend of the young man's father; naturally, he treated Dr. Beech kindly. Breakfast finished, Mr. Lobenstine asked Dr. Beech to have a chat in his own private room. At that time, Mr. Lobenstine had not shave and asked Dr. Beech to make himself at home. Dr. Beech used

this opportunity to explain his plans for the Library and the Museum. Having finished shaving, Mr. Lobenstine said, "I don't manage that Fund at all. It is Mr. Davis who is in charge of it." Dr. Beech, hearing it, was suddenly disappointed.

"Well, I can introduce him to you; you may go to see him if you like." Mr. Lobenstine broke the silence. "And by the way, it's not very easy to meet him because he is a busy man."

In fact, Mr. Davis was the manager of a certain Aluminum Factory in New York City. He was a busy man having three different jobs with three different offices. "Well, we may try to see him to-day. What do you think of that?" said Mr. Lobenstine at once. Then both of them went to see Mr. Davis that very day. When they arrived, Mr. Lobenstine asked Mr. Davis's secretary, "Is Mr. Davis free? May I see him?"

The secretary answered, "I'm afraid not, for just now he is consulting with a lawyer as how to cope with of seven million dollars worth of danger to the Factory." Anyway, Mr. Lobenstine insisted that he should like to meet Mr. Davis and the secretary agreed with him.

In the reception-room, Dr. Beech prayed silently to God for His guidance. Very soon, Mr. Lobenstine came back, in high spirits, saying "Mr. Davis is very busy with five lawyers discussing a policy as how to cope with the damage done to the Factory. But in spite of that, he is willing to talk with you for twenty five minutes." Then, rushing into the room, Dr. Beech found out that Mr. Davis had a long face and was sad and gloomy. Seeing Dr. Beech, Mr. Davis said frankly, "Be seated." Mr. Davis then asked abruptly, "What do you want?"

Dr. Beech was in profound meditation. He thought that he had spent more than a month to make the plans. Without a doubt, he needed something badly. Any way, Dr. Beech replied, "I want one million dollars."

"You can't have that." murmured Mr. Davis.

"I believe I can." replied Dr. Beech.

Shaking his head, Mr. Davis said, "I don't see how you can."

"Well, I should have that and I need that". answered Dr. Beech.

Walking to and fro in his room, Mr. Davis finally said, "Well, you may have one hundred thousand dollars."

"It's not enough."

"One hundred thousand dollars is an enormous amount; don't you know that?" ejaculated Mr. Davis.

Dr. Beech said boldly, "It's not for that amount that I am arguing. I don't know whether it's an enormous amount or a scanty amount. In my life time, I haven't got in touch with such sum before. But what I do know is that one hundred thousand dollars can't do a great task. It's just too little."

And then Dr. Beech made this opportunity to persuade the Manager who kept on asking many questions which Dr. Beech answered satisfactorily. Sometimes, Dr. Beech showed several pictures concerning his plans for the Library, the Museum and the Chinese Department.

The more Dr. Beech explained, the more interested Mr. Davis became. Finally, looking at the clock, Mr. Davis interrupted, "Your time is up." Dr. Beech stopped talking and went out at once.

One month afterwards, Dr. Beech again visited Mr. Davis who then whispered, "If you don't tell the secret to others, I would like to tell you that you'll have five hundred thousand dollars as a subscription to your school for the fulfilment of your plans."

-----The End-----

Home Towns of American members of staff:

Dr. and Mrs. Arnold, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Dr. D.S. Dye, New Matamoras, Ohio,
Mrs. Dye, Colora, Cecil Co., Md.
Dr. Fosnot, Davenport, Nebraska.
Dr. Hansing, Norfolk, Nebraska.
Miss Downer, Kansas City, Kansas.
Dr. Tucker has none - but usually states Chicago, Illinois.
Dr. and Mrs. D.C. Graham, Rochester, N.Y.
Dr. and Mrs. Liljestrand, New York, N.Y.
Dr. Marian Manly, Clovis, Cal.
Dr. and Mrs. Moncrieff, Los Angeles (i.e. where they spent last furlough)
Dr. and Mrs. D.L. Phelps, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. Stockwell, Oberlin, Ohio.
Dr. and Mrs. J. Claude Thomson, Princeton, New Jersey.
Mrs. Willmott, Fenia, Ohio.
Miss Argetsinger, Rochester, N.Y.

Notes re students.

They eat rice, several kinds of vegetables, a small quantity of meat. Cost of food about \$1,000 per day. Most students wear cotton clothes, very few can wear silk or wool. They do not have sufficient clothes, i.e. most of them don't; we do have some quite wealthy students but they are few in number. They probably spend about \$2,000 per week on amusements. About 75-80% of our Freshmen are really poor; sorry I can't get the proportion for the whole student body. What kind of jobs do they undertake in order to earn financial assistance during college course? - teaching in Middle or Primary Schools, in homes; library work, odd jobs in the Hospital; delivering milk; by writing, news reporting, assisting in book shops. etc.

Notes re staff. None of these professors undertake outside work, as do quite a number - see last Bulletins - "Foreword"

1. Professor suffering from T.B. Lives in Chinese style house, i.e. brick lower part of walls, lath and plaster above, one storey building, 10 rooms. Not in good repair. Food - rice, vegetables and meat. 8 children ages ranking from 8 to 21. Wife also works. All wear cotton clothes, very little silk or wool. Enjoy moving pictures, but not very often because of the expense. Rough budget: Rice \$100,000; fire wood 100,000; vegetables, meat, etc. 200,000; Clothes 150,000; Social affairs 50,000. Rent only small item, because they live in University house.
2. Professor living in a Chinese house near the campus. 6 rooms in it; house in good repair. Eat common Chinese food, not very nutritious. Five in family, children's ages 9, 7, and 5. Wife and children wear Chinese clothes. Husband wears Chinese clothes in winter, foreign at other times. Our clothes are worn out, but we cannot buy many new ones. Rough budget: Rent only a very small item, because they live in ~~the~~ University house. Food \$300,000; clothing 100,000. miscellaneous 50,000. All enjoy moving pictures for recreation.
3. Professor who joined us during the war years.
housing: For the first three years, my wife and I occupied one of the shops at Hsiao Tien Chu. Two rooms plus kitchen. For the last three years we have been at on the campus with much better surroundings; 3 rooms plus kitchen for my wife, baby, and myself, for the first two years; but 5 rooms plus a way hall and kitchen for my widowed sister-in-law who took care of my 4 children in Peiping, the 4 children from Peiping, the baby and myself (my wife being gone to the States), for the present academic year. Our house will be evacuated by the end of the year is not certain. It has not

been in good repair for many years-rain soaks the floor of the attic.
food:rice with occasional wheat flour and cheapest vegetables with occasional meat. Everybody who happened to take meals with-us-without previous arrangements remarked that our food did not have enough nutritive value. My wife suffered anaemia, and according to yesterday's report the 4 large have the same trouble. My wife's ill health is only gradually taken care of while in the States. My health used to be very good, but for the present year I have been subject to all sorts of attack, such as malaria, prolonged cold, isomnia, etc.

family members: My widowed sister-in-law (whose husband, my brother, had been supported by me by his death, and since his death in 1931 I have been supporting her except for the period 1938-45 when she and my four children, two of whom were adopted by her, were in the area controlled by the guerrilla, fighters against Japanese invasion), 18-year old daughter, 15-year old son, 13-year old twin daughters, and 3-year old daughter, besides my wife and myself. The 4 larger children were neglected educationally during the war years. Two in the 2nd year junior middle school, and two in 5th year primary school, now. The younger of the twins was just admitted to the University Hospital because of Kalaazar and anaemia.

clothing: All my clothes are what were left since and before 1934-36. Not a single suit in good condition, whether in western style or Chinese. The children have to be contented with whatever left overs and the meager amount of new purchase necessitated by their growth.

family expenses: I can hardly present a budget, having never had enough for the basic requirements. In 1941-46 although both my wife and I had salaries, there was nothing left beyond daily expenses. Neither of us had purchased anything new in clothing. Nor did we contribute to the support of the children who were in Peiping, except for a little in 1945-46. During the present academic year, with her allowance of some \$350,000 and my salary around \$400,000, I was able wipe off some of my debts locally raised for the transportation of my children from Peiping and for their tuition fees for the first semester. During the present second semester, there is hardly enough for the feeding and other basic expenses of the family.

recreation: impossible for me, although I do enjoy hiking and travelling.

Dear Mrs. Dixon,

Herewith some information I've been able to collect during the last few days. I hope it will be of some use. Just now we are extra busy with the preparations for the annual meeting of our Board or Directors, so that I can only deal with the barest minimum outside of immediate jobs. Therefore please excuse this rather messy way of writing you - this document has been typed in bits on three different machines!

You may hear that Dr. Beaton and Mr. Moorhouse of the Canadian Mission are in Chengtu taking movies of mission work for their Mission. May I suggest that you contact the Mission for permission to secure a copy of the University part of the movies; they also may have some good stills which might be of some use to you. I am hoping later in the month to tackle one or two of our western staff who have been taking some pictures lately, to see if any of them are the type to be useful to you and the London office.

Yours sincerely,

Marjorie Robertson

Marjorie Robertson.

C
O
P
Y

Dr. Winfield
note file

CHINA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION

58/9 New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

May 22

My dear Mr. Evans:

First and foremost, a very sincere vote of thanks to you and Miss Brown for all your patience, courtesy and ever ready willingness to aid your visitors from across the water - Dr. Williamson and I were enormously impressed with the whole "set up" and even more so by the spirit of wholehearted cooperation on the part of everyone. Will you please pass on special thanks also to Mrs. Day, Mr. Corbett, Jerrie Winfield, Mrs. Mills, Dean Wilson, and all who gave us such valuable help. I have already written to Ballou. I expect he will have left - but, if so, will you please forward the enclosed. Thank you.

We caught the train all right. Glad we did. It was more comfortable. Pouring rain when we got to Boston, but got on board and settled down--about 800 passengers, but room for crowds more, 16 in our cabin. Food very good. Too crowded for real comfort - but -

Do you know whether anyone took notes of our informal talk at the National Arts Club. Winfield may have done so. To me it proved to be a most valuable interchange of ideas.

Please let me have your account (draft one) when you have it ready, but I suggest you do not let us have a cheque till we can supply you with the missing details. Can soon do that.

I will write a line to McMullen.

Again 1000 thanks.

Yours very sincerely,

/S/ Noel Slater

Please Note:

From June 11th. our office address
will be:
25 Charles Street
London, W. 1. Phone: Grosvenor 1706

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NOTES REGARDING THE CHENTU UNION CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY.

In October 1906, after some preliminary correspondence and meetings, the representatives of eight missionary bodies working in the Province of Szchuan, West China met in Chentu the Capital of the Province and organized a "Christian Educational Union" of West China. The aim of the organization was stated to be "to promote the unification and centralization of primary educational institutions for boys and girls by means of a uniform course of study, similar text books and common examinations and to promote the organization of a Union Christian University and to further its interests."

Steps were immediately taken to constitute a committee on primary and secondary education which has done much in the past two years to harmonize and unify the primary and secondary educational work conducted by the cooperating missions in the Province. A uniform course of study has been prepared, a scheme of examinations with regularly appointed examiners has been worked out and the union in this branch of educational work is in full and successful operation.

At the same time that the committee on primary and secondary education was constituted a second committee was formed known as The Temporary Board of Management of a University in Chentu. This committee comprises representatives of four of the missions working in the Province, namely, The American Baptist Missionary Union, the Friends Foreign Mission Association of Great Britain, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This committee undertook at once the task of outlining a scheme for a Union University

and drafted a provisional constitution which was forwarded to the interested Boards for consideration and revision. In the meantime, the representatives of the four Boards in West China, acting under authorization from home, united in purchase of a tract of land just outside the city of Chentu to serve as a site for the proposed university. The site comprises about fifty-five English acres. It has been divided into six sections, one of which has been assigned to each of the four cooperating missions, one is reserved for a possible fifth cooperating Board and one is reserved as a site for central university buildings. Steps have also been taken to secure building materials for buildings to be erected by each of the cooperating bodies upon its plot of land, all four Boards having made appropriations for this purpose.

An important step in the development of the enterprise was the holding of a conference in New York City in September, 1908 at which were present representatives of the four cooperating Boards together with a missionary of each Board from West China. At this conference a statement of principles governing the union enterprise was adopted defining in general terms the character and scope of the proposed institution. The tentative constitution prepared on the field was carefully gone over and returned to the Temporary Board of Management with suggestions for further revision and submission to the Boards for final adoption.

The plan as approved contemplates the establishment by each of the cooperating Boards of a college upon its portion of the land secured in Chentu. These colleges will be united in a university under the government, subject of course to the final control of the home Boards, of a Senate. It is proposed to constitute a Board of Trustees in the home lands to hold in trust all endowments and

properties not held directly by the cooperating bodies. A Joint Commission in the home lands also is to be created which shall represent the Boards in the conduct of the institution.

The work of the several colleges will be so planned as to avoid unnecessary duplication of courses of instruction and all will cooperate in providing as need may arise instruction in post-graduate work. It is expected that the university will form the culminating feature of the system of mission schools in Szechuan Province and care will be taken properly to coordinate its work with the work of the primary and secondary schools.

The Government has established a university in Chentu which is at the head of the system of Government education for the Province. It is well known, however, that the Government schools of China with few exceptions are utterly unable to secure teachers qualified to give the instruction required under the new system of education recently adopted by the Chinese Government. By this cooperative effort by the missionary societies it is hoped that a strong Christian institution of the highest grade can be established and maintained which will compel recognition by the very superiority of its work. The cooperation of several Boards will make possible an institution which no one of the Boards could maintain.

It is expected that Rev. Joseph Taylor of Yachow will remove to Chentu this spring to represent the Missionary Union in development of plans for the university and to give oversight to building operations as well as to begin evangelistic work in a section of the city set apart for our mission. With Mr. Taylor will be associated Mr. Daniel S. Dye who was appointed to West China last year. His previous studies and experience in this country qualify him in a special way for this educational work

and it is expected that he will be one of our representatives on the faculty of the university.

It will necessarily take time to realize fully the plans that have been made for this institution. It is expected, however, that real college work will be begun within a year or two. Some of the missions already have institutions in Chentu which will be merged in the new union enterprise. There is a possibility that one or more western universities both in England and in America may cooperate in this enterprise.

Orrel Edwin - Minnie -
Hasting

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

A Statement

Where situated

The West China University is situated in the City of Chengtu, a city of nearly half a million population, an ancient capital of the Empire, at present the capital and educational centre of the Province of Szechuan, which is the western most province of China and the richest and largest of the provinces of the Republic.

How started

The West China Union University was established by the co-operation of four Missionary Societies, viz: The American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, U. S. A., the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada, and the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Great Britain and Ireland. It is thus international and inter-denominational in its composition. Each of these cooperating Societies has agreed to furnish a teacher or teachers to the staff of the University, to provide residences for them and to erect a college building for the dormitory accommodation of its own students and with certain facilities for Teaching, class-rooms, laboratories, etc.

The Crown of a system

The West China Union University does not represent an isolated effort on the part of the Missions at work in West China to meet the educational need of that section of the Republic. For many years preparations have been going on and foundations have been laid by the establishment of primary and secondary schools throughout the three western Provinces. This primary and secondary educational work has been carried on in Union. The West China Educational Union was formed as far back as 1906. This body outlines curricula, conducts examinations, confers certificates and in general oversees the primary and secondary educational work of all the Missions in West China. The Board of Governors has recently appointed an Educational Secretary whose entire time will be devoted to the interests of the primary and secondary education in advising and perfecting the system and in training teachers for the schools. For 1910 and 1911 there were embraced within the Union over one hundred schools with an attendance of three thousand pupils. This number is increasing rapidly year by year, and these primary and secondary schools act as feeders to the University.

In this way it is apparent that the West China Union University is not a spasmodic and unrelated effort but it is the crown of a system. It is the outcome of cooperative planning, thinking and working reaching back nearly ten years, many of the individual schools having been established, of course, for a much longer period. It is this feature of our educational work in West China, the statesmanship with which it has been planned and the spirit of Christian cooperation with which it is being carried forward, which has called forth the commendation of prominent educationalists who have visited West China, and led to West

China being frequently referred to at the World's Missionary Conference, Edinburgh as leading the way in matters of cooperation and union.

The Constituency

West China is understood to include the three Provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow, which are divided from the rest of China by natural barriers. They contain a population of about ninety-three (93) millions, between fifty and sixty millions of whom reside in Szechuan.

The Szechuanese are virile, industrious and self-respecting, and such a population in a Province full of natural resources, with fertile soil and varied industries, gives promise of large development in the new era just starting for China. A scheme of education was promulgated by the old Government and many schools were opened, but because of the lack of well trained teachers and competent managers, the best results have not been obtained.

Not only are these people themselves important, but they constitute the most helpful means of appeal to the aboriginal tribes on the border and to the people of Tibet. The highways of the Province are the chief avenue of approach to these Western peoples. If any of the subject people on the Western border of China wish to visit Peking they must needs pass through Szechuan; the military movement looking toward the pacification of the tribes is organized in the capital of this Province. Even within the boundaries of Szechuan proper there are tens of thousands of aborigines to be cared for. For all this constituency the West China Union University will be the sole Christian Institution of University standing.

Politically there are four centers in China. In the North, Peking; in the south, Canton; in the Central China, Hanking; and in West China, Chengtu. It is here in Chengtu, the political, commercial and educational center of West China, that the West China University is placed. The youth of these three Provinces and not merely the three thousand or more students in the primary and secondary schools included in the West China Union University form its constituency.

The Need

The great need of the people of these three Provinces for education is apparent. At present only a very small fraction of the men and a still smaller fraction of the women can read and write. Now the enlightenment of the masses is absolutely essential in a democracy, and China in this new day that has just dawned is setting herself to become a democracy. She needs engineers and scientists to develop her vast resources which are as yet practically untouched. She needs men of character and intelligence to become the steersmen of the new era and to place her Government upon a basis firm and righteous. She needs thinkers who can interpret Christianity to the intelligence and thought of her people and lead them to solid ground through the maze of the many false philosophies and religions which are clamoring for acceptance.

China herself is recognizing the need of education on modern lines, and has established, at least on paper, a system of schools from the kindergarten to the university, but she has not the teachers for a

wide extension of this educational movement. It is estimated that the young people of China between the ages of 16 and 21 require something like a million teachers. How are they to be trained? China herself cannot train them. She is turning naturally to the West, and foremost among those to help should be the Christian Churches of England and America.

By establishing institutions of learning that in equipment and management shall not only be models to the Chinese but shall do their share in producing a body of trained and efficient teachers, the Christian nations will be assisting China in the establishment and development along right lines of her own educational system. We in our educational work thus do not aim to compete with the Government system of education but to cooperate with it.

It would seem that whatever is to be done should be done at once. The next ten years will mean much in forming China's ideals and determining the type of her civilization for the next century. She welcomes our assistance now. She may not later.

The Object

The object, then, of the University as stated in the Constitution is, "The advancement of the Kingdom of God by means of higher education in West China."

(a) By providing such facilities for the education of those connected with the various Missions in West China as shall enable them to take their place among the educated classes of the day;

(b) By affording means for the higher education of Chinese youth of all classes."

It is the firm belief of the founders that the immediate future will be a time of crisis in the history of this great nation; that to meet this crisis, China's greatest need is men of Christian character and of broad and thorough education. It is the hope of this University to afford opportunities for such an education to the youth of West China.

Moreover, Christian Education stands for certain ideals, of which China at this juncture of her history stands in great need, and without which her educational system will be weak because it will fail on the ethical side. At present China, as never before, is avowedly looking to the nations of this West for leadership, forming her schools, her government, her finance in short the civilization on western models. This gives a great opportunity of making the ideals for which Christian Education stands potent in the educational development of that people.

By establishing the West China Union University it is the hope of the founders that the educational policy of the Government may be affected in this direction.

Control

In all matters educational the University is a unit, being controlled by a Senate composed largely of the instructors of the University, together with other representatives of the various bodies joining in the

Union. It is this body, the Senate, with determines the curricula, conducts the examinations, grants degrees, and in general has charge of all University affairs on the field.

The ultimate control is vested in a Board of Governors at home, appointed in the first place by the Missionary organizations establishing the University, with power to co-opt a certain number of members in addition to those representing the Missionary organizations. All real estate, funded capital and other property of the University is placed under the control of this Board.

The incorporation of this University has been under consideration and it has been proposed to get it incorporated in the state of New York. Action is delayed in view of the uncertainty of the attitude of the new Chinese Government in regard to all voluntary education. It is possible it may prove wiser to have the University incorporated by the Chinese Government rather than in any Western country. The matter will be dealt with as soon as possible after the policy of the new Government in regard to mission schools and colleges ~~xxxx~~ has been declared.

Steps already taken

(a) Property. The Cooperating Missions have purchased a suitable plot of land, some 60 acres in area outside the south gate of the City. The property is now held in the name of the Canadian Methodist Mission, who are executing a deed setting forth the fact that they hold it in trust for the Board of Governors of the University and the various Missionary organizations concerned. From 10 to 20 acres have been assigned to each of the participating missions for its college building and for residences for teachers furnished by it to the University, and the balance, some 10 acres has been reserved as a central plot on which to erect such buildings as the Administration Building, the Library, the Assembly Hall, the Medical College, Scientific Buildings, etc. This amount of land, however, the Board of Governors deems quite inadequate for the purposes of the central plot and it has authorized the purchase of some 50 acres in addition, negotiations for which are now going on.

(b) Preparatory Department. Union preparatory work has been carried on by the Missions in the University, since March 1909. This has been done upon the University Site. Each year, until the outbreak of the revolution put a stop to the work there has been an enrollment of one hundred students in the Preparatory School.

This Union Preparatory School has been of value not only in preparing students for our University, but it has given to the Missions concerned experience in the conduct of a Union institution which will be of great value in the carrying on of the larger Union enterprise, the University.

In connection with the Preparatory School ever since its opening a normal course has been given of which over twenty men have availed themselves.

(c) University classes. From the preparatory School two groups of students have been advanced to the work of the University enabling

us to make a small beginning in University work proper. In temporary buildings erected for the purpose instruction was begun in March 1910. Teaching continued until the outbreak of the revolution in the Fall of 1911, when the work was necessarily stopped. Thus one group of students received practically two years of instruction while the other group was about to complete the first year's course. It is hoped that conditions now are such as may permit of instruction being resumed this fall.

(d) Buildings The College Building of one of the participating missions, a structure of brick and stone, is in course of erection and others are about to be begun. To give time for the proper planning and locating of the permanent structures, the temporary buildings, referred to in the preceding paragraph, were erected at a comparatively small cost. They consist of a Physics Laboratory, a Chemical Laboratory, several class rooms and an Assembly Hall. They will continue to serve until the permanent buildings are ready for occupation.

Six brick residences for the instructors have also been completed and were being occupied when the Revolution broke out.

Plans for the general layout of the grounds and the location of the buildings and specific plans for the Medical Building and the Normal Building are now being prepared by competent architects and will be presented to the Board of Governors at its meeting in Toronto in October.

(e) Financial. The four participating Missions support ten foreigners, graduates of Western Colleges and Universities, who are giving their time to teaching in the department of the University as members of the faculty at an average cost of say \$1250 a year each \$12500.

An educational secretary whose work will be connected with the normal department of the University and with the primary and secondary schools in the West China Educational Union is supported jointly at an annual cost of say

1500.

Last year each society contributed \$1250 for running expenses

5000.

Total annual contributions from the Societies

19000.

It is assumed that at least this amount will be contributed in subsequent years.

This sum capitalized at 5% may be taken as representing a capital value invested in the University of

380000.

In addition to the above annual contributions the four societies have already put into the purchase of property, erection of buildings and provision of equipment the sum of

60000.

Each society has agreed to put up a college building with dormitory for students and residence for members of the faculty, which at a conservative estimate might be valued at

Making a capital total of

75000.
\$515000.

This shows that the institution already represents a total capital investment on the part of the four participating societies of not less than half a million dollars.

The teachers' college which is part of the University scheme is in process of development, a contribution has already been made by the China Emergency Appeal Committee (of Great Britain) of \$4500. The medical school is also in process of organization and when completed it will include three general hospitals affiliated with that department the value of which is \$60,000.

A union normal college for women is also to be erected which will be worked in cooperation with the University with a view to an ultimate affiliation. Towards this institution a sum is already in hand amounting to over \$10,000.

Exact financial details cannot now be given for the upwards of 100 primary and secondary schools which form the basis for the University and which will provide students for, as well as find a field for the labour of graduates from the University. These are identified with the work of 355 missionaries who will endeavor to help forward the work of the University by discovering young people of promise and in many other ways.

The Board of Governors feels that the \$500,000 now asked for is necessary in order to make more efficient this system of Christian education, that the fullest return may be obtained from the large amount already invested in the scheme.

The Present Appeal:

In view of the situation in West China it seems to the Board of Governors that an institution adequate to the need and opportunity should be planned, i.e., a modern university offering courses in medicine, arts, engineering, political science, etc., fully organized and equipped in every department. It therefore submits the following statement of buildings and land required for University purposes together with estimates as to the cost of same.

I. Administration Buildings:

Estimated cost to include furnishing ¥4000 \$20000.

II. An Assembly Hall

Estimated cost 5000 25000.

III. A Library Building:

Estimated cost including equipment 3000 15000.

IV. Building for Normal School

Estimated cost 1200 6000.

N.B. Towards this sum \$4500 has been contributed by the China Emergency Appeal Committee, England.

V. Chemistry Building

Estimated cost and Equipment 5000 25000.

VI. Physics Building		
Estimated cost	5000	25000.

VII. Medical Department		
A Medical College, Building and Equipment, estimated cost	7000	35000.

N.B. For the efficient working of the Medical Department it is necessary that opportunities for practical clinical experience be afforded students of the University and that for this purpose the various Mission Boards who have hospitals in Chengtu be asked to co-associate their work with the University as to help the Department of Medicine in providing such facilities.

It is desirable that special provision should be made for the following branches of medical treatment:-

1. General Diseases and Accidents - Men
2. General Diseases - Women and Children.
3. Tuberculosis Diseases.
4. Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.
5. Infectious Diseases.
6. A Pathological Laboratory.
7. Training Schools for Nurses, both men and women.

In regard to the above departments for which there is at present no provision on the field, we suggest to the Missions in Chengtu that they, in the development of their work, consider the advisability of adding such facilities to their present plant.

VIII. A Building for Applied Science		
Estimated Cost with plant	7000	35000.

IX. Building and Plant for furnishing University Buildings with Power, Light and Water		
Estimated Cost	5000	25000.

X. Purchase of Ground	<u>6000</u>	<u>30000.</u>
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Total for Buildings and Property	¥ 48200	\$241000.
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Endowment	<u>50000</u>	<u>250000.</u>
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Grand Total	¥ 98200	\$491000.
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(Further particulars of requirements for these various buildings will be furnished if desired.)

These are conservative estimates. Buildings similar to those planned would cost in this country from two to four times as much.

These plans the Board of Governors considers call for the raising of \$500,000 and it makes its appeal to the following resolution passed in December 1911.

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

WEST CHINA UNIVERSITY

REPORT

List of accompanying drawings:-

1. Sheet showing lay out of Central University Plot.
4. Sheets of drawings one eighth inch scale of Medical College
3. " " " " " " " " " " Normal School
2. Perspective Drawings.

WEST CHINA UNIVERSITY

REPORT SUBMITTED IN PREPARATION OF COMPETITIVE PLANS.

The ten accompanying drawings have been prepared in response to the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors, & in accordance with the conditions laid down in their instructions to the competing Architects.

These instructions provide for:-

- 1) The lay out of the Central University Plot.
- 2) Plans Of Medical College Building.
- 3) Plans of Normal School Building.

The Board of Governors have expressed the hope that the general lay out of the University Property will be both harmonious in Architectural design & well adapted to the special needs of work in a Missionary University & to the conditions in New China.

A recent writer on University Architecture in America has said:- "

"Architecture is no matter of fashion or predilection but rather an unerring though perishable record of civilization, more exact than written history, and the only perfect showing of the civilization of a time."

If this University is one in which the loftiest ideals & the highest teaching are to find expression, the architectural & setting of the Buildings should express in a truly national spirit these aspirations and ideals.

And it is because the authors of this design believe that the kernel of the problem which they are invited to help to solve is primarily in the right architectural expression of these ideals that they venture to emphasise this at the outset of their report & respectfully to suggest that any design worthy of erection should maintain all that is best in the architectural Tradition & History in the China of the past, revived it may be by the imagination, & adapted to modern needs by the judicious & harmonious use of such materials & forms of construction as the Country can best supply. By recurring to the very forms, but still more to the underlying spirit through which a great tradition has manifested itself, these buildings may become a worthy & living record of the Civilization of the China of the future.

LAY OUT OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY PLOT

The disposition of the three important Buildings to be placed on this plot, & their relation to each other, have been most carefully considered with a view to obtaining, not only a harmonious & well balanced scheme of grouping on the plot itself, but also such an arrangement as to produce the most dignified result in their relation to the plots and buildings of the various Missionary Societies which will surround them.

The pride of place & position of greatest dignity is given to the Assembly Hall. The building itself it is suggested should have equally balanced facades "reaching four square towards Heaven" symbolic of the four Missionary Societies & their central aim & presenting as it were the same call & front to each. Its exact location is influenced by the existing & proposed approach road, particularly those from the respective City Gates. Where these approaches meet in the very centre of the site would be the Northern or Main Entrance Gates to the University. The Hall itself would lie towards the southern end of the site, thus adding to its dignity & giving a noble vista. The Administration & Library Blocks

would occupy imposing positions towards the east & west of the Plot, subordinate only to the Assembly Hall & enhancing the dignity of the general scheme by the symmetry & balance which they would give.

The existing & proposed roadways give the Key to the laying out of the grounds, & it should be specially noted that this has been studied with a view to giving distinction to the approaches from each of the surrounding Plots. Suitable avenues of trees would form an appropriate setting to the various pathways & approaches.

The Authors of this design have not felt at liberty to go beyond the clearly defined limits of the instructions & have therefore felt precluded from submitting any drawings for the buildings on this plot which might have indicated more in detail the nature and character of the general design of the buildings portrayed on the block plan asked for.

This is somewhat to be deplored as the buildings intended to be erected on this plot will be the most important of those comprising the University Buildings. The Key note of the design (which the Authors would venture to suggest) is to be found in an early paragraph of this report. The Assembly Hall particularly would lend itself by its form position and character to architectural treatment of a purely national type, & the general expression of the design for the other buildings will be found in the designs of the Medical College & Normal School hereafter referred to.

MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING

The lay out of the Central University Plot indicates the relation of the property designated by the word "SU" on which the Medical College Building may be located. The main facade of such a building should in any case face towards the North & in the consideration of the accompanying plans it is important to bear in mind the necessity of the main windows of the various classrooms facing in this direction.

It has been noted that it is the intention eventually to erect subsidiary Medical Buildings & therefore at the present time

it does not seem desirable to erect a completely equipped building of highly specialized parts, but rather one in which for some years to come the general teaching of such a College can be carried out, & one which can readily be adapted to future needs, when the more highly specialized subsidiary buildings are erected.

With this in view personal visits have been paid to some of the best known & best equipped Modern Medical Colleges, & interviews obtained with leading Professors whose matured opinions have been of the greatest assistance in the preparation of these plans.

The fact that provision is to be made for eventually eight foreign Professors has been carefully borne in mind.

As required by the instructions a plan of each floor has been drawn to one eighth inch scale with elevations of the four faces & two sections through the buildings.

The main entrance occupies the central position on the north facade & is flanked by the Hall Porters Room on the one side & the Principals Office on the other. To the right is a Professors Common Room & on the Left a Students Reading & Common Room in which could be placed a small Library of books sufficient for ~~for~~ present needs, any special departmental Library being accommodated in the Preparation Rooms adjoining the respective departments.

It is felt that for present purposes one Museum would suffice & that the Ground Floor portion might be devoted specially to the purposes of a Pathology Museum (and possibly Midwifery) the upper floor or Gallery being used as an Anatomical Museum. This building is placed centrally, readily accessible from all parts and well lighted both by means of windows & roof lights & arranged & equipped so as to afford the best facilities for use by the Students

Students Entrances are provided on the east & west facades with staircases leading to the upper floors. Suitable lavatory accommodation & a locker for each Student is also provided.

The exact location and the use of each room in the various departments though necessarily somewhat hypothetical, has nevertheless received careful & detailed consideration.

It is suggested that the group of rooms comprising The Pathological Section should occupy the Eastern Wing of the ground floor. This would contain a Pathological Laboratory (Morbid Histology), with Preparation Room, Dark Room, Micro-photographic Room, Professors Room & also a special laboratory for Tropical Subjects, which in West China would be essential. A special Bacteriological Laboratory & Incubating Room are not provided & do not seem necessary.

The Lecture Room for use by these Students is placed on the floor immediately above & would jointly serve the purpose of a Pathological & Anatomical Lecture Theatre.

The West Wing on the ground floor would contain a Lecture Theatre available for the teaching of Descriptive Surgery & Medicine during one portion of the year & Forensic Medicine & Therapeutics in the other portion of the year. In this wing are arranged the necessary Laboratory for Pharmacy & Toxicology (also to be used for Materia Medica), a Preparation Room is attached to the Lecture Theatre & Private Rooms for the Professors of Medicine & Surgery are also provided.

A small Mezzanine Floor between the ground and first floor of the West Wing, approached from the main staircase provides a small Common Room & Lavatories for the Demonstrators.

On the upper or first floor the central portion & the west wing are devoted to the Physiological Section. This comprises a Normal Histology Laboratory, & Preparation Room, a Chemical & Physical Laboratory, Optical, Balance, & Professors Rooms with Lecture Theatre en-suite. This Lecture Theatre would also be available for Midwifery Classes, for which section a small Laboratory & Workroom are also provided.

The East Wing of this floor is devoted to the Anatomical section. The Dissecting Room would be under the direct supervision of the Demonstrators from a Gallery at the west end of the Room. The Anatomy, Theatre Professor's & Preparation Rooms are conveniently arranged and a Lift communicates direct from the Mortuary in the Basement.

The Anatomical Museum already referred to, is placed in close proximity & readily available for the Students of this Section.

A Basement Storey is specially asked for & here are provided the necessary rooms in connection with the Mortuary & also the Heating Chamber, Stores &c.

A sheet of Sectional Drawings illustrative of the plan & showing the method of ventilation is provided.

Careful consideration has been given to the design with a view to producing a building expressive of its purpose & marked by national characteristics.

Verandahs have been avoided as an unnecessary luxury having regard both to the climate & the periods of the year during which the University is in session, but a special feature has been made of the overhanging hood or eaves supported on projecting corbels which surrounds the building over the ground floor rooms, a characteristic & useful feature of Chinese Architecture.

The massing & proportion of the windows, rather than elaboration of detail has been studied, shutters are introduced to cover the lower portion of the windows not protected by the overhanging roofs, these give breadth & strike a pleasing note of colour. Historic forms are used in the construction & decoration of the roof & great care has been taken to avoid the introduction of any foreign element that would tend to mar the integrity of the design.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING

Plans of this Building have been prepared in accordance with the detailed instructions & do not seem to call for any special comment nor explanation.

They have been planned on the lines of the most recent Schools of this kind simplicity of arrangement & facilities

for easy supervision being the chief points which have been considered.

The classrooms and corridors are also arranged with a view to easy extension should this be found desirable.

The four Classrooms occupy the space on the ground floor with central Entrance Hall, Staircase, Principal's Room & communicating corridor.

On the upper floor are placed the Lecture Room in the central position with Practice & Workroom on either side ~~on either side~~. Lavatories are provided on the ground floor & form an annex at each wing giving opportunity for interesting architectural treatment.

The General remarks as to design & in dealing with the Medical College apply equally in regard to this building. But each block has a distinct individuality of its own emphasised by the special arrangements of its plan.

The Architectural Character of these buildings can best be appreciated by a study of the perspective drawings which accompany the designs for the Medical College & Normal School Buildings.

MATERIALS.

It is proposed to use local material of the best quality. The buildings would be faced with Bricks 4" x 8" x 2", stone being very sparingly introduced. The architectural effect would be primarily obtained by the colour, quality, texture & jointing of the brickwork rather than by an elaboration of detail & the use of expensive material.

The roofing of the building if practicable should be of "TUNG WA" similar to what was used in the older Historic Chinese Buildings. Every effort should be made to produce a roofing material of this description which has been a feature of the past & which with proper care in manufacture might be rendered entirely satisfactory. The colour & quality of such

a material gives a charm and interest entirely lacking in the artificially coloured & mechanical metal roofing. The roof construction would be of beams or purlins laid horizontally with rafters laid vertically about 5" apart for the roofing tiles to rest on.

The floors would be of suitable wood supported on timber framing & finished with shellac so as to produce a surface free from dust. This shellac would be easily applied as occasion required.

The walls and ceilings would be finished in plaster, a hard polished finish being obtained for the dados.

The construction of the windows would be of timber frames with casement sashes, the lower part opening inwards so that the shutters would be available when required, the upper portion being arranged as hoppers. This has the ~~adv~~ advantage over a sliding sash in that the whole of the window opening is available for ventilation.

The heating would not be a serious consideration, this would be dealt with by means of a central heating furnace with ducts built in the walls leading to the various rooms extraction flues are provided in the ceiling to extraction turrets in roof.

COST

The question of cost has received careful consideration. From recent knowledge of building work in China the Authors believe that buildings of the nature of the proposed Medical College & Normal Schools (where the areas and heights of the rooms are proportionately much greater than in domestic work) if carried out with careful regard to economic consideration can be erected for the equivalent of four cents or twopence per cubic foot. On this basis the price has been arrived at

by finding the total cubical contents of each Building measured from the bottom of the foundations to half way up the roof, this being considered a fair way of arriving at the approximate cost.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On the above mentioned basis the cost of this would work out as follows:-

533,418 cubic feet @ 4 cents or twopence per cubic foot
= \$22,325 or £4,445. (exclusive of equipment)

NORMAL SCHOOL

223,705 cubic feet @ 4 cents or twopence per cubic foot
= \$ 9,320 or £1,864. (exclusive of equipment)

From the above figures it would appear that the Medical College would be built for approximately the sum referred to in the Instructions, but that the Normal School would cost considerably more than the sum suggested.

The accommodation in regard to the latter is specified so clearly in the conditions that little scope is left to the Authors to suggest modifications. The plans have been prepared in the most economical way, the only omission they could suggest would be that ^{of one} ~~one~~ of the Lavatory blocks at a cost of say \$750 or £150.

If the Board of Governors cannot see their way to increase the total cost of the outlay on the two buildings possibly some portion of the Medical College might be omitted in the first instance (say the Central Museum or a portion of one of the projecting wings), but the Authors feel that the Buildings as designed should if possible be carried out in their entirety.

Should these designs receive the favourable consideration of the Board of Governors the Authors would endeavour to carry out the work in every way worthy of a so great a Trust.

The West China University is a recent development of Christian education in China and registers its trend. It is situated at Chengtu, a city of about 450,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of the Province of Szechwan, the largest, most populous, most productive province in China, which has about the same area and twice the population of France. Chengtu is one of the six most important cities in China, a great literary, educational, and military center; and is strategically located to the three provinces of West China which are geographically separated from the rest of the Republic and contain about one-fourth of China's area and population.

In November, 1905, representatives of the eight missions engaged in educational work in West China were called together and started plans which in October, 1906, resulted in the organization of "The West China Christian Educational Union." This Association is a compact and efficient Body which outlines the curricula, conducts the examinations, confers the certificates, and in general oversees the primary and secondary educational work of all Protestant Missions in West China.

It was natural for those who were unitedly doing such thorough and systematic primary and preparatory work to desire enlarged provision for advanced work, and during the "Centennial Conference" held at Shanghai in 1907 the missionaries from West China held three meetings to discuss plans for the extension of their educational system.

In 1908, a representative committee was appointed and reported in favor of establishing a Union University for West

China, under Interdenominational control, and the proposition had the endorsement of practically all the missionaries in that field. When referred to the Home Boards for their approval four Boards,---The Friends' Foreign Missionary Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America,---endorsed the project, "provided a plan of cooperation can be devised which will be acceptable to the cooperating Bodies." Two other Mission Boards commended the project, but felt they could not financially cooperate.

After much consultation and correspondence the establishment of the institution was unanimously agreed upon, under conditions satisfactory alike to the Home Boards and the missionaries in the field. It is thus International and Interdenominational.

about 100
For some time [^] students had been studying at the Union Preparatory School, a number of whom were ready for College work. ✓

So eager were the missionaries to meet the urgent demand, and so confident were they that what should be done could and would be done that "The West China Union University" was begun and a class of ten students received for college grade work on Chinese New Year, March 11, 1910. The joint committee of the four Bodies which have cooperated in establishing the University did not meet to draft the Constitution in its final shape until June, 1910, when they convened in London, England, just after the Edinburgh Conference. ✓

The control of the Educational side of the University is vested in a Senate composed largely of instructors, with other representatives of the cooperating Bodies. The Senate determines the curricula, conducts the examinations, grants degrees, and has general charge of all University affairs in the field.

The ultimate control is vested in a Board of Governors resident in the home lands and composed of three representatives of each of the cooperating Mission Boards, and others, not exceeding eight, selected by these. The Board of Governors holds and controls all the real estate, funded capital, and other property of the University.

The Revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Republic seriously interrupted the work of the University. All foreigners were required to leave Chengtu and were not able to return for several months, but the work reopened in good shape in September last with the first two classes of College grade.

The Medical Department is in process of organization and will include three general hospitals, two of which have recently been completed, and \$25,000, Gold, is in hand for the building of the third. \$25,000, Gold, has been provided for the Medical School building and one of the cooperating Boards has set apart two instructors for that work.

The Union Theological School for the four cooperating missions, though not an organic part of the University as yet, is doing successful work and is closely related to it.

The Normal Department has held a prominent place in the purpose and work of the University plans from its inception. "The China Emergency Appeal Committee," of London has made a grant of \$4,500, Gold, for this Department and drawings are being prepared for the Normal Building. Five missions have been represented in its student body.

Two university men familiar with the language and having successful experience in educational work in West China have been at home for special training, and are now under appointment and will sail within a few weeks to strengthen the Educational Department.

Plans are being projected to increase the two regular Summer Schools for Teachers to five, to be held annually at convenient centers. The University Extension Courses, with lantern slides, will be enlarged. The development of the Normal School for primary teachers, and the opening of a Teachers' College for secondary teachers are provided for.

The Superintendent of the primary and middle schools is to sail in January. He is also Secretary of "The West China Educational Union," and a member of the Faculty of the Teachers' Department, and his influence will greatly strengthen the unity of the work.

There are 3,000 students in the primary and middle schools connected with the various missions under the 355 missionaries in West China. These are included in the system and closely articulated through the "West China Educational Union." They are following the same curricula, carefully graded and arranged

as far as possible in harmony with the Government courses of study; they are taking the same examinations conducted by the Educational Union; pass from grade to grade by certificates issued by that Body; and are under the strong Christian influence of men and women who have gone out from homes primarily to teach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and whose lives are a daily witness to the power of their message. This will secure the supply of students for the colleges, technical schools and graduate work of the University, and assure demand for their graduates.

FINANCIAL: The four participating Missions support 10 foreigners, graduates of Western colleges and Universities, who are teaching in the Departments of the University as members of the Faculty, at an average salary of say, \$1,250 a year.....\$12,250

An Educational Secretary whose work is a part of the Normal Department of the University is supported at an annual cost of..... 1,750

Last year each of the four Mission Boards contributed \$1,250 for running expenses, making..... 5,000

This indicates a total annual contribution from the Boards of..... \$19,000

It is assumed that at least this amount will be contributed annually for the future, and the guarantee of the Mission Boards is not inferior as security to Rail Road or Industrial Stocks or Bonds.

This sum, capitalized at 5%, may be considered as representing an endowment of.....\$380,000

In addition to the above annual contributions, the four Boards have already invested in the purchase of 51 acres of land for the University site, erection of buildings and equipment, 70,000

Each of the four cooperating Mission Boards is under agreement to erect at least one college building, with dormitory for its students and residence for its members or members of the Faculty. Based upon appropriations already made, these may be valued for the four Boards at not less than..... 125,000

Money is in hand to secure about 50 acres more land, so as to square out the tract and make ample provision for the future, say..... 25,000

Making assets valued at about..... \$600,000

The Board of Governors are engaged in a campaign to secure \$500,000 for buildings and Endowments, part of which has been pledged, and the outlook is very hopeful.

It is expected that the Woman's Union Normal College will be built near by, and it has \$10,500 gold in hand for that purpose.

The actual University work which the University is doing is as yet limited, but its high and clearly defined ideals, the completeness of its organization, its spirit of harmony, the quality of its work, and its substantial growth are such as to commend it most favorably to the Chinese.

The government educational authorities have officially recognized and registered its Middle School.

The Commissioner of Education has asked Dr. J. L. Stewart, Vice-president of the University, to serve upon the Board of Advisors of the Government System of Education and has made him a monthly grant for expenses.

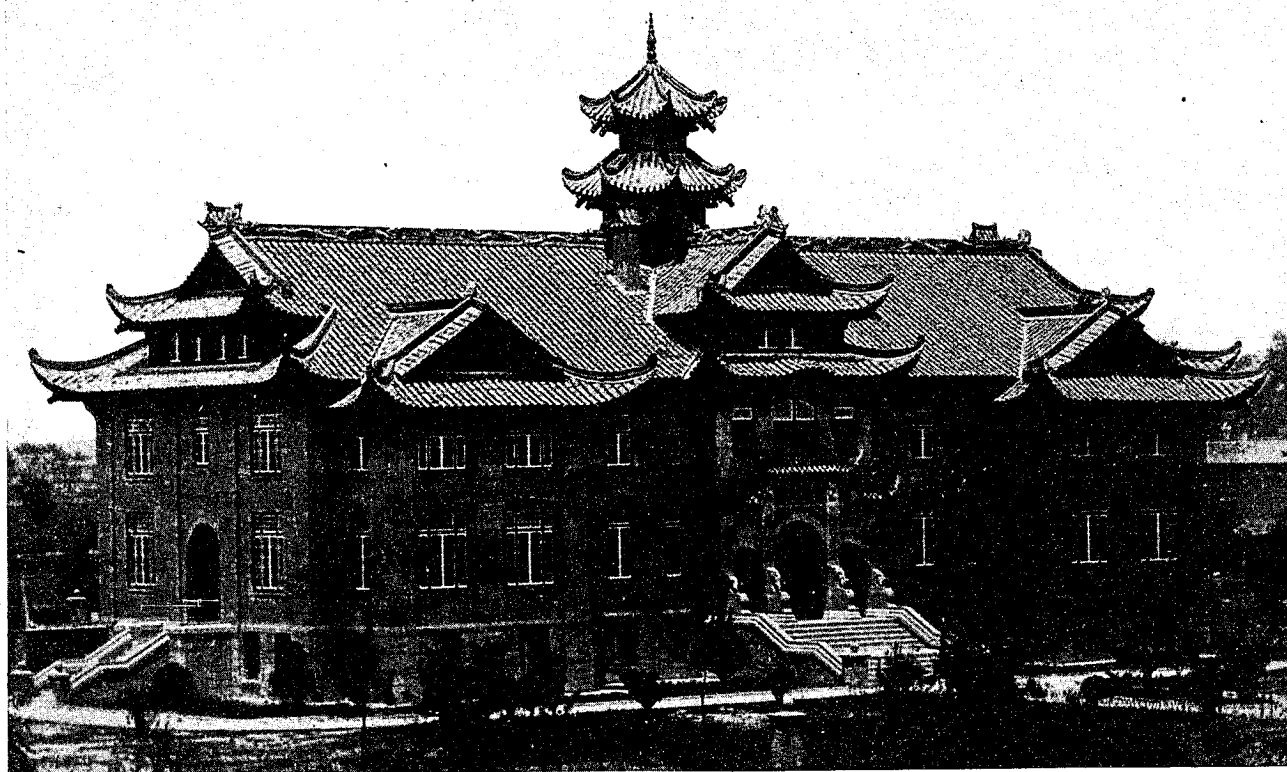
The government representatives have requested the Union University professors to assist in their educational work by lectures and in other ways, and have given other significant evidences of their appreciation.

This is the most thoroughly organized piece of educational work in the Republic of China.

WEST CHINA

UNION UNIVERSITY

CHENG TU WEST CHINA



Vandeman Hall: the gift of the Vandeman family of Indianapolis, Indiana, is used as a combined teaching building and dormitory. The building is three stories high and is 122 feet long by 53 feet wide

OUR WORK AND ITS FUTURE

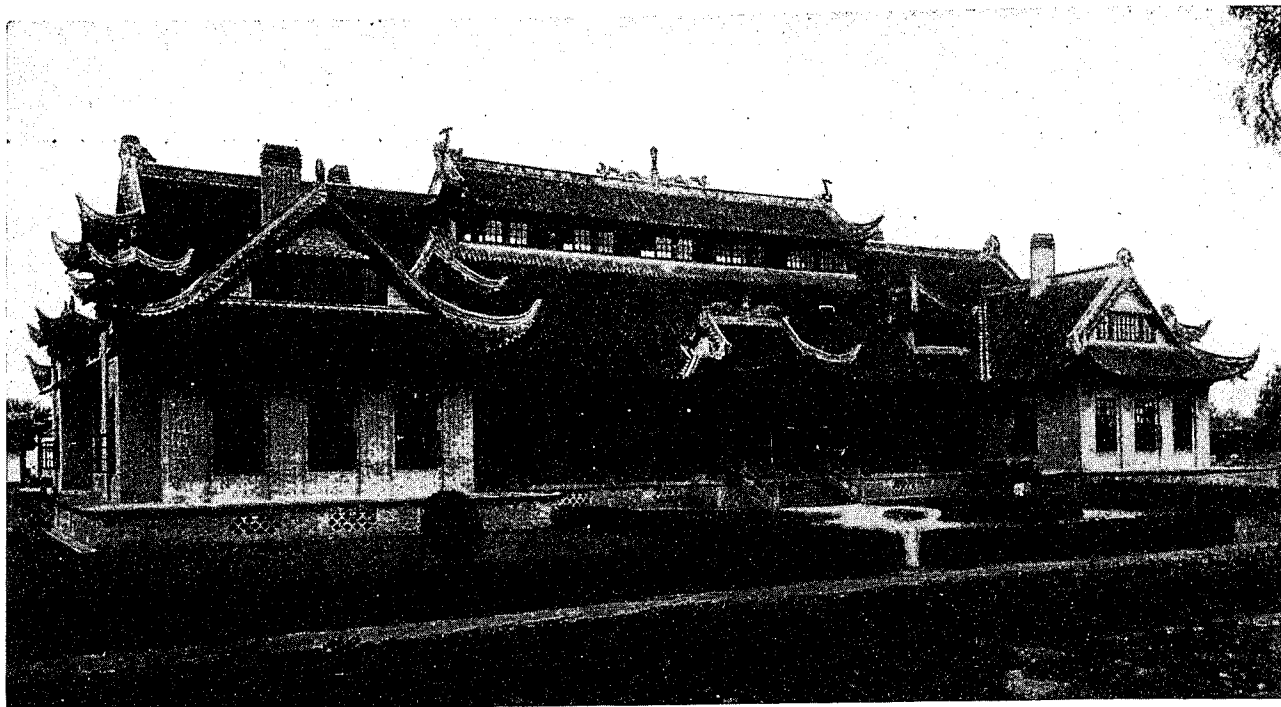
TODAY in China a new nation is coming forth from the oldest civilization in the world. The present literary, political and social revolution is perhaps the greatest upheaval in the mind of a great people the world has seen for a thousand years. Missionary colleges have helped to bring this new day—and never were needed more than now when the cultures of East and West are being fused in the hot fires of conflict.

The present disturbance is temporary—once order is restored Christian colleges will be more urgently needed and, we believe, more heartily welcomed than ever.

West China Union University has a field of permanent usefulness. Its buildings are of permanent construction. The faculty is a well trained group from the Universities of Europe, America and China. Never before were young men and women in China so eager for education, and never were people and officials, except a radical five per cent., more friendly.

American Office: 150 5th Ave., New York City.

JAMES M. YARD, *Executive Secretary.*



The Whiting Memorial Administration Building; the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Morrell of Northport, Long Island. It was designed, as were most of the University Buildings, by Rowntree & Sons, architects of London, Eng. Like all the other buildings, it is of gray brick with gray tile roof, finished in accordance with the best traditions of Chinese architecture, and adapted to modern school conditions. The pillars are done in Chinese red lacquer; altogether this is one of the most beautiful college buildings in China. It is 2 stories high, 175 feet long, by 93 feet wide

CHENG TU AND THE UNIVERSITY

MARCO POLO on his famous journey 600 years ago visited Chengtu and called it one of the fairest cities in Asia. He also said there was "nothing in Europe to surpass it."

It is still a fascinating city with broad streets, beautiful temples and enticing shops filled with silks, rare old porcelains and jade, exquisitely carved.

But it is changed. Motor cars rush through the streets, there are tall buildings, an electric light plant, telephones and, most epochal of all, West China Union University growing up just beyond the great South Wall.

Chengtu is the center of a population of 100,000,000—one-fourth of all China, one-sixteenth of the population of the world—all of whom speak one language, free from dialects.

Chengtu is one of the great

cultural points not only for China, but for all of Central Asia. Therefore, whatever of importance is said or done in Chengtu will reach the important and influential cities of Lhasa, Yarkand and Samarkand.

It is the Eastern gateway to Tibet, the Forbidden Land, that last stronghold of seclusion. Perched there on the roof of the world, Tibet has almost succeeded in keeping out all Western influence.

Gradually, however, from India and West China modern civilization is filtering in. Chengtu is the Chinese city to which Lamas, Priests and Traders come.

It is, therefore, only a truism to say that American and British Missions have no more important educational center in the Far East than West China Union University which has been at work at Chengtu for seventeen years.



College education for women began in the province of Szechwan when eight girls entered West China Union University in September, 1924. President Beech is standing at the door to receive them



To the left: Mr. Liu Dzi Min, B.A., of the class of 1916. He is at present principal of the Tzechow Middle School. Mr. Liu is an acknowledged expert on primary and secondary education, and is on many important committees dealing with modern education

To the right: Mr. Wu Kwei Chang, one of the under-graduates. "I doubt if there is anywhere a countenance more worthy of supermen of the year 10,000 A. D., than that of the high bred Chinese," Professor E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, author of "The Changing Chinese"



West China Union University has well organized departments and gives university instruction in Arts, Medicine, General Science, Education and Theology. Some experimental work in Agriculture is also being done.



The University has fourteen buildings on a campus of 160 acres. Last year 778 made up the total enrollment of students. In 1910 there were 16 members of the Faculty, all missionaries. In 1926 there were 86 members of the Faculty of whom 23 are Chinese. The graduates are all doing excellent work—6 are Pastors, 1 is Principal of the University Normal School, 6 are Principals of High Schools, 14 are Teachers either in the University or in High Schools, 15 are Physicians, all but two of whom are at work in Christian Hospitals.

A non-sectarian institution, the university serves all missions at work in West China. It is the only Christian College in China west of Hankow, separated therefrom by a difficult journey of two weeks by junk or sedan chair and steamer.

Chengtú is the natural place for a great University. It has for many centuries been the literary capital of West China,

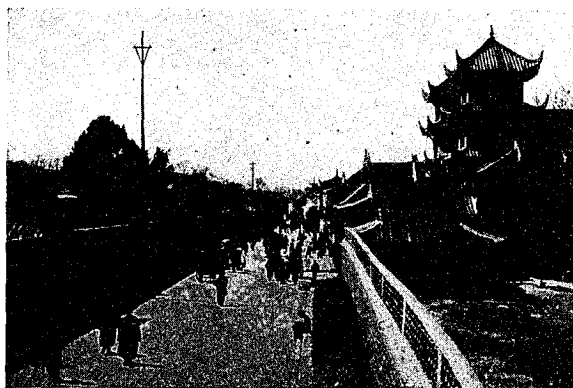
as it was in the time of the three Kingdoms (220 A. D.) one of the political capitals. Scholars, poets and artists have lived there and their books have gone out under a Chengtú imprint. In the days of the late Manchu dynasty, 10,000 students went there yearly to take their examinations in the classics under the old system. The only presses printing books for the numerous tribes of South Western China are in the Canadian Mission Press at Chengtú—it is still a literary center.



It is estimated that one-fourth of the literate in China are or have been in Christian schools and that these schools produce one-fourth of their country's constructive leadership. What is true of China as a whole, in that respect, is even more true of

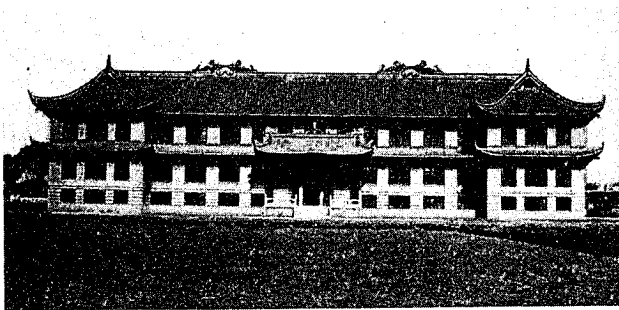
West China because of the comparatively greater lack of Chinese schools.

Some pictures of the students, campus and buildings of West China Union University are presented herewith. It is hoped that these will help to make real the fact that there is a great center of Christian culture out there on the furthest rim of the world.

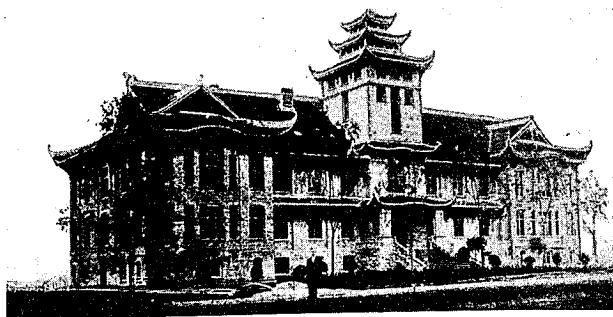


Shensi kai, one of the newly widened streets in the city of Chengtú. Here motor cars and rickshaws have taken the place of sedan chairs

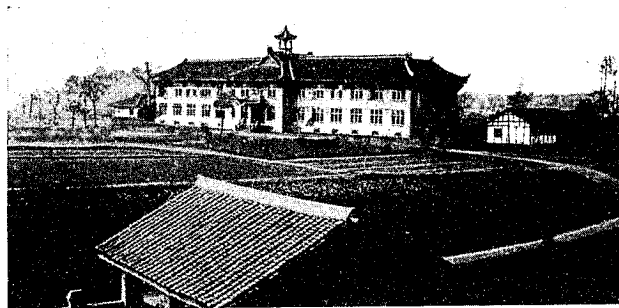
PROMINENT BUILDINGS ON THE WEST CHINA CAMPUS



The Atherton Biology Building: the gift of the Atherton family of Honolulu, in memory of Dr. Alexander Atherton. The departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-Chemistry, Chemistry and Biology are housed in this building. It is 192 feet long by 94 feet wide



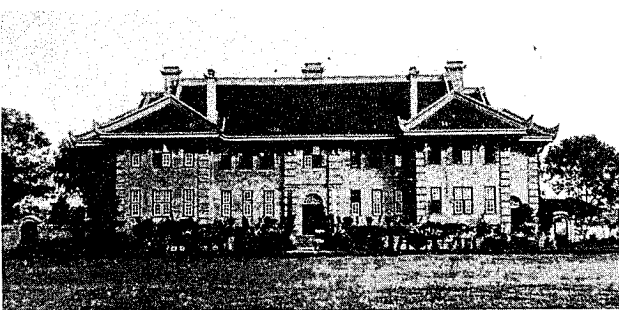
Hart College: the gift of Jarius Hart, of Halifax. This building, on the Canadian division of the campus, was named in honor of Dr. Virgil C. Hart, the pioneer missionary of the Canadian Methodists in China. The departments of Mathematics, Physics and Theology occupy this building—has one of the largest auditoriums. It is 160 feet long by 60 feet wide



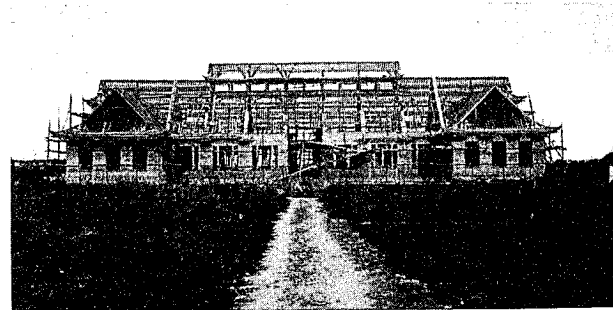
The Scattergood Memorial Middle School: the gift of Mrs. Thomas Scattergood, of Philadelphia, in memory of her husband. This High School Building is of the same general type of architecture as the University buildings. It is 190 feet long by 48 feet wide and accommodates 300 students



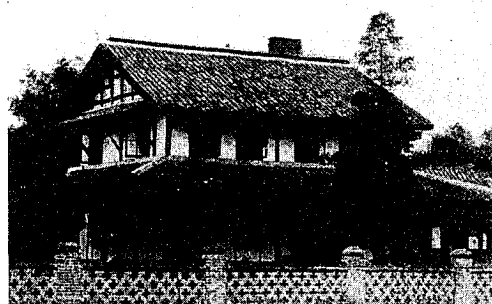
The Canadian Middle School Dormitory. This two-story quadrangular building accommodates 100 students. It was erected by The United Church of Canada. Note the ancient Chinese Memorial Arch at the left



The Joyce Memorial: the gift of the Joyce family of Minneapolis, in memory of Bishop Isaac W. Joyce. This is one of the men's dormitories. It is 120 feet long by 50 feet wide

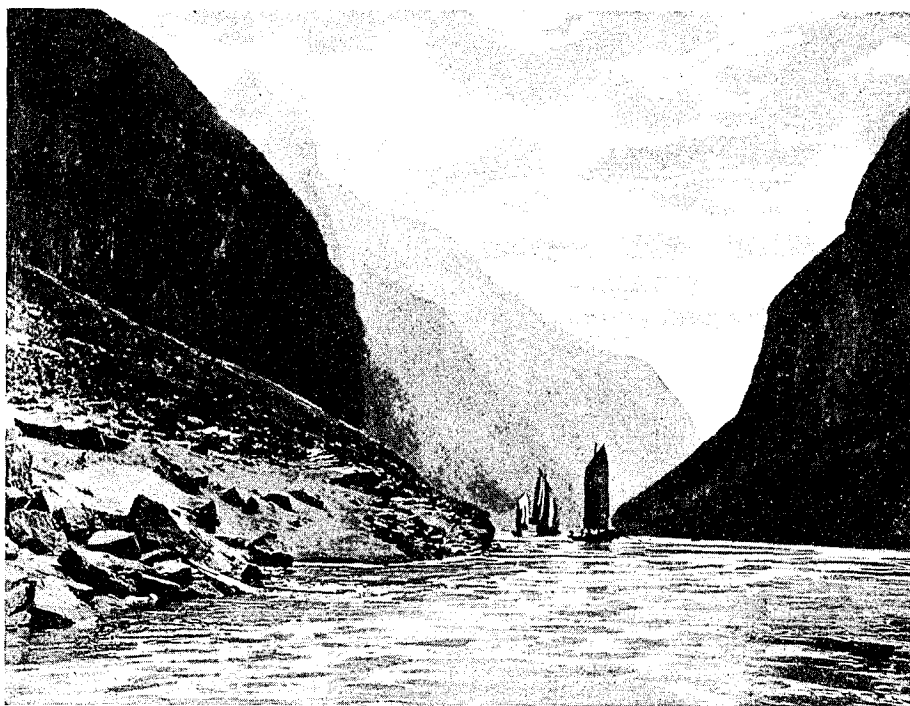


Lamont Library: the gift of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Lamont, of Aberdeen, South Dakota. The picture will give an idea of the type of roof construction used in the college buildings. This building is of the same general type of architecture as the Whiting Memorial, and stands opposite to it. The Library is now completed and in use



A Faculty Residence. Except for the fact that it has two stories, this house is very much like the better class Chinese homes in Chengtu

WEST CHINA



The Gateway to West China—a Yangtze Gorge

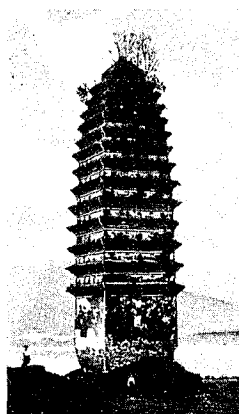
"Four Streams"

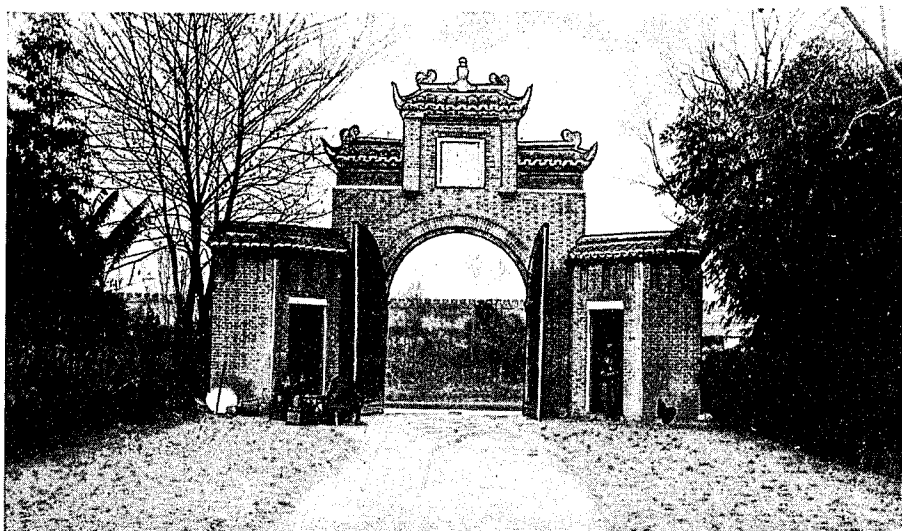
"FOUR STREAMS" is the Chinese name of the Flowery Republic's great western province. The poetic sense of the ancient Chinese hit upon that name because of the four magnificent rivers which furnish the transportation and irrigation systems of the province.

West China includes the provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan, but in most cases West China simply means Szechwan, or "Four Streams," for West China has

come to be a technical term and is not merely the western part of China. It is China beyond the gorges and rapids of the Yangtze River and east of the towering sublimities of the roof of the world, for Tibet and the astonishing heights of the Himalayas form its majestic western wall.

"Four Streams" is the largest province in China. It is larger in area than France and has a population of eighty million; almost one-fourth of the total population of the entire





The Gateway of West China Union University, first opened in 1910, is the door through which in many cases the leaders of China's richest province will pass from the Classical age (typified by the old city wall) to the new age of Science

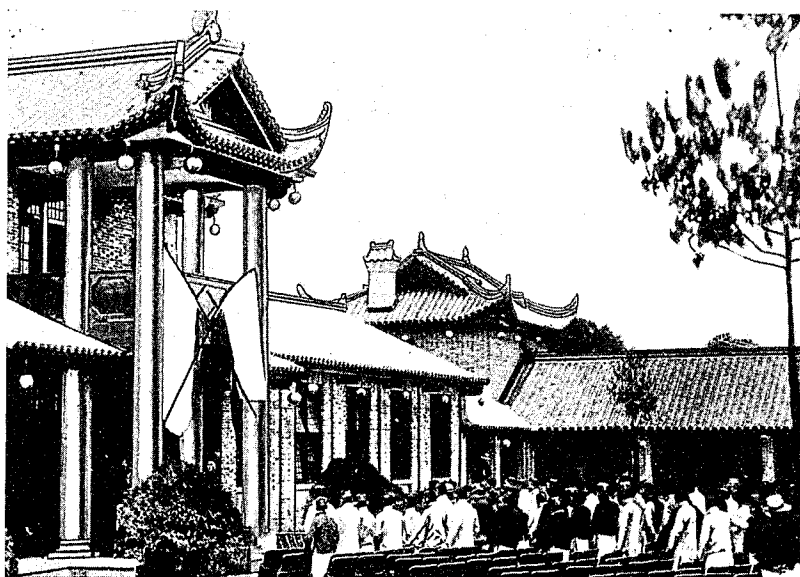
republic of China lives within its borders.

Shut in, as it is, on all sides by exceedingly high mountains, Szechwan is the most unified portion of China. There is only one language, Mandarin, used throughout this vast territory. When one considers the difficulties caused by a multiplicity of dialects one is aware of the distinct advantage to trade and education of having only one language (and that the Chinese official language) used by such a large population.

The mountain scenery is amazingly grand—hundreds of miles of snow peaks,

all higher than 15,000 feet, are visible from the campus at Chengtu. The rushing streams that come pouring from these mountains (the Himalayas) make possible the famous irrigation system of the Chengtu plain. Li Ping, a Chinese engineer, 100 B. C., divided the waters, worked out a system of canals and irrigation ditches and made this plain the veritable Chinese Garden of Eden.

West China Union University is located in the center of this interesting, fertile and populous plain—at least six million people have their homes there. Eight

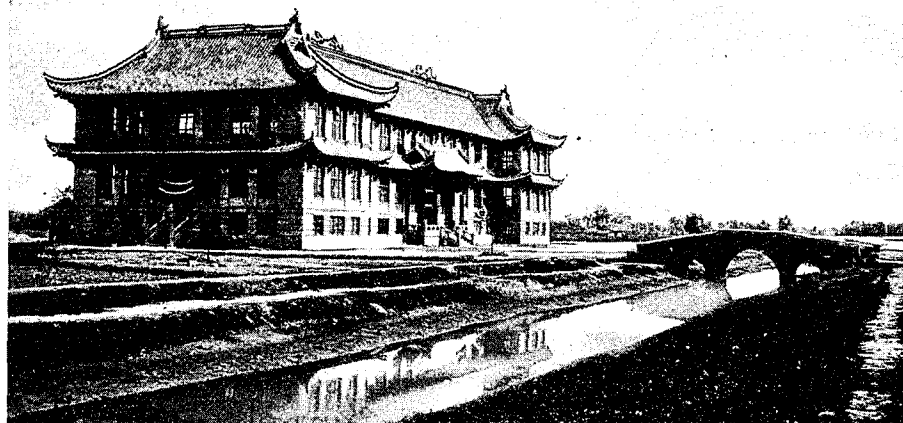


Republic Day -- a Patriotic Celebration in the Baptist Quadrangle

Prof. Clifford St class in the Che



The Atherton Building of Biology and Preventive Medicine. It houses for the present the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Biology. Here cultured sons and daughters of the old Literati discover the new world through microscopes



Mission Boards are united in its support. We have no denominational colleges. We have joined men and money in order to establish a University of the highest grade.

Chengtú, the seat of West China Union University has been the cultural center of West China for 2,500 years. It is the only institution of college grade within a radius of six hundred miles. To reach the nearest College at Hankow requires a journey of two weeks by junk and steamer.

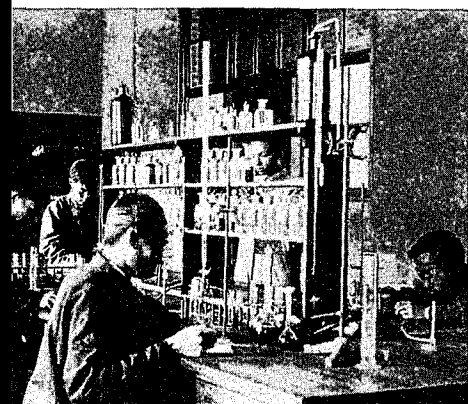
The endowment funds will be used

for salaries, especially the Chinese Staff, laboratory equipment, library and research. Dr. William E. Geil, noted traveller and lecturer, said when he visited the campus in 1911, "This is the ideal province for a great Christian University, but at least \$2,000,000 is needed for a beginning." That was in 1911; costs have risen much since then everywhere.

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
CHENG TU, CHINA

American Office, 150 5th Ave., New York

*Prof. Clifford Stubbs, D.Sc., and
his class in the Chemical Laboratory*



*One of the Dormitories
for men*



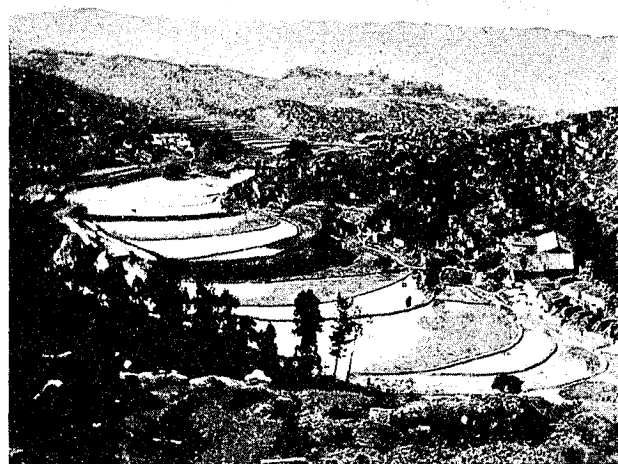
The Irrigation System of the Chengtu plain is one of the remarkable things about West China as it is one of the engineering wonders of the world. These paddy fields always have plenty of water.



Li Ping, a Chinese official, in 100 B. C. divided the river that rushes out from the snows of the Himalayas in Eastern Tibet and irrigated a section 90 miles long by 50 miles wide



These wheels of bamboo lift water from the river to higher levels. A bamboo tube carries the water to irrigation ditches



Hundreds of irrigated valleys are given over to rice fields in summer. In winter wheat or peas grow in the same fields



The journey to Chengtu begins at Shanghai; a trip of 1,500 miles (2 weeks) by steamer up the Yangtze, the greatest river in Asia, lands one at Chungking. The next 274 miles is made in a sedan chair. This last lap requires 10 days

Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China

One Hundred-fifty Fifth Avenue . . . New York, N. Y.

DELIVERING THE GOODS

This picture shows a convoy of trucks arriving on the West China Union University campus, in Chengtu, with badly needed medical supplies. The leaders of the convoy, Dr. Best and Dr. Hoffman of the University staff, are being greeted by their colleagues after a record run, via the Burma Road, from Rangoon, nearly two thousand miles south, over wild mountains, and through tropical jungles.



The supplies carried on these trucks are urgently needed in Free China. They represent a material gift of great value to the Chinese people, a gift made possible by you and other friends of the Christian Colleges in China.

But this picture tells only a small part of the story of American aid to the Christian Colleges in China. By far the greatest part of this aid is in the form of credits, which vault by means of the radio, and the airplanes, over the blockade, and all other obstacles of man and nature.

There is the inevitable wartime inflation in China. The cost of living, and of operating the Colleges, is climbing rapidly. The opportunities for service to the Chinese people are also increasing.

Fortunately, there is no shortage of food and basic supplies in Free China. The question is one of procurement. As long as friends in America maintain their stream of giving, nothing can halt the service to China of the Christian Colleges.

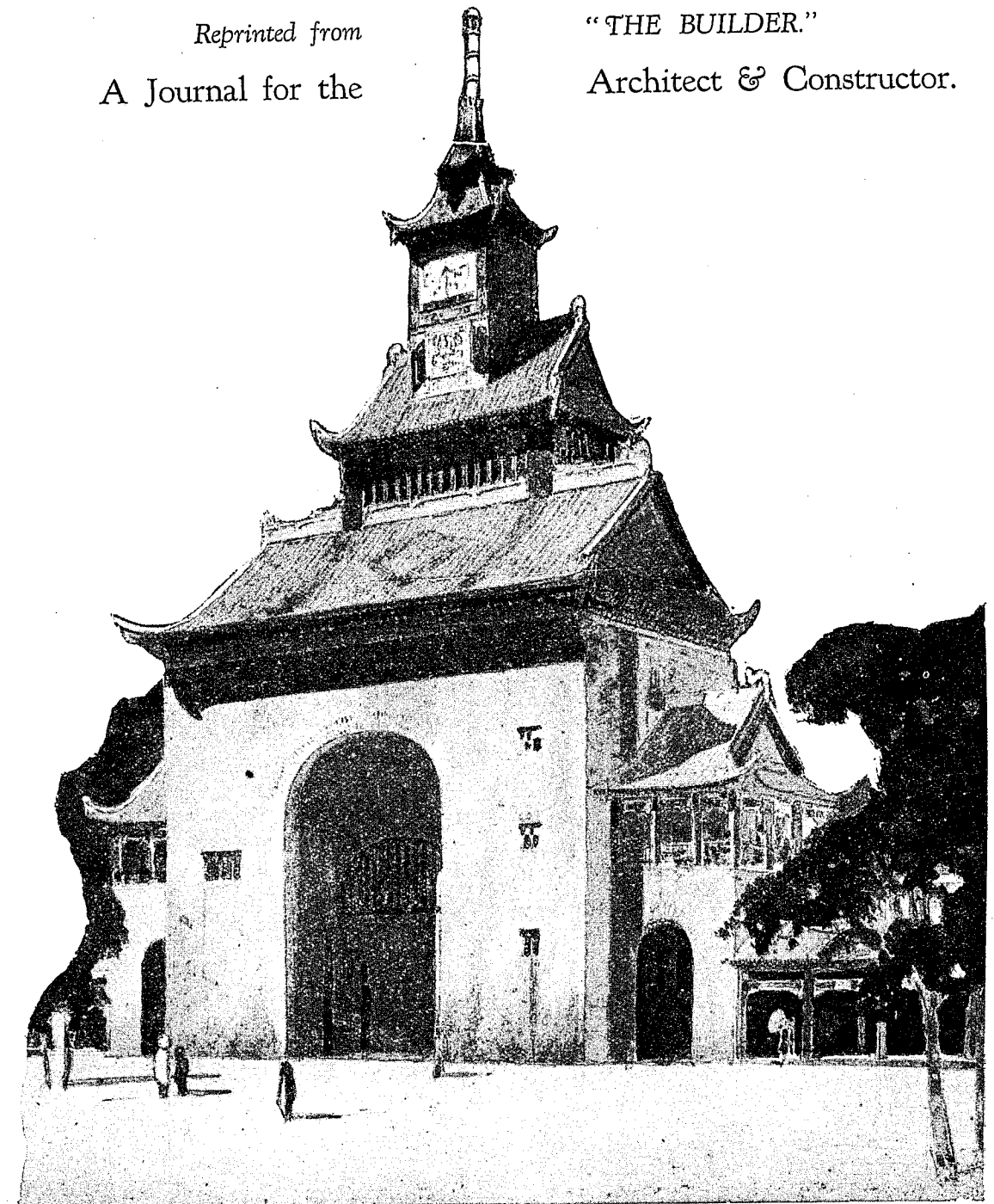
PARTICIPATING WITH UNITED CHINA RELIEF

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY,
CHENG TU, SZECHWAN.

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A Journal for the

"THE BUILDER."
Architect & Constructor.

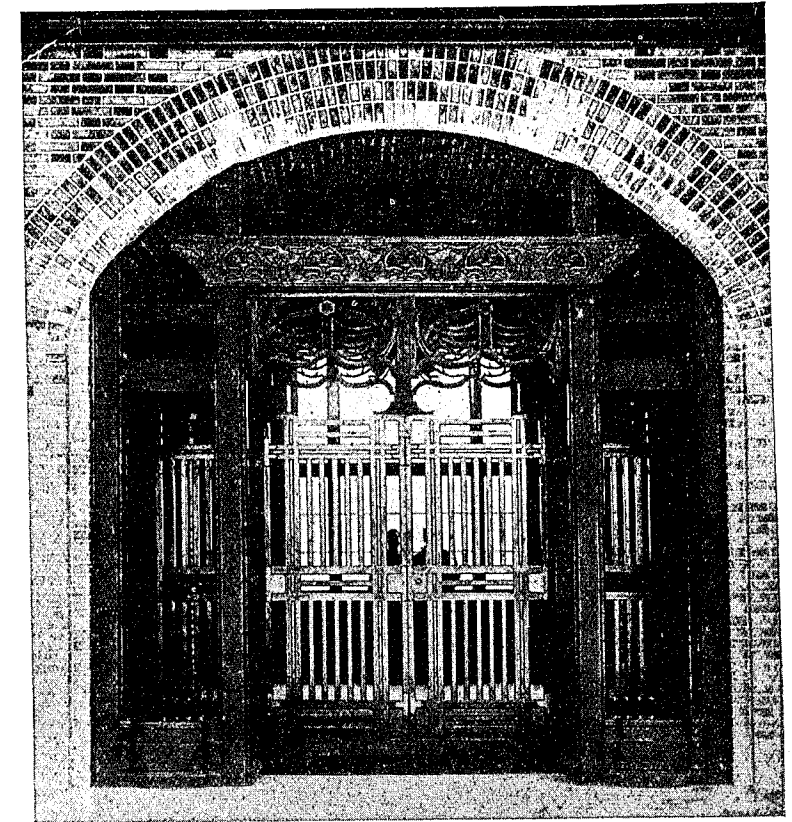


Design for Entrance Gateway, from a drawing exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1924.

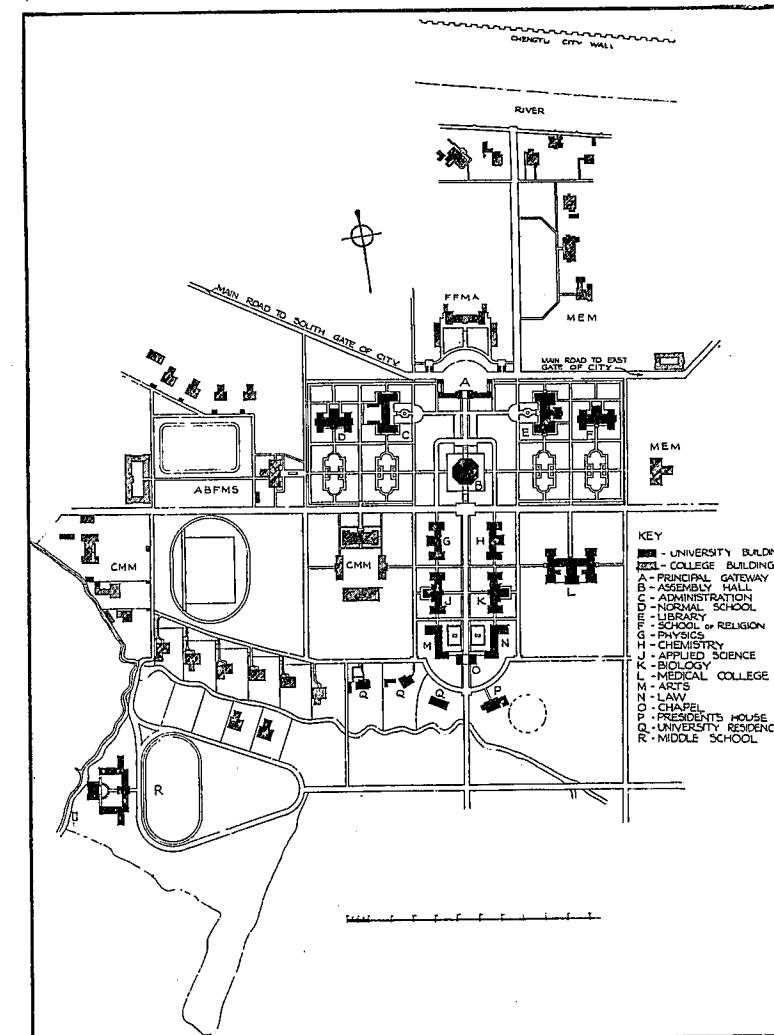
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY.



The city of Chengtu has been laughingly described as the hub of the universe. On investigation the jest is found to contain a surprising amount of truth. This city of half-a-million people, seventeen hundred miles by river from the mouth of the great Yangtze-kiang, and within sight of the foothills of Tibet, is capital of the province of Szechwan (larger in area than France), and at the heart of one of the most densely populated regions of this earth. More than half the population of the world is estimated to live within a circle drawn with Chengtu as its centre and a radius of 2,000 miles. One half of these, the Chinese, are one of the oldest nations in the world, and among its most highly cultured peoples. The others include most of the chief racial stocks, stocks that down through history have been in continual strife. The problems of the Pacific hold far greater dangers for the world than the national and racial animosities of Europe. Napoleon was right in saying that when China awoke she would move the world. And there is no gainsaying the fact that China is awakening. Chengtu is one of the chief centres of government in China and a place of influence in its educational life. It is clear, therefore, that by its position it is pre-eminently fitted to be a university city. Fifteen years ago the Protestant missions in West China united in



Entrance Gates to Administrative Buildings.



Lay-out Plan.

their educational work and resolved to found a university. Land was bought just outside the south gate of Chengtu, and during one Christmas vacation three boys' middle schools, founded by separate missions and situated in different parts of the city, were hurriedly moved into emergency quarters on the university grounds. Thus began the University Middle School, which now has its own permanent buildings on a site separate from but adjoining the university grounds. The next year the University opened, also in emergency quarters, with a class of ten students. The work thus begun in a small way grew rapidly, and now, while the university is not yet in its fifteenth year, the staff numbers sixty-one and the students 146. In addition to these are the students of the middle school, numbering some 300, and when summer-course students are counted the total exceeds 600.

The regular courses laid down by the Chinese Government were followed, and the faculties of arts and science were the first to be organised. But the need for fully trained teachers, preachers and doctors was so great that the faculties of education, religion and medicine were soon added. More recently a department of dentistry has been opened in addition to the more normal medical work.

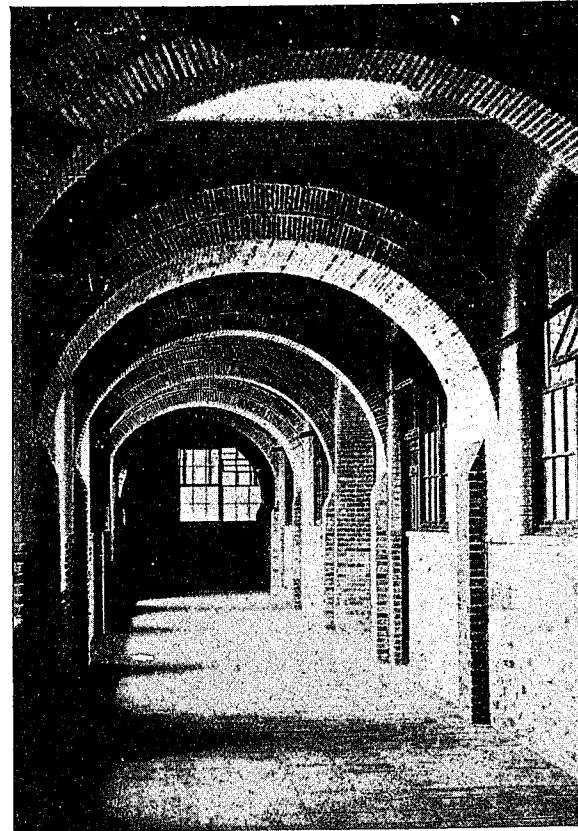
The organisation of the university follows the general scheme of Oxford and Cambridge. The students live in various colleges, one having been contributed by each of the co-operating missions. These colleges and the residences for the faculty occupy the outlying parts of the grounds; in the centre are grouped the university buildings for teaching and administration. Control is vested primarily in the Senate, but ultimately in a Board of Governors, the members of which are at present resident in Great Britain and America. The chairman of the Board is Sir Joseph Flavell, well known in connection with Toronto University; and the vice-chairmen are Sir M. E. Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford, and the Rev. F. M. North, Secretary of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission. The Senate is at present largely made up of foreign missionaries from America and Great Britain, but there are

already a few Chinese members, and it is intended that the proportion of these shall steadily increase.

How far is the University a university merely in name? Until the present year its degrees and diplomas have been issued solely on its own authority and without government or other charter. But from the first the question of standard has been kept to the fore, and as a result the students of the university have been given gratifyingly high standing when they have gone abroad for further study. And now an educational board in America which makes a special point of watching the standards of Universities and colleges in the East and giving them recognition where it is deserved—the Board of Regents of the State of New York—has granted a provisional charter to the West China Union University and has thus set a hall-mark upon its academic standards.

The University is unique in the way in which it co-operates with the Chinese. This is now admitted to be a sound principle for Christian educational work, but even in earlier days the University followed the Government curriculum and was in friendly co-operation with the Government schools. The number of Chinese on the faculty has grown steadily, and while, of course, it takes time to find or train men of sufficient knowledge and capacity and teaching power to serve on the staff of a university, eleven such are already appointed.

From the foundation of the University it has already been hoped that its influence would result in converts to Christianity, and its success in this direction has been great and gratifying. But the transformation which it has produced in public sentiment may outweigh in significance the enrolment of members in the Christian Church. It would be hard to overestimate the value of the University's influence in spreading ideals of international



Main Corridor in Administration Building.

University Buildings.

The Board of Governors, with a view to the appointment of an architect, invited one American, one Canadian, and two English firms to submit plans. On the advice of their assessor they selected those prepared by Messrs. Fred Rowntree & Sons, of London, who received the appointment of architects to the University.

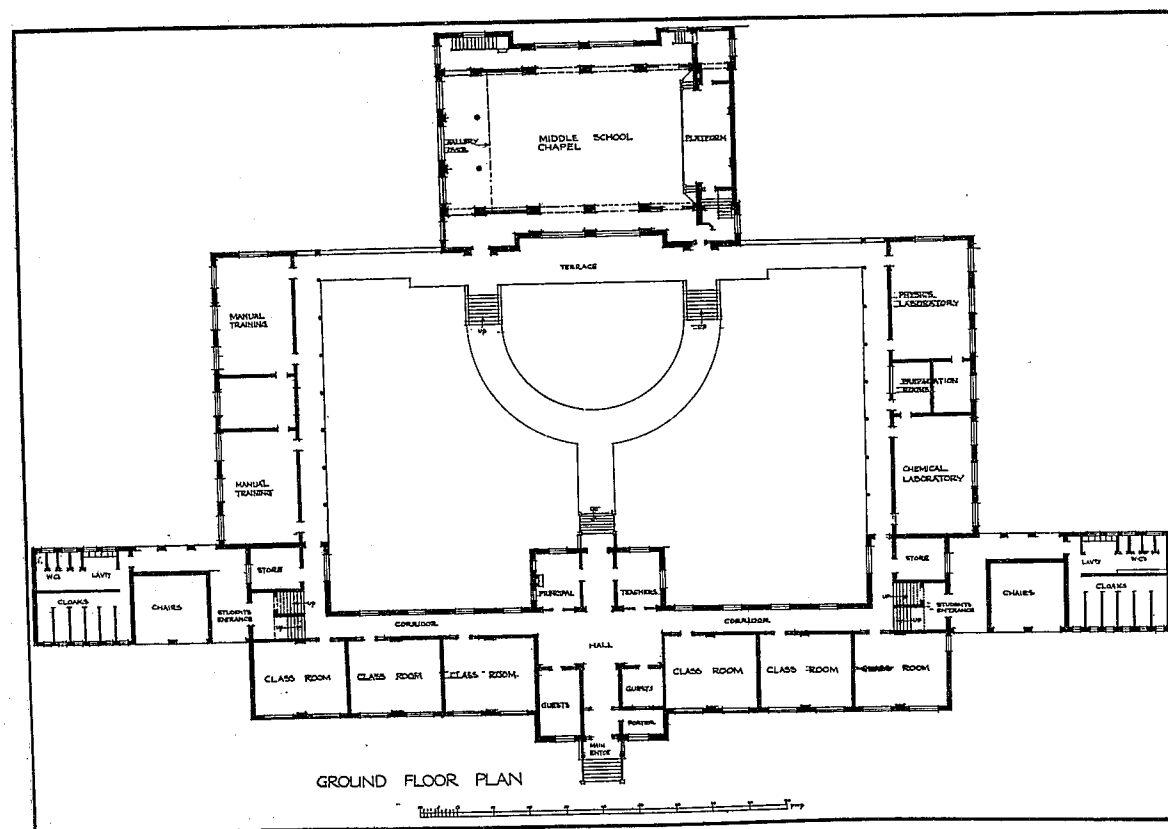
Before commencing building operations, the senior partner visited the site and discussed the various problems, not only with the members of the Senate, but also with the three leading Chinese statesmen in the Province, who welcomed the suggestion that the design of the buildings should be Chinese in character, politely adding that if they were carried out in that spirit they could copy them! An endeavour has been made to maintain the forms, texture and colouring handed down from past history, and to adapt these to modern requirements, with the judicious and harmonious use of such materials and forms of construction as the country can best supply.

It is hoped that eventually a school of architecture may be founded in connection with the University.

The Campus occupies about 150 acres of land outside the ancient city walls, from which it is separated by the river, which skirts its southern boundary. The main entrance gateway is placed on the north and south axis of the central plot, at the point where

the approach roads from the east and south gates meet. The disposition of the five important buildings on this plot and their relation to each other have been considered with a view to obtaining not only a harmonious and well-balanced scheme of grouping on the plot itself, but also in relation to the surrounding plots and buildings of the associated missionary societies. The pride of place is given to the Assembly Hall, occupying the central position, with the

good will and peace. Not long ago one of the Chinese daily papers invited its readers to select by vote the twenty-four men who might be considered as the leaders of China. It is extremely significant that about half of those selected were Christians, and even more had received their education in Christian universities similar to the West China Union University.



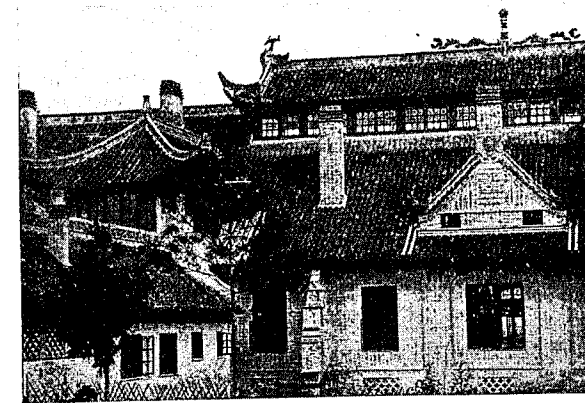
Middle School.

tagonal in form, with equally balanced façades. It is intended to be the dominating building, symbolic of the highest purposes of the University. The Administration building is already completed, the Library building is in course of erection, and the plans for the Normal School are approved. The group of Science buildings are to flank the main avenue to the south of the Assembly

Hall, terminating with the University Chapel. The Biology building is already in occupation. The site for the Medical College lies to the east, and the building will commence at an early date. The President's official residence and various professors' houses occupy surrounding sites in close proximity to the college buildings and the University Middle School and chapel, with accommoda-

tion for 300 students have been erected on a site adjoining the University Campus. The College Buildings already completed, and in immediate contemplation, have been gifted by private donors, and it is hoped that funds for the remainder will be provided in a similar way.

Messrs. Fred Rowntree, F.R.I.B.A., & Sons are the architects.



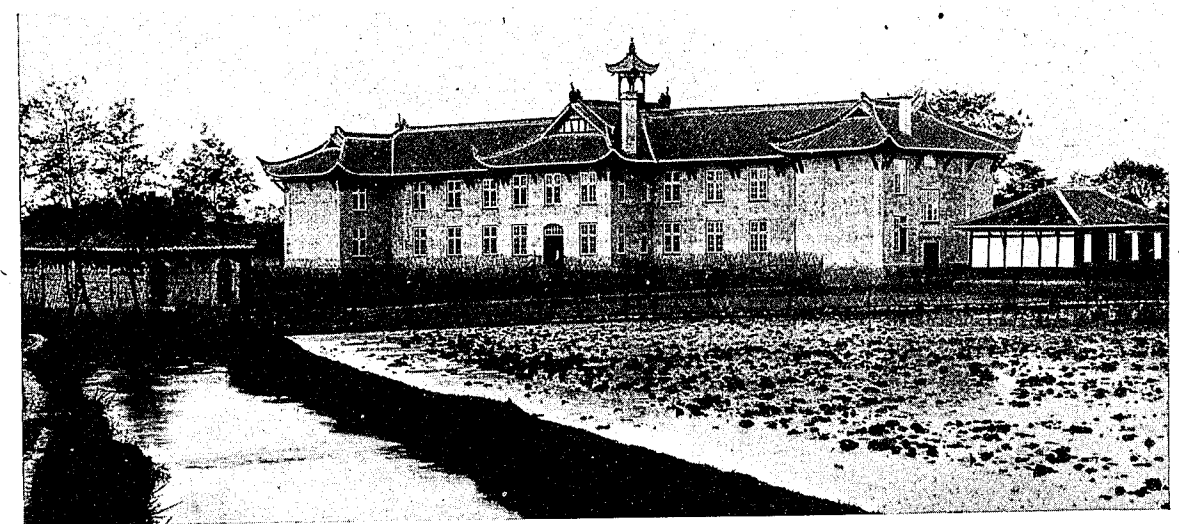
Rear of Administrative Building.



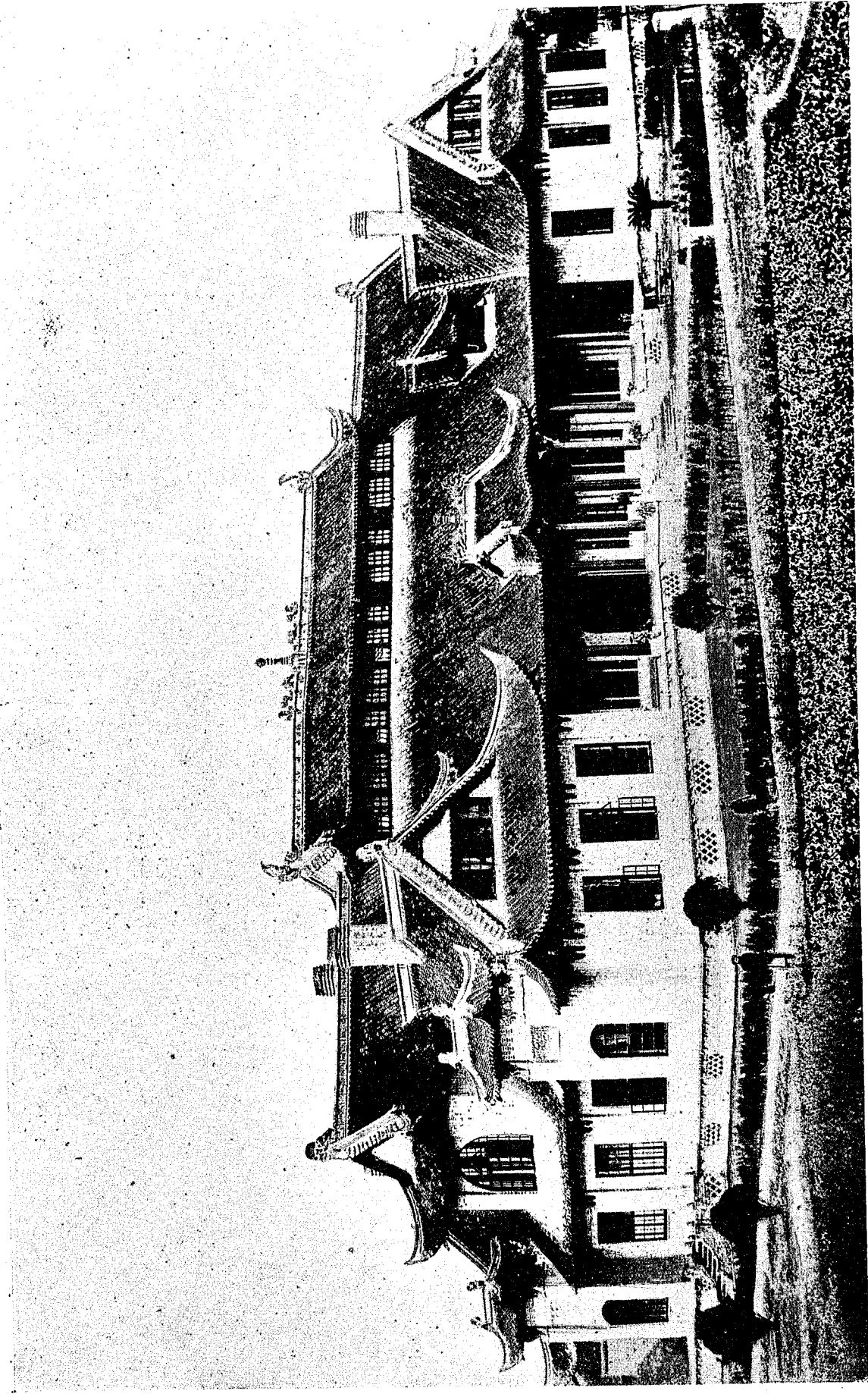
Riverside Gate.



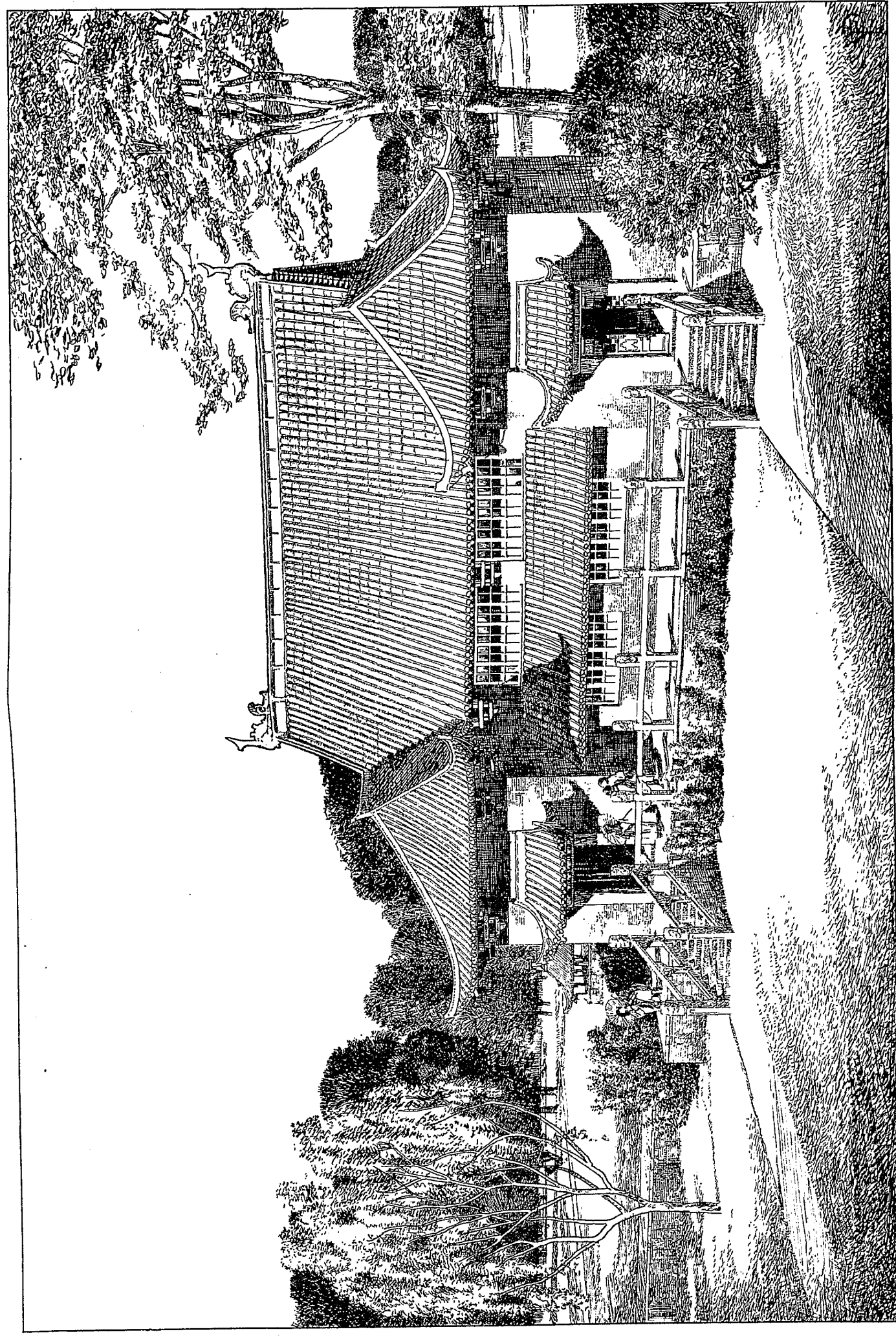
House "B" Gate, from Within.



Scattergood Middle School.

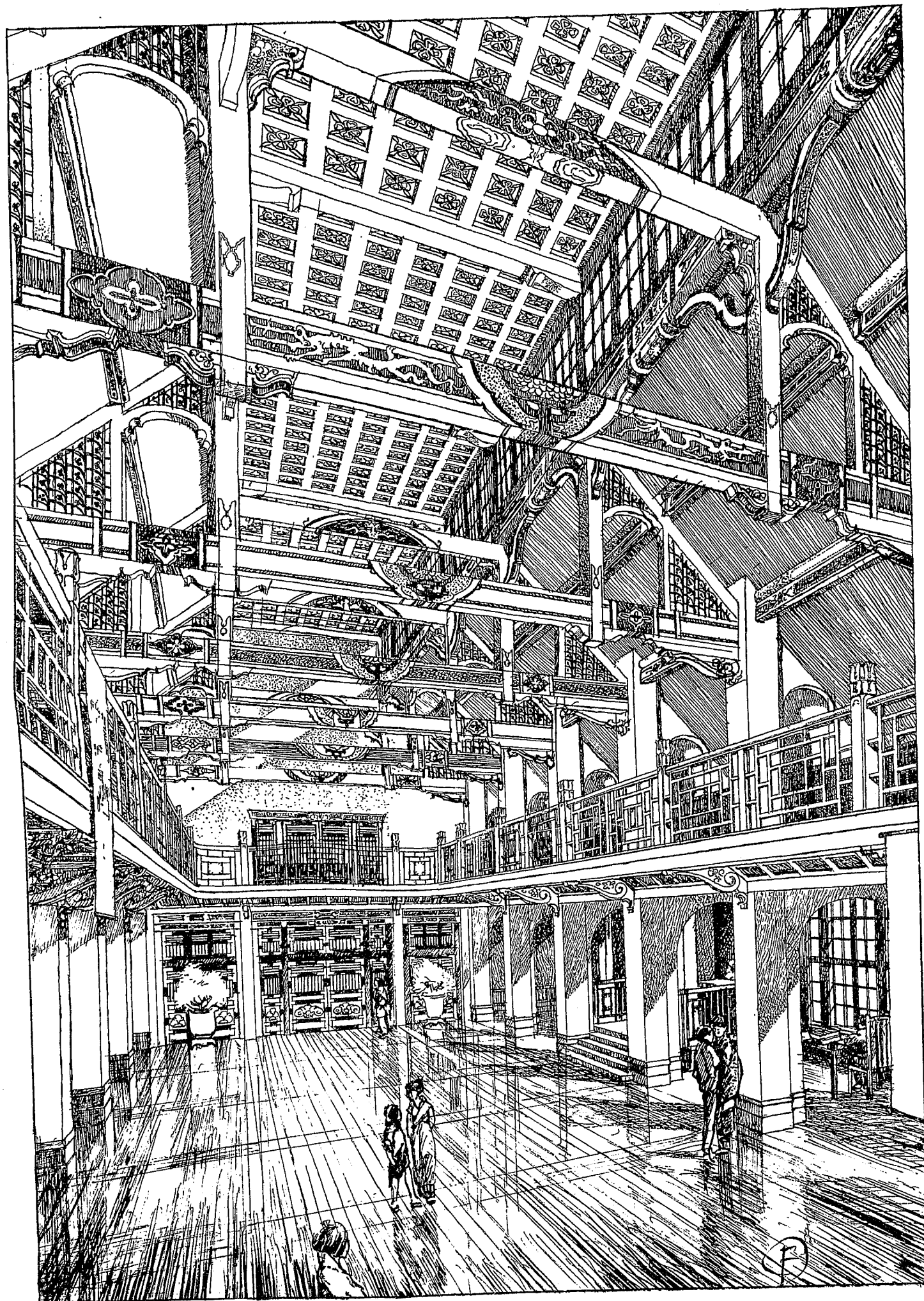


Administration Building.

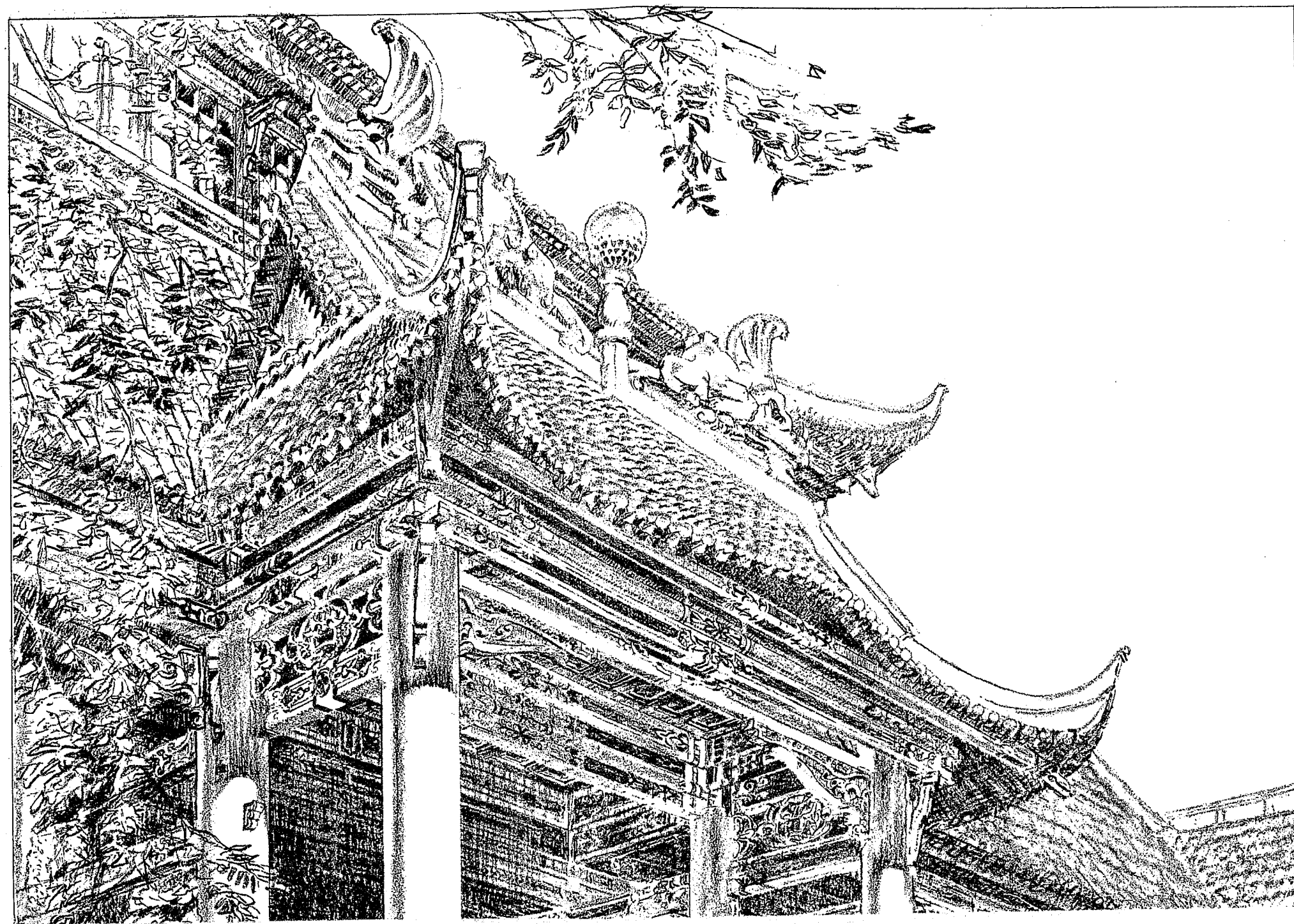


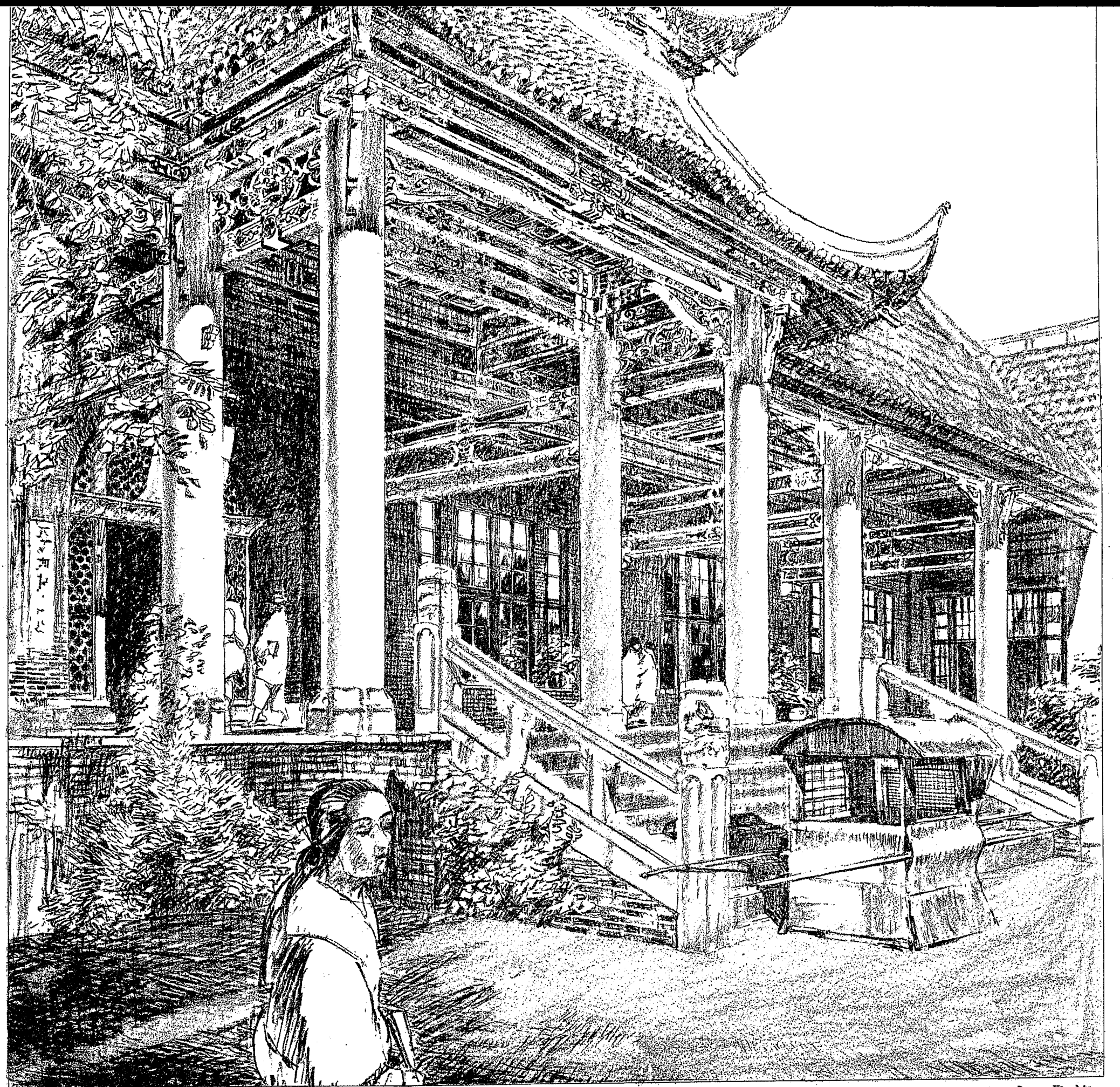
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY - CHENG TU

MIDDLE SCHOOL CHAPEL —
Fushan, Ningbo, New Anhui

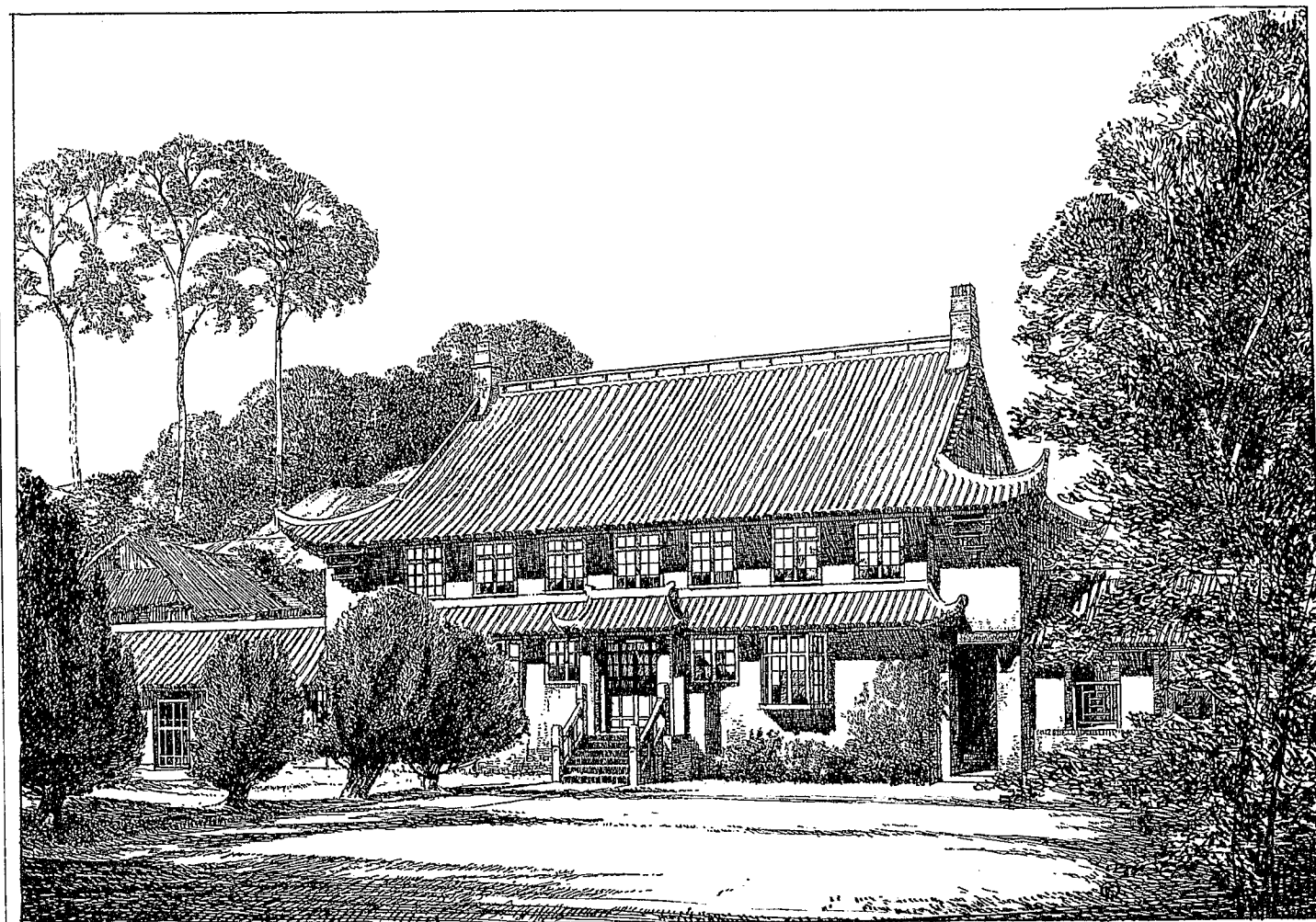


WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY - INTERIOR OF LIBRARY

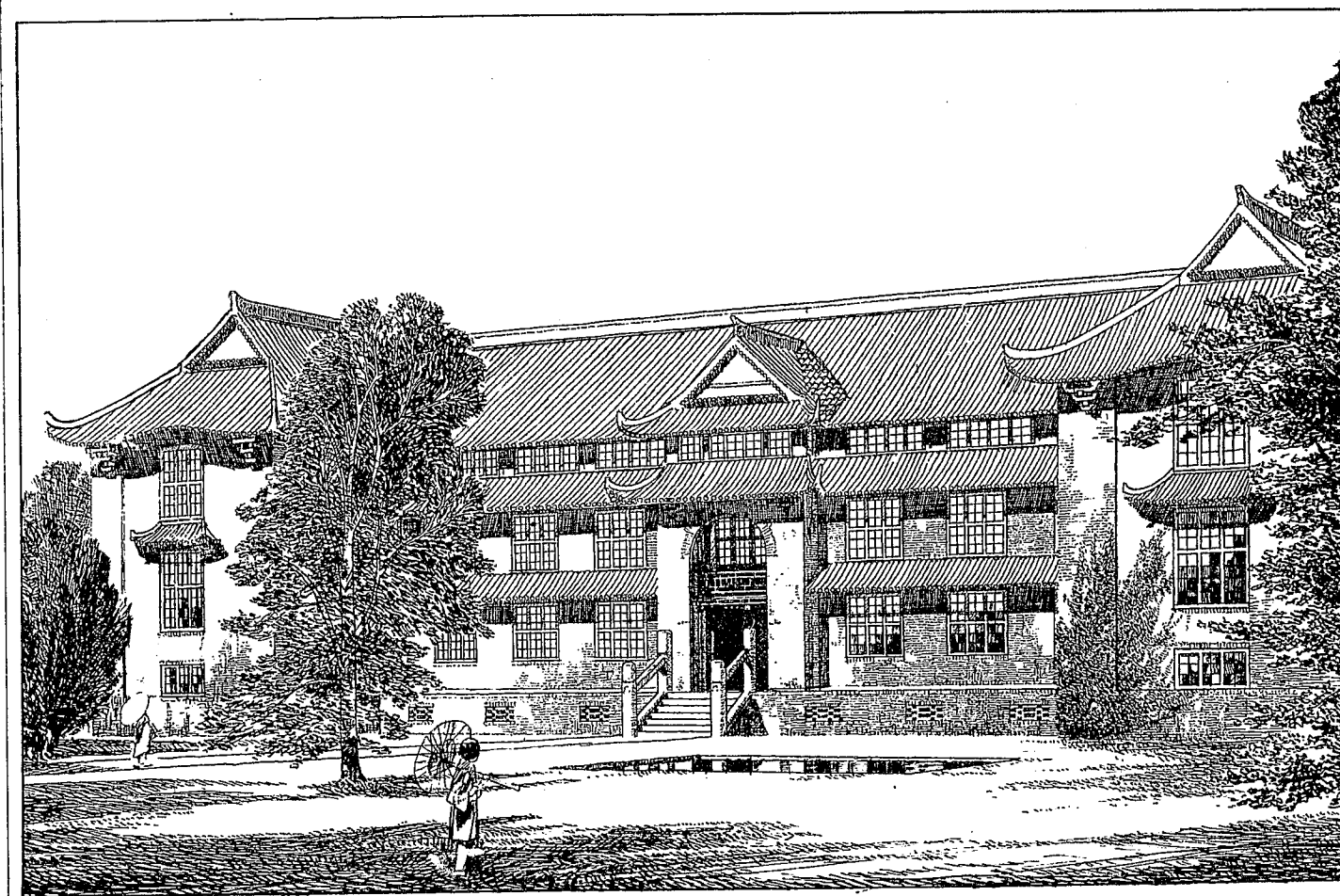




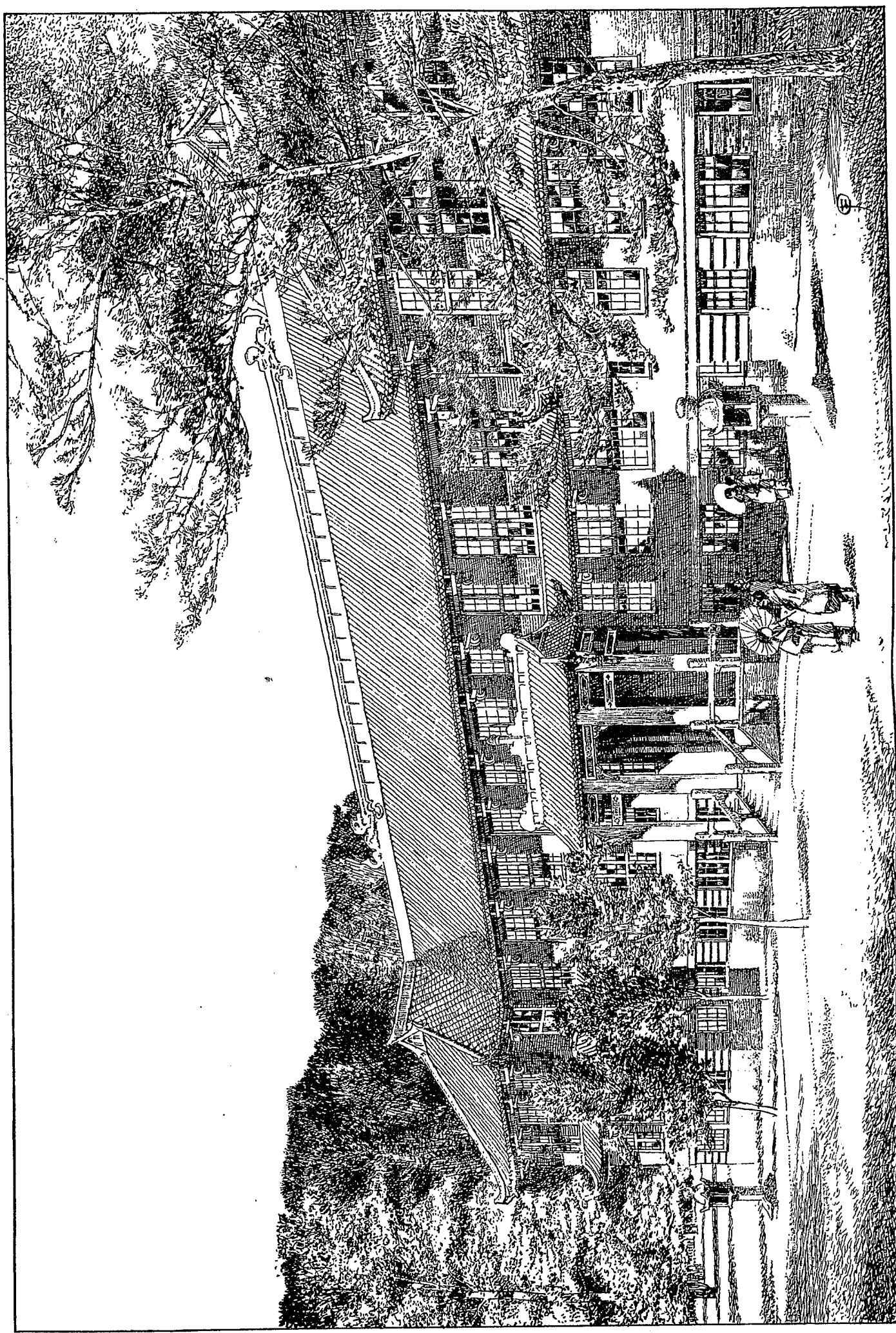
PORCH TO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY - PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE

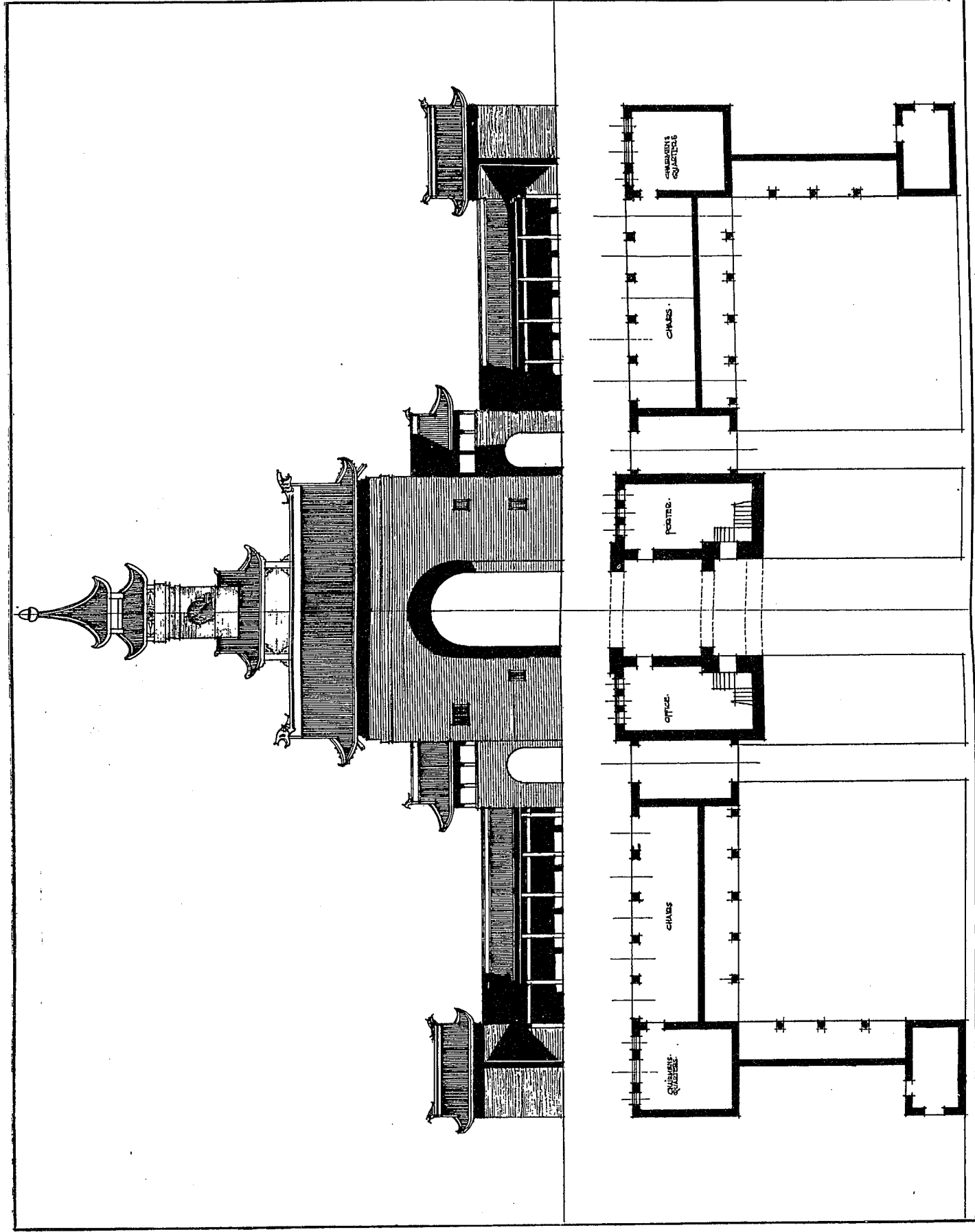


WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY - NORMAL SCHOOL

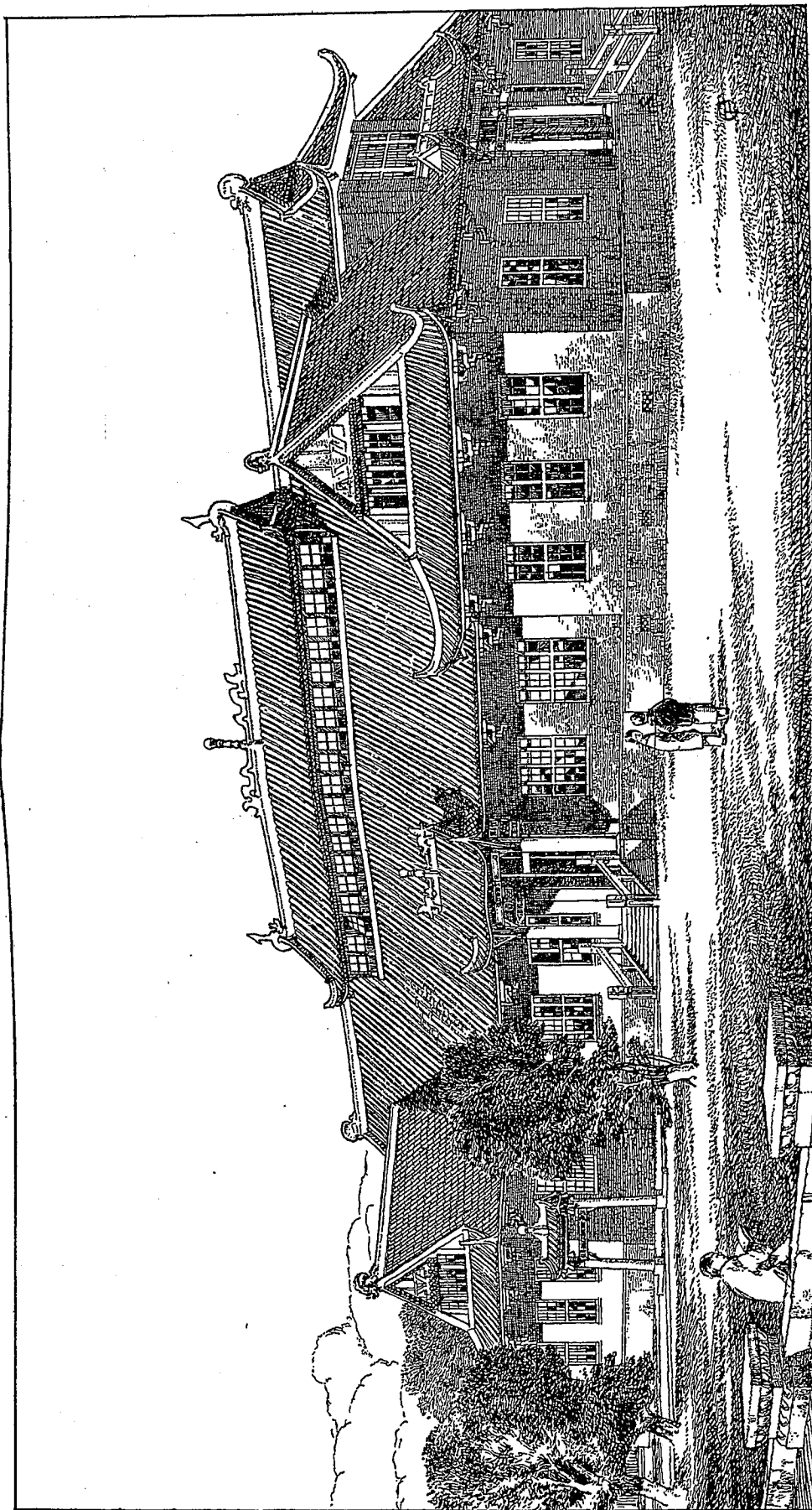


WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY CHENG TU

BIOLOGY BUILDING
and
Reptile & Snake Hall



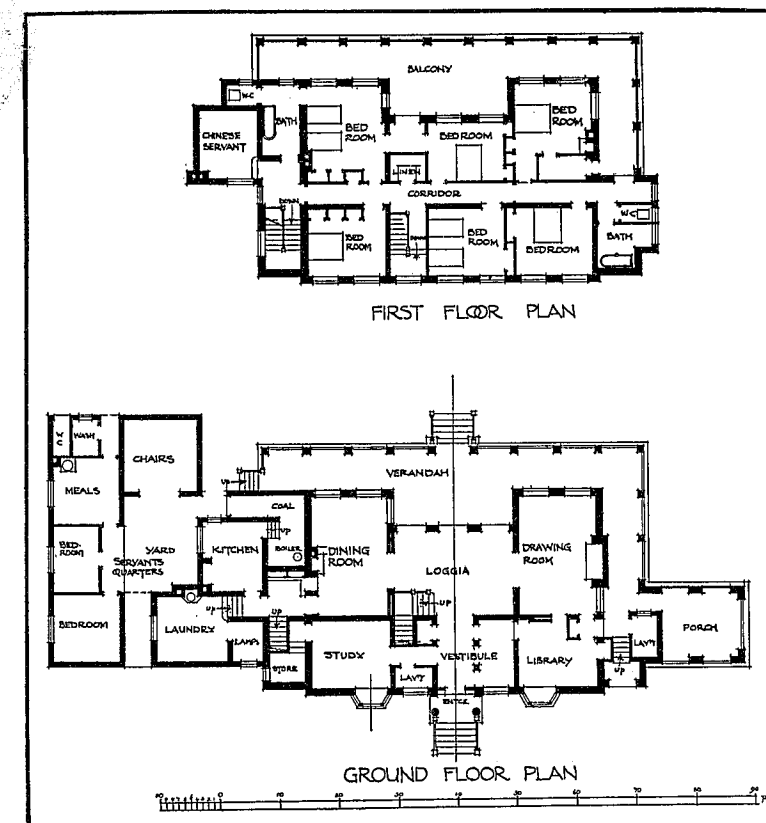
Plan of Main Entrance Gateway.



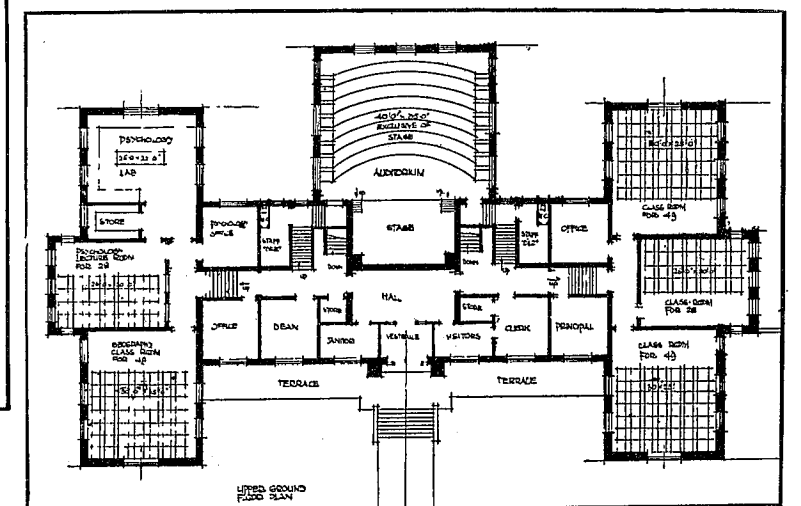
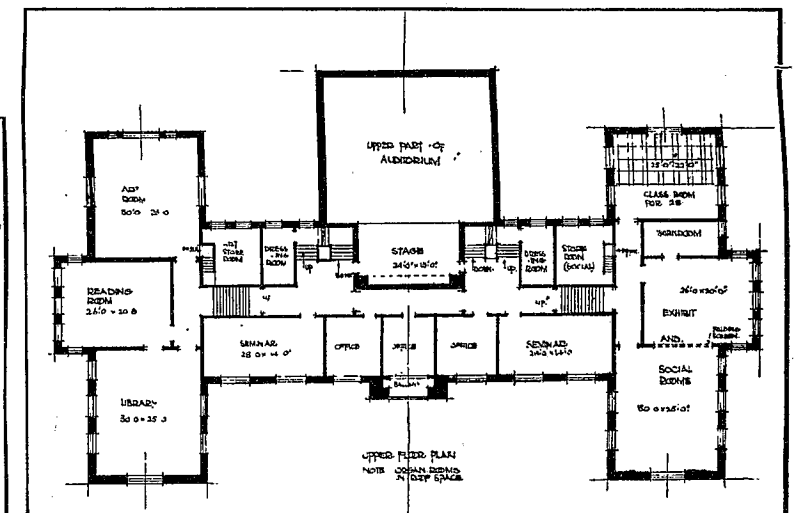
The Library.



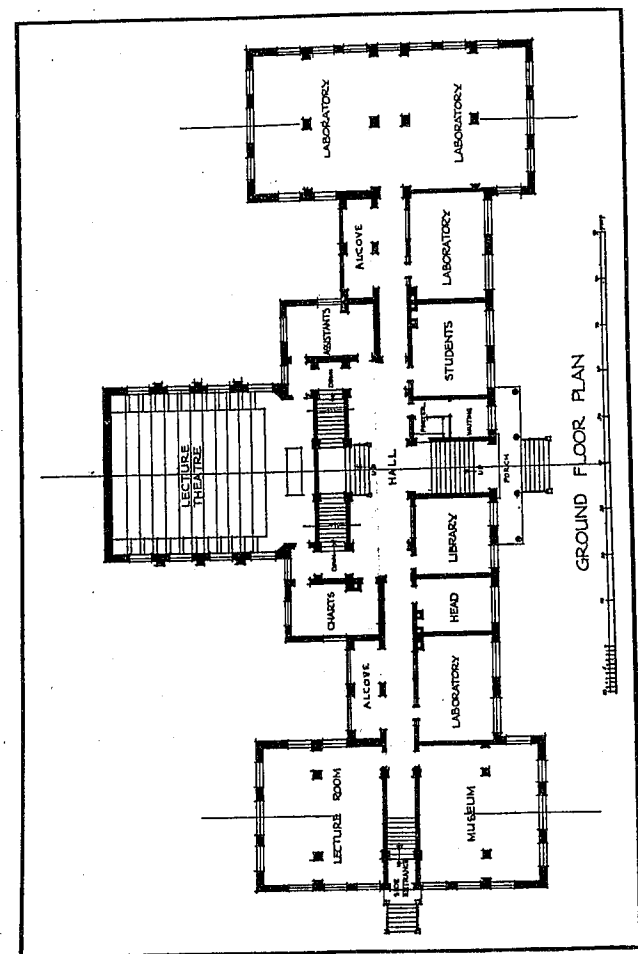
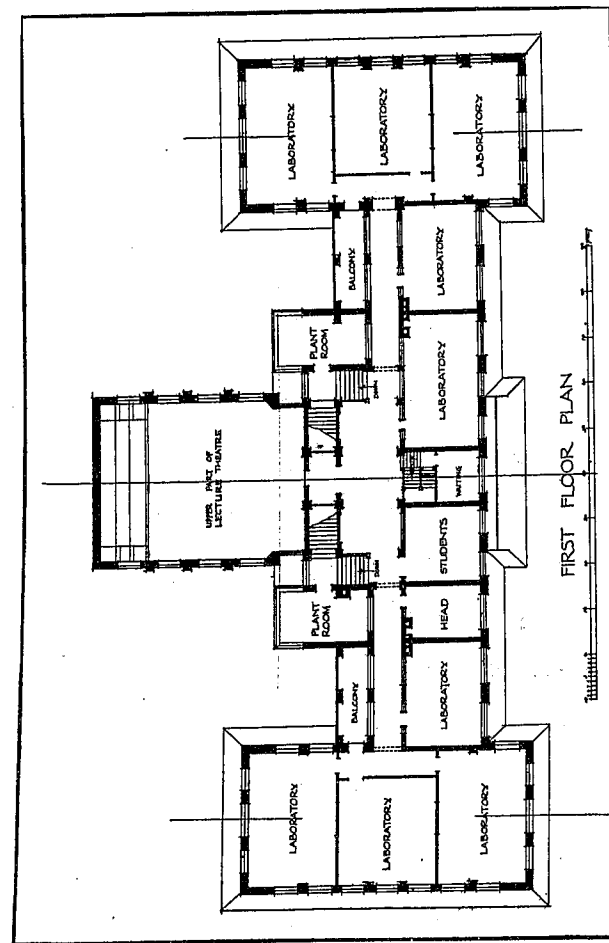
View during Construction. The arched openings are for ventilation.



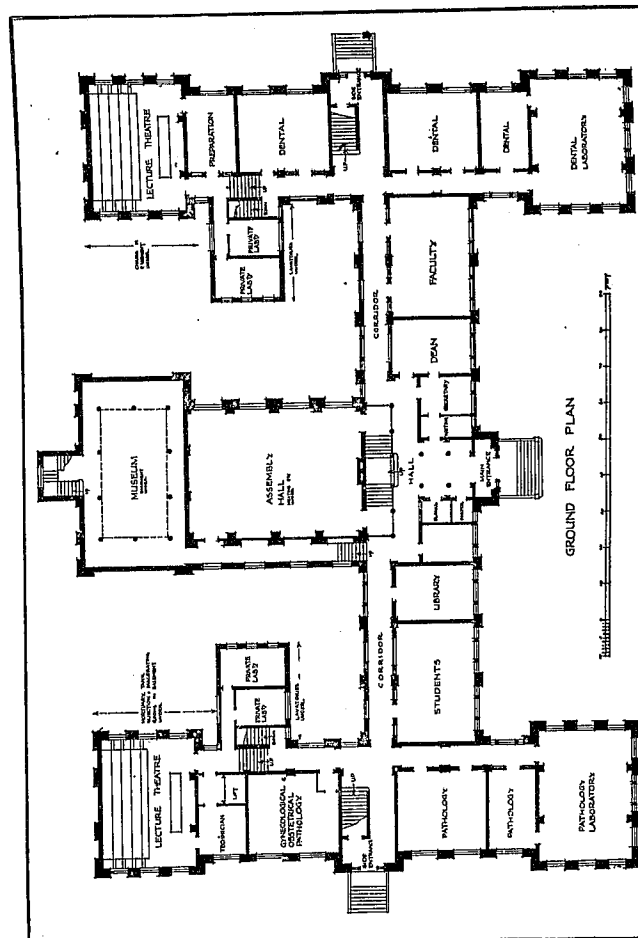
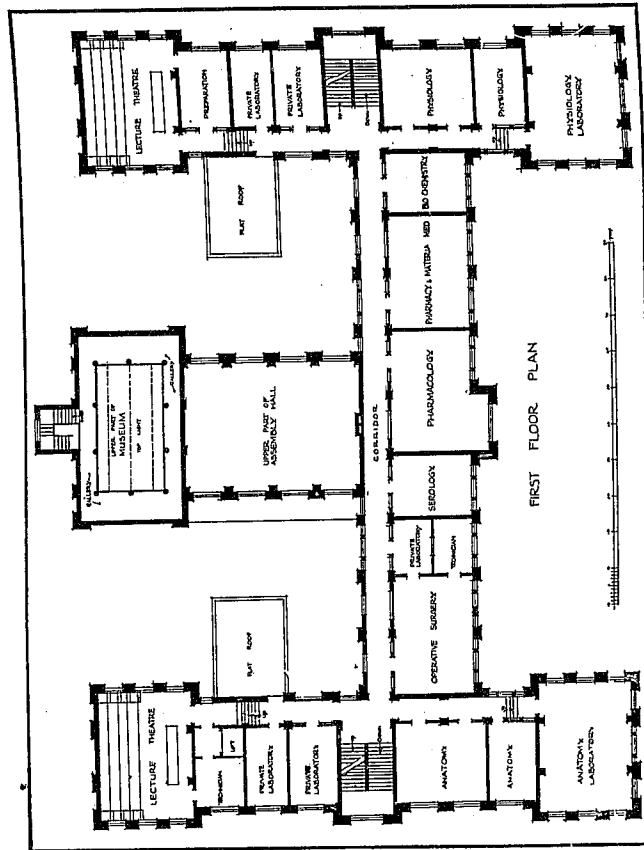
President's Official Residence.



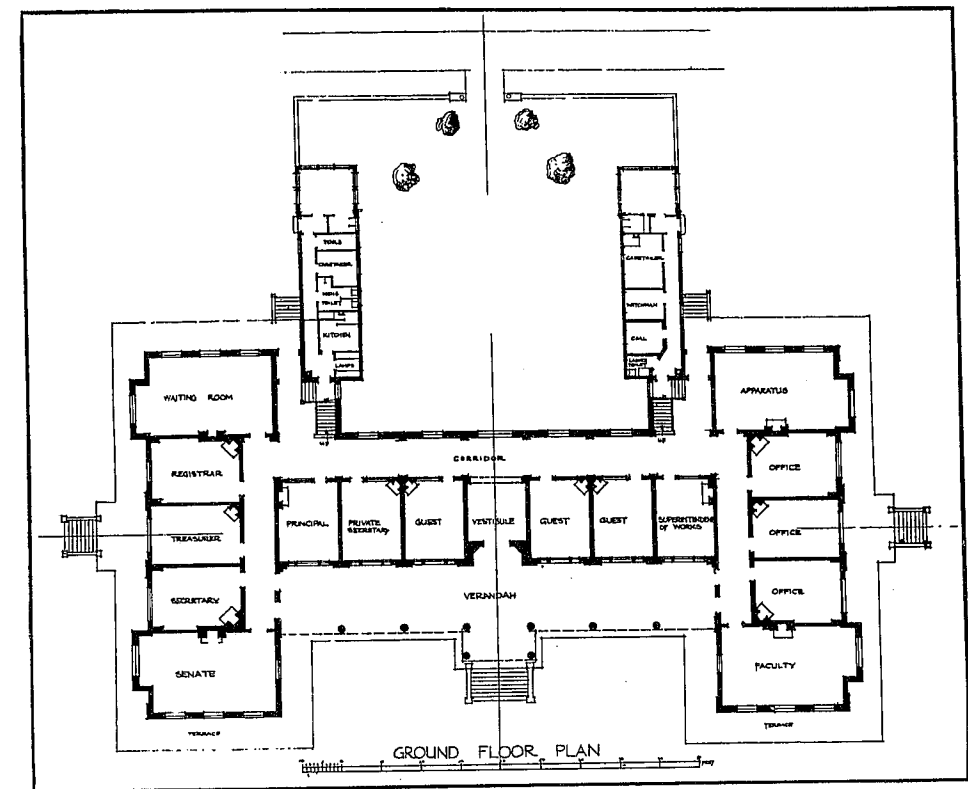
Education Building, Normal School.



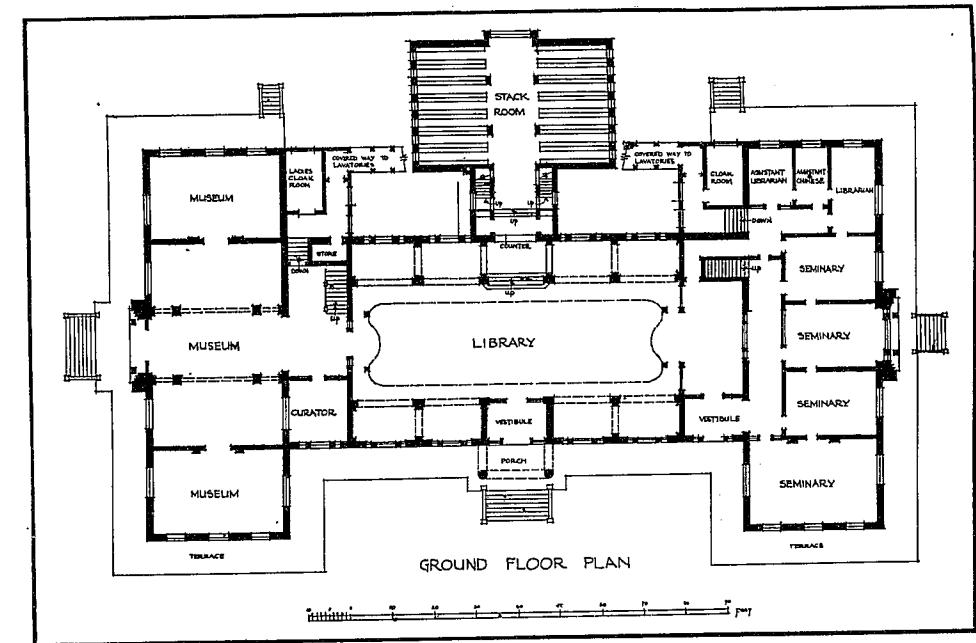
Biological Building.



Medical College.



Administration Building.



Library.

