

# THE WEST CHINA MISSIONARY NEWS

APRIL 1939

Special University Number

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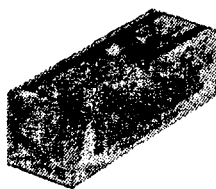
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Emp. of Canada	June 9	June 11	—	June 14	June 16	June 28
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This is a part of the One Volume Commentary on the New Testament. The various sections are being published separately but later will be combined in one volume. The author is an experienced Bible teacher who has entered deeply into the spirit of the New Testament.  
Suitable for preachers, theological and Bible students, and also for general readers.
- 黑河英雄探險記  
15550 THE ROMANCE OF THE BLACK RIVER, by F. Deaville Walker, trans. by M. T. Lien. (1938) 354pp. .45  
The story of the C.M.S. Mission in Nigeria, West Africa, begins with multitudes of people living in darkness and misery, is almost continual inter-tribal warfare, and everywhere the worst horrors of slavery. In the transformation that has been wrought missionary work is shown in relation to the other new influences that have been brought to bear on the land and its people.  
The book is sent out in the hope that it will inspire many readers to further self-sacrifice in the great unfinished task.
- 司布真生平  
18513 A SHORT LIFE OF SPURGEON, by Z.K. Zia. (1939) 64pp. .10  
Spurgeon needs no introduction to missionaries and informed Church leaders. This is a "Short" life giving the high spots in the life and ministry of one of the world's greatest preachers.  
Based on the new book, "The Shadow of the Broad Brim," by Day.
- 認識耶穌的婦女  
18514 WOMEN WHO KNEW JESUS, by M. H. Brown and Ruth Hong. (1939) 103pp. .16  
This book contains a study of the women who knew Jesus when he was present in the flesh. It shows how they were changed through their personal contact with him and how they afterwards attempted to serve him. The book is written in 1000 character style. The list of questions at the end of each chapter makes it a suitable text book for use in class room or with smaller study groups.

## NOTES

This is a Special West China Union University number of the News. We are at once grateful and proud that this sturdy institution has come through the vicissitudes of years of civil strife and is able in these great days of reconstruction to welcome down-river colleges to its campus, and with them to render such help to China in this hour of her need.

Mr. Robertson and Miss Hensman are the friends to whom our thanks are due for the not inconsiderable task of collecting the articles; through them, of course, our thanks go to the contributors.

A very common criticism of Christian Educational work, whether Middle or Higher grade, has been that it has failed in producing that public spirit which is one of its main aims, and has sent out graduates who are in many cases, lukewarm toward the church, not to mention some who are actually hostile to the institution to which they are indebted for their education.

An answer to this criticism is that no grouping of people is entirely worthy. God chose the Hebrew People to express a certain side of His will for mankind. As a group, they were a disappointment. True, there were great individuals, but St Paul had to turn to the gentiles. As a whole, the people of the world to-day who have had exceptional educational opportunities have not lived up to people's hopes from them. Chosen for cultural preferment, they have not in all cases shown themselves sensitive to the human needs they might meet. Educational seed falls on rocky ground, and amongst thorns, as does all other seed, but, also, it brings forth real harvests, even though some is lost, and some ground brings forth only thirty-fold.

We are happy to hear that Dr. Beech, Chancellor of the University, is going to arrive soon. For some years he has been going hither and thither at home in the interests of the University. We are glad to have this issue of the News to welcome him back to West China.

"So far as imparting of information is concerned, no university has had any justification for existence since the popularization of printing in the fifteenth century. — "The justification of a university is that it preserves the connection between knowledge and the zest of life, by uniting the young and the old in the imaginative consideration of learning." Whitehead.

"Yesterday, to-day and forever, Jehovah's hand is upon history. He controls it: it is the fulfillment of his ancient purpose. He is surely God, and God alone. This is the claim of the prophet, and history has vindicated it." George Adam Smith.

# THE WEST CHINA MISSIONARY NEWS

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## THE PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD

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

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

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

Thirdly, the spirit of cooperation in the University is

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

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

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



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

LINCOLN DSANG

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## FROM A WEST CHINA WINDOW

### *The Sino-Japanese War 1936-1938.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## CHINA QUICKENS HER PACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### AN HISTORIC SKETCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## PROJECTS

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



### Some Historic Dates of the West China Union University

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

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

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### University Buildings 1939

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

#### *In Process of Construction.*

University Hospital  
 Chemistry Building

## THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

### *Western Languages.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Fine Arts.*

This Division has two classes in Chinese and Western

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

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

#### *Social Sciences.*

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

Dept.	1934-5		1935-6		1936-7		1937-8		1938-9	
	Students	%	Students	%	Students	%	Students	%	Students	%
Chinese	39	25	34	23	38	33	38	33	36	24
Western										
Languages	16	14	16	15	21	18	24	13	16	10
Education	38	34	37	35	31	27	41	27	43	29
History &										
Social Sc.	17	15	16	15	23	20	58	32	53	35

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

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

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

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

#### *Education.*

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

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

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

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

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

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## WHAT THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE IS DOING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Graduates in Medicine and Dentistry to June 1938

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

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### DENTAL EDUCATION IN 1938

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## GUEST INSTITUTIONS ON THE CAMPUS OF WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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### THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE—A PERSONAL IMPRESSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### THE WEST CHINA UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## RESEARCH IN THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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## RELIGIOUS LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, the usual Union University Sunday Evening

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

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

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

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

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

## STUDENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## LOWER AFFILIATED SCHOOLS OF THE UNION UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## THE LIBRARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

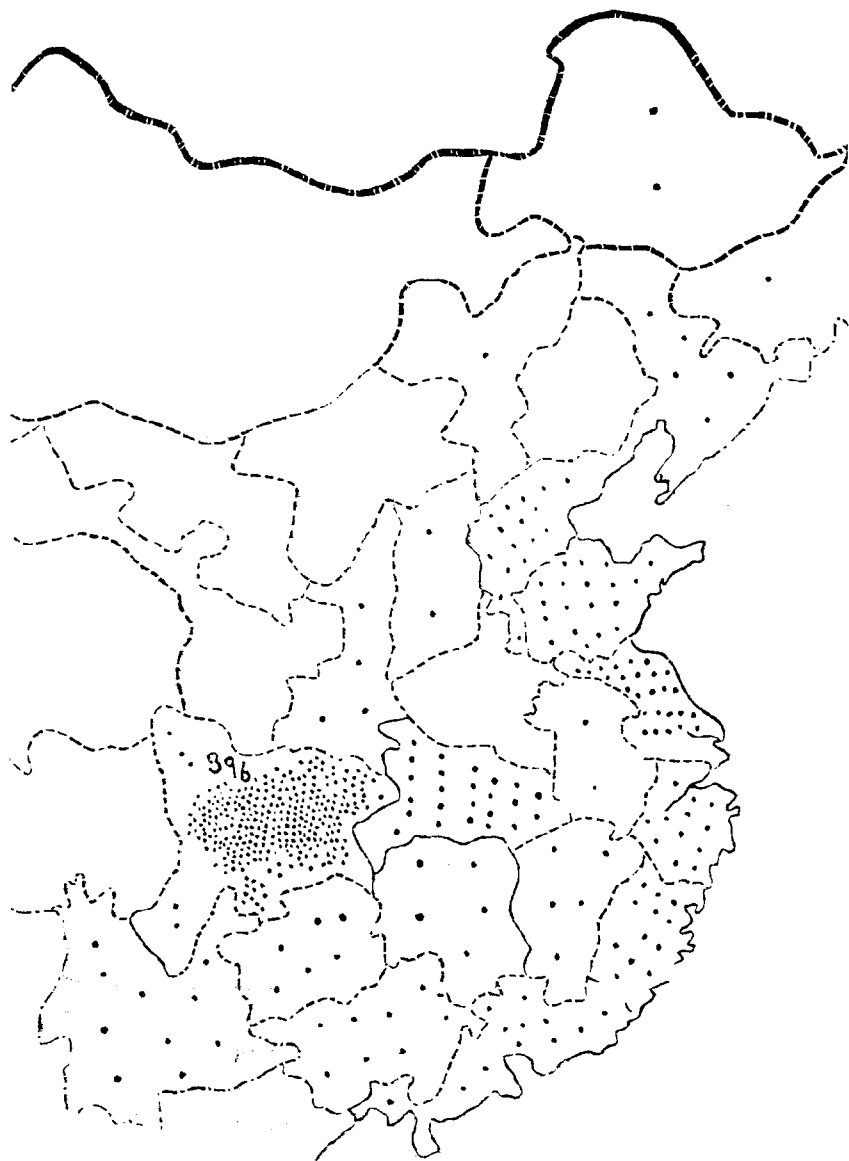
To cope with our vastly increased routine momentum, the Museum is relinquishing the remaining large north rooms to make possible an enlarged Reserve Book Room, giving free access there to all the most necessary general reference books, to the periodicals of three of the guest institutions, to their catalogues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

#### Students—1910-1939

	1910-14	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	Total
College of Arts	48	157	300	557	475	724	2,270
College of Science	26	70	131	199	237	538	1,201
College of Medicine & Dentistry	2	58	122	215	701	1,059	2,157
Totals	76	285	562	971	1,413	2,321	5,628

#### Sources From Which New Students Come—1928-1938

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



**AREAS FROM WHICH STUDENTS COME  
(1938 - 1939)**

**One spot represents one student**

**Total number of Students 548**

### Graduates—1915-1938

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

### Students in Cooperating Colleges—1938-1939

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

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NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND  
CHUNGKING

## WE LEARN FROM OUR INSTITUTIONS

Ideas are in a sense like what the Chinese speak of as "orphan spirits". With a view to being adopted by us, they float into our minds, we know not how, and for the most part, we are not sure from whence they come. Many we recognize as unworthy, or not to our liking, and dismiss them immediately. Others, while they are of no interest or repugnant to one part of us, make an appeal to another, and so constitute a problem, a problem in spiritual hospitality. Such ideas may wreck us, or they may simply exercise the fibres of our being. They are like winds which twist trees hither and thither, bringing about their downfall or increasing their powers of resistance.

But perhaps a more serious type of these "orphan-spirits" are those of which we heartily approve, but are unwilling to subject ourselves to the fag involved in adopting them. Or to change the figure, we do not want to put forth the effort necessary to "incarnate" them, to turn them into concrete forms, into plans, programmes or institutions. We prefer to entertain them as occasional visitors, as playfellows of our dreams. We prefer to leave them in their spirit form. Impressionistic art had a vogue for a time. Doubtless in part it appealed to that side of our nature which likes dreams and ideas which are still for the most part in their original ethereal forms.

Mission work may be roughly divided into two types; the one, institutional the other, more or less sporadic, unorganized, and to a great degree still in the form of "ideas". The former has settled upon certain definite human needs, and has set about it to meet them in an articulated, business-like way. It makes certain demands in the way of fees or co-operation on the part of those it sets out to serve. On the other hand, non-institutional work is vague as to the exact needs it proposes to meet. It may take up some simple public health work, some mass education projects for those who have not had the opportunity to study, but it can hardly be said to come very definitely to grips with the spiritual needs it is supposed to meet. People are fearful, worried, unhappy, far from the road they should be taking, but there is no very definite, regular, thought-out plan to offer help as is the case with a hospital or university. This is perhaps too strong a statement, and the needs we seek to meet in preaching and evangelistic work are perhaps too complex for such a methodical treatment as we seem to suggest. But, making all allowances, there is surely need for the church in its specifically religious work to relate itself to human needs in a more realistic, concrete way.

The result of the comparative vagueness on our specific church programme is that during the depression, missions which have established institutions have maintained them at all costs, while church work in the narrower sense has been sacrificed. This has been the case in West China. The West China Union University has gone on through these days of depression with personnel and money grants unreduced, while the work of the church has been subjected to severe curtailment.

This situation, however, does not call for criticism of mission policy, and certainly not for jealousy in even the good sense of that word. We rejoice in the service our great institution has rendered and is rendering during these tragic days. But its success means more than that. It should spur us all to make the church itself as a whole into an institution and give it a more vital place in the lives of the people of West China. We must see to it that it relates itself to certain definite needs in such a regular organized way that the thought of reducing our staff of workers may be as difficult to entertain as the dropping of a professor from a University or a doctor from a hospital. The church must meet needs, make claims upon people with all the definiteness of a closely-knit institution. In Jesus, God's idea for man became embodied to bring us salvation; in the church, His idea must be given eternal embodiment, concreteness and relevance, institutional reality.

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## THE BACK DOOR BY TIBETAN

The framers of the Shorter Catechism are supposed to have reached some difficulty when deciding on a definition for God so decided to pray over the matter. One of the framers is reported to have prayed thus: God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, unchangeable, in His being, wisdom, goodness, and truth.

The Back Door has given us many anxious hours over what is now well known as the Term Question. What term shall we use on the Tibetan frontier for the word God? Has the Tibetan language a word that connotes God? Does Lamaism, as a religion, predicate God, and if so, what term or word does it use? As the days pass by in our closer contacts with the woolly nomads outside our Back Door the importance of this question is pressing itself more and more upon us.

Are the words and terms we use in preaching the gospel understood and appreciated by the dark, red-robed lama and draba, who frequent our Back Door and if not, are there other words and terms that may be used, and if so, what are they? Lamaism is one of the world's mystery religions and the philosophy of the lamas has probably more mystic and religious words and terms and phrases than any other religion; has it therefore a word for God, and if so, what is it?

The National Bible Society of Scotland has undoubtedly circulated more Scriptures around the Great Closed Land than any other Bible Society. It began its work on the border in 1910 when W. E. Soutter, then the Society's agent in Chungking, sent a case of Tibetan Scriptures on to the Tibetan frontier. These gospel portions were distributed in a long journey starting from Tachienlu to Kanze, from Kanze to Derge, from Derge to Batang, from Batang to Litang, from Litang to Taehienlu.

During the past 20 years the late J. H. Edgar had as his ambition the circulation of one million gospel portions along the frontier between China and Tibet. This devoted traveller spent years distributing N.B.S.S. Scriptures throughout Sikang and there are very few roads along which he has not ridden some unknown Tibetan pony. The National Bible Society of Scotland very generously financed him in his travels and was quite prepared to supply him with all the Tibetan gospel portions he called for.

Day by day this burly New Zealander, whose accent betrayed the birth-place of his ancestors, spent his days rubbing up against wild and woolly nomads from every part of the Land of the Lamas; and the wily nomad who got past him had either to go down a side street or jump over his

head. During a period of 20 years he made it his business to reach a Closed Land with an Open Book, namely, the Word of God.

But, and this is what we are trying to discover, what term does the N.B.S.S. Scriptures use for the word God? The Term Question has agitated the minds of many missionaries in China for a long time; and to accommodate missionaries Bible Societies issue their Scriptures with a choice of terms. If one prefers Shang-Ti for God, or Shen for God, all one has to do is simply say which term they want and the society meets their request.

The term used by the N.B.S.S. in its Tibetan Scriptures for the word God is Goon-cho (dkon-mchog). I will romanise the words Goon-cho as this comes as near to its pronunciation as anything we can think of. The two Tibetan words, Goon-cho, have nearly the same meaning: goon signifying, rare, scarce, and hard to acquire. The word good is used in the following sentences: rain and grain are scarce this year; and Tibetan tea is very rare just now. The main idea behind the Tibetan word is rare. The dictionary meaning of cho (Tib. mchog-m and g are usually silent letters, we therefore for convenience write cho), is, the best, the most excellent of its kind, superior, sublime; and is used in the following sentences: the chief of great beings; the greatest of men, a king; the chief of the bi-peds; I am the highest in the world; the principal among nobles and lamas; excellent of taste or flavour.

Sarat Chandra Das, in his excellent dictionary, gives the following explanation of the term Goon-cho: the greatest rarity, the Deity. He makes no comment, however, as to how he arrives at this conclusion, and what he signifies by the term Deity.

Paul Sherab came to the Back Door one day. He is one of our Tibetan Christians. His father was Tibetan his mother Mongolian. He has been in this city for nearly 30 years. He is quite a Tibetan scholar and has some knowledge of English, Chinese, and Hindustani. He is however weak on 'roots' and derivations and is not very strong on the history of Tibetan words.

For some years now we have spent considerable time in the discussion of the Tibetan term for God. Paul Sherab, like many others, is up against this problem: Goon-cho is not the best term, nor is it a correct term, for the word God in the Tibetan Scriptures, but is there any other term that will adequately convey the idea of an Eternal God and a Personal Creator? Paul Sherab knows of no other and was not prepared to offer any suggestions.

A believer in God himself, Paul Sherab had some difficulty in trying to explain or illustrate the object of his belief.

I tried to get him to make a statement but he very carefully out-manoeuvred my every approach. To my direct question: Are God and Goon-cho one and the same being? if not, wherein lies the difference? He offered no definite reply. He did however, whether in explanation or suggestion, offer the following illustration: The Tibetans, he maintained, did somehow believe in Cause and Effect, that is, a seed would bring forth fruit, provided that all the inter-dependent causes functioned in the necessary order: The seed demanded soil, the soil needed moisture, the ground needed heat, the tiny springlet called for sunshine etc. etc. So, expanding from the known to the unknown, there was sufficient effect to demand a cause. Den-drel are the Tibetan words used and their meaning is: Inter-dependent causes; in no way, however, postulating a First Cause.

Paul Sherab did not say so, but I gathered from his illustration, that Cause-Effect was just as suitable a name for God as Rare-Best. In one case the word for God was made up of two adjectives, and in the other of two nouns. Both Jaschke and Sarat Chandra Das in their Tibetan-English dictionaries advocate and justify the use of Goon-cho for God, believing that the term admits of explanation, and will in the course of time, come to be understood by the Tibetans as signifying some of the ideas inherent in the Christian meaning of the word God.

Day by day numerous Tibetans come to the Back Door, and when the weather is sunny and warm we sit there and discuss some of the things that matter, but when the day is cloudy we sit round the warm fire. As we continually use the term Goon-cho, with explanations, I wanted to know the reaction in the Tibetan mind to this term. For example when I asked a wild and woolly nomad if he believed in Goon-cho, what did he understand by my question. Paul Sherab informed me that he would no doubt think I was asking him to trust in some foreign lha or god, and would probably take it all as a good joke.

Now, I asked Paul Sherab, supposing he failed to grasp my meaning, and knowing that you were a Christian, and the Tibetan was anxious about his soul's salvation, and desirous of knowing something about the Goon-cho referred to, what would you say, and how would you explain the term? Paul began to think I was trying to 'nab' him, but I realised his difficulty, and tried to sympathise with him.

What I wanted from Paul Sherab, and this he knew, was a word that would convey the idea of a Personal God, the One who created heaven and earth and all things therein, and who controlled and governed His creation. Paul had a background: He was brought to know Christ through the ministry of some Scotch missionaries in Darjeeling and

he may there have learned something about the definition of God taken from the Shorter Catechism, namely, God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, goodness, and truth. The Tibetan term as used in the N.B.S.S. Scriptures distributed along the frontier in no way expresses one single idea in this definition.

Lamaism in no way postulates a God that is either infinite or eternal, as to do so would run counter to one of the deepest philosophies in the system, namely, Da-ba and mi-da-ba. According to the red-robed lama the only thing that has perpetual duration to all futurity is Emptiness; the chief of all permanent things is voidity. If this is the summum bonum of Lamaism how can there possibly be a God, and if there is no God, the lama, according to his philosophy is perfectly right, here is no night; all is Emptiness.

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## UNIVERSITY BOOK CLUB ACCESSION LIST FROM MARCH 15th.

### Key to Classification

Arts, Biography, Drama, Essays, Fiction, Letters, Mystery, Orient, Philosophy, Political, Psychology, Religion, Science, Sociology. Travel, Verse.

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>
Grensted, L. W.	This Business of Living R
Sayers, D. L.	Gaudy Night M
Gibson, W. B.	Houdini's Escapes and Magic M
Duchess, A.	Searchlight on Spain PO
Duff, S. G.	Europe and the Czechs PO
Vespa, B.	Secret Agent of Japan PO
Bernanos, G.	The Diary of a Country Priest B
Parker, G.	The Promised Land F
Robins, E.	A Dark Lantern F
Hyne, C.J.C.	Admiral Teach F
Blaker, R.	The Voice in the Wilderness F
Wister, O.	Lady Baltimore F
Poole, E.	Beggar's Gold. F
Snowden, J. H.	The Personality of God R
Fulop-Miller, R.	Leaders, Dreamers, and Rebels B
Young, S.	So Red the Rose F
McEvoy, J. P.	Mister Noodle F
Wylie, E.	The Orphan Angel F
Peterkin, J.	Bright Skin F
Reeder, J. G.	The Crime Book of Mr. Reeder, J.G.M. M
Anderson, I.	The Spell of the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands T
Doren, C. V.	Three Worlds PO
Williamson, T.	The Earth Told Me F
Chilton, E. C.	Follow the Furies F
Gaboriau, E.	File No. 113 M
Le Queux, W.	The Lady-in-waiting M
Link, H. C.	The Rediscovery of Man PS
Niebuhr, H. R.	The Kingdom of God in America R
Bell, H. M.	Youth tell their Story SO

Alice W. Lindsay      Secretary.

## THE SHENG KUNG HUEI AND C.M.S. ANNUAL MEETINGS

There is a standing joke in C.M.S. circles touching the missionary importance that the Home Society attaches to the wives of its missionaries—namely that in the list of missionaries at the front of the C.M.S. diary, wives feature merely as “little m’s” in brackets after their husbands’ names. Judging by the place that the C.M.S. conference of missionaries had in this year’s annual meetings for Sheng Kung Hwei workers, it would seem that the former has taken up an analogous position in its relation to the latter. The order of events was as follows:—1. Synod Committees, 2. Madras Meetings, 3. S.K.H. Retreat, 4. Synod proper, 5. Missionary’s Conference; and out of two weeks the ‘little m’ required but one day to settle its business.

For the two-days retreat preceding the Synod proper, we were indebted to Pastor Chia Yü Ming for encouraging spiritual addresses on the life and ministry of Elijah and Elisha. The Synod proper lasted two and a half days and might be given the title of ‘Third Annual Synod of the newly-divided diocese of Western Szechwan. In order to confine the business on the agenda within the traditional and advertised limits of two and a half days the discussion of some topics had to be reduced to a minimum, and a number of English folk had to miss their morning “elevenses”. Bishop C. T. Song was in the chair and conducted the meetings with skill. At a recent meeting of the house of Bishops of the C.H.S.K.H., Bishop Song was appointed Diocesan Bishop in the place of Bishop J. Holden who on health grounds has now definitely retired from the C.M.S.

The membership of this year’s Synod included the welcome addition of friends both clerical and from down-river S.K.H. dioceses. These friends gave considerable help in the discussion and elucidation of difficult questions. The preponderance of men over women was slight and the proportion of missionaries this year was uncommonly small.

One of the first items on the agenda was the acceptance of the proposals of a newly-formed committee for our Five Year Movement. This is a diocesan movement which seeks to prepare for the Jubilee of the West China Mission by doubling the present number of real Christians within the next five years. It lays stress on preparation by believing prayer in secret and in groups that God will give this addition to His church, realising that it is “not by might nor by power but by God’s spirit” that spiritual results can be obtained. Secondly the movement advocates the formation of evangelistic groups in each centre composed of keen lay-

men. It is realised of course that resolutions of this kind are easily passed and not so readily carried out, but we praise God that two or three places have already got the movement under way. Scripture warns us to expect opposition and attempted hindrance from "principalities and spiritual wickedness in high places" (Eph. 6:12), but we have comfort in knowing that 'the God of battles is with those who pray'. The C.M.S. Parent Committee in England is naturally glad to hear of spontaneous movements of this kind from the overseas field, and while this local movement may have been first conceived in the mind of a western missionary before it was taken up by the more spiritual of Chinese fellow Christians, surely even in these days of devolution here is one place where originative inspiration may be normally expected and welcomed from representatives of the historic sending church.

The Synod signified its general approval of western help both in men and means by requesting an addition of fifteen recruits, and in asking in addition to the usual block grant for a special contribution of \$30,000 in order to buy a site cathedral, and another grant of \$120,000 to build the cathedral. It was realised however that such a large sum could not be forthcoming immediately. There was not much increase this year in the Synod's interest in self-support; but perhaps this may be partly accounted for as an understandable preoccupation in some quarters with China's struggle with Japan, and bending of most effort in this direction. The chairman was happy to announce that by reason of the beneficial rate of exchange and the consequent increase in the block grant from C.M.S. in England; it had been possible to grant a war-time bonus to the salaries of all Chinese workers. This was explained as a fortunate compensation for the increased cost of living due to the war. The subject of self-support in an indigenous church came up, however, most interestingly in an evening address to members of Synod by Mr. Chow of the Rural Work Department of the Nanking Theological Seminary. It came as a revelation to many to hear from an experienced Chinese leader such convincing proofs of the possibility of abundant self-support for even the poorest of rural churches.

A good deal of discussion centered around the proper treatment of invalided workers. This arose originally out of the necessity for deciding how most satisfactorily to remove a catechist who is a chronic victim of severe tuberculosis. It was decided finally to free him from responsibility for a year on normal salary so that he should be able to get any medical attention and rest he chose. Also for the first time in the history of the diocese a pension scheme was put into operation for all Chinese workers. Half the premiums are

to be met by Synod funds and half by the beneficiaries. The outline of the scheme is as follows. Clergy insure for \$500, evangelists for \$400, and catechists and Bible women for \$300 or \$200 according to the rate of their salaries. The amount of the premiums are adjusted to the ages of workers, and the age limit for eligibility is 55 years.

Another fresh feature of the budget for 1939 was the provision of an annual allowance up to \$100 for the larger centres and less for the smaller centres, for all expenses incurred by Chinese clergy in connection with the business side of their work. Under this heading may come \$3 per month toward the gateman's salary, and hospitality expenses as well as other legitimate 辦公費.

Among the decisions that were passed without much discussion were the routine plans in connection with religious education (including one new item—the use of the Scripture Union daily reading by church members), and the resolution in connection with the request of the China Inland Mission that we take back from them two northerly places formerly in C.M.S. area—namely Kiangyu and Pingwu. It was decided to receive back Kiangyu to its old position as an outstation of Chongpa, but owing to lack of workers not to undertake responsibility for the distant mountain station of Pingwu. Evangelistic work in this geographically remote and socially backward area has since early days been found uncommonly difficult and barren of results, partly it would seem owing to the strong entrenchment of Buddhism along with strong prejudices against Christianity and fresh influences. In addition to this the whole area especially around Pingwu was badly devastated during the Red invasion several years ago. The church owns no property in Kiangyu, and there are only two Christians. We are glad however that one of these is now preparing for future usefulness by attending Pastor Chia's 靈修班 recently opened at Hanchow.

There were a number of less easily settled "family affairs" of the C.H.S.K.H. Among these of course was that of adjusting the location of workers to meet the exigencies arising from missionaries' going on furlough, and the desire of a middle-aged Chinese clergymen to have further study at a university. Also under 'family affairs' one might mention the proposal in connection with the furthering of the Five Year Movement to arrange workers' retreats lasting two weeks in the summer. There will probably be a northern and a southern group and it was suggested by some that the place of meeting to be fixed by a responsible committee might best be in a quiet and beautiful part of the countryside or hills. Others however thought that this had disadvantages from the organisational side, and some wondered whether the holiday spirit thus engendered might not lead to a dis-

sipation of spiritual energy, and whether a summer school in a central place under a spiritual leader might not be more profitable. Such varieties of opinion however are always possible in a large family, and as our chairman constantly reminded us it was well to have such lively indications of our being "all one family". The Synod closed a little later than the scheduled time with a short service of thanksgiving in church for God's blessing and guidance to the increasing family of C.H.S.K.H. in West Szechwan.

The C.M.S. Conference of missionaries was chiefly remarkable for its being the briefest on record, and for the excellent spiritual lead given by the archdeacon. A letter from the General Secretary in London was read over and its significance woven into the fabric of a Scriptural address on the signs of the times. This letter told of a recent C.M.S. deficit of £25,000 and asked us to face up to the fact that, in the event of no permanent increase in C.M.S. income, and this £25,000 has to be saved in expenditure, it can only be done by a definite reduction of work. A prayer meeting followed the reading of this letter, the burden of which was that we might all learn what God is saying to us through our financial difficulties, and that if retrenchment becomes necessary God would show clearly just what branches of the mission tree need pruning, to produce the increased fruit-bearing God wants.

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#### THE WEST CHINA MISSIONARY NEWS

*Committee:* Wilhelmina Argetsinger; Bertha Hensman; Jane Hibbard; Arthur S. Kerry; William B. Sewell; F. Olin Stockwell; Homer G. Brown.

*Editor:* Homer G. Brown.

*Business-Manager:* Jane Hibbard.

*Subscription Rates.* In China, Mex. \$2.00 per annum, from July 1st, 1938, postpaid. Abroad, Mex. \$2.50 per annum, postpaid; \$1.10 in gold if remitted from U. S. or Canada, 4/6 if remitted from England.

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#### SUIFU NEWS

Dr. Marion Criswell and Miss Tang, Superintendent of the Women's Hospital, have flown to Chengtu via Chungking in order that Miss Tang may receive necessary medical examination with Xray, etc.

The Hospital for Aviators is across the Min River. The Hospital for the wounded is in several temples on a hill outside the North Gate. The wounded have not yet arrived.

It is now estimated that the Kunming-Suifu railroad will be ready for use in the 30th year of the Republic.

L.B.J.



To The West China News:—

I'd like to have you all join with me in gratitude to God for the marvellous demonstration of His power in case of fire on the night of March 15th, 1939.

Just a little before 9 p.m. I heard our cook calling, and looking out I saw that a fire had started just a little to the west of us with a fairly strong wind blowing in our direction. I went down to the Girls' School and found the teachers already up very quickly. They had pupils collect their belongings and carry them out on the hill back of our compound. A coolie went up on the roof and soaked the tiles with water on one side nearest the fire.

In the meantime Han Si Lin had arrived, and on my promising a reward he had both soldiers and civilians up on the roofs to fight the fire. Part of the building just outside of our compound, only a few feet from our house was torn down and part of it and the burning building below were soaked with water from our cistern. The side of the servants quarters' roof next the lane was ripped off and the tile from the other half were used by Mr. Owen and the other fire-fighters up there to beat down the burning timbers up against the other side of the narrow lane. It seemed as if the wind died down just then. It looked as if the danger might be passed when there were fresh outbreaks on the other side of "ma lu" and the fire-fighters climbed to the top of the gymnasium roof to be ready there. The telephone post just outside our wall was partly burned.

We are very grateful for the splendid efforts of all those assisting that night and especially to General Han and Mr Owen, but all acknowledge that it was an absolute miracle that saved us. I have heard it from all sides. One of our coolies, a simple lad, said that the fire god was certainly in our compound that night and stretched out his hand and stopped the fire. He was, and we hope he'll learn to recognize Him by another name. Not only our compound but a large section of the city was saved.

Miss Lamb had gone to the country just the days before, and Mr. Longley just that morning. I myself would not have been in the city if my own plans had worked out.

Sincerely,

Nellie Graham

Sunday, Dec. 4, 1938

West China News.  
Chengt'u, West China.

Dear Friends:—

It has been a decided pleasure and inspiration to have met so many of the workers in our work in West China. How I would love to send Holiday greetings to each one, but that is impossible. However, I would be deeply grateful if you would extend my greetings, through your valued paper, to all our missionaries and workers in West China. I have been highly honoured as convenor of the Foreign Mission committee of this Conference for 1937-38; during that time and for over 25 years I have been in close touch with hundreds of missionaries of many denominations. What a happy memory and thrilling challenge! It would take many sheets to list all the friends in West China but I do wish to extend Holiday Greetings to all, and may great China be victorious in this terrible war! May God's richest blessings rest upon you all.

Yours sincerely

Rob. M. Millar.

2108 West 37.  
Vancouver

*Chengtü Community Relief Fund.*

Statement of accounts for Feb. 24th to March 28th,  
1939:—

*Receipts.*

General Fund.		
Previous Balance	7.77	
Contributions	323.00	
	<hr/>	33.77
War Orphans		32.50
Wounded Soldiers in Transit		132.80
Emergency Fund.		
Previous Balance	9.20	
Contributions	2.50	
	<hr/>	12.00
Student Relief Fund		2.50
		<hr/>
		510.57

*Expenditure.*

War Orphans at Pih sien.		
Contributions	32.50	
General Fund	17.50	
	<hr/>	50.00
Wounded Soldiers in Transit		
Contributions	132.80	
General Fund	17.20	
	<hr/>	150.00
National Christian Council		200.00
Relief Work at Changsh		100.00
Balance on Students Fund		2.50
Balance on Emergency Fund		12.00
		<hr/>
		514.50
Less Dr. Balance on General Fund	3.93	
	<hr/>	510.57

*Chengtü Community Relief Fund.*

During the month of March the following payments have  
been made through the Chengtü Community Relief Fund:—

Clothes for Orphans	50.00
Wounded Soldiers in Transit	150.00
National Christian Council	200.00
Relief in Changsha	100.00
	<hr/>
	500.00

D. W. SARGENT.

## CHUNGKING NEWS

Miss Major of the Mission Hospital in Sian has been a visitor in Chungking en route to her station after furlough in England. We were very glad to meet her and get to know her for these few days and to express our sympathy to her in the direct bombing of her beloved hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal S. Leonard have recently come to Chungking. Mr. Leonard is a C.N.A.C. pilot. He and his bride are welcomed to the community here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young of Shanghai are now in Chungking. Mr. Young is Advisor to the Ministry of Finance of the Central Government and as such is well known throughout China for his work in the past years. We hope that Mr. and Mrs. Young will stay with us for some considerable time.

Mr. W. Timperley, correspondent for the Manchester Guardian and well known in governmental and political circles in China, is now in Chungking. Mr. Timperley was the speaker at the meeting of the Sino-British Cultural Society held March 14th.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Davidson of Suining, of the Friend's Mission, are enroute to England. After thirty-seven years of service in China they are now retiring from the work. They left Chungking on the Canadian Mission truck but returned a few days later due to the breakdown. Now they are awaiting their turn on the plane to Kuuming and in the meantime the Chungking friends are greatly enjoying their stay in the city.

Mrs. Salquist was a guest in the city for a few days on her way back to Chengtu from furlough.

We are sorry to see Miss Wellwood leave our midst but we know that in Chengtu she will find a niche and our good wishes follow her there. Dr. Heminway also leaves us for Tzechow where she will take over the work in the hospital. Our good wishes go with her too.

The Chungking community welcomes Miss Eunice Peters to the group of workers here. She will live at Da Tieh Gai and be in charge of the Hostel work.

Chungking is glad to welcome as a short-time guest Miss Myra L. Sawyer, who has given her services as a nurse in Tzechow, Shantung, for the past twenty five years. Miss Sawyer is now on her way to Chengtu where she will serve as anesthetist in the University Hospital.

On March 14th, there was held the second meeting of the Sino-British Cultural Society. It was held in the rooms of the International Club and there were many of the members present as well as a number of visitors. In the absence of the President, Dr. Han conducted the meeting. Professor

Stewardson gave a few introductory remarks about the society in Nanking and the hopes for the future of the Chungking branch. Mr. Timperley who has recently returned from England, spoke on the attitudes of Great Britain and America towards the struggle in the Far East.

On March 16th there was held the Annual meeting and election of officers of the Missionary Association of Chungking at the home of Miss Irene Harris. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Mr. I. H. Findlay, chairman; Mr. Arnold Vaught, vice-chairman, Mrs. Arnold Vaught, secretary-treasurer. At the conclusion of the meeting a pleasant social time was enjoyed and tea served by the program committee.

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### CHENG TU CITY NEWS NOTES.

Miss M. M. McLeod, U.C.C.M., received news last week that her mother was very ill. She requested permission to return to Canada. A cable from the Home Board granted this request and Miss McLeod had left Chengtu by air within a week of hearing the bad news. Our community, both Chinese and foreign, regrets very much that Miss McLeod had to leave us. Her leaving seriously depletes the nursing staff of the United Hospital.

Misses Harrison, Ricker and Fee, W.M.S., hope to leave on furlough this week. Owing to uncertainty of air travel schedules, due to war conditions, their leaving date had to be postponed. We wish them all a well-deserved rest in the Homeland and a speedy return to their field of labor.

Mr. T.E. Plewman, U.C.C.M., who recently left Chengtu on furlough, writes back from Hongkong that he had an exciting time while his steamer (British) was anchored at Pakhoi. The Japanese fleet at that time was bombarding the port.

Dr. A. E. Best, U.C.C.M., also left Chengtu a few days ago. For his traveling companion he had a panda, nearly full grown, which is being taken to New York. We hope that Dr. Best has a pleasant and safe journey with his somewhat unusual "baggage".

Dr. Horace E. Campbell, formerly of the American Board Mission at Foochow, and who has been working for

the past year in the Syracuse Hospital, Chungking, during Dr. Gentry's absence, is at present on a month's visit to Chengtu. He is assisting in the medical work of the United Hospital and in the teaching of the Medical College. Dr. Campbell has been invited by the Faculty of the W.C.U.U. to join the university permanently on his return from his furlough which is now due. We hope that it will be possible for Dr. Campbell to do so.

The new General Superintendent of the United Hospital, Dr. E. C. Wilford, planned a get-together party for the doctors and senior staff of the 7 different units of the Union. No room in any of the hospitals was large enough to seat the group comfortably or conveniently around the supper tables, so the basement of Si Shen Si Church was kindly loaned by the church authorities for the function. Over 160 guests were invited, which will give the reader some idea of the size of the staff of the United Hospital. A pleasant time was had, apparently, by all present. The opportunity was taken advantage of in welcoming several new members of the staff and in bidding farewell to several who are soon to leave.

Everyone is happy to welcome back Miss Wellwood to Chengtu. She has been appointed to do religious and social work in the hospitals, and has just arrived from Chungking where she has been in hospital and hostel work for the past two years.

Two recent hospital appointments have shown the spirit of union which has always been very evident in West China. Dr. Lenox, an American Baptist, has been appointed as Superintendent of a Canadian Mission hospital; and Dr. E. R. Cunningham, a Canadian, is now the Superintendent of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat hospital, which is owned by the American Methodist Mission.

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#### C.I.M. NEWS

At the recent Council Meetings of the whole Mission held in Shanghai, the Field was divided up into three Regions, and Regional Directors (known as Assistant China Directors) appointed for each. Rev. John R. Sinton, until recently Superintendent in West Szechwan, was appointed to the West Region, which comprises the Provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan.

Our loss in this District and from Chengtu particularly, will be the gain, we feel, of a far bigger area; and, as one of the duties of these Regional Directors will be to make periodic visits to their Regions, we shall hope to see Mr. Sinton up here again.

Meanwhile our best wishes go to him in this new work and the increased responsibility that is his, and we pray that he will find the grace and comfort of God his sufficiency in every matter.

Mrs. Sinton will be on her way back to China in about a month's time. That is good news, for it means that their son Robertson's health is sufficiently improved for her to be able to leave England.

M. P. Kerry.

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