

Chapter Thirteen

Burgeoning growth (1931-1937)

During the years from 1931 to 1937, China's southwestern government authority was quite stable. In Guangdong, General Chan Chai-tong led the army, and Lin Yun-kai led the government. The Southwest Administrative Council was established at this time. Then in North China, from the time of the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, Japanese forces were encroaching within the Great Wall, and took control of Peiping and Tientsin. On January 28, 1932, the Battle of Shanghai occurred, and the 19th Route Army mounted a valiant resistance against the enemy. The Marco Polo Bridge Incident of July 7, 1937 widened the conflict; on August 13 of the same year the incident at the Hongqiao airfield in Shanghai took place, and China was compelled to mobilize troops in a war of resistance. On November 20, the national capital was evacuated westward to Hankow. Nanjing fell at the beginning of December. At this point, the enemy was advancing southward; by this time, the authority of the Southwest Administrative Council had returned to the central government, and the entire country was united

in resisting the enemy.

Dr Chung was very familiar with the study of Chinese history, and thus fully understood the trend of the current situation. His view was that Lingnan must follow the national political trend, in compliance with the nation's educational needs, rather than "cutting off its feet to fit a pair of shoes" by holding onto an old way of thinking. In order to survive in society, Lingnan must maintain its independent position apart from particular interests, thus avoiding any sort of official interference. Once Lingnan had respectfully adhered to national laws and regulations, and complied with the evolution of national society, any difficulties that might arise could then be handled with appropriate finesse. Moreover, it could not be forgotten that matters concerning national affairs might be very complicated. Therefore talented persons should be recruited and held in reserve in ordinary times, as was in fact a well-established Chinese practice. Thus in addition to those such as Ko Koon-tin, Chan On-yan, and Secretary Lei Hei-bun, who were already at Lingnan, two other holders of doctorates were appointed to serve as Secretaries: Chan Wing-tsit and Ng Pak-shing, who also served as Professors of Philosophy and Politics respectively. Secretary Ng later resigned his position, becoming Counselor to the municipal government of Guangzhou. Secretary Chan Wing-tsit was appointed as Academic Dean. Then on January 10, 1931, it was announced that Wu Kai-yin would serve as Secretary, and then after Vice-President Lei Ying-lam tendered

his resignation, Wu succeeded him in that position. From the time that Lingnan was turned over to Chinese administrators, Chinese persons held executive authority, and the Westerners discreetly stepped back to positions as advisors and the ranks of the specialist professors.

In a speech delivered on September 17, 1936 at the ceremony marking the beginning of the school year, Dr Chung explained fully his views regarding the Chinese administration of Lingnan University. As he spoke, “The goals of those who are students can hardly be achieved on the individual level. At the level of the community, however, great accomplishments are necessary. Lingnan makes no distinctions between religious affiliations, upholding only the basic freedom of belief. The major principles of all religions do not go beyond love and truth. Furthermore, our school makes no distinctions between races; we all take the promotion of the evolution of harmony in the world as our ultimate aim. Because Lingnan is a privately-run institution, the government cannot arbitrarily take it over as public property. The fact that we Chinese have resumed executive authority at Lingnan, does not mean that we hold authority as a privilege, but as a responsibility. I hope that students at Lingnan will grasp this logic with a clear understanding.”

In December of the same year, Dr Chung conducted a weekly assembly during which he addressed the students about the New Life Movement, echoing the call of Chairman Chiang Kai-shek, who sought to arouse

the spirit of the national population, to maintain order and pay attention to hygiene. He expressed his earnest wish to achieve neatness and cleanliness, simplicity and plainness, speed and accuracy, so that a healthy and energetic national population would be created for the purpose of shouldering responsibility for protecting the nation and defending the people.

The elements of the Lingnan educational spirit had long been known as amiable affection, liveliness, and honesty. Students' esprit de corps was especially strong. At that time there was often social interaction between teachers and students outside classes, and rather than diminishing over time, this tendency in fact grew stronger. However, the style changed as Lingnan sought to recruit renowned leading scholars, examining and making academic distinctions, rather than judging on the basis of narrow private exchange. All of a sudden, students began to place emphasis on the sciences; all sought to pursue practical courses of study, cutting back on idle and superficial ways of thinking.

As for religious life, Lingnan had entered a stage of liberal self-awareness and enlightened thought. From President Chung Wing Kwong downward, there were many devout Christians. The stimulating instruction provided at Lingnan may be compared to an atmosphere of springtime—it was a naturally and silently transforming influence. Even though the fervour of the gospel was exhilarating, the dour activism of the old guard had

been replaced by instruction from outstanding teachers who had received seminary training. Lingnan also had teachers such as Reverend Kwong Kei-fat, who conducted regular worship services, and established contact individually with every Christian denomination. Because it was up to students to make their own choices among the denominations, their paths to enlightenment were not lengthy.

Students were organized in class groups called “she” or “clubs” before they graduated. Alumnus Chan Wing-tsit suggested that year numbers should be added to these class names as a means of distinguishing them and to make the names easier to understand. By then the groups that Lingnan alumni had organized were already very inclusive in membership. Student groups and alumni associations were not limited to graduates from Lingnan. All who had studied or taught at the school were welcomed as members. Because of this, the Lingnan class groups, apart from the first groups, called the “First” and the “Qian,” already numbered twenty-four. All were students whom Dr Chung had personally observed at the university level. To those who have come afterward and are now reading this biography: be sure to follow our mentor’s words, in order to fulfill your responsibilities fully and into the future.

The following table shows that each of the class groups had friendship associations in various corners of the world, and was continuously engaged in activities.

Class of 1922: Abundant Club (Sheng 牲 she)

Class of 1923: Sincere Club (Zhen 真 she)

Class of 1924: Diligent Club (Xin 辛 she)

Class of 1925: Model Club (Feng 風 she)

Class of 1926: Upright Club (Fang 方 she)

Class of 1927: All-round Club (Quan 全 she)

Class of 1928: Intelligent Club (Xing 惺 she)

Class of 1929: Comaraderie Club (Cui 萃 she)

Class of 1930: Brilliant Club (Jing 精 she)

Class of 1931: Astute Club (Ying 英 she)

Class of 1932: United Club (He 合 she)

Class of 1933: Central Club (Zhong 中 she)

Class of 1934: Resolute Club (Gang 剛 she)

Class of 1935: Good Faith Club (Zhao 昭 she)

Class of 1936: Radiant Club (Jing 晶 she)

Class of 1937: Transformation Club (Yi 易 she)

Class of 1938: Solar Club (Ri 日 she)

Class of 1939: Elite Club (Hui 暉 she)

Class of 1940: Loyal Club (Zhong 忠 she)

Class of 1941: Brightness Club (Ming 明 she)

Class of 1942: Valiant Club (Xiong 雄 she)

Class of 1943: Honour Club (Rong 榮 she)

Class of 1944: Robust Club (Wei 偉 she)

Class of 1945: Heroic Club (Hong 轟 she)

Note: Each of these classes graduated during the period of Dr Chung's service at Lingnan.

Beginning in 1930, Dr Chung assumed full responsibility for administration of Lingnan University. Based on the twenty-six year history of the school at that time, together with his corresponding experience in its service during the same period, he was able to expand his activity. To begin with, he defined academic work as the university's priority, and the hiring of personnel as the means of achieving its goals. Thus he relied on Chan Wing-tsit as Dean of the Faculty, and Wu Kai-yin as Vice President of the university. Dr Chan had graduated in 1924, was a member of the Diligent Club, and later received the PhD in Philosophy

from Harvard. He had held professorships at various universities in the United States. Mr Wu had been a student in the college preparatory class of 1910, and had earned a BA degree in Political Economy at the University of Michigan. After returning to China he had worked in banking and commerce as a manager and held important positions in the government. They were both very scholarly and highly-regarded men who sought to reach the highest standards by practicing personal self-cultivation through vigorous effort and correct conduct. Dr Chung could rely well on these two talented and capable gentlemen, whose resourcefulness and dedication were manifested so clearly.

Lingnan University developed into an upper-level multi-faculty university during this period. Laterally, it established a College of Medicine, a College of Engineering, a College of Commerce, and a College of Theology, and continued the earlier-established College of Agriculture College (including the Sericultural College) and College of Arts. Thus there were six colleges altogether. Vertically, every college and department developed a full curriculum, and there were thirty departments in total. Over four hundred separate courses were established, all appropriate to the times and meeting official requirements. There were ninety-two Chinese and Western professors and lecturers at the upper and lower levels, and the professors were all more highly qualified than formerly, reflecting more careful investigation of their credentials. At the same time, Dr Chung promoted a greater

emphasis on academics in student life, so that the students would start from the classroom, library, laboratory and wider society to seek significant subject matter, in order to plan a research project and throw themselves fully into observation and study. They would then return to reflect on what they had discovered or created, and cooperate in the preparation of publications, so that teachers and students would take the research results and write theses, while students in the same majors studied and learned through common inquiry. In this way the students received initiation in their academic fields and viewed the pursuit of knowledge as service to a discipline. According to the *Annual Report of 1934*, there were thirty graduate students in the physical sciences, and 423 students in the university classes, of whom about one-third were female. As for the program in Education, there was a reform to make education the single principle; the students emphasized investigation and experimentation. Likewise, Sociology emphasized surveys of the society of South China, in the areas of: 1) History, 2) Case Studies, and 3) Society. Expertise on the boat-dwelling people of Nansha developed. In Biology, research was conducted on the entomological history of Guangdong, the flora and fauna and edible products of Fujian and Guangdong, and on seaweed products. The results were excellent in the academic and practical fields.

The following table lists the university's programs, provided for circulation and reference.

College	Department	Summary of courses
Art & Sciences	Chinese	Introduction to Chinese Literature, the Spoken Language, Chinese Learning, Chinese Prose and Poetry, Rhetoric, the Formation of Chinese Characters, Principles of Literature, Chinese Literature of the Han, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, Ancient Chinese Phonology, Textual and Literary Criticism, the Four Chinese Classics, Chinese Prose Romance, Documentary Chinese, Translation, and the Comparative Study of Chinese and Western Culture.
	Western Languages	Debate and Oratory, Phonetics, Oral English, Classical Mythology, the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Literature of England, Russia, France, and Germany, the Major Works of Shakespeare, Dante, and Goethe, Contemporary Poetry, Drama, the Novel, and the Teaching of English.
	Government	Principles of Government, Introduction to Political Parties, Comparative Municipal Government, Introduction to Public Administration, Elements of Jurisprudence, International Law, Constitutional Law, Chinese Criminal Law, the History of Western Political Thought, Problems of the Pacific, China's Treaty Relations.

College	Department	Summary of courses
Art & Sciences	History	Outline of History, Europe in the Half-century before WW I, Modern History, Modern China's Foreign Relations, Economic History of Modern Europe, The Civilization of Greece and Rome, the History of European Civilization since the Renaissance, The History of Japan, the History of Russia, the History of the United States, Ancient and Medieval History, The Qing Dynasty, and the Republic of China.
	Sociology	Introduction to Sociology, Principles of Sociology, Social Pathology, Social Anthropology, the Family, Social Psychology, Linguistics, Religion, Poverty and Charity, Cultural Evolution, Rural and Urban Sociology, Community Organization, Criminology and Penology, Social Service Administration, Research Methods, and Social Surveys.
	Education and Psychology	Introduction to Education, Mass and Rural Education, Methodological Foundations, Curriculum, Psychology, Administration, and Measurement in Education, Household Management, Music and Fine Arts.
	Psychology	General Psychology and Social Psychology.
	Biology	Zoology, Botany, Insect Pathogens, Plant Pathology, and Micro-analysis.

College	Department	Summary of courses
Art & Sciences	Chemistry	Organic and Inorganic Analysis, Industrial Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Chemistry of Food and Nutrition, the Theory of Electrolytic Solutions, Chemical Thermodynamics, and Colloid Chemistry.
	Physics	Agricultural Physics, General Physics, Heat and Elementary Thermodynamics, Electricity and Magnetism, Mechanics and Properties of Matter, Sound and Light, Electricity and Magnetism, Advanced Mechanics, and Quantitative Atomic Theory.
	Mathematics	Calculus for Engineers, Advanced Calculus, Theoretical Mechanics, Differential Equations, Infinite Series, Plane Geometry, Diagram Geometry, Geometry for Astronomy, and Probability and Statistics.
Business Administration	Economics	Basic Principles, Economic Thought, Economic History, The Cooperative Movement, Labour, Socialism, Enterprise Economics, Value and Distribution, and the Planned Economy.
	Commerce	Accounting, Business Organization, Business Law, Insurance, Corporation Finance, Cost Accounting, Foreign Trade, Foreign Exchange, Marketing, Advertising, Economics of Transportation, Banking

College	Department	Summary of courses
Business Administration	Commerce	Practices, Public Finance and Taxation, and Business and Investment Forecasting.
Union College of Theology	Philosophy	Ethics, Ancient and Modern Philosophy, Daoism and Buddhism, Comparative Christianity, Principles of Esthetics, and Existentialism.
	Religion	Religion and Chinese Culture, Religion and Problems of Youth, Social Gospel, Jesus Christ the Person, Theism, and Science and Religion. (A detailed curriculum was prepared by the Union Theological College at Baihedong).
College of Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Animal Nutrition, Testing and Inspection of Milk, Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Poultry Production, Swine Production, Dairy Production, Dairy Bacteriology, and Elementary Veterinary Science.
	Agronomy	Soil Fertility, Genetics in Relation to Agriculture, Crop Production, Forage and Pasture Crops, Irrigation and Drainage, Principles of Plant Breeding, Field Experimentation, Sugar Cane and Rice Production, Tropical Crops, Farm Implements, Farm Accounting, and General Farm Management.
	Horticulture	Floriculture, Pomology, Dendrology, Silviculture, Greenhouses, Plant

College	Department	Summary of courses
College of Agriculture	Horticulture	Propagation, Canning: Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables.
	Plant Pathology	Identification of Local Fungi, and Special Problems in Plant Pathology.
	Sericulture	Seed Selection, Testing, Cold Storage, Testing Paper for Silkworm Eggs, Pathology, Silk Reeling and Weaving Equipment. (A rural vocational three-year training school was affiliated with the college of Agriculture.)
College of Engineering	Civil Engineering	Geometrical Drawing, Elementary Surveying, Geodetic Surveying and Field Astronomy, Engineering Geology, Mechanics of Engineering, Strength of Materials, Materials of Construction, Testing Laboratory, Architectural Engineering, Reinforced Concrete Theory, Steel Design, Structural Design, Essentials of Electrical Engineering, Heat Power Engineering, Hydraulics, Bridge Design, Sanitary Engineering, Sewerage Works, Highway Engineering, and Railway Design.
College of Medicine		Full courses in Internal and External Medicine, Surgery, Radiology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Bacteriology, Physiology, Diagnosis, and various medical

College	Department	Summary of courses
College of Medicine		<p>specializations.</p> <p>Practice: Requirements for service as interns in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital affiliated with the Medical College, the Lei Fuk-lam Lingnan Hospital for Villagers, and the Hackett Medical College.</p>

University faculty, Honglok Campus of Lingnan University (During Dr Chung's presidency)

Chinese faculty

Chinese language studies: Chan Tsap-ng (陳輯五) Chui Him (徐謙) Lo Hey (盧熙)
Yeung Shau-cheong (楊壽昌) Chan Shau-ye (陳受頤) Sinn Yuk-ching (冼玉清)

History: Chan Chung-wai (陳仲偉)

Philosophy: Chan Wing-tsit (陳榮捷) H. Z. Zia (謝扶雅) Lo Koon-wai (盧觀偉)
Chen Su-ching (陳序經) Wai Kok (韋愨)

Political Science: Wu Pak-shing (伍伯勝) Ma Shiu-ho (馬少豪)

Education: Chu Yu-kwang (朱有光) Baldwin Lee (李寶榮) Lau Kwai-cheuk (劉桂灼)
Chan Chung-ngok (陳宗嶽) Tsang Chiu-sam (曾昭森)

Commerce: Wu Kai-yin (胡繼賢) Kwok Yam-tong (郭蔭棠) Shum Shuk-yam
(沈叔欽) Wu Yi-shau (胡已修) Ma Che-heun (馬次燯) Siu Cho-yung (蕭祖用)
Tsang Fook-hing (曾福慶) Wu Wai (胡偉) Kam Nai-kwong (甘乃光)

Sociology: Ko Ting-che (高廷梓) Paul Wu (伍銳麟)

Mathematics: Lo King-tuen (盧景端)

Chemistry: Chiu Yan-chi (趙恩賜) Cheuk Fo-yip (卓課業) Fred Chang (曾朝明)
Hung Hin-po (孔憲保) Wong Ping-fong (黃炳芳) Ho Sai-kwong (何世光)

Physics: Lam Cho-kwan (林藻坤) Lam Shun (林筍) P. C. Fung (馮秉銓)
Ko Shiu-lan (高兆蘭) Hui Ching-yeung (許湏陽)

Biology: Chan Sum-to (陳心陶)

Engineering: Lei Kuen-heng (李權亨) Kwai Ming-king (桂銘敬) Lo Shek-lun (羅石麟)
Leung Cheuk-yue (梁緯餘) Wong Yuk-man (黃郁文) Ko Wing-yue (高永譽)

Fine Arts: Ko Kei-fung (高奇峯)

Agriculture: Cheung Cheuk-kwan (張焯堃) Fung Yui (馮銳) Fu Po-kwong (傅保光)
Koo Kwai-fen (古桂芬) To Shue-choi (杜樹材) Shao Yiu-nin (邵堯年)
Lei Tak-chuen (李德銓) Wong Chak-po (黃澤普) Siu Cho-fai (蕭祖徽)
Tong Yiu-cho (唐耀祖)

Medicine: Wong Man (黃雯) Chan Yeun-kok (陳元覺) Hui Kong-leung (許剛良)
Lei Tang-piu (李騰標) Tai Hon-sum (戴翰琛) Ross W. Wong (黃懷樂)
Lam Shu-mo (林樹模) Tsang Yan-to (曾恩濤)

Western faculty

(白士德) A. Baxter	Religion	(麥丹路) W. E. MacDonald	Mathematics
(包華) L. M. Bower	History	(麥克福) F. A. Metcalf	Horticulture
(包令留) H. B. Brownell	History	(莫古黎) F. A. McClure	Biology
(嘉惠霖) W. W. Cadbury	Medicine	(馬素爾) H. L. Marshall	Commerce
(鄧勤) K. Duncan	Commerce	(米雷) R. C. Miller	Biology
(方希聖) R. B. Falkenstein	Biology	(美智胎) Julie P. Mitchell	English
(富倫) H. S. Frank	Chemistry	(老恩腸) F. Oldt	Medicine
(葛理佩) H. B. Graybill	Education	(龐美麟) H. H. Pomerence	Commerce
(貴麗梨) Helen T. Gilroy	Physics	(勞禮乾) C. E. Rankin	Education
(基來度) D. A. Grieder	English	(路考活) H. G. Rhoads	English
(格禮) G. C. Griggs	English	(刺士) Metta M. Rust	English
(高魯富) G. W. Groff	Agriculture	(史堅拿) M. M. Skinner	Commerce
(夏迪文) E. Hartman	Biology	(沈烈武) W. Somers	Biology
(賀富民) W. E. Hoffmann	Biology	(陳真福) S. J. Spencer	Psychology
(考活) C. W. Howard	Biology	(史偉殊) E. Swiser	History
(加利) E. J. Kelly	Biology	(薛雪萱) D. D. Stevenson	Medicine
(奇士) K. Keys	Psychology	(施德化) W. W. Stifler	Physics
(古察) J. E. Karcher	Medicine	(泰勒) E. E. Taylor	Commerce
(轟士德) A. R. Knipp	Physics	(譚約瑟) J. O. Thomason	Medicine
(龔約翰) J. S. Kunkle	Religion	(韋勝加) L. A. Waitzinger	Biology
(梁敬敦) C. N. Laird	Chemistry	(屈迪文) Marguerite V. Woodman	German French
(羅施) Lillie Losche	English	(獲嘉) E. H. Walker	English

Lingnan University's Herbarium was established in 1915. Professors G.W. Groff, F.A. McClure, and C.O. Levine worked hard to collect, classify, name, and preserve botanical specimens. The laboratory became one of the world's botanical treasure houses. They gathered over five thousand specimens from all parts of China and Vietnam, along with over two thousand other specimens from the Wuzhe Hills on Hainan, among which the bamboo varieties were the most complete. By 1924, they had collected more than 12,000 varieties of plants.

In the Lingnan University Library, the English-language department was organized by John Barrow and Tam Cheuk-woon following the Dewey decimal system of classification. The Chinese-language department was well managed by Chan Tak-wan with reference to the views on classifications of the expert bibliographer To Ting-yau. The Chinese-language book collection totaled 180,000 volumes, and there were 78,000 volumes in the Western languages department. The library was sufficient to meet the research needs of Lingnan's students.

The Lingnan University Herbarium and Museum was expanded under the direction of Dr Arthur R. Knipp and Sinn Yuk-ching. A variety of archeological artifacts, animals, mineral products and unusual plant specimens were arranged in displays, along with the work of well-known artists, and materials displaying history and local customs. The collection provided reference material to support students' acquisition

of knowledge.

The Freeman Observatory at Lingnan University had already accumulated observational records over several decades. Its data on rainfall measurement, climatic conditions, and hydrology were of outstanding value as resources supporting research related to construction projects, both in the agricultural sector and in the engineering field.

The process of Dr Chung Wing Kwong's establishment of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital as part of the organization of Lingnan University as a whole, in which he upheld his proposal in a rightful manner, adopting a firm and determined stance, was truly something no ordinary person could have achieved.

The development of medical studies at Lingnan already had a deep historical background. Dr A.P. Happer, founder of this work in 1844, had been a medical doctor who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. After arriving in China, he taught as well as practised medicine. Afterward, Dr William Cadbury succeeded him as director of the school, and at the same time served as director of the Internal Medicine Department of the Canton Hospital. He taught for a ten-year period, during which he was viewed as a saviour by tens of thousands of people in Guangzhou, whose feelings of admiration were very deep.

Later, in 1918, Mr Ma Ying-piu donated funds for the establishment for a convalescent hospital building. In 1925, General Lei Fuk-lam made a donation of the building for a rural infirmary, and construction actually began. The Canton Hospital which had opened in 1836 and suspended operations in 1926 was managed by the Canton Medical Missionary Association. The Association proposed to the Lingnan University Board of Directors that the hospital be taken over by Lingnan to allow operations to resume. At the same time, the Hackett Medical College for Women run by the American Presbyterian Mission requested amalgamation with Lingnan University. Both proposals were endorsed by the Layman's Foreign Missions Inquiry in 1932. By mutual agreement between the parties the amalgamation was carried out in 1930.

Dr Chung viewed the Canton Hospital as the place of origin of the Chinese Revolution. As early as 1885, Sun Yat-sen had worked as an intern at the hospital, conceiving his dream of serving the masses when he was only twenty by the Chinese calendar. Therefore, Dr Chung drafted a plan to establish a Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital to carry on with the training of medical personnel for future needs. To begin with, he faced two serious problems, namely the question of how to raise the funds for reconstruction of the hospital, along with the question of how to meet the enormous operating costs required in medical work. Consequently, while maintaining the status quo for the time being,

the question of new construction was left undecided. This situation continued until the end of 1932, when Y.M. Lin, a member of the Lingnan Board of Directors, concurrently held the position of Director of the Public Works Department of Guangzhou Municipality. He commissioned a survey team to establish a clear survey of the hospital site and draw up a set of blueprints. It was determined that the strip of land fronting on the Changti Bund, which at that time was bustling with commercial activity, could bring in revenue amounting to HK \$300,000 at current rates if it were leased out for shops. The Lingnan Board of Directors then discussed the question. Dr Chung saw the benefits of the proposal suddenly, and was overjoyed by such an unexpected opportunity. He immediately asked the assembly to pass a unanimous resolution. But not long afterward, after reflecting on the matter once again, Dr Chung convened a further extraordinary meeting of the Board of Directors at the Luk Kwok Hotel in Hong Kong, at which he persuaded those who attended to annul the earlier resolution. The reasons he gave for this change were that because responsibility for the Canton Hospital had been given in deep trust by its donors, the original agreement should not be altered. They had no choice but to face the difficulties and seek alternatives.

In 1935, Dr Chung went to Nanjing in person, seeking financial support from the central government for the reconstruction and modernization of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Medical College. His draft

plan was that the Medical College would be rebuilt on its original site as a five-storey building and would have five classrooms large enough for the instruction of a total of 250 students. In addition, there would be an assembly hall, laboratories, and rooms for special apparatus. The facilities would all be “state of the art.” Within the grounds of the college, a marble monument would be erected, along with flowers and lawns. On either side of the building, bridges over the driveway connected the college to a building at the rear where there were general wards and an in-patients’ ward. The scale would be very impressive. Arriving at Nanjing accompanied by his secretary Mr Hung Kwun, Dr Chung went to stay at the Central Hotel. It was a very hot summer, and Dr Chung was drenched with perspiration. Unable to rest until late in the evening, Dr Chung would write letters for submission to the government. At last Chairman Chiang Kai-shek, considering that the project would be an important commemoration of Dr Sun, and would promote the welfare of Guangzhou’s citizens, gave his approval to the project, turning it over to a Yuan and a Ministry for examination and approval. Sun Fo, head of the Legislative Yuan, made an appointment with H.H. Kung on Dr Chung’s behalf, who was at that time the Minister of Finance. On the basis of detailed discussions with Dr Chung, Minister Kung arrived at a thorough understanding of the urgent needs of the construction plan, and immediately made a submission to the Executive Yuan for final approval. Funds were then allocated to the project, amounting to 300,000 *yuan* for construction expenses and 200,000 *yuan*

for administrative expenses. Thus Dr Chung's goal was realized, and he returned to Guangzhou to commence work.

When construction of the new hospital was completed in 1935, it was beautiful and magnificent, perhaps the most outstanding of Guangzhou's new buildings.

When it was first constructed, Lingnan's Medical College was divided among the five departments of anatomy, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacology, and public health. The first superintendent of the hospital was Dr Wong Man. Surgery: Dr J. Oscar Thomson, Dr Lee Tang-piew. Internal Medicine: Dr Hsu Kwang-liang, Dr Chu Kwong-tau, and Leung Ngai-man. Public Health: Dr Frank Oldt. The Head of the Hackett Medical College for Women was Dr Ross W. Wong. Others were Dr James Franklin Karcher and Dr Theodore D. Stevenson.

Dr Chung revisited the capital in the summer of 1936. In addition to discussing with officials in the Ministry of Finance how to expedite the promised allocation of funds, he also sought funding for the construction of a new dormitory for the middle school at Lingnan. Soong May-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Fo, and Wu Te-chen, each made donations of 10,000 *yuan* to help the project go forward. Many others made pledges to assist the project. During Dr Chung's visit to Nanjing awaiting the funding allocation, he was constantly occupied

with writing appeals and paying calls; he expended his energies to the utmost in this difficult work. Nonetheless, the results fell far short of expectations. Therefore he then turned to Hankow, where he was received by Commander-in-Chief Zhang Xueliang. The commander honoured Dr Chung with warm hospitality, immediately drawing a cheque for 10,000 *yuan* out of his sleeve. Overcome with gratitude, Dr Chung received this contribution with appreciation, and was thus able to accomplish his mission.

Less than two years later, Dr Chung visited Nanjing once again. Because he extended such good will during the torrid summer heat, central officials treated him with kindness, increasing the allocation of funds. Thus the financial situation of the medical college could be considered stable for the time being, and the students could concentrate on their studies with peace of mind. At the time of the invasion of southern China by Japanese forces in 1938, many of the medical college's first cohort of graduates transferred to the Free China zone of the Southwest to provide their services to the Red Cross in the work of controlling infectious diseases and treating the wounded. They all put their learning to use, living up to Dr Chung's efforts in fostering them, and also to the nation's high expectations of success on their part.

Dr Chung also paid great attention to the preparations in progress for the Lingnan Theological College. First, in the fall of 1922,

representatives of the British-American Burton Commission recommended that the Union Theological College established at White Crane Cave in Guangzhou should be merged into Lingnan University to facilitate its operations. The Union Theological College had granted degrees in Christian theology, preparing preachers who were whole-heartedly devoted to spreading the gospel, and had ordained as ministers those who qualified. Among the fully experienced professors were Reverend John Kunkle, C. W. Shoop, Tam Yuk-sum and Chan Tsap-ng (who passed away in 1931). However, when the file for registration was submitted to the Ministry of Education, technical problems remained to be solved.

At this time the College of Agriculture at Lingnan was extensively recruiting academic talent and emphasized research on tropical crops in order to develop revenue from economic and commercial sources. Vice-President Wu Kai-yin was then the provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction. Thus the agencies of the Department of Reconstruction, including the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry and the experimental stations in various locations, cooperated fully with the College of Agriculture, matching the university's various curricula in promoting agricultural extension work. The research achievements in developing high-yielding paddy rice, four hundred varieties of early-ripening rice, 1,100 varieties of late-ripening rice, and "Improved Dongguan White" were the most outstanding. There

were also advancements in the propagation of oranges, litchees, and longan fruit, and in cultivating rattan wood. Furthermore, superior sugarcane varieties from Hawaii, the Philippines and Java made an enormous contribution to the Guangdong provincial plan for industrial development. As a result, the provincial government relied heavily on the College of Agriculture's expanded recruitment of experts. Lingnan alumni including Feng Rui, Liao Chung-chun, Koo Kwai-fan, Cheung Cheuk-kwan, and Lau Wing-kee were successive directors of Guangdong's Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, and below them many staff members with degrees from the College of Agriculture at Lingnan held key positions, promoting the development of agriculture so as to achieve the goals of the Guangdong provincial plan for provincially-operated industrial enterprises. The most important part of the plan was the establishment of sugar mills, and because the acreage of land planted in sugarcane was expanded smoothly, there was sufficient raw material for the mills, so that the lost expenditures on sugar imports could be blocked, and at the same time exports could be increased, to avoid using foreign currency. Guangdong's sugar was also supplied as raw material to the Taikoo Sugar Refinery in Hong Kong. Guangdong province's bright prospects for prosperous development were all reliant on such work throughout the decade. The special attention that Dr Chung paid to the future of agricultural studies can only be considered to have been extremely far-sighted.

Guangdong's provincially-operated industrial enterprises also borrowed expertise from Lingnan University during this period. Feng Rui was the director of the sugar mills, Chan Pei-yeung directed the cement works in Sai-chuen, Wong Ping-fong directed the sulphuric acid plant, and Lau Po-sum directed the paper mill. Private enterprises also turned to Lingnan for expertise: Sit Kee-min was the Chief Engineer of the Foo Kwok Mine in northern Guangdong.

In 1933, Dr Chung was preparing to establish the Lingnan branch school on Hainan and was training agricultural personnel. He travelled the long distance to the port of Haikou on Hainan Island, where he was welcomed by the educational authorities, by Presbyterian missionaries from the United States, and by others from various circles. The Presbyterian mission provided Lingnan with the former location of the municipal middle school on a lease basis. Local persons including Mr Ng Wai-fan, Dr Chan Tai-yip of the United States, Reverend Shek Ting-yip, and Lingnan alumnus Ng Yin-shou were all willing to serve on the Board of Directors. Seeing that there were abundant resources of virgin land and primeval forest on the island, Dr Chung drafted a plan for a farm for the cultivation of tropical crops and an agriculture school. Later he sent Koo Kwai-fan, Ng Yin-shou and others to carry out surveys of Nada and Hing Lung in the Chim district. Responses to appeals for donations were received from Wong Yau-leun, a prominent overseas Chinese merchant in Siam and Kwok Sun of Singapore, but

unfortunately because conditions changed, the project could not be carried out.

In addition to the extensive orchard land in Chaoshan, discussed in the preceding chapter, Dr Chung also applied for approval of the allocation by Tang Shaoyi, head of the Zhongshan District, of six thousand *mu* of public agricultural land in the district at Nazhou, for the establishment of the Lingnan Farm.