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President's report 1935

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China

August 3, 1935.

TO THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

At regular intervals, a brief report has been made to the Board of Directors in regard to conditions at the University and I shall endeavor to bring these reports together to form part of a record of the work accomplished in the years since the last printed report of the President was issued, for the year 1925-1926. The year 1926-1927 was marked by much unrest, chiefly amongst labor, during the advance of the Nationalist Government from Canton to Hankow, thence to Kiangsi and finally to Nanking, because of communist influences at work in the direction of this government. The vicissitudes through which the University passed in the early part of the period covered by this report commenced with the entry of communist troops into the city on the withdrawal of the Northern forces. These communist troops sought to bring discredit on the Nationalist Government by an attack on foreigners in the city, which threatened their lives and property.

The University had been in process of reorganization some time before this change in government, under the presidency of Dr. Bowen, who had been anxious to have the University administered by Chinese, and with this end in view, at a meeting of the Board of Managers on March 18, 1926, the administrative officers presented a statement to the Board indicating their readiness to resign from their administrative positions and to be used in any way the Board desired. Owing to the disturbed conditions existing about the time the Board was to meet in March 1927, and in anticipation of the probable cancellation of the meeting, Dr. Bowen wrote to the members suggesting the desirability of his resigning and the election of a Chinese president, or at least putting the University under the administration of a committee of five or seven members, only one or two of whom would be Americans. Pending the meeting and on receipt of replies from the Board, Dr. Bowen wrote to Dr. Chen Yu-gwan, Mr. Kuo Tan-sien, Mr. Liu Ching-fu and Dr. Liu Kwoh-chuin, telling them that if a committee were appointed, they, at least, would be members of it. They hesitated over accepting membership on such a committee, feeling their inability to conduct the University as successfully as it was being conducted under Dr. Bowen's guidance. At the same time, however, they felt that, in view of the political changes that were taking place, Dr. Bowen was right and it would be well to give the matter considera-

tion so as to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. As the political situation became more tense, Dr. Bowen insisted on the committee's functioning and it finally consented to assume responsibility in matters connected with the political situation only. Five members were added to the committee originally appointed by Dr. Bowen, and when the communist outbreak occurred on March 24, 1927, and the American members of the faculty were forced to leave the city, this administrative committee, under the chairmanship of Dean Kuo, took charge of the University and carried on the work.

At this time, the City Party Government of Nanking wanted to take over the University. It was dominated by the Communists, who were opposed to religion and to foreign control of educational institutions. The University was facing a fight for existence and had to choose between maintaining its independence and yielding entirely to the pressure from without. Fortunately, Dean Kuo and Mr. Li Teh-i were members of the Administrative Committee, because they were friendly with some of the Kuomintang members and were able to inform them how the government's plan to take over the University would practically ruin the institution. The Provincial Party Government then emerged. It consisted of more mature persons and the communist element was not so strong. This government suggested that the University continue under a committee of seven, which made it possible for the institution to carry on without much interference from the government. Classes were resumed on April tenth, after having been suspended since March twenty-fourth.

For two main reasons it was thought advisable to keep on with class work: (1) closing would have involved a good deal of financial adjustment, since many of the students had asked for a refund of fees, and the salaries of the faculty and staff would have had to be paid in any case, and, in addition, the members would have scattered had it been necessary to close the University; (2) the only way to keep the buildings from being occupied by soldiers was to have them in constant use.

It was reported that the committee of seven would be composed of a representative of the Provincial Party Government, three teachers and three students. The committee was not formally organized, however, though it met informally, with Dean Kuo acting as chairman. No formal actions were taken but the committee undertook to petition General Chiang Kai-shek to have the buildings cleared of soldiers. The colleges carried on as best they could under the circumstances. The College of Agriculture and Forestry was more fortunately situated than the College of Arts and Science, so far as staffing was concerned. In the former, our own graduates took hold and carried on the classes previously taught by the American faculty members, while in the College of



Arts and Science, where a large number of the faculty had been Americans, it was very difficult to secure Chinese teachers at once to carry on the work efficiently in the place of the Americans.

The committee of seven was later known as the College Administrative Committee, and consisted of Messrs. Kuo Tan-sien, Chen Yu-gwan, Liu Kwoh-chuin, Chen Yung, Li Han-seng, Li Teh-i, and Chen Chung-fang, who were officially appointed by the Board of Managers on April 19, 1927. A similar committee was appointed to look after the affairs of the Middle School and was known as the Administrative Committee for the Kan Ho Yen Schools. A Hospital Administrative Committee was also appointed. It was understood that the College Administrative Committee would, when necessary, act with two members from the Administrative Committee for the Kan Ho Yen Schools and two from the Hospital Administrative Committee in matters dealing with the government. Thus constituted, it formed the University Administrative Committee, with Dean Kuo as chairman. These committees functioned until the election of Dr. Chen Yu-gwan as President by the Board of Managers on November 9, 1927.

Late in the spring of 1927, in connection with the disturbances in Tsinan prior to the arrival of the Northern expedition, and due to the landing of Japanese troops in Tsinan, conditions, both educational and political, became tense once more. As it was necessary to keep the buildings in constant use, it was decided to hold a summer school. The morale of the school was good and the results satisfactory to students and faculty. The school closed August sixth, and on August seventeenth the buildings were occupied again by soldiers, but as they promised to move out as soon as the buildings were needed, the Administrative Committee made plans for the autumn semester, even though for a number of days the city was under bombardment by General Sun Chuan-fang's troops. Entrance examinations were held on September fifth; registration took place September seventh, and classes began on September ninth. Owing to interruption in communications, only thirty-five took the entrance examinations, twenty-one of whom lived in or near Nanking. About 160 old students were present on the opening date and others arrived later. The General Student Union took up its headquarters on the campus in the summer of 1927 and caused some friction with the college students. Later, the Union secured offices in the Political Bureau but was unable to move into them immediately because of the occupation of the Bureau by troops. Some of the students joined this Bureau but resumed their studies at the University when it was dissolved.

#### Death of Dr. Williams.

It is with deep regret that record is made of the death of Dr. J. E. Williams, Vice-President of the University, at the hands of communist soldiers on March 24, 1927. What he did for

the University and what his spirit meant to all who came in touch with him are best expressed in the following action taken by the Board of Managers on April 19, 1927:

"Be it resolved, that the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking record its profound sorrow at the death of John Elias Williams in Nanking on March twenty-fourth 1927, while responding with characteristic promptness and fearlessness to a call for help which came to him while he was on his way to the morning chapel exercises of the Colleges; and that it likewise put on record its deep sense of the far-reaching value of Doctor Williams's services to the University - of his vital share in the inception of this union missionary undertaking, of his wise counsel, devoted sacrifices, and contagious optimism in the administration of the University, of which he has been Vice President, of his manifold and successful efforts in China and the United States towards the financing of the Institution, of the sustaining sympathy and friendship which Mrs. Williams and he freely and lovingly offered to Chinese and foreign associates and neighbors in the comforting shelter of their home, and of his unfailing insistence on the positive emphasis in this educational work of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. It is the belief of the Board of Managers that both by the spirit of his life and by the martyrdom of his death Doctor Williams has made an outstanding contribution, alike in achievement and in inspiration, to the cause of Christ in China.

"Be it further resolved, that the Board of Managers express its heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Williams and her family in the bereavement which has come to them, which is shared by the members of the Board and by thousands of other friends; and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. Williams and to the Board of Trustees in the United States."

A very touching tribute to the memory of Dr. Williams is inscribed on a stone erected at his graveside by his friend, Dr. Chengting T. Wang, in August 1928. Dr. Wang was at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### Shanghai Office.

After the outbreak on March 24, 1927, a temporary office was established in Shanghai to care for the needs of the foreign members of the faculty and to maintain the connection between Nanking and the Board of Trustees in America. At first a room was secured in The Missions Building, but later the office was moved to the Y. M. C. A. building, 20 Museum Road, where it functioned until February 1928. Non-Chinese members of the faculty

who remained in Shanghai to carry on the work of this office were Dean Reisner, Mr. Owen, Treasurer, and the Misses Gless, Purcell and Russell. Miss Gless and Miss Russell returned to America in the summer of 1927.

Mr. Reisner was appointed Adviser to the Administration by the Board of Managers in April 1927, in which capacity he represented President Bowen and was available for consultation with the various administrative committees and the Board of Managers. In May 1927, he was elected Executive Secretary of the Board of Managers. On the election of Dr. Chen Yu-gwan as President, the position of Adviser to the Administration was discontinued, and on November 29, 1927, the Board of Directors elected Mr. Reisner Foreign Assistant to the President, which position he filled until his return to the United States on furlough in the summer of 1928, when the Board of Directors appointed Mr. Bates as his successor until the appointment of Dr. Bowen as Adviser to the President on November 9, 1928.

#### Resignation of Dr. A. J. Bowen.

The Board of Managers, at a meeting held on April 19-20, 1927, voted that Dr. Bowen be granted a year's furlough, to begin as soon as he desired, and various members paid feeling tribute to the services he had rendered to the University as President. Dr. Bowen returned to America with Mrs. Bowen in April 1927, and on August twenty-fourth he presented to the Board of Trustees his resignation as President of the University. At a meeting on September 14, 1927, the Trustees took the following action:

"Voted, that the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking has received with deep sorrow the communication from Dr. Bowen expressing his conviction that the time had come for him to retire from the Presidency of the University. The Board of Trustees reluctantly accepts the resignation to become effective upon the election and installation of his successor. In taking this action, the Board desires to record its appreciation of Dr. Bowen's services to the University and its regard for him as a friend, a missionary and a Christian man.

"It would not have been possible to have established the University at the beginning on such solid foundations and to enlist behind it the confidence and cooperation of the Chinese, of the Missions and of the home Churches if it had not been for the influence and character and judgment which Dr. Bowen brought to the Presidency. He has served the

University with singular devotion and fidelity and with rich success. Never has a single cloud passed over the relationship between Dr. Bowen and the constituencies which have supported the University. The Trustees have reposed in him and repose in him now their absolute confidence and think of him with unlimited affection. His unselfishness, his modesty, his purity of spirit, his devotion, his absolute truthfulness of mind and nature, and his complete loyalty to his work and to all who have been associated with him, have been a blessing to the work from the beginning, and the Trustees desire to record their thankfulness to Dr. Bowen and to God for all that Dr. Bowen has been and done.

"The Trustees can only bring themselves to accept his resignation now through the assurance that Dr. Bowen will continue to serve the University and in the hope that he may continue to be related to it whether he remains in America or returns to China. The Trustees recognize that it is only possible to face to-day and the new problems which have arisen and to have in the solution of these problems the participation of so strong and worthy a group of Chinese Christian leaders in the University because of the influence which Dr. Bowen has exerted and the work that he has done during the seventeen years of his administration as President."

On November 9-11, 1927, the Board of Managers voted that a committee be appointed to draw up a fitting message of appreciation of the service that Dr. Bowen has rendered the University, the message to be written on a scroll by a skilled writer. Following is a translation of the message:

"The progress of culture in all parts of the world has been made possible by the efforts of a few men who themselves took the initiative in teaching and later secured the cooperation of many others. Historical records bear witness that from the time of the Three Dynasties in our country there have been those whose achievements in literature and art have won for them crowned success in the Orient. During the decadence of the period when the system of competitive literary examinations was in vogue, Western culture was introduced into China. It spread among those who had the desires of helping their fellow-men. Furthermore, it promoted happiness by encouraging advancement in education and was eagerly adopted by the younger generation. Among those who helped in this movement was Dr. A. J. Bowen.

"Doctor Bowen started his work as a professor in Nanking University and later became president. When the University united with other schools to form the University

of Nanking, he became president and has continued in this position to the present time. His work during this period has had a great influence upon us all. Now after these many years of service he has decided to resign and by doing so he makes it possible to fulfil his cherished wish of having a Chinese appointed as president. All of us who have shared this same desire feel like children who are about to leave a loving mother, but in taking farewell of Doctor Bowen as President we wish to take the occasion of expressing to him our feelings in the following lines:

'You came from the West to the East  
With the purpose of encouraging education.  
During these thirty years you have had great success;  
Your work has been faithfully done;  
The garden which you have planted in Nanking flourishes.  
We congratulate you upon what has been accomplished  
And wish you a long and happy old age.'

After repeated requests for Dr. Bowen's return to the University, he reached Nanking in September 1928. In addition to administrative duties, he taught three English classes and a course in religion. Unfortunately, his health was not very good and after the beginning of the spring semester of 1929, he was obliged to go to Shanghai for medical treatment and the doctors considered it inadvisable for him to return to Nanking for a time. He remained in Shanghai till early May 1930 and then went back to the United States, where he continues his interest in the University. We are still hoping that his health will permit him to return to the University for further service.

#### Election of Dr. Chen Yu-gwan to the Presidency.

With the power granted them by the Board of Trustees, the Board of Managers on November 9, 1927, elected Dr. Chen Yu-gwan to succeed Dr. Bowen as President of the University and his election was confirmed by the Board of Directors on November twenty-ninth. Dr. Chen is an alumnus of the University and received his master's and doctor's degrees from Columbia University. On his return from America in 1922, he went to Peking, where he was head of the Department of Physics and Chemistry of the National Normal University until 1925, serving also as Dean of the Administration and for two years as Chairman of the University Council, in which capacity he acted for the president of the institution. In the autumn of 1925, Dr. Chen joined the science faculty of the College of Arts and Science of the University of Nanking and the following year was made Dean of the College, which office he filled until he was elected President in 1927.

### Reorganization of the University.

In June 1927, the Board of Managers appointed a Committee on Reorganization to prepare for the registration of the University with the Nationalist Government. Registration involved questions regarding property, etc., and it was necessary for the Board in China to have definite powers so that matters would not have to be referred to New York. The Board in China then made a legal agreement with the Board of Trustees in America, which included such items as (1) property, (2) staff, and (3) finances. One matter that called for the consideration of the Committee on Reorganization was the government regulation requiring a majority of the membership of the local board to be Chinese. There was no difficulty in this respect, however, as a recent change in the by-laws of the Board of Managers had made provision for this. It was felt that most of the rights of the Trustees might, and should be, transferred to the Board of Managers, so a cablegram was sent to the Trustees requesting (1) that the name of the Board of Managers be changed to Board of Directors, (2) that the Board of Directors be given the authority to elect a Chinese president, (3) that the Board of Trustees lease the property of the University for a period of five years to the Board of Directors, and (4) that the Board of Trustees transfer all matters of internal control to the Board of Directors. The Trustees cabled their approval in general of these requests, pending correspondence in regard to them.

The Committee on Reorganization drew up a tentative constitution, agreement, and by-laws, and at a meeting of the Board of Managers on November 9-11, 1927, various amendments to these documents were made, subject to amendment by the Board of Directors upon its organization. At the meeting of the Board of Managers on November 29, 1927, it was voted "that after the conclusion of ordinary routine business connected with the Board of Managers, the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking stand adjourned sine die and that the Board of Directors be constituted." The Board of Directors was forthwith constituted, the roll called, and the following action taken: "That we who are now present according to the roll call constitute ourselves as the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking." Those present consisted of members of the dissolved Board and additional representatives of the mission and church bodies elected in accordance with the number provided for in the constitution.

The agreement entered into between the Board of Trustees, known henceforth as the Board of Founders, and the Board of Directors was for a period of five years, beginning July 1, 1928 and terminating June 30, 1933. On its expiration in 1933, the Board of Founders agreed to its renewal for a further period of five years.

### Financial Situation.

The financial situation during the period 1927 and the following year or two was rather precarious. With smaller enrollments caused by the uncertain political situation, there was a large decrease in receipts from fees, and the withdrawal of practically all the American teachers made it difficult to finance the employment of Chinese to take their places. Fortunately, the Treasurer's office was able to carry on uninterruptedly, Mr. Sie Siang and Mr. Chu Pei-tsiang being responsible for matters in the office at Nanking and Mr. Owen in Shanghai arranging for other matters until he resigned in the summer of 1927. Miss Priest returned on September 1, 1927, as Treasurer, and since that time has rendered inestimable service to the University, not only in keeping the finances of the University within bounds but also in numerous other ways in which her suggestions and help have been greatly appreciated. Questions concerning the repairing of the damage done in March 1927 and subsequently, and matters connected with the reorganization of the Middle School are referred to separately.

### Registration of the University.

In the uncertain times immediately following the establishing of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, there were many rumors concerning government regulation of private schools. It was rumored that if schools were not registered before September 1, 1927, it would be hard for them to open for the autumn semester. All possible was done to register the University, but there were many preliminary steps to be taken. In June 1927, the Kiangsu Educational Association promulgated a new educational system under which there was to be only one government university in a province. This meant that all mission schools would come under the control of the central university.

The Ta Hsioh Yuan, which under the university system took the place of the Ministry of Education, officially sanctioned the registration of the Board of Directors on August 8, 1928. The communication granting registration was brief, merely stating that the Ta Hsioh Yuan had found the constitution of the Board of Directors fulfilled the requirements of the Ta Hsioh Yuan for private institutions and the Board was therefore registered and authorized to establish a private institution which could be registered also. This communication was sent through the National Central University. Later, the University of Nanking was registered, official notification being received on September 20, 1928, to the following effect: "The University of Nanking has been inspected by delegates appointed by the Ta Hsioh Yuan. We duly acknowledge that the organization of the said University is in accordance with the regulations for colleges and universities promulgated by the Ta Hsioh Yuan; therefore the University of Nanking is authorized to be registered." These two official documents, the first received indirectly and the second, directly, completed the process of registration.

### Fortieth Anniversary.

The fortieth anniversary of the founding of the University (that is, the founding of the first of the three institutions of higher education that united to form the University of Nanking, namely, Nanking University, the Methodist Episcopal organization, of which Dr. John C. Ferguson was the first president, founded in 1888) was planned for the autumn of 1928, but owing to rather uncertain conditions, the celebration was delayed and it was finally decided to combine it with the commencement exercises in June 1929. An appropriate program was arranged, consisting of a brief history of the beginnings of the University and recognition of the services of Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Dr. G. A. Stuart, Mr. F. E. Meigs, Dr. A. J. Bowen, Dr. J. E. Williams, and Mr. T. S. Kuo. The program also included a statement concerning the transfer of the administration to Chinese and a brief outline of the reorganization necessitated by changing conditions. The occasion was also taken to celebrate the registration of the University by the Nationalist Government on September 20, 1928. The University was the first mission institution of higher education to be registered by the Government. Advantage was also taken of the occasion to formally inaugurate the new president elected by the Board of Directors, Dr. Chen Yu-gwan.

To commemorate the fortieth anniversary, Dr. Ferguson has presented a brass plate, on which is engraved a brief history of the University and which has been erected within the entrance of Severance Hall, the administration building.

### Personnel.

When the communist outbreak occurred in March 1927, the faculty was very much disorganized. All non-Chinese members of the staff were compelled to leave the city, and the lives of many of the Chinese teachers were in danger. When it was possible to resume classes, therefore, it was difficult to procure the teachers necessary to carry on the work properly. As the situation remained threatening and it was uncertain when the non-Chinese teachers could return to Nanking, arrangements were made for as many as wished to do so to go back to America. This included all the non-Chinese faculty and staff with the exception of those mentioned on page 5 and those on furlough, and Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomson and Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Bates, who after spending some months in Japan returned to Nanking (soon after the opening of the autumn semester. (Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Buck)

Following is a list of changes that have taken place in the faculty in the past six years. In view of the number of part time teachers that were employed in the first years of the period under review, omissions are unavoidable.



## Administrative and General Offices\*

## President's office:

Tsu Sing-fu, B. A. (Southeastern). Autumn 1926 to autumn 1929.  
 Yuen Ching-hsien, B. A. (Nanking). From spring 1930.  
 Wang Tung-pei, B. A. (Chinese). From autumn 1930.

## Dean of Women:

Miss Li Doh-chi, B. A. (Northwestern). Autumn 1930 to  
 spring 1934.  
 Miss Fan Ih-chi, B. A. (Nanking). From spring 1935.

## Treasurer's office:

Chen Chang-seng, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1933.  
 Slocum, Mrs. B. A. (B. A. Wisconsin). From spring 1934. *Part time.*

## Registrar's office:

Tsien Tswen-tien, B. A. (Nanking). Resigned summer 1932.  
 Chu Yong-chang, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1933.  
 Miss Fan Ih-chi, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1934. *Part time.*

## Business office:

Li Han-seng, B. A. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1927.  
 Ni Tsing-yuen, B. A. (Nanking). Spring 1927 to spring 1930.  
 Wu Shan, B. A. (Fuh Tan). Autumn 1930 to spring 1933.  
 Su Tsung-chang, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1933.  
 (1932-1933, secretary in President's office.)

## Publications office:

Wen Mih, B. A. (Nanking). Autumn 1931 to spring 1932.  
 Lu Hsioh-ying, B. A. (Nanking). Autumn 1932 to autumn 1933.  
 Hsiung Li-nan, B. A. (Nanking). From spring 1934.

## Library:

Cheo Keh-ying, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1930.  
 Chu Yao-ping, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1932.  
 Ho Si-fang, B. A. (Nanking). From September 1930. (Trans-  
 ferred to Department of Economics autumn 1934.)  
 Tsao Tsu-ping, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1927.  
 Wang Chao-yong, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1929.  
 Wu Kwan-tsing, B. A. (Nanking). autumn 1928 to spring 1929.  
 Yeh Chang-ho, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.

## Military training:

Li Yung. Autumn 1931 to autumn 1932. *Part time.*  
 Liu Nan-keh (Central Military Academy). Spring 1933 to  
 spring 1934. *Part time.*  
 Chen Chao-hsing (Military Academy). From autumn 1934. *Part time.*

## Alumni secretary:

Chao Wei-liang, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1932.

\*From a certain semester to a certain semester includes both  
 semesters mentioned.

## College of Arts

Liu Tsung-pen, (Lawrence M. Lew), B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Chicago).  
Resigned January 1932.  
Liu Nai-ching, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Columbia). From autumn 1927.  
Tsu Sing-fu, B. A. (Southeastern). Autumn 1926 to autumn 1929.  
Part time in President's office.  
Ku Hsioh-tseng, B. A. (Nanking). Resigned.  
Kao Ping-chwen, B. A. (Nanking). From spring 1930. Transferred  
to Department of Political Science autumn 1934.  
Chu Tsieh-yuen, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.

## Chinese:

Chang Cheng-fu, B. A. (Peking National). Spring 1928.  
Chang Sheo-i, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1928.  
Chen Chuh-hsuen, B. A. (Peking National). Resigned.  
Hu Tsiang-tong, B. A. (Liang Kiang Teachers' College). From  
autumn 1926.  
Hwang Chi-kan, B. A. (Chinese). From autumn 1928. Part time.  
Kao Ching-hsuen. Autumn 1929.  
Kao Ping-chwen, B. A. (Nanking). Spring 1930 to spring 1934.  
Part time.  
Liu Chi-hsuen, B. A. (Meiji University, Japan). From autumn 1929.  
Li Shuh-chwen. Autumn 1926.  
Lu Chi-wei, B. A. (Southeastern). Autumn 1927.  
She Hsien-hsueh, B. A. (Nanking). From September 1930.  
Shu Shi-chen, B. A. (Liang Kiang Teachers' College). Resigned.  
Teng Ku, B. A. Autumn 1927.  
Tien Sih-tsuen, B. A. (Nanking). Spring 1928 to spring 1929.  
Tsung I (Oriental University and Teachers' College, Tokyo).  
Spring 1928 to spring 1929.  
Wang Pei-ran, B. A. (Nanking). Autumn 1929.  
Wang Tong (Wang Shu-tsu), B. A. (Chinese). Spring 1932.  
Wu Cheng-chu, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1931.  
Wu Chu-an, B. A. (Chinese). From spring 1933. Part time.  
Wu Mei, B. A. (Chinese). Spring 1933.

## Economics:

Chao Lan-ping, M. A. (Teachers' College, Tokyo). Spring 1934.  
Cheo Chen-shen, B. A. (Wisconsin), M. A. (Columbia). Spring 1929.  
Ching Chi-nan, Ph. D. (Paris). Spring 1935. Part time.  
Chu Sing-yuen (Philip S. Y. Chu), B. A. (St. John's), M. A.  
(Pennsylvania), S. T. B., S. T. M. (Philadelphia  
Divinity School). Autumn 1926 to spring 1928.  
Chu Ping-yuen, B. A. (Columbia). Spring 1930. Part time.  
Chu (Jeu) Ying-chong, M. A. (Ohio). 1932.  
Ho Hao-ruh, B. A. (Stanford), M. A., Ph. D. (Wisconsin).  
Autumn 1929 to spring 1933. Part time.  
Hsu Chi-lien, B. S. (Penn), M. S. (Chicago). 1933-1934. Part time.  
Hung Chang, B. A. (Nanking), M. S. B. (Syracuse). Resigned  
spring 1927.  
Ling Wei, B. A. (Cornell), M. A., Ph. D. (California).  
Autumn 1934. Part time.

Ling Ching-yu, M. A. (New York). Autumn 1928. Part time.  
 Liu Ting-mien, B. A. (Michigan), M. A. (Ohio Wesleyan). Autumn 1933. Part time.  
 Rao Yung-tsen, B. A. (Johns Hopkins). Autumn 1928. Part time.  
 Ren Ying-chong, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Ohio). Autumn 1929 to spring 1933. Part time.  
 Tsiang I-kwan, M. A. (Northwestern). From autumn 1934.  
 Wu Shi-shui, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Northwestern). From autumn 1929.  
 Yang Tsai-chang, B. A. (Southeastern). From autumn 1934. Part time.  
 Yang Yin-pu, B. A. (Columbia), M. A. (Northwestern). Autumn 1933. Part time.  
 Yieh Yuen-long, M. A. (Wisconsin). Autumn 1931. Part time.  
 Yung Chia-yuen, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Northwestern). Autumn 1928 to autumn 1931. Part time.  
 Ching Chi-nan, Ph. D. (Paris). Spring 1935.

#### Education:

Chang Tao-chih, M. A. (Columbia). Spring 1933. Part time.  
 Chao Nai-chwan, M. A. (Columbia). Autumn 1928. Part time.  
 Chen Hwa-ken (Hawking Chen), M. A. (Clark and Harvard). Autumn 1928.  
 Hsu Choh-hsi, Ph. D. (Berlin). Spring 1934. Part time.  
 Liu Nai-ching, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Columbia). From autumn 1927.  
 Pen Peh-chwan, B. A. (Stanford), M. A. (Columbia). Autumn 1931. Part time.  
 Schafer, Marvin Revel, B. A. (Cotner), M. A. (Nebraska), Ph. D. (Chicago). 1929-1930.  
 Wang Chwen-yung, B. A. (Nanking), B. D. (Yale), M. A. (Columbia). Spring 1927 to spring 1934.  
 Wang Shu-ling, M. A. (Columbia). 1933-1934. Part time.

#### Foreign Languages:

##### English:

Chao Ming-heng, M. A. (Wisconsin and Columbia). Autumn 1929. Part time.  
 Cocks, Miss Margaret, B. A. (Berea). Autumn 1933 to spring 1935.  
 Chu, Mrs. Shi-ming. Spring 1929. Part time.  
 Fenn, William P., B. A. (Hamilton), M. A. (New York), Ph. D. (Iowa State). From autumn 1933. Language study 1932-1933.  
 Hall, Miss Christine, B. A. (Wheaton). 1933-1934. Part time.  
 Ho Sih-ku, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1929. Transferred to Middle School autumn 1931.  
 Hu Sih-hsien, B. A. (Hongkong). Spring 1929. Part time.  
 Jones, Francis P., B. A., M. A. (Northwestern), B. D. (Garrett Biblical Institute), M. A. (Chicago), S. T. M. (Union Theological Seminary). From autumn 1930.  
 Lea Hwei-gwan, Ph. D. (M. I. T.) 1927-1928. Part time.  
 Lee, Miss Mali, M. A. (Illinois). Autumn 1927 to spring 1930. Part time.  
 Liu, Miss Hwa-tsai, B. A. (Mt. Holyoke). 1927-1928. Part time.  
 Mills, Samuel J., B. A. (Lafayette). Autumn 1930 to spring 1933.  
 Ting Wen-piao, B. A. (Iowa). Spring 1928.

Tsu Kwoh-meo, B. A. (Nanking). 1927-1928. Part time.  
 Turner, Miss Edith Mary, B. A. (Somerville College, Oxford),  
 (Diploma in Education, Oxford). From autumn 1934.  
 Ward, Miss Imogene Grace, B. A. (Wellesley). From autumn  
 1934.  
 Wheeler, W. Reginald, B. A. (Yale), B. D. (Auburn Theolog-  
 ical Seminary), M. A. (Harvard). From autumn 1932.  
 Young, John G., B. H. (Springfield International Y. M. C. A.  
 College). Spring 1930 to spring 1934.  
 Yu Shi-peng, B. A. (Nanking), LL. B. (Oxford). Spring 1932  
 to spring 1933.

German:

Neufeld, Miss Talitha. Autumn 1929 to spring 1932. Part time.

French:

Ling Tsuen, B. A. (Nanking). Spring 1927 to spring 1930.  
 Mills, Samuel J. See under English.

Japanese:

Wang Chung-ling, B. A. (Tokyo Higher Normal School). From  
 spring 1929.

History:

Chen Kung-luh, B. A. (Nanking). Autumn 1928 to spring 1933.  
 Chen Teng-yuen, B. A. (Southeastern). Autumn 1930 to autumn 1934.  
 Chen Tieh-ming, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1933.  
 Liao Feng-lin, B. A. (Southeastern). Spring 1935. Part time.  
 Lo Chi-hsi, B. A. (Peking National). 1928. Part time.  
 Shan Chen-tsu. From autumn 1932. Part time in Institute of  
 Chinese Cultural Studies.  
 Shen Chien-peh, B. A. (Southeastern), M. A. (London). From  
 autumn 1934. Part time.  
 Tsai Wei-fang, B. A. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1929.  
 Tsu Yang-chiu, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Columbia). From autumn  
 1929. Transferred to Institute of Chinese  
 Cultural Studies spring 1930. Part time.  
 Wang Sheh-tsu, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1929.

Philosophy:

Cheo Tson-ren, B. A. (Peking National), M. A. (Columbia).  
 Autumn 1928.  
 Fang Tung-mei, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Wisconsin). 1927-1928.  
 Part time.  
 Liao Wen-kwei, B. A. (Nanking), M. A., Ph. D. (Chicago). From  
 autumn 1932. Part time.  
 Lo Hong-chao (Imperial University, Tokyo). 1931-1932.

Political Science:

Chen Ching-yuen, B. A. (Peking National), M. A., Ph. D. (Columbia).  
 1931-1932. Part time.  
 Chen Hung, M. A. (Paris). Spring 1932. Part time.

- Han Lih-wu, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (London and Wisconsin).  
Spring 1930 to spring 1932. Part time.
- Heo Ai-chang, M. A. (Wisconsin). Spring 1929 to spring 1931.
- Lin Sih-feng, B. L. (Chaoyang), M. J. (Columbia), J. D. (Northwestern). From autumn 1932.
- Liu Tsung-pen (Lawrence M. Lew), B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Chicago). Resigned January 1932.
- Shih Chao-ying, B. A. (Minnesota), M. A. (Harvard). Spring 1928. Part time.
- Tang Shao-hwa, B. A. (Shanghai), Ph. D. (Chicago). 1930-1931. Part time.
- Weigh Ken-seng, B. A., (M. S. (St. John's), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins). Autumn 1927. Part time.
- Yiu Chiao-kuh, B. A. (Harvard), M. A. (Columbia). Autumn 1928.

#### Psychology:

- Chen Hwa-ken. See under Education.
- Ni Liang (Mrs. Wu), B. A. (Southeastern), Ph. D. (Paris). Autumn 1927 to spring 1933. Part time.
- Schafer, Marvin Revel. See under Education.

#### Religion:

- Cheng Cheh-yi (Andrew C. Y. Cheng), B. A. (Yenching), M. D. (New York), M. A., Ph. D. (Columbia). From autumn 1934.
- Hsiung Tsiang-hsu, B. A. (Nanking), M. S. T. (Northwestern). Autumn 1927 to autumn 1928.
- Wang Chuin (Wang Po-chi), Ph. B. (Chicago), B. D. (McCormick Theological Seminary). From spring 1929.
- Wang Chwen-yung. See under Education.

#### Sociology:

- Ching Yien-seng, M. A. (Michigan). Autumn 1931 to spring 1933. Part time.
- Hsu I-tang, Litt. D. (Paris). From spring 1932. Part time with Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies.
- Hsu, Leonard Shi-lien, B. A. (Stanford), M. A. (Iowa), Ph. D. (Columbia). From autumn 1934. Part time.
- Hu Chen, B. A. (Nanking). June 1929 to spring 1934.
- Lamb, Jefferson D. H., Ph. D. 1927-1928. to 1929-1930.
- Smythe, Lewis S. C., B. S. L., B. A. (Drake), M. A., Ph. D. (Chicago). From autumn 1928.
- Swen Pen-wen, M. A. (Columbia), Ph. D. (New York State). Spring 1935. Part time.
- Wu Ching-chao, B. A. (Minnesota), M. A., Ph. D. (Chicago). Autumn 1928 to spring 1931.

Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies (members who have joined the staff during the period under review and not already listed under other departments:

- Lu Feng-tze, B. A. (Liang Kiang Teachers' College, Nanking). April 1929 to August 1931. Part time.
- Wang Tsai-peh, B. A. (Liang Kiang Teachers' College, Nanking). April 1929 to August 1931. Part time.
- Lei Hai-tsung, B. A. (Tsing Hua), Ph. D. (Chicago). March to August 1931. Part time.

Hwang Yuin-mei. February 1932 to November 1932.  
 Yu Yuen-pu, B. A. (Hangchow). From September 1931 to 1933.  
 Hsi Chuh-tao, (Special course in Chinese, University of Nanking).  
 August 1930 to August 1931.  
 Hu Tao-chung. 1932-1933.  
 Hwang Yu-yu. From May 1931.  
 Li Puh. November 1931 to August 1932.  
 Yeh Chi-ying (Special course in art, Southeastern and Central).  
 May 1929 to August 1932.  
 Yu Teng, B. A. (Hangchow). From September 1933.

#### College of Science

Chang En-pu, B. A. (Nanking). Autumn 1930 to autumn 1934.  
 Hwang Sih-chuin, B. A. (Nanking). Spring 1935.

#### Astronomy:

Chang Yu-tsieh, B. A., M. A., Ph. D. (Chicago). Spring 1930 to  
 spring 1933. Part time.

#### Chemistry:

Chang En-hsi, B. S. (Soochow). Autumn 1933 to spring 1934.  
 Chang I-yu, B. S. (Central). Spring 1935.  
 Chang Sing-chen, B. S. (Nanking). 1931-1932.  
 Chang Tsi-kao, M. S. (M. I. T.). Autumn 1927 to spring 1929.  
 Chen Lan-hwa, B. A. (St. John's), M. A. (Chicago). Autumn 1929  
 to summer 1931.  
 Cheo Chi-ren, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
 Cheo Ting-ih, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1927.  
 Feng Ti-yuen, B. S. (Nanking). July 1928 to spring 1933.  
 Ho Hsi, B. S. (Nanking Teachers' College). Resigned spring 1928.  
 Hwang Shui-luen, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1928 to autumn 1930.  
 Ih Tsuin-kan, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1929 to spring 1934.  
 Ko Fuh-tsiang, Ph. D. (Paris). From autumn 1933. Part time.  
 Ku Ruh-tseng, Ph. D. (M. I. T.). 1933-1934. Part time.  
 Li Cho-hao, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1934.  
 Li Shu-sien, B. S. (Soochow). From autumn 1927.  
 Liang Chi-kwei, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1929.  
 Mei Ping-fu, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1929 to spring 1933.  
 Miao Chong-yien, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1928 to autumn 1929.  
 Sheo Loh, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1930 to spring 1934.  
 Shan Tsi-hsien, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1930 to spring 1932.  
 Tao Yien-chiao, B. S. (Nanking), M. S. (Cornell). Autumn 1928  
 to spring 1933.  
 Tien Kwan-seng, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
 Tsiang Kwan-tsen, M. S. (Yale). Autumn 1930.  
 Wang Chao, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1928 to autumn 1930.  
 Wang Chia-yu, B. S. (Soochow). 1930-1931.  
 Wang Chong-chuin, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1933.  
 Wang Shen-wu.  
 Wang Ying-lai, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1929 to spring 1933.  
 Wu Cheng-kai, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Yih Chih-pao, B. S. (Soochow).  
 Yuen Kai-chi, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1928 to autumn 1929.

## Geology:

Chen Hso-hwai, B. A. (Nanking), M. S. (Boston). 1929 to 1930.  
Part time.

Liang Ching, M. S. (Imperial University, Tokyo). 1930-1931. Part time.

Liu, Miss En-lan, B. A. (Ginling), M. A. (Clark). From spring  
1932. Part time.

Tang Wei-chi. Spring 1929. Part time.

## Mathematics:

Pan Ting-kwan, B. S. (Nanking), M. S. (California). From spring  
1927.

Yieh Lan-sing, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1933.

Yu Kwan-lan, M. S. (Chicago). From autumn 1929.

## Physics:

Cha Chien, B. A. (Nanking), Ph. D. (Minnesota). Autumn 1927 to  
spring 1929.

Chen Sheo-chu, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1930.

Chi Chwen-ting, B. S. (Central). From autumn 1931.

Ching Pu, B. C. E. (Hanyang), M. S. (M. I. T.) Autumn 1930.

Ku Ru-siu, D. Sc. (M. I. T.). Spring 1931.

Liu Pao-chi, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1930.

Liu Tien-ching, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1928.

Ni Shan-tah, B. S. (M. I. T.), M. S. (Harvard). 1931. Part time.

Shih Tao-tsi, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1933.

Tai Yui-kwei, B. S. (Imperial University, Tokyo). From  
autumn 1931.

Tseng Kwan-chu, B. S. (Central). Autumn 1933. Part time.

Tsien Pao-chuin, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1929.

Wu Ru-lin, B. S. (Nanking), M. A. (Columbia). From autumn 1926.

Yang Chien-tsu, (J. C. Young), B. S. (Nanyang), M. S. in E. E.  
(Purdue). From spring 1931.

Yu Lih-chi, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1930. Part time.

Yuin Toh, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1934.

## Zoology:

Chu Chi-hsui, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1933.

Fan Teh-shen, B. S. (Nanking), M. S. (California). From autumn 1927.

Tao Sing-chi, B. S., M. S. (Soochow). From autumn 1931 to  
spring 1933.

Wang Keh-hsing. 1931-1932.

Wu Chen-chien, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1931.

Wu Chen-chung, B. S. (Shantung). Autumn 1925 to spring 1920.

## College of Agriculture

Sie Kia-shen, B. A. (Nanking), M. S. (Michigan Agricultural College).  
1917-1920 and from spring 1930.  
Reisner, John Henry, B. A. (Yale), M. S. A. (Cornell). Resigned  
spring 1931.  
Kuo Tan-sien, B. S., M. S. (Cornell). Deceased, March 23, 1929.  
Hunter, James A., B. A. (Illinois). From June 1931.  
Anderson, Miss Hilda M., B. S. (Cornell). From spring 1931.  
Kan Han, B. S. (Nanking). 1923-1924 and 1931-1932.  
Tai Lung-seng. From September 1929.

## Agricultural Economics:

Chang Sing-i (C. C. Chang), B. S. (Nanking), M. S. (Cornell).  
Spring 1932 to spring 1933.  
Chapman, B. Burgoyne, B. A., M. A. (Sydney), B. A., M. A. (Cam-  
bridge). Autumn 1930 to autumn 1931.  
Hwang Kwoh-chang, B. S. (Yale-in-China), M. A. (Chicago).  
Autumn 1932. Part time.  
King, Ogden, B. S. (Texas Technological College), M. S. (Cal-  
ifornia). From autumn 1934.  
King, Mrs. Ogden, B. A. (California). From autumn 1934.  
Lewis, Ardron B., B. S. (Maine), Ph. D. (Cornell). From  
autumn 1933.  
Low, H. Brian, B. A., M. A. (Canterbury College, University of  
New Zealand). From autumn 1933.  
Li Hsuen-chiu (Hoon K. Lee), Ph. D. (Wisconsin). Autumn 1930.  
Maynard, L. A., B. A. (Wesleyan), Ph. D. (Cornell). Visiting  
professor, spring 1934.  
Mertsky, Miss Grace C., E. A. (Wisconsin), M. A. (Northwestern).  
March to December 1930.  
Nan Ping-fan, B. A. (Park), M. A. (Chicago). From spring 1934.  
Stevens, W. Mackenzie, B. S. (Illinois), M. B. A. (Northwestern),  
Ph. D. (American University). From autumn 1934.  
Strickland, Claude Francis, B. A. (New College, Oxford). Visiting  
professor. Part of year 1934-1935.  
Chang Lu-lwan, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1929.  
Chen Tsai-chang, B. A. (Shanghai). From autumn 1931.  
Chiang Chi, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
Chu Shui-tang, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1929.  
Eo-yang Ping, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1933.  
Hsi Chu-ching, B. S. (Central). From autumn 1934.  
Hu Sih-wen, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1932.  
Hwa Peh-hsiung, B. S. (Nanking). 1920-1926 and from winter 1934.  
Hwang Wei, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1932.  
Hu Pang-hsien, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
Ku Chen-tsiang, B. S. (Nanking). 1931-1932.  
Li Hsien-kwen, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1932.  
Li Hwei-chien, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
Liu Rwen-tao, B. S. (Nanking). From July 1930.  
Pan Hong-shen, B. S. (Nanking). From July 1930.



She Hsien-yao, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1928 to spring 1934.  
 Tsui Ruh-tsuin, B. S. (Nanking). Part time from 1925.  
 Wang Lih-o, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1930 to spring 1933.  
 Wang Wen-tsan, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Wei Chi Sui-tsao, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1930 to spring 1933.  
 Yang Ming-tsong, B. S. (Nanking). From 1928.  
 Yang Wei, B. S. (Nanking). Part time. Resigned.  
 Yang Wen-chao, B. A. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Yao Yung, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Yieh Meo, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1930 to spring 1934.  
 Ying Lien-ken, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1930.  
 Yung Tai-ming, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1931.

#### Agronomy:

Shen Tsong-han, B. S. (Peking Agricultural College), M. S. (Georgia),  
 Ph.D. (Cornell). Spring 1926 and from autumn 1927.  
 Chang Nai-feng, B. S. (Cornell), M. S. (Wisconsin). From autumn  
 1931  
 Chao Lien-fang, Ph. D. (Cornell). Autumn 1927. Part time.  
 Goodsell, Samuel F., B. S. (Iowa), M. S. (Texas Agricultural and  
 Mechanical Arts College). Autumn 1932 to spring  
 1934. Language study 1931-1932.  
 Riggs, Charles H., B. S. (Ohio), M. S. (Cornell), B.D. (Union  
 Theological Seminary). From autumn 1932.  
 Shen Sheo-tsuen, B. S. (Nanking), M. S. (Cornell). At Yenching  
 from spring 1931.  
 Chang Teh-ren, B. S. (Nanking), M. S. (Cornell). At Tingsien  
 from autumn 1933. On staff from autumn 1928.  
 Chang Ru-chien, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Chen Fang-chi, B. S. (Imperial College of Agriculture and For-  
 estry, Kagoshima, Japan). September 1929.  
 Swen Chong-ih, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1928.  
 Ong Teh-tsi, B. S. (Nanking). spring 1926 to autumn 1929. At  
 Yenching from summer 1931.  
 Chang Chia-wei, B. S. (Nanking). 1931-1932.  
 Chang Ching-hwa, B. S. (Nanking). At Shensi from autumn 1933.  
 Chang Sheo-ho, B.S. (Nanking). Autumn 1931.  
 Chang Sih-chang, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1932.  
 Chang Sing-chen, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Chen Kan-fang, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1933.  
 Chen Yen-shan. Resigned autumn 1930.  
 Cheo Shuh-tsai, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1931.  
 Cheo Song-ling, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1931. At Taiku.  
 Chiu Tieh-shih, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned.  
 Chong Hsing-chen, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
 Fang Peh-chien, B. S. (Nanking). Summer 1929 to.. At Hsuehowfu.  
 Hsi Sih-ching, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1930. At Taiku.  
 Kao Lih-ming, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Ku Yuen-liang, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1933. At Kaifeng.  
 Kung Ling-shen, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1933. At Tsinan.  
 Li Chuan-wei, B. S. (Nanking), Autumn 1933.  
 Li Hung-hsuein, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1930. At Tsinan.  
 Lu Wei-ming, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Liu Kwan-chen, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1934.

Li Shi-tsai, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1934.  
 Liu Kwan-chen, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1934.  
 Ma Lih-yien, B. S. (Nanking). July 1928 to spring 1933.  
 Ma Ruh-hwa, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
 Mei Tsih-fang, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1934.  
 Pan Chia-yu, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1932 to..  
 Peng Sheo-pang, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1930.  
 Pih Ru-fan, B.S. (Nanking). From summer 1924. At Kaifeng.  
 Shen Hsioh-nien, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1933.  
 Sie Meng-ming, B. S. (Nanking). Summer 1931 to..  
 Tai Song-en, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1931 to..  
 Tang Siang-yu, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1933 to autumn 1934.  
 Tsing Tsi-chong, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1932.  
 Tsu Tien-shi, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1930 to..  
 Tu Chwen-pei, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1933 to..  
 Wang Ping-chuin, B. S. (Nanking). 1930-1931.  
 Wan Teh-chao, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1934.  
 Yao Kwei-keng, B.S. (Nanking). Spring 1933 to autumn 1934.  
 Yieh Ho-tsai, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1934.  
 Yu Si-chien, B.S. (Nanking). 1931-1932.

#### Botany:

Slocum, Burl Alva, B. S. (Wisconsin). From Autumn 1933. Language study 1932-1933.  
 Tai Fang-lan, B. S., M. S. (Cornell). From autumn 1927 to spring 1934.  
 Chang Chu-peh, B. S., M. S. (Ohio). Autumn 1927 to spring 1930.  
 Wang Chi-chia, M. S. (Chicago). Spring 1935. Part time.  
 Chen Hong-kwei, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1933?  
 Chen Kan-fang, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
 Chen Ken, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1933?  
 Cheo Chia-chih, B. S. (Nanking). 1932-1933. Part time.  
 Cheo Shing-tien, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Cheo Shu-yuen, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1931.  
 Fan Ching-seng, B.S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
 Ling Chwan-kwang, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1934.  
 Hwang Ching-seng, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1933.  
 Hwang Liang, B.S. (Nanking). From autumn 1929.  
 Tsiang Chen-tong, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
 Sha Feng-hu, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1929 to spring 1931.  
 Wei Ching-tsao, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1930 to spring 1934.  
 Wu Chen-chong, B. A. (Nanking). Resigned August 1930.  
 Chiang Chen-tong, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1935.  
 Yu Ta-fu, B. S. (Nanking), M. S., Ph. D. (Iowa State). From 1925.

#### Extension:

Li Chen-ken, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1931.  
 Chang Tsu-nai. <sup>From</sup> Autumn 1934.  
 Tang Hsi-hsien. Spring 1933.  
 Wang Chen-hwa. <sup>From</sup> Spring 1935.

#### Forestry:

An Si-long (Imperial University, Tokyo). Autumn 1929 to spring 1931.  
 Chu Hwei-fang (Freussische Forstliche Hochschule in Hann Münden).  
 From autumn 1930.

Hu Hu Teh, B. S. (Nanking), Ph. D. (Wisconsin). 1933-1934.  
 Ip Nga-kok, B. S. (Penn), M. F. (Yale). Resigned spring 1929.  
 Li Teh-i, B. S. (Nanking), M. S., Ph. D. (California).  
 Resigned spring 1934.  
 Ling Kan, B.S. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1930/  
 Pih Tso-chuen (Nancy, France). Autumn 1931. to Part time 1932.  
 Teng Shu-chuin, B. S. (Cornell). Autumn 1928 to spring 1930.  
 Hwang Shui-tsai, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1930.  
 Ren Chen-tung, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1930.  
 Shen Hsioh-li, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1931.  
 Shih Ping-chi (University of the Philippines). Resigned.  
 Yuen I-tien, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1932.

#### Horticulture:

Hu Chang-chih, B. S., M. S. A. (Imperial University, Tokyo).  
 From spring 1928.  
 Chen Sih-hsing, M. S. A. (Imperial University, Tokyo). From  
 autumn 1932.  
 Hsu Fu-chih, B. S. (California), M. S. (Cornell). Autumn 1931.  
 Kwan Chia-chi, B. S. (Nanking), Ph. D. (Cornell). From  
 autumn 1933.  
 Yieh Pei-chong, B. S. (Nanking), postgraduate study at Botanic  
 Gardens, Edinburgh? Resigned spring 1934.  
 Part time.  
 Tang Ih, B. S. (Nanking). From February 1927.  
 Cheo Cheng-wen, B. S. (Nanking), spring 1935.  
 Chang Wen-tsai, B. S. (Nanking). Summer 1927 to autumn 1931.  
 Cheo Cheng-wen, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1934.  
 Chu Hsiong, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1932 to spring 1934.  
 Pan Chia-yu, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1932.  
 Pan Chien-wei, B. S. (Nanking). 1931.  
 Wieh Ching-ming, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1933.

#### Rural Education:

Li Ching-han, B. S. (Nanking), M. S. (Chicago). Spring 1933.  
 Chao Si-ping, B. A. (Sochow), M. A. (Cornell). From autumn 1934.  
 Hwang Hai-ching, M. S. (Iowa). Spring 1934. Part time.  
 Tang Chien-seng, B. A. (Agricultural College, Tokyo) Autumn 1933.  
 Part time.  
 Cheo Kwoh-hwa, B. S. (Nanking). 1927-1928 and from autumn 1930.  
 Hsiong Teh-lin, B. A. (Central). Spring 1935.  
 Chang Tsi-hsueh, B. S. (Nanking). spring 1931.  
 Chen Chi, B. S. (Nanking). From 1929.  
 Fang Hsing-kao, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1934.  
 Hwang Hu-keng, B.S. (Nanking). From autumn 1934.  
 Li Ying-hwei, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned February 1929.  
 Liu Kwoh-tsi, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned January 1933.  
 Lin Chen-kan, B. S. (Nanking). From autumn 1931.  
 Chu Tsieh, B. S. (Nanking). Spring 1934. Part time.  
 Sing Rwen-tang, B. S. (Nanking). From spring 1934. Part time  
 Secretary to Dean.  
 Swen Fang, B. S. (Nanking). Resigned June 1927.  
 Yien Hsing, B. S. (Nanking). Autumn 1932 to spring 1934?

## Sericulture:

Shan Sheo-fu, B. S. (Agricultural College of Imperial University, Tokyo). From spring 1931.

Si Yieh Rih Chu Erh (Hideru Hosono). 1930.

Kuh Yin (Imperial University, Tokyo). Autumn 1921 to autumn 1932.

Woo Hsioh-lien (Mrs. Shan Sheo-fu). (Sericultural College, Tokyo). From spring 1931.

## Middle School

Liu Ching-fu, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Columbia). Resigned spring 1929.

Djang Fang, B. A. (Nanking), B. D. (Yale), M. A. (Princeton). From autumn 1929.

Liu Ching-chen, B. A. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1927.

Li Shu-shen, B. A. (Nanking). Resigned spring 1927.

Cheo Chi-shan, B. A. (Chinese). Retired June 1933.

Tai Pen-shan, Philippine Normal School). Deceased, 1933.

Bowen, Miss Olive Bowen, B. A. (Oberlin). From autumn 1933.

NOTE:- Owing to pressure of time and the departure of Miss Purcell it is not possible to check over this list and many inaccuracies will be found. The list will, however, give some idea of the changes that take place among the personnel in the various departments. A full list of changes in the Middle School has not been given.

As stated elsewhere, where two semesters are mentioned, it is an indication that the person served from the beginning of the former to the end of the latter. In some cases the service began during the summer and in others it continued until the end of the summer after the spring semester mentioned.

Enrolment.

The accompanying record of student enrolment during the years under review will be of interest as showing how the number of students in the College of Agriculture has steadily increased so that that college now has the largest enrolment. As the emphasis has shifted from the academic to the practical, the enrolment in the College of Arts shows a decrease, while more students are taking the courses in the natural sciences.

	1926-1927		1927-1928		1928-1929		1929-1930		1930-1931		1931-1932		1932-1933		1933-1934		1934-1935	
	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring
Subfreshman	165	161	83	171	109	125	73	120	112	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts:																		
Freshman	77	60	49	45	63	66	49	43	16	18	91	52	97	95	62	75	67	54
Sophomore	50	52	36	43	56	54	65	64	30	32	20	10	44	41	48	45	37	42
Junior	40	40	39	40	42	39	53	52	59	59	25	18	19	20	34	33	34	40
Senior	45	35	39	25	43	25	35	23	38	25	58	32	25	8	21	11	30	34
Special course in Chinese	-	14	17	16	14	14	8	11	5	7	4	1	6	3	4	7	19	19
Advanced " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16
Ginling College students	9	9	-	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	7	5	11	12	10	27	24	19
Special students	8	-	-	5	4	2	5	3	17	5	4	10	4	3	3	5	12	9
Visitors	41	3	4	6	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
On probation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	12	11
Graduate	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	4	9 <sup>x</sup>	1 <sup>x</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science:																		
Freshman	33	19	22	24	33	33	27	23	21	20	75	46	93	104	75	84	58	64
Sophomore	23	21	15	15	20	23	24	20	16	16	23	11	41	35	56	63	49	50
Junior	8	7	13	13	17	22	24	23	11	11	13	13	16	15	18	19	49	57
Senior	6	2	9	5	11	15	11	7	17	12	11	7	14	5	14	9	20	32
Ginling College students	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	3	3	4	9	11	16	7	61
Special students	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	6	4	5
On probation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (visitor)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	9
Graduate	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	2 <sup>x</sup>	2 <sup>x</sup>	1	1	1	2	4
Agriculture:																		
Freshman	36	33	30	30	33	37	42	44	25	25	62	44	83	93	76	93	59	57
Sophomore	25	19	25	31	37	37	45	46	46	47	39	27	41	43	55	55	57	58
Junior	9	10	18	21	32	22	33	31	45	44	49	34	37	36	42	41	56	60
Senior	8	3	12	7	17	10	24	15	24	21	42	19	43	30	33	22	40	45
Ginling College student	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	1	1	7	2	1	3	2
On probation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	5
Graduate	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2 <sup>x</sup>	2 <sup>x</sup>	2	-	-	-	-	-
One yr. course in agriculture	45	31	-	-	33	31	36	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural normal course	26	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Leaders' Training School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	40	70	48	75	78	130	111	118	106
Sericulture course for girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	17	16
Sp. course in cotton cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	49
Forestry:																		
Freshman	8	6	7	7	2	7	9	11	1	2	← included in agriculture →							
Sophomore	3	2	3	1	7	9	5	5	9	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Junior	2	2	2	3	1	2	9	9	5	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Senior	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	1	8	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Unclassified	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correspondence course	8	9	10	4	13	18	18	10	10	49	49	20	20	9	?	?	?	?

<sup>x</sup> Faculty taking courses.

	1926-1927		1927-1928		1928-1929		1929-1930		1930-1931		1931-1932		1932-1933		1933-1934		1934-1935	
	autumn	spring	autumn	spring	autumn	spring	autumn	spring	autumn	spring	autumn	spring	autumn	spring	autumn	spring	autumn	spring
Middle School																		
Preparatory	73	63	9	26	43	61	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior middle school:	(only higher primary)																	
First year	87	66	37	58	72	66	95	124	155	176	223	113	155	86	177	173	173	173
Second year	66	68	30	59	77	76	82	86	114	122	143	96	144	139	126	389	146	422
Third year	82	63	32	49	70	78	104	94	87	95	106	70	104	96	120	117	117	117
Senior middle school:																		
First year	65	70	33	73	79	77	86	94	99	116	132	95	118	110	126	150	150	150
Second year	37	102	33	45	46	55	69	75	72	72	77	68	126	114	114	311	135	362
Third year	-	7	-	2	4	11	7	8	5	11	28	47	59	59	87	69	69	69
University Hospital																		
School of Nursing:																		
Men	40	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	7	11	-	-	16	9	29	25	42	42	54	42	52	48	43	40	61	56
Laboratory technicians	7	4	-	-	5	2	7	5	5	5	8	7	9	7	8	7	4	4
Pharmacists	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1

### Absolute Charter.

On September 21, 1934, the Regents of the University of the State of New York granted to The University of Nanking an absolute charter "to replace its provisional charter, with power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.), Bachelor of Science (B. S.), Master of Arts (M. A.), and Master of Science (M. S.), in conformity with the rules of the Regents of the University and the regulations of the Commissioner of Education for the registration of institutions of higher education; and have continued the said corporation with all its powers, privileges and duties."

### Graduates

Following is a list of graduates of the years 1927 to 1935. The records of the Class of 1934 have not yet been forwarded to the Regents of the University of the State of New York for the granting of the bachelor's degree. Since 1929, graduates have been receiving diplomas stamped by the Ministry of Education of the National Government, as well as diplomas from the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

#### 1927

Arts. Chang Hsing-yuen, Chang I-nien, Chang Pei-chuin, Chen Chong-en, Chao Wei-liang, Chen Chwen-nien, Chen Er-chang, Chen Fang-lai, Chen Meng-ling, Chen Tsong-hao, Cheo Keh-ying, Chu Hsuen, Han Chen, Ho Sih-ku, Hong Siu-kwen, Ih Keh-tsong, Koh Hong-chuin, Lin Chen-hwa, Lin Hsien-chang, Lin Yong-chwen, Nih Tsing-yuen, Puh Kwang-tih, Sie Liang-teh, Swen Chi-luh, Tang Wen-yao, Ting Ruh-chen, Tsao Pei-hsing, Tsao Tsu-ping, Tseh Chi-seng, Tsien Tswen-tien, Tsing Liang-tsao, Tu Shi-i, Twan Tsen, Wang Ai-tsiang, Wang Hsiang-tsiang, Wang Yuen-chih, Wen Yong-yien, Wu Kwan-tsing, Yieh Chia-kwei, Yien Chi-chao and Yu Ren-sheng.

Science Chen Yu-kang, Fan Teh-shen, Pan Shi-ying, Pan Ting-kwang and Wang Ping-ting.

Agriculture. Chang Lu-lwan, Chang Wen-tsai, Fan Chi-yao, Kwan Chia-chi, Tang Ih and Yao Tsu-shwen.

Forestry. Cheo Kwoh-hwa and Yieh Pei-chong.

#### 1928

Arts. Cha Chi-tang, Chang Shao-i, Chen Chien-heng, Cheng Ren-ching, Chen Siang-yu, Chen Wang-hwa, Chu Chi-sheng, Fan Hsioh-tsuin, Ho Tai-ling, Kao Ping-chwen, Li Teh-wen, Li Tseh-yu, Liao Wen-kwei, Liu Ching-hsi, Loh Wen-hwa, Meng Chao-hsing, Miao Ying-tsu, Pih Fuh-chen, Pien Shu-kwen, Ru Chi-mien, Shao Hong-yu, She Hsien-hsuin, Tsai Tien-yong, Tang Ching-tong, Tseh Kwan-chi, Tsiang Chia-siang, Tsiang Shi-chao, Tsu Kwoh-chi, Tsu Kwoh-meo, Tsu Ping-hwa, Tsu Shao-wu, Wang Luh-seng, Wang Sheng-tsu, Wei Hsioh-li, Wu Ping-ren, Yang Sih-chen, Ying Kwoh-yu and Yuen Peh-tsiao.

Science. Chiang Pen-sing, Feng Tih-yuen, Hsiang Pei-hao, Hwang Shui-lwen, Kuh Yang, Liu Tien-ching, Pan Fuh, Tan Chifang and Wang Chao.

Agriculture. Chang Teh-ren, Chen Chi, Hsu Tsuin-yuin, Ma Lih-yien, Peh Si-chiu, Shen Hsien-yao, Swen Chong-ih, Tsu Shao-ping, Yang Hsien-tong and Yang Ming-tsong.

Forestry. Lu Mo-sheng.

1929

Arts. Cha Fu-ching, Chang Chao-chih, Chang Shui-pao, Chang Si-meng, Chiang Chao-long, Chen Tsing-seng, Ho Si-yuen, Hong Chen-tao, Hu Chen, Ku Hsieh-tsen, Kweh Si-nien, Lieh Ru-chien, Liu En-yong, Liu Hsiao-teh, Liu I-kong, Liu I-yong, Liu Sheo-kao, Liu Tsu-ren, Pao Pih-yong, Sie Ching-siu, Swen Wei-sing, Tsai Ru-lin, Tseo Ping-i (through an oversight not recommended with the Class of 1927), Tsü Ran, Wang Chang-cheo, Wang Chao-yong, Wang Kwan-chen, Wan Meng-nan, Wang Pei-ran, Wang Yong-fen, Wu Meo-kweh, Yang Tsi-ming, Yieh Chang-ho, Yü Chong-chi, Yü Pao-shu.

Science. Cheo Chi-tso, Cheo Si-ping, Ih Tsuin-kan, Tsiang Keh-yong, Tsien Pao-chuin, Wan Peng-sien, Wang Ying-lai, and Wen Pu-i.

Agriculture. Chang Tien-peng, Chen Shi-fu, Cheo Ming-tsang, Fan Peh-chien, Hsiong Siang-long, Hsueh Shu-hsueh, Hu Pang-hsien, Hwang Liang, Liu Chi-ying, Ma Pao-chi, Moh Kan-lin, Pan Chien-wei, Sha Feng-hu, Siao Fu, Tan Chong-yoh, Tao Hwan-fen, Tsu Shao-hwa, Wei Chi Siu-tsao, Wu Shao-kwei and Yü Sih-chang.

Forestry. Hwang Shui-tsai, Tao Yü-tien and Yuen I-seng.

1930

Arts. Chang Chia-pih, Chang Keh-tsiang, Chang Ko-shui, Chang Pih-fu, Chen Ih-peh, Chen Shuh-yao, Chen Tieh-ming, Cheo I-ting, Chiang Chao-fan, Chiang Chien-yao, Chu Meo-tsuin, Fan Hong-han, Feng Yao-chiah, Ho Shuh-wen, Ho Si-fang, Kiang Wen-han, Kong Hwang, Lu Cheng-ching, Shan Huh, (Miss) Shih Yui-ying, Tai Pang-yien, Tien Sin-keng, Tsao Chang-feng, Tsien Chen-tseh, Wang Ih-ming, Wen Mih, Wen Yao, Wu Lien-seng, Wu Mei-seng, Wu Yui-chang, Yao I-peng, Yao I-tsiang, Yü Shi-peng and Yuen Ching-hsien.

Science. Chang Fang-chieh, Chang Sin-chen, Chen Hwa-tong, Chen Sheo-chu, Chen Wei-cheng, Fu Chien-keh, Hsü Kwoh-liang, Liu Pao-chi, Shan Tsih-hsien, Sheo Loh, Shi Ching-kwei, Swen Wen-tsao, Ting Tso-sing, Wu Yuen-hai, Yang Chen and Yao Siu-chi.

Agriculture. Chang I-yong, Chang Kai, Chang Ru-chien, Chen Kan-fang, Hwang Pei-chao, Li Feng-swen, Li Hong-hsueh, Li Ming-liang, Liu Chi-hwa, Pan Chien-liang, Pan Hong-sheng, Peng Sheo-pang, Swen Hu-chen, Tsih Tsong-tsuen, Tsü Tien-sih, Tu Chi-shu, Wang Lih-o,



Wang Ping-chuin, Wei Ching-chao, Wu Kai-ming, Yang Wei, Yieh Meo, Yin Lien-keng and Yü Kwei-pu.

Forestry. Yieh Chia-hoh.

1931

Arts. Chang Ken-tsu, Chang Tah, Chang Yoh-tsong, Chao Ting-sing, Chen Keh-ping, Chen Ru-chi, Chen Tsuin-chang, Chia Chia-chu, Chu Cheng-chong, Chwan Chiang-hwa, Han Fah-i, Hwang Ching-hong, Hwang Shao-chi, Hwang Sih-chuin, Kao Wen, Kwan Yien, Kwoh Tsi-chuin, Li Yong-feng, Liu Chao-suen, Lu Hsioh-ying, Ni Hwei-yuen, Peng Loh-shan, Swen Lin-kao, Swen Si-chien, Tsai Chi-chwan, Tseh Hwai-sheo, Tsien Sin-kwei, Tsing Tsi-lih, Tsü Sien-yu, Tsü Tsong-i, Tuh Ping-ho, Wang Kwan-chao, Wu Chen-chu, Yang Tsiang-hsi, Yao Hsing, Yao Kong, Yieh Tsong-kao, Yien Chwan-hsing, Yien Yuen-chang, Yü Lu-kwen and Yuen Yong-tsing.

Science. Chang Tu-mo, Chen Ru-chia, Chiu Yü-tsi, Kao Peng, Liao Wen-ih, Lien Wen-hwa, Pen Tsuin-ming, Sie Tien-ming, Tang Tsuin-chong, Tsien Ping-chiah, Wang Han-tsen, Wang Teh-tsing, Wang Yu, Wu Chen-chien, Yang Wen-tah and Yü Hsui-tsü.

Agriculture. Chang Chia-wei, Chang Sheo-ho, Chen Chi-hwa, Chen Wei, Cheo Shuh-tsai, Cheo Song-lin, Cheo Tsu-pao, Chu Chi-hsui, Chu Fuh-pei, Chu Ruh-chiao, Chu Shui-tang, Hsi Shwen-chan, Hwang Loh-ching, Hwang Mien, Ku Chen-tsiang, Li Cheng-kang, Li Chiah-hsueh, Lin Tao-ming, Lin Yuen-yang, Liu Ching-yien, Liu Rwen-tao, Loh Chuin-shuh, Pan Chieh-ming, Shen Hsioh-nien, Sie Meng-ming, Tai Song-en, Tang Toh, Tsü Shao-chieh, Twan Chi-chang, Wang Lih-yuin, Wu I-mei (recommendation overlooked in 1923), Yien Chia-hsien and Yü Si-chien.

Forestry. Cheo Ching-tien, Cheo Shuh-yuen, Chi Si-ming, Ho Ching-chen, Niu Chwen-shan, Tsiang Lin-hsuen, Tu Wei-hwei and Yang Tsi-fuh.

1932

Arts. Chang Chao-fu, Chang En-pu, Chang Kwen-yü, Chang Long-yien, Chang Ren-i, Chang Shi-tong, Chang Tsi-kwen, Chen Chi-yuin, Cheo Chi, Cheo Ying-tang, Chi Teh-hwa, Fan Teh-pei, Fu Shui, Han Yong-seng, Hsueh I-chi, Kai Tsi, Kan Yong-ching, Kao Ping-fang, Kao Siao-fu, Kong Teh-hwa, Kwoh Feng-chieh, Kwoh Ti-chien, Li Fan, Li Teh-an, Liu Chien-chang, Long Chuh-seng, Pan Chwen-seng, Pih Mo-kan, Ping Ming-sheo, Shao Chen-tsu, Shao Yü-kwen, Siao Tong-ming, Seng Kwan-tsai, Ting Tin-wei, Tseo Chang, Tsiang Chia-heo, Tsien Tswen-hsui, Tsü Ming-chen, Tsü Shui-tsiang, Wang Feng-kong, Wu Fang-chi, Wu Yong-ming, Wu Yuen-twan, Ying Chia-ping and Yü Lai-chen.

Science. Chang Teh-lin, Chang Yü-tien, Chen Chao-kwen, Chu Song-en, Chwang Li-sheng, Liu Chi-hsui, Shen Chao, Shi Tao-tsü, Tan Yü-ching, Wang Yien-pei and Yieh Tsiang-fah.

Agriculture. Chang Sih-chang, Cheo Chia-chih, Chiu Yuen, Chu Hsiang, Chu Yao-ping, Feng Song-lin, Hu Sih-wen, Hwang Hu-ken, Hwang Twan-ru, Hwang Wei, Kao Lih-ming, Kao Ming, Li Hwei-chien, Lin Feng-chwen, Liu Kwoh-si, Ma Ching-hsi, Pan Chia-yü, Pan Sih-yuen, Pao Wan-ming, Rwan Chia-tsuin, Shih Hsiao-tsong, Sie Kwoh-fan, Swen Tsong-sin\*, Tsing Tsi-chong, Tsing Wen-tsan, Tsd Chi, Tsd Ming, Tu Sheo-chien, Wang I-chiao, Wan Kwoh-nai, Wan Teh-chao, Wu Tsi-chong, Yang Swen-liu, Yü Ting-hsien and Yuen I-tien.

1933

Arts. Chen Chang-song, Chen Sih-kang, Chen Yuen, Chu Yong-chang, Miss Fan I-chi, Hsu Cheh, Ku Yien-lin, Li Yong-chang, Liu Ching-chang, Liu Hwai-ren, Ni Yin-ying, Ren Yü-yu, Shao Tsu-lan, Sie Ping-teh, Tai Chuin, Tseo Ti, Tsiang Chen-hwa, Tsien Tieh-ming, Tsing Wen-yao, Tso Ching-yuen, Tu Hong-tsai, Wu Yu-shan and Yao Yong.

Science. Cheo Peh-ping, Hwang Yong-chu, Ko Pao-cheng, Li Shui-chen, Song Hong-ruh, Tien Kwan-seng, Tong Yueh-tu, Tsai Wei-ping, Wang Chong-chuin and Yieh Lan-hsing.

Agriculture. Chang Ching-hwa, Chang Ming-tsuen, Chang Tien-fah, Chang Wen-lin, Chang Yu-liang, Chao En-lin, Chen Chang-seng, Chen En-feng, Chen Tsong-wen, Cheo Chien-chang, Cheo Ying-chang, Chia Wei-liang, Chu Lien-tsing, Chwang Tsang-chang, Eo Yang Ping, Fan Ching-seng, Ho Han-ru, Hsia Sheo-yü, Kong Lin-sheng, Ku Yuen-liang, Kwan Tseh-liang, Li Chi-tien, Li Tsao, Lin Cheng-yao, Lin Chwan-kwang, Lin Chwen, Liu Hsuen, Shih Tsu-wei, Sie Hwang, Tan Siang-yü, Tang Tseh-hsia, Tieh Ching-ming, Tong Teh-hsing, Tsiang Ren, Tsien Kan-ting, Wang Chi-pei, Wu Cheng-chi, Wu Hwa-pao, Yao Kwei-keng, Yieh Chien-chih, and Yü Meo-hsueh.

1934

Arts. Chen Ren-tsuen, Cheo Ching-hao, Cheo Fei-chieh, Hsiang Ying-fu, Kong Ching-chu, Kong Nai-kang, Li Chi-tao, Li Ching-shui, Li Yong-kwang, Sie Rwen-seng, Tsai Wei-yuen, Tsien Shu-chiong, Tsu Yu-chen, Wang Kwang-hwa, Wu Sheng-tsu, Wu Yao-hwa, Yao Chuh-ying, Yin Ruh-fan, Yao Hsien-shuh.

Science. Chang Chuin-chao, Cheo Tsong-chi, Chi Lu-ko, Ih Hong-pih, Li Choh-hao, Ran Hsiao-shui, Rong Ho-ching, Swen Ming-ching, Tseh Chang-lin, Twan Tien-ruh, Wu Cheng-kai, Wu Ching-ping, Yang Wen-teh, Yuen Toh.

Agriculture. Chang Wen-cheng, Chen Hong-yu, Chen Wen-meo, Cheo Cheng-wen, Chu Tsieh, Fan Fuh-ren, Hsia Chen-cheh, Hsia Ren, Hsia Wen-ching, Hsiang Li-nan, Hwang Ping-hong, Koh Kwang-pei, Li Shi-tsai, Li Ti, Liu Cheng-hsueh, Liu Chong-wen, Liu Kwang-chen, Lu Wei-ming, Mei Tsieh-fang, Pao Hong-toh, Ren Cheng-hsien, Shen Tsuin, Sing Rwen-tang, Swen Yao-hwa, Tao Shuh-sien, Tsai Ching-hsi, Tsiang Teh-chi, Wang Chuh-yuen, Wang Hao-cheng, Wang Sheng-tsao, Wang Wen-tsan, Yang Ting-lwen and Yieh Ho-tsai.

1935

Arts. Chang Cheng-hsieh, Chen Hong-keng, Cheo Shu-hsing, Cheo Tin-tsi, Chia Tai-yin, Chu Puh-kweh, Chu Shu, Chu Tsi-tsuen, Fang Kwang-yu, Hsia Kwoh-sheng, Hsia Shuh-shwen, Hsia Yui, Kwoh Hong-hsueh, Li Chi-tao, Li Kao-hsueh, Li Wei-tah, Lin Yui-tang, Liu Tsong-chi, Pan Shui-seng, Shen Kai-chi, Ting Chien, Tsai Cheh-chwan, Tu Shu-chen, Wang Fu-li, Wang Ih-nong, Wang Pang-chieh, Wang Sheo-tsih, Wu Liang-chu, Wu Sui-nong, Yang Chia-ren.

Science. Chang Yien-tang, Chen Chao-hsi, Chen Tsuin, Cheo Chi-ren, Cheo Wen-hsing, Chiang Pen-min, Hu Chi-sheng, Kong Chia-hu, Kwan Chong-ping, Li Kwan-hwa, Liu Shi-ying, Niu Sien-chong, Shen Nai-seng, Swee Song-hsia, Tang Sih-yu, Tsao Chwen-ting, Tsao Sheo-kong, Wang Chong-chieh, Wang Pang-tong, Wang Tsu-chang, and Yü Ru-hwei.

Agriculture. Chan Chong-i, Chang Ping-cheng, Chang Shao-fang, Chang Tsu-nai, Chao Chi-lih, Chao Ren-yong, Cheng Hwai, Chen Pih, Cheo Wen-wei, Chia Lin-heo, Ching Yang-kao, Chiu Wei-fan, Chong Hsing-cheng, Hsueh Kwei-fang, Hwang Han-yien, Hwang I-swen, Hwang Yueh, Kwoh Ren-teh, Li Chong-ping, Li Lien-piao, Li Teh-hsien, Ma Ming-ching, Ma Ruh-hwa, Moh Pei-chieh, Pu Shao-ru, Rwan Lü-tai, Shen Pao-chong, Swen Sing-tsai, Tan Cheng-chiang, Tan Tien-li, Tong Tsiang-ching, Tsiang Chen-tong, Tsiang Chieh, Tsing Hwai-li, Tsing Wen-yui, Tsü Chwang-hwai, Tsü Man-lin, Tsü Shan-keng, Wang Tsing-ho, Yang I-tong, Yang Shao-chang, and Yien Cheo-keng.

In addition to the college graduates, there have been graduates from special courses and from the Middle School and the School of Nursing. The number of these will be found in the table following.

In addition to the college graduates listed below, there have been graduates from other administrative units as indicated.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bachelor of arts	41	38	34	33	41	45	23	20	30
Bachelor of science	5	9	8	16	16	11	10	14	21
Bachelor of science (agriculture)	6	10	20	24	32			25	8
Bachelor of science (forestry)	2	1	3	1	8	35	41	8	42
Rural normal course	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural leaders' training school	33	-	-	26	37	24	19	45	47
Senior middle school	30	14	23	25	25	46	54	76	42
Junior middle school	43	44	47	77	64	68	40	102	38
School of nursing	2	-	-	0	-	3	7	12	18
Medical laboratory technicians	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	3	4
Pharmacists	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-

#### Gifts.

In appreciation of the University's waiving all claim for damages sustained in 1927, the Nationalist Government promised a grant of Yuan 300,000, expressing a preference that this sum be expended for a specific purpose rather than used up on various objects. The desirability of using it for a library building and equipment, one of the most pressing needs of the University, was finally approved. Two instalments of Yuan 100,000 each, in government bonds, have been paid to date. Until the full amount promised is in hand it is not possible to proceed with the building.

Bishop Birney, Dr. ~~Ferguson~~ and Dr. Bowen very kindly made up a shortage in the Methodist appropriation for the year 1928 and their generosity was greatly appreciated at a time of financial need.

In 1929, Dr. J. C. Ferguson made a gift of Yuan 10,089.11 to cancel the deficit against the account of the Boston University Nanking Association for the maintenance of the Department of Business Administration, which represented expenditures in the years 1923 and 1924.

Dr. Ferguson has also presented the University with his valuable collection of Chinese bronzes, porcelains, paintings and other art pieces. The collection is being exhibited in the Wen Hua Tien in Peiping until the University is in position to provide a place for it.

In 1930, the Woman's Auxiliary of the University, in disposing of the funds that had accumulated during the years in which the Auxiliary had conducted a salesroom, voted to distribute these funds as follows, for the purpose of providing housing facilities for Chinese members of the staff: Yuan 5,000 to the University, Yuan 2,000 to the Middle School, and Yuan 5,000 to the University Hospital. This contribution from the Auxiliary was a great help in solving some of the pressing housing problems.

The University is greatly indebted to Mrs. Twinem for the gift of a beautiful prayer hall in memory of her husband, Mr. Paul DeWitt Twinem, who was a member of the faculty of the University from 1919 to 1923. It is located to the south of Williams Hall (the former residence of Dr. Williams) and is making a very definite contribution to the promotion of the religious life of the University, while Mrs. Twinem, before she returned to the United States, gave devoted, voluntary service to the University along religious and social lines.

Acknowledgment is made of a gift of Yuan 725 from Mr. Nelson D. Gifford, of Grace Church, New Bedford, Massachusetts, to establish a fund, to be known as "The John E. Williams Memorial Book Fund," for the purchase of books on China. Mr. Gifford was in the Language School in 1926-1927 and it was with regret that word was received of his death in 1931.

Mr. Dwight H. Day, formerly Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, very generously continued his contribution towards the support of the University Treasurer until the summer of 1932.

Mr. E. M. Bowman, of the Disciples Church, very kindly gave U. S. \$200 in the autumn of 1932 to complete repairs on the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ben Holroyd and for which he supplied the funds.

We record with appreciation a gift of U. S. \$50,000 from Mr. W. H. Hoover, of North Canton, Ohio, a member of the Disciples Church. The gift was offered on the understanding that the money would be used as seemed best, either in an annuity covering ten years to strengthen personnel, or in some other suitable way, or for buildings. Half of the first year's income from this fund was reserved for securing full-time faculty members of high qualifications or to replace part-time teachers. The other half was used to cover salary increases for the year, more especially of professors and assistant professors. The sad news of the death of Mr. Hoover was received in February 1932.

We are also indebted to Mr. Hoover for the gift of a set of the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, a set of the Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, and a copy of the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences.

We have received a gift of U. S. \$500 from Mr. F. G. Hoover, and of U. S. \$150 from Mrs. D. P. Hoover, for research in Chinese local government, which is being carried on by the Department of Political Science. These gifts are to be repeated in the next three years.

Early in 1935, Mr. Syai (Mr. Hsieh Tsing-sih), of the Philippines, made a donation of Yuan 500 to the University. Mr. Harry Clemons, former University Librarian, has presented the Library with a complete set of Everyman's Library.

Mrs. Buck contributed U. S. \$500 towards the charity work being done in the Hospital, and through Dr. Buck support was obtained for a Western member of the staff of the Department of Rural Economics for three years.

In 1929, the Trustees of the Charles M. Hall estate made a grant of U. S. \$600,000 to the University, one-half to be used as unrestricted endowment and the other half to be administered through the Harvard-Yenching Institute in the development of studies in Chinese culture. With this latter fund, and Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies was established in affiliation with the College of Arts. A few notes on the work being done by the Institute will be found elsewhere.

The Ministry of Education made a grant of Yuan 30,000 in 1933-1934 for the support of professors and the purchase of equipment in the College of Arts, and for equipment in the College of Science.

The Rockefeller Foundation has made several grants to the University during the period under review. In 1928, the Foundation generously paid Yuan 19,500 for general maintenance expenses of the University Hospital, representing half the appropriation for 1927 and full appropriation for 1928 of its five-year grant to the Hospital, in spite of the fact that the hospital was under government control during the latter part of 1927 and the first part of 1928. The Foundation also appropriated U. S. \$2,421 in June 1932, in consideration of the losses in exchange on the final payments, for 1930 and 1931, of its five-year grant to the University Hospital.

The Rockefeller Foundation has aided the science <sup>work</sup> with U. S. \$420 for equipment for the shop being run under the direction of the Physics Department, and in December 1929 made a grant of Yuan 400 to cover two projects being undertaken by the College of Science. In the spring of 1933, it granted U. S. \$4,250 towards current expenditures and equipment of the College of Science and in 1934-1935, U. S. \$5,000 for general work in the natural sciences. In 1928, the Foundation paid the balance of Yuan 7,358.89 still due on a grant of Yuan 25,000.

In addition to the grants mentioned, the Rockefeller Foundation has granted fellowships to several members of our faculty for study in the United States, and given opportunity to others for postgraduate study at Yenching University.

The Municipal government of Nanking provided Yuan 3,900 for equipment and training of a class in wool weaving.

The Reconstruction Bureau of Kiangsu Province provided Yuan 5,000 for a study of fertilizers and soils of Kiangsu province by the College of Science, over a period of six months.

On November 10, 1931, the Methodist Scholarship Fund Committee offered a scholarship, to be known as The A. J. Bowen Scholarship. This scholarship is derived from the interest on a sum of Yuan 1,500 which had been built up by Dr. Bowen from gifts received during his years in China. This sum is invested by the Treasurer of the University and each year The Methodist Scholarship Fund Committee is informed of the amount of interest available and the Committee then proceeds to grant as many scholarships as the interest will permit. The scholarships cover tuition only and are open to Christian students of ability in the College of Science.

The China Famine Fund, which had been held in trust for the University and Yenching University since 1923, was permanently allocated to the University of Nanking in 1933.

The Institute of Pacific Relations granted U. S. \$10,000 yearly for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, for the work on the land utilization and population project being undertaken by the Department of Agricultural Economics, under the direction of Mr. J. L. Buck. The Institute requested the privilege of having Mr. Buck's book, "Chinese Farm Economy," published under its auspices and made a further grant of U. S. \$500 for an analysis of the data contained therein, and of U. S. \$1,800 for printing the same. This financial help enabled the Department to carry on the project in the interests of the Institute of Pacific Relations and to engage experts in soils, statistics, and population to supervise details of the project. In 1934, the Institute made a grant of U. S. \$5,000, and in 1935, U. S. \$2,500.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has promised Yuan 60,000 over a period of three years, for the purpose of securing two experts from abroad in rural cooperatives and marketing, and Yuan 3,000 for ten scholarships of Yuan 100 each a year for three years, open to students specializing in rural cooperatives.

The National Christian Council has put at the disposal of the College of Agriculture the money already refunded and to be refunded, on the rehabilitation loans made by the Council in flooded areas in 1931, to be used in promoting rural cooperatives.

The Farmers Bank of Four Provinces, Hankow, has granted Yuan 100,000, to be paid in yearly instalments over a period of two years, for an economic survey of the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsi, with special reference to agricultural conditions.

The National Geological Survey has allocated approximately Yuan 1,000 a year to support an associate in soil research in the Yangtze valley.

The National Flood Relief Commission appropriated Yuan 15,000 to the Department of Agricultural Economics for a survey of the damage and losses caused by the flood of 1931.

The Ministry of Finance requested the Department of Agricultural Economics to make a survey of the losses in the war area in Shanghai after the Japanese invasion in 1932 and granted Yuan 5,000 for the survey.

The Cotton Control Commission of the National Economic Council granted Yuan 10,000 for the training of a class in cotton cooperatives, which began in July 1934. The Commission also gave Yuan 4,800 for the purchase of land at Wukiang, to be used for the multiplication of seed of Acala cotton.

General Chiang Kai-shek has donated Yuan 20,000 to be used in crop improvement work in Shensi province.

The National Defence Council gave Yuan 20,000 for establishing an experiment station in the spring of 1933. The station is located on land allocated by the Northwestern Agricultural and Labor Improvement Society.

The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture has made grants for research in crop improvement and plant disease control. The Foundation gave Yuan 10,000 a year for three years, beginning 1930-1931, and in 1933-1934 made a grant of Yuan 15,000.

The Shensi Provincial Government gave Yuan 5,000 a year to the Rural Leaders Training School for twenty scholarships of Yuan 250 each, for students from Shensi who are attending a special course being given at the request of the Shensi Government. The course was started in the autumn of 1933. The Government has given another Yuan 5,000 for running expenses of the school, this amount to be given for three years also.

The Cornell-in-China Club, a voluntary student and faculty organization at Cornell University, has been contributing sums to the University and for the last three years the contributions have been used to cover part of the salary of Mr. Riggs.

The Arnold Arboretum and the Farlow Herbarium of Harvard University, together with the New York Botanical Gardens, have contributed funds towards a five-year program of botanical collection in some of the little-known parts of China. Over a year ago the New York Botanical Gardens was obliged to discontinue its financial support.

The Trustees of the Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund granted Yuan 800 to the Middle School.

The Eastman Kodak Company, in addition to making available its collection of educational films, is presenting a copy of every film for which the College of Science supplies captions in Chinese and a brief synopsis of about 750 words.



A flagpole has just been erected west of the gate house, funds for which have been contributed by students. The fund was started by a graduate of the Class of 1930. *and faculty.*

### Buildings and Property

The estimated damage done to university property in March 1927 and subsequently was as follows:

5 residences burned	Estimated at
25 residences damaged (repairs on)	Yuan 75,000.00
Language School - damage to buildings and loss of equipment; 2 cottages and gatehouses	75,417.31
Keen memorial collection of books relating to China, and equipment for same	54,850.00
Middle and primary schools - buildings and equipment	6,000.00
Hospital - equipment and supplies	8,000.00
University buildings and equipment	70,992.50
	17,000.00
	Yuan 307,259.81

The residences and buildings were repaired as well as funds would permit, and the residences and some of the buildings were rented, the rents being used to cover the minimum repairs needed to make the buildings usable. No claim for reparations was presented to the Nationalist Government.

In 1926, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in the United States of America made a gift of Yuan 10,515.78 for the purpose of constructing a residence for Mr. James M. Speers, Jr., and his family. Owing to disturbed conditions, the house was not built immediately, and later, when the American faculty was reduced in size and it was found possible to accommodate all of them with the houses available, permission was given by the Board to use the gift in building several smaller houses for Chinese members of the faculty and staff.

There was an amount of Yuan 18,455.66 in the Language School building fund and permission was obtained from the cooperating mission boards to use Yuan 15,000 of this amount for the purpose of building additional residences, on condition that the University be responsible for capital funds used should it become necessary at any time to reopen the Language School and Yuan 15,000 were needed for another building.

To facilitate the work of the Building and Property Committee, one of the standing committees of the Board of Directors, a subcommittee, consisting of administrative officers of the University, was authorized by the Board on November 21, 1930, to care for routine matters that could be handled by the administration.

During the period under review, the following construction took place:

1. A third dormitory in the group known as the McCormick dormitories, which was in process of construction when the troubles started in March 1927. It was decided to complete the building as extra accommodation was needed for students. The cost was covered by the remainder of the funds given by Madam McCormick, supplemented by a gift from Mr. Dwight H. Day, and the building was ready for students at the opening of the autumn semester of 1927.
2. A four-unit house, replacing the old two-unit building known as the Gardens House.
3. A two-unit house on the lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Keen's house.
4. A four-unit house north of the sericulture buildings.
5. Three double houses in the Hutcheson compound.
6. Two double houses in the Language School compound.
7. A residence at the Gardens for Mr. Tang Ih, superintendent.
8. A seed storage plant.
9. A two-story brick building, constructed in 1930, to provide offices, classrooms, a library and a reading room for the Rural Leaders' Training School, as well as a number of one-story Chinese-style buildings.
10. Part of the attic of Swasey Hall was remodeled for office use and to provide space for a radio laboratory.
11. Two floors of the tower of Severance Hall were partitioned off into rooms.
12. A residence in the Ping Tsang Hsiang compound.
13. A gymnasium for the Middle School.
14. Two greenhouses for the College of Agriculture.
15. A gatehouse at the entrance to the main University campus.
16. Two gas tanks, to supply power for the College of Science, which supplies sufficient gas for the Hospital as well, both for lighting and heating.
17. A flagpole, west of the gatehouse, funds for which were subscribed by the students.

What was formerly known as the Williams house has been set aside as a women's dormitory.

The house formerly known as the Daniels house (University house No. 14) has been divided into two separate apartments, and, in exchange, since this house is now occupied by members of the University staff, the house formerly known as the Owen house (University house No. 29) has been transferred to the University.

In view of the fact that it seemed doubtful whether the Language School would be reopened, permission was given for the utilization of the classroom and administration building, Keen Hall, for the accommodation of the Department of Agricultural Economics, the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, and the alumni secretary. Meigs Hall, the Language School dormitory, is being used for the housing of single members of the staff, or married men whose families are not in Nanking.

The Board of Directors recommended a rental for Chinese members of the faculty and staff equal to fifty per cent. of normal rental (a cautious estimate of market rental, subject to annual revision) where the house is occupied by one family; of sixty per cent., when two families occupy a house; of seventy per cent., when three families occupy a house. When rooms are rented to other than staff members, the charge is normal rental; when rented to members of the staff, an increase of ten per cent. over normal rental is made for each person accommodated, ~~who is not a member of the staff~~. Visitors must be reported if they make a longer stay than two weeks.

Owing to the demolition of part of the Peden nurses' home earlier in the period under review, to make way for the Chung Shan Road, and the demolition of the remainder of the building this summer to allow for the widening of the road, the Hospital was up against the problem of providing accommodation for a large number of its staff. Under the circumstances, a start has been made in releasing the east compound of the University to the Hospital, one of the buildings in the compound being set aside for the use of the Hospital. The Hospital has agreed to an arrangement whereby it will advance a certain amount toward the construction of a new dormitory to replace the accommodation for students in the section of the compound released to the Hospital, the advance to form part of an amount to be determined upon later as a fair price for the buildings in the east compound. It is understood that the land in the Hutcheson compound, which is Hospital property, will become the property of the University, in lieu of the land in the east compound.

#### Cornell Cooperation

The cooperation with Cornell University and the International Education Board was for ten years, and terminated in 1931, with the visit of Dr. C. H. Myers. During the period under review, the visiting Cornell professors came to China in the following order: Dr. R. G. Wiggans arrived in Shanghai soon after the March 24th incident of 1927, and while he was unable to come to Nanking, the men responsible for the crop improvement work went to Shanghai to consult with him, so he was in this way able to render good service during his short stay in China. Because of the continuance of disturbed conditions in 1928, no Cornell representative was sent to China that year, but in 1929, Dr. H. H. Love paid his second visit to the University and did much to strengthen the cooperation between the University and other institutions in China. Dr. Love was followed by Dr. R. G. Wiggans in 1930, and, in 1931, by Dr. C. H. Myers. The special contributions of these representatives from Cornell are referred to in the section on the College detailed reports of the College of Agriculture for the years 1927-1928 to 1930-1931 and 1931-1932 to 1933-1934, which have been printed and distributed. Dr. Love returned to China in the spring of 1931, on the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, the National Central University, the Bureau of Agriculture and Mining of Chekiang Province, and the University of Nanking, as adviser in crop improvement work. He returned to the United

States late in the summer of 1934, having rendered a much appreciated service in the field of agriculture in this country.

### Correlated Program

The Council of Higher Education of the China Christian Educational Association adopted a program in 1930, in which a definite place was assigned to each institution in East China so that it could make its largest contribution to the realization of a common purpose.

In 1931, a meeting was called to consider a proposal for a centralized federated university, providing for the subsidizing of institutions that agreed to the removal of their senior work to adjoining campuses in Shanghai. The meeting did not take any action to put this change into effect, and the proposition was voted out of existence early in 1933. Later in the year, the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, in New York, consisting of representatives of the boards of trustees in America of the institutions interested in the correlated program, dissolved, and the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China was formed, consisting of the entire boards of trustees of the different institutions.

The present status of the program for cooperation in East China is that there shall be two groups, one composed of the University of Nanking and Ginling College, the other, of Hangchow Christian College, St. John's University, the University of Shanghai and Soochow University. There should be thoroughgoing cooperation between Ginling College and the University of Nanking so that advanced courses in each institution will be utilized by the students of both. In this connection, it is gratifying to be able to report that definite progress is being made in the interchange of facilities between the two institutions. In the field of professional education, the University of Nanking retains its position as the chief centre in Agriculture.

### Leave for Study.

To encourage the spirit of study and to increase the efficiency of the faculty, an effort is made to make it possible for members of the faculty to obtain further training along their different lines, so that they can undertake some special work that needs to be done. With this end in view, and when funds are available, leave for study is granted to faculty members who have served the University an adequate number of years and who signify their intention to return and continue their service, the awarding of scholarships depending upon the approval of the Board of Directors.

In connection with leave for study, the Board of Directors, on November 18, 1932, approved of travel grants not exceeding Yuan 1,000 being allowed members of the faculty going abroad independently and who do not have sufficient private funds for both travel and study. These grants may also be made in cases where a person is

recommended for further study in order to fill a definite position; and members eligible for leave for study grants are also eligible for travel grants.

### Religious Activities

All religious activities had been put on a voluntary basis some time before the University was registered with the Nationalist Government, so that other than discontinuing the religious courses under a separate department, which made it possible for students to major or minor in religion, there has been no change in this phase of the work.

It is a satisfaction to see religious activities taking their proper place in the life of the University after surviving the trials of the anti-Christian period, during which time the Y. M. C. A. had difficulty in functioning. In spite of everything, however, it has gradually come to a fuller realization of its responsibilities and its opportunities. Its members conduct a Sunday school for faculty children and one for the poor children of the neighborhood; they also conduct a Sunday school for the workmen of the Agricultural Gardens, sponsor various activities, such as social entertainments, visiting sick students and teachers, seeking to find employment for needy students, and helping with the teaching in the people's school which the University conducts each semester for servants of the University and of the faculty as well as for children of the neighborhood. The association is now known as the University of Nanking Christian Association, and, in addition to the activities mentioned, holds a weekly prayer meeting.

The Christian Fellowship was organized in the disturbed period of 1927 by a small number of active Christian students and teachers who hold a service early on Sunday mornings. There are about fifteen students in the fellowship, but members who have graduated in many cases continue their membership.

A joint service is held every Sunday morning by Ginling College and the University, under the direction of the Sunday Service Committee, half the members of which are students and half, teachers, of the two institutions. The services are held sometimes in Chinese and sometimes in English, and attractive musical numbers are rendered by a well-trained choir of Ginling and University students. The committee assisted in preparations for the Eddy meetings in Nanking December 26-30, 1931, and for the Stanley Jones meetings October 17-25, 1932. A baptismal service was held at Ginling College on May 1, 1932, when five University students and one staff member were baptized by Dr. T. C. Chao, Dean of the Yenching School of Theology. The committee also distributes a small amount in charity from the church collections, and it helped in flood relief in the winter of 1931-1932.

In June 1934, nine students were baptized, and on Easter morning the following year, seven, in Twinem Memorial Prayer Hall.

One of the results of the Eddy meetings was the organization of a group known as the Li Tsan Sha (literally translated, "the active-doing endeavor society") in the autumn<sup>semester</sup> of 1931. About 140 students signed decision cards on which were listed five ways of working for the salvation of their country.

To stimulate thinking along religious lines, a Faculty Religious Reading Circle was started in the autumn of 1930, the various groups forming the circle meeting every other week during the semester. In the spring of 1932, one of the groups discussed problems relating to the religious life of the campus, and in the autumn of 1932, a social service discussion group was formed, which spent the semester in investigating projects that were being undertaken in other parts of China before deciding upon the line of work it wished to take up. In the latter part of the semester, it provided funds for re-establishing the social work at the Agricultural Gardens, which now consists of a social meeting for the laborers on Saturday evenings and a religious service on Sunday mornings, both of which activities are now being carried on by the University of Nanking Christian Association. The group also helped to finance a health clinic at Wukiang, where the College of Agriculture has for many years had an extension centre. It is hoped that the clinic will, in time, become self-supporting. The University Hospital supplied a nurse for the clinic, whose salary was covered partly by the Farmers' Association of Wukiang and partly by the donation from the discussion group, while the University Hospital provided the services of a doctor free of charge two days a week, during the first six months of the experiment.

Growing out of the discussions of the Discussion Group of the Faculty Religious Reading Circle, a change was made in the autumn of 1932 in the composition of the University Religious Committee, which now consists of the seven University representatives on the joint Sunday Service Committee (with Ginling College), of whom three are students, and, in addition, two members elected by the Faculty Religious Reading Circle. Its duties are to stimulate the religious life of the teachers and, indirectly, the religious activities of the students, and to cooperate with the city churches. It seeks to make the week-day chapel services more attractive and, among other things, arranges student-faculty get-togethers in the nature of a retreat. To the committee belongs the credit of starting a service of sacred music on Sunday evenings, which at the beginning were held every Sunday from seven to seven forty-five, but which are not held so frequently now in view of the fact that there are more activities to interest students than there were a few years ago. The committee has also organized the faculty wives into a group, for the purpose of bringing these members of the University family into closer contact with each other. Also, in cooperation with the Faculty Religious Reading Circle, the committee holds a faculty retreat each semester.

As mentioned elsewhere, Twinem Memorial Prayer Hall has been a much appreciated gift and is meeting many needs. For the

first time in the history of the University, a series of services was held during the week preceding Easter 1933, these being held in the memorial hall, and the hall was dedicated on Easter Sunday *of that year*.

Looking back over the past eight years, it is encouraging to note the progress that has been made in this phase of the work, and while much remains to be done, it is a pleasure to record what has been accomplished so far.

### Summer Schools

A summer school was held in the summer of 1927, which made it possible for the students to make up some of the work they had not been able to do in the spring semester owing to disturbed conditions. There was an enrolment of 245, including nineteen visiting students from Ginling College. Of the twenty-five teachers, seven came from schools in Shanghai or Peiping. The thirty-eight courses offered were either for advanced students or those planning to enter college.

A summer school was held in the summer of 1928 also, with an enrolment of 207, of whom thirty-one were women students. Thirty-five courses were offered, representing fifty-three credits, and twenty-eight teachers were responsible for these courses.

The College of Science held a summer conference of science teachers in the summer of 1933 and again in 1934, each of them lasting two weeks.

Summer institutes of crop improvement were held in the summer of 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, under the auspices of the Department of Agronomy of the College of Agriculture. Details of these institutes will be found in the printed reports of the College.

### Language School (Department of Missionary Training)

In November, 1927, the Board of Managers took the following action: "Voted, that a special Language School Committee be appointed by the chair to study into the whole question of the future of the Language School, and in so doing to confer freely with the executive officers of the various missions that have been sending students to Nanking for their beginning language work." The committee reported as follows on June 28, 1928:

"This committee has held no meeting and transacted no business. The Emergency School of Chinese Studies in Shanghai (established during the disturbed period of 1927 when missionaries were concentrated in Shanghai) took over what they could of the functions of the Department of Missionary Training until the Emergency School closed its career April 30, 1928.



"Mr. Marx has attended to the records and materials of the Department since the Emergency School closed, arranging for examinations for certain students and attending to such correspondence as required attention. However, this service is purely perfunctory. We are not able by this means to give proper attention to the students, and would strongly recommend that the Department of Missionary Training be entirely discontinued as from June 30th of this year, and that the constituent missions be advised hereafter to provide for the language study of their own members, until such time as it may be deemed advisable to reopen the Department."

On the same date, after considering the committee's report, the Board of Directors voted "That the University of Nanking does not see its way clear to reopen its Department of Missionary Training at the present time, and that the constituent missions be advised hereafter to provide for the language study of their own members until such time as it may be deemed advisable to reopen the Department of Missionary Training; and, further, that any business connected with the school be referred to the President of the University."

New missionaries who otherwise would have come to Nanking are now attending the College of Chinese Studies in Peiping, formerly the North China Union Language School, which is meeting the need satisfactorily, and it has not been found necessary to reopen the Nanking school.

#### The Library

The contents of the Library at the end of March 1935 were as follows:

Chinese books	104,764	
Western books	23,812	
Pamphlets:		
Chinese	44,228	
Western	61,449	Total 194,253

The growth of the collection of books and pamphlets may be seen in the figures for the past four years:

	Chinese books	Western books	Pamphlets	Total
July 1931 to June 1932	9,131	812	2,100	12,043
July 1932 to June 1933	5,546	626	4,451	10,623
July 1933 to June 1934	3,246	666	6,177	10,089
July 1934 to March 1935	3,420	780	7976	12,176

Gifts to the Library have been noted under the section entitled Gifts, beginning page 27. In addition, Dr. Ferguson has presented the Library with several valuable works of his own on Chinese art, while the grant from the Ministry of Education for a study



of Chinese frontier problems has resulted in the enlargement of the collection of Chinese gazetteers, of books on China, and of books in the field of diplomacy, political science and international relations.

While appropriations for books during the period under review have been reduced to the minimum, the library has been fortunate in receiving gifts of books and books through exchange, and the number of gifts over purchases is a remarkable indication of how insufficient the book appropriation is and how much we are indebted to friends. Material acquired through gift or exchange is carefully recorded and acknowledged. For exchange material received, publications of the University Library and of the College of Agriculture, and the Nanking Journal are usually sent in return. Among notable donors, in addition to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, may be mentioned Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan; Dr. Wei Ting-san; Mr. Chang Kwoh-kan, former Minister of the Interior, Peking; and the Governor of Chosen; as well as the many learned societies and institutions, such as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, The Science Society of China, and the League of Nations.

Under the section entitled Gifts will be found, also, a reference to the grant of Yuan 300,000 promised by the National Government for a library. Two-thirds of this amount has already been received in government bonds but until the full amount is in hand it is not practicable to proceed with construction, though preliminary work in connection with securing architects' plans and other material is being done. Previous reports of the President have called attention to the great need there is for adequate library accommodation and the need has not grown less with the years. The service and contents of the Library have long outgrown the size of the rooms it now occupies. Owing to the crowded conditions in the offices, the stacks and the reading rooms, confusion, delay and mistakes are unavoidable.

In addition to the regular service to faculty and students, many government organizations as well as individuals in the city seek material in the Library from time to time, such as the National Defence Council, the Legislative Yuan, the National Economic Council, the Hwai River Conservancy Board, etc., so that our collection of Chinese topographical works and gazetteers is in great demand.

The Library renders another form of service in the training of men for library work. Many schools and organizations send men to the University for a period of training in such work and when requested the Library has sent a member of the staff to help in the reorganization of an organization's library.

The Agricultural Index was published in July 1934 and a supplementary volume covering material published from 1932 to 1934 is being prepared and will soon be ready for publication. The

Analytic Author Index to 360 Tsung Shu (Collectionia) in the University Library Collection was published in January 1935. This is frequently in use by teachers and students and meets a real need.

### Co-education

Some misunderstanding arose over the admission of women as regular students of the University, it being claimed that this duplicated the functions, as it were, of some of the boards and missions interested in both the University and Ginling College. During the chaotic period of 1927, when arbitrary measures and powers were enforced by those in public office, many things were done in the name of nationalism and equal opportunity was demanded for women in education. Under pressure of circumstances at that time of national consciousness, a few women were admitted to the University, who claimed that they desired the broader selection of courses offered by the University in comparison with those offered by a college exclusively for women. The number of women students admitted is not large and by admitting them, though not encouraging them to enroll, the University fulfils the requirement of the Ministry of Education for the provision of equal opportunities in education for both sexes.

### Academic Changes and Reorganization of the Colleges

Beginning with the spring semester of 1930, the College of Arts and Science was separated into two colleges, namely, the College of Arts and the College of Science. This has increased efficiency in instruction. The University now consists of three colleges, the minimum number required by the Government of an institution bearing the title "university."

The Department of Biology has now been transferred from the College of Agriculture to the College of Science, under the name of Department of Zoology, the divisions of Botany and Bacteriology and Plant Pathology remaining under the administration of the College of Agriculture under the name of Department of Botany.

Until the University was registered with the National Government, the College of Agriculture was known as the College of Agriculture and Forestry, but as the College has been registered under the former title, that is now the official name of the College.

The Subfreshman Department, which had been conducted under the supervision of the colleges and which had been responsible for the third year's work of the Senior Middle School, was discontinued at the close of the academic year 1930-1931, the Middle School administration becoming responsible for the full three years of senior middle school from the autumn semester of 1931. This change makes it necessary for the Middle School to have more

scientific equipment to adequately meet the added responsibility.

The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies was established in the spring of 1931 and is affiliated with the College of Arts

The number of college credits required for graduation has been reduced from 160 to 128, on the basis of normal work at sixteen credits per semester, extra work being permitted only to students of high standing and seventeen credits being the maximum number allowed any student. A revaluation of courses has been made, whereby credit for purely lecture work has been greatly reduced and a real effort is being made to maintain the three-hour standard - that is, three hours of effort to count as one credit, equal to one hour of class work plus two hours of preparation, or three hours of laboratory work. This is possible in a sixteen-credit program. Twelve hours a week is considered a standard teaching load.

#### College of Arts

In the interests of economy, the College is concentrating on the preparation of teachers in Chinese, English and history, and in training young persons for public service and social work, at the same time keeping in mind the importance of developing character, which is the real aim of Christian education.

Since the autumn of 1934, an advanced course in Chinese has been offered, lasting two years, the prerequisites for which are college graduation or graduation from the University's special course in Chinese plus at least two years of teaching experience.

An appropriation to the College from the Ministry of Education has made it possible to make a study of Chinese frontier problems, and gifts from Mr. F. G. Hoover and Mrs. D. P. Hoover have had a large part in carrying on research in county government in China. Funds from the Ministry of Education are also being used in a study of Chinese economic problems and institutions. The spirit of research and scientific study among the teachers has been communicated to the students, who have organized several academic societies that are attempting serious work.

#### Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies

The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies was established in March 1930, on the securing of an endowment of U. S. \$300,000 from the estate of the late Mr. Charles M. Hall. This fund is administered by the Harvard-Yenching Institute for Chinese Studies, which is incorporated in Massachusetts.

The Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute for Chinese Studies have appointed two advisory committees in China, one to direct graduate and research work at Yenching University, to be known as The Advisory Committee for Graduate Study, and the other to be known as The Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study, consisting of two representatives from each of the six institutions being helped by the estate, namely, Fukien Christian University, Lingnan University, the University of Nanking, Cheeloo University, West China Union University, and Yenching University.

Owing to the depression in the United States, the income from the Trustees has been greatly reduced and this fact, together with the desire of the Trustees to develop a wider program for the development of a program of Chinese cultural studies throughout China in harmony with the correlated program for Christian higher education as a whole, makes the future of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies very uncertain.

The results of of the research undertaken by members of the staff of the Institute have been published, in most cases, and the different publications may be found in the list of publications at the end of this report.

#### College of Science

The science work of the University has made much progress since the organization of the College of Science in the spring of 1930. The College has had an important part in the spread of science education, through summer conferences, through "Science Education," a quarterly, the first issue of which appeared in the spring of 1934, the expense of which is entirely covered by advertisements, and through visual education in the form of scientific films.

The Department of Chemistry is engaged in four research projects: wood distillation; Chinese dyestuff; soil and fertilizers; food and nutrition. All faculty and student research in the department is directed as far as possible along these lines and the results obtained to date are encouraging and will be of economic value to the country.

#### College of Agriculture

For details of the splendid work done by the College of Agriculture in the past seven or eight years, I refer you to the printed reports of the College, one for the years 1927-1928 to 1930-1931, and the other for the years 1931-1932 to 1933-1934, which have already been circulated, but for your reference a copy of the latter accompanies this report.

### Middle School

In the summer of 1927, soldiers were occupying the property of the Middle School and of the former Primary School and the question was raised as to the possibility or advisability of reopening these schools. On taking the matter up with the authorities, however, the soldiers were removed and Yuan 1,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting the buildings into usable condition. School opened on September 8, 1927, with 164 students. In view of the political situation and the damaged state of the buildings, it was thought best to discontinue the Primary School but to admit students in the third year of higher primary as a preparatory class in the Middle School. This class was continued until the end of 1929. Mr. C. F. Liu resigned as principal at the end of the school year 1928-1929, and a committee was in charge of the school until the opening of the autumn semester of 1929, when Mr. Djang Fang, of the National Christian Council, was appointed principal.

Beginning September 1931, the third year of senior middle school, which had hitherto, for the sake of economy and convenience, been under the administration of the college group as the Subfreshman Department was transferred to the administration of the Middle School and the first class under this arrangement was graduated in June 1932.

The curriculum and general system of education of the Middle School have been revised, both to improve the standard of the school and to conform to the new standards promulgated by the Board of Education. The grade system has replaced the group system, and the credit system has been replaced by the semester system. Required work is receiving more emphasis and electives are gradually being eliminated.

Mr. Cressy, of the East China Christian Educational Association, was elected a member of the Middle School Committee of the Board of Directors of the University and in March 1933 spent three days at the Middle School making a study of conditions there. The impression he received was that the school was making steady progress along many lines and that the most serious problem was the financial one. The buildings are in bad condition and necessitate continual expenditure of large sums of money so that efficient use can be made of the plant, while the losses in equipment in 1927 have not yet been replaced. The school depends almost entirely upon student fees to cover all expenses, and yet the large enrolment has been much criticized.

### University Hospital

A printed report of the University Hospital covering the period from August 20, 1928 to June 30, 1934 has recently been published. It is full of a great deal of interesting information and a copy is submitted with this report.

### Publications.

The following University of Nanking Bulletins have been issued since those listed in the Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1925-1926:

- Vol. VII, No. 7. Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1925-1926.
- Vol. VII, No. 8. Twelfth Annual Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station 1925-1926.
- Vol. VII, No. 9. Thirteenth Annual Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station 1926-1927.
- Vol. VII, No. 10. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth Annual Reports of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station, 1927-1928, 1928-1929, 1929-1930, 1930-1931.
- Vol. VIII, No. 1. Catalog, December 1931.
- Vol. VIII, No. 2. Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Annual Reports of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934.
- Vol. VIII, No. 3. University Hospital Report, August 20, 1928 to June 30, 1934.

In the University Library Series, the following has been published since the year 1925-1926:

- Publication No. 3. Catalog of Chinese Geographical Works. Second edition, revised. April 1929. (In Chinese.)

In the College of Agriculture, the following have been published since 1925-1926 in the Agriculture and Forestry Series:

#### Bulletins:

- No. 14. Flacherie or "Wilt Disease" of Silkworms. By C. S. Gibbs and Chen Ken. August 1926.
- No. 15. A Glimpse at Rural Needs and the Rural Church in China. By Frank W. Price. November 1926.
- No. 16. Loan Books for Rural Workers.

#### Special Report No. 1.

Final Report of the Plant Improvement Project Conducted by the University of Nanking, Cornell University, and the International Education Board. By C. H. Myers. March 1934.

#### Bulletins (New Series):

(These bulletins, when written in English, have summaries in Chinese, and vice versa.)

- No. 1. The 1931 Flood in China: An economic survey by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture, University of Nanking, in cooperation with the National Flood Relief

- Commission. By J. Lossing Buck, Director of the Survey. April 1932. Chinese translation by Chang Lu-lwan in the Nanking Journal, Vol. II, No. 1, May 1932.
- No. 2. Experiments in controlling flag smut of wheat. By Chen Hung-kwei, Hwang Liang and Yu Ta-fu. March 1933. (In Chinese.)
- No. 3. The Climatic regions of China. By B. Burgoyne Chapman. March 1933. Also in Nanking Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, November 1932.
- No. 4. A comparison between 537 foreign wheat varieties and certain Chinese strains. By Shen Tsung-han. May 1933. Also in Nanking Journal, Vol. III, No. 1, May 1933.
- No. 5. Pathological and physiological effects of bacillus tracheiphilus on species of cucurbitaceae. By Yu Ta-fu. May 1933. Also in Nanking Journal, Vol. III, No. 1, May 1933.
- No. 6. Inheritance of quantitative and qualitative characters in wheat crosses. By Shen Tsung-han. May 1933. Also in Nanking Journal, Vol. III, No. 1, May 1933.
- No. 7. Pear rust caused by gymnosporangium haraeaeum syd. and its control. By Tai Fang-lan. May 1933. Also in Nanking Journal, Vol. III, No. 1, May 1933. (In Chinese.)
- No. 8. Farm prices in Wuchin, Kiangsu. By Chang Lu-lwan. May 1933. Also in Nanking Journal, Vol. III, No. 1, May 1933. (In Chinese only.)
- No. 9. Varietal resistance and susceptibility of wheats to flag smut (urocystis tritici Koern). By Yu Ta-fu, Chen Hung-kwei, and Hwang Liang. May 1933. Also in Nanking Journal, Vol. III, No. 1, May 1933.
- No. 10. Treatment of Hulless oat to prevent covered smut. Seed Treatments for controlling stripe disease of hulless barley. By Yu Ta-fu and Chen Hung-kwei. May 1933. Also in Nanking Journal, Vol. III, No. 1, May 1933.
- No. 11. Silver and the Chinese price level. By A. B. Lewis and Chang Lu-lwan. December 1933.
- No. 12. Varietal resistance and susceptibility of foreign barleys to covered smut, and varietal resistance and susceptibility of wheats to flag smut. By Yu Ta-fu, Chen Hung-kwei and Hwang Liang. April 1934. Reprinted in Agriculture Sinica March 1934.
- No. 13. Pythium damping off of cucumber. By Yu Ta-fu. April 1934. Also in Agriculture Sinica March 1934.
- No. 14. Seed treatment experiments for controlling kernel smut of millet. By Yu Ta-fu, Chen Hung-kwei and Hwang Liang. April 1934. Also in the Journal of the Agricultural Association of China, April 1934. (In Chinese.)
- No. 15. Rhizoctonia sheath blight of rice. By Wei Ching-tsao. (China Foundation project.) May 1934.
- No. 16. Rice diseases. (China Foundation project.) By Wei Ching-tsao. April 1934. (In Chinese.)

- No. 17. Inheritance of resistance to flag smut. (China Foundation project.) By Shen Tsung-han.
- No. 18. Soybean improvement. By Wang Sheo. (In Chinese.)
- No. 19. A preliminary report on the inheritance of nematode resistance and length of beak in a certain wheat cross. By Shen Tsung-han, Tai Song-en and Chia, W.L. May 1934. (In English.)
- No. 20. Breeding rice in China for resistance to the stem borer. (China Foundation project.) By Shen Tsung-han and Shen Hsioh-nien. June 1934. (
- No. 21. A study of methods of certification and distribution of seed of improved strains. By Heh Ching-ming. June 1934. (In Chinese.)
- No. 22. Unfolding and shedding of leaves of deciduous trees in relation to transplanting. By Chen Yung. September 1934. (In Chinese.)
- No. 23. Shenhwachen rural community interests. By Chiao Ching-ming. September 1934. (In Chinese.)

#### Circulars:

- No. 13. Notes on rose culture. By M. L. Hancock. November 1926.
- No. 14. Kernel smut of millet and its control. By R. H. Porter.

#### Daily Meteorological Records:

- No. 9. October, November, December 1925.
- No. 10. January, February, March 1926.
- No. 11. April, May, June 1926.
- No. 12. July, August, September 1926.
- No. 13. October, November, December 1926.
- No. 14. January, February, March 1927.
- No. 15. April, May, June 1927.
- No. 16. July, August, September 1927.

Monthly weather records have been published, in Chinese, since April 1933 in the Nung Ling Sin Pao on the twenty-first of each month.

#### Agriculture and Forestry Notes:

- No. 23. September - October 1926.
- No. 24. November - December 1926.
- No. 25. January - February 1927.
- No. 25. October - November 1931.
- No. 26. December 1931 - January 1932.
- No. 27. June 1932.
- No. 28. November 1932.
- No. 29. January 1933.
- No. 30. March 1933.
- No. 31. June 1933.
- No. 32. October 1933.
- No. 33. January 1934.



- No. 34. April 1934.  
 No. 35. November 1934.  
 No. 36. February 1935.  
 No. 37. May 1935.

Reprints:

- Twelfth annual report, Department of Sericulture, 1925-1926.  
 Erosion control in Japan. By W. C. Lowdermilk.  
 Wool balls in kid goats. By G. S. Gibbs. 1926.  
 Some aspects of plant pathology in China. By R. H. Porter.  
 1926.  
 Some plant pathological problems of China. By R. H. Porter,  
 1926.  
 The building of a rural church organization and program in  
 China. By J. Lossing Buck. 1927.  
 Studies in the correlation between the size of the fruit and  
 some characters in the Japanese pear. By Hu Chang-  
 chih and Yoehichi Asami. 1928.  
 The effect of seed disinfectants on smut and yield of millet.  
 By R. H. Porter, Yu Ta-fu and Chen Hung-kwei. 1928.  
 Agriculture and the future of China. By J. Lossing Buck. 1930.  
 Studies in gymnosporangia on *juniperus chinensis*: gymno-  
 sporangium *yamadæ miyabe*. By Tai Fang-lan. 1930.  
 Forestry in denuded China. By W. C. Lowdermilk. 1930.  
 Citrus survey in China. By Hu Chang-chih. 1930.  
 The self-supporting church. By J. L. Buck. 1931.  
 Possible contributions of agricultural economics to rural  
 improvement in China. By J. Lossing Buck. 1931.  
 Scientific note: A simple method of grafting mulberries.  
 By A. N. Steward and Sha Feng-hu. 1931.  
 Collections of fungi in China by foreign explorers. By  
 Tai Fang-lan. 1931.  
 Agricultural extension methods. By J. Lossing Buck. 1932.  
 Notes on Chinese fungi. By Tai Fang-lan. 1932.  
 Recent botanical explorations in Kweichow. By A. N.  
 Steward and Chiao Chi-yuen. 1933.

The following have been published in special bulletins:

- Stimulating effect of various fertilizers upon the nodular  
 formation of the broad bean. By Chen Ken. 1929.  
 Vol. I, No. 1 of Bulletin Series.  
 The control of plant diseases and insects. May 1934.  
 A revision of Bulletin No. 4, February 1921.

Mimeographed:

- A study of types of farming, costs of production and annual  
 labor distribution in Weihsien, Shantung, China,  
 By Swen Wen-yu. July 1926.  
 Rural community survey. Prepared by J. Lossing Buck. Third  
 edition. 1931.

Rural Leaders' Training School Notes (in English):

No. 1. October 1, 1930.

No. 2. January 1, 1931.

Nursery Stock and Seed List: 1931-1932.

1932-1933.

1933-1934.

The College of Agriculture have, in addition to the publications already listed, issued the following in Chinese during the period under review.

Forestry Correspondence School publications:

Forest protection. 1927.

Nursery practice. 1927.

Bulletins:

No. 33. Methods of building country roads. By Chiao Chi-ming. November 1926.

No. 34. The advantages of community forests and methods of procedure. By Ren Chen-tung. March 1927.

No. 35. Forest destruction and slope denudation in the province of Shansi. By W. C. Lowdermilk, translated by Ren Chen-tung. October 1927.

No. 36. Forestry and human life. By Ling Kan. Reprint, October 1927.

No. 37. The culture methods of ten important economic trees of China. By Ling Kan. January 1927.

No. 38. The rural school. By Li Ying-hwei. 1927.

No. 39. Weather records at cooperative stations. By W. C. Lowdermilk, translated by Shen Hsioh-li. Reprint of Bulletin No. 27. January 1927.

No. 40. Study of Chinese weights and measures. By Swen Wen-yuh. December 1927.

No. 41. Courses in agriculture for rural primary schools. By Li Ying-hwei. February 1928.

No. 42. An economic and social survey of 102 farms near Wuhu. By J. Lossing Buck, translated by Hsu Chen. February 1928.

No. 43. Methods by which farmers can preserve pure seeds. By Wang Sheo. March 1928.

No. 44. Method of mapping the rural community. By Chiao Chi-ming. May 1928.

No. 45. General principles of crop improvement and extension in China. By Shen Tsung-han. May 1928.

No. 46. The improved wheat of the University of Nanking. By Heh Ching-ming. July 1928.

No. 47. Actual and fair farm rents in China. By J. Lossing Buck and Chiao Chi-ming. December 1928.

No. 48. Methods of building country roads. By Chiao Chi-ming. Reprint of Bulletin No. 33. June 1929.

- No. 49. A study of farm tenancy at Quinsan and Nantung, Kiangsu, and at Suhsien, Anhwei. By Chiao Chi-ming. June 1929.  
 No. 50. Chicken raising. By J. Hunter. August 1929.  
 No. 51. An economic and social survey of 150 farms. By J. Lessing Buck, translated by Swen Wen-yu. September 1929.  
 No. 52. The method of improving the soy bean. By Wang Sheo. July 1930.

Farmers' Bulletins:

- No. 16. The best method of rearing silkworms. By Kuh Yin. November 1926.  
 No. 17. Simple methods of controlling the rice borer. By Kuo Tan-sien. January 1927.  
 No. 18. Kernel smut of kaoliang and its control. By R. H. Porter, translated by Yu Ta-fu. March 1927.  
 No. 19. The nematode disease of wheat and its control. By R. H. Porter, translated by Yu Ta-fu. May 1927.  
 No. 20. The best method of rearing silkworms. By Kuh Yin. Reprint of Farmers' Bulletin No. 16. February 1928.  
 No. 21. The method of seed selection. By Li Ying-hwei. April 1928.  
 No. 22. The method of seed storage. By Li Ying-hwei. April 1928.  
 No. 23. The method of making seed germination tests. By Li Ying-hwei. April 1928.  
 No. 24. Good seed for good crops. By Shen Tsung-han. June 1928.  
 No. 25. Remedies for spring drought. By Wang Sheo. June 1928.  
 No. 26. Advantages of fall plowing. By Wang Sheo. October 1928.

Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper (Nung Ling Sin Pao):

Issued on the first, eleventh and twenty-first of each month. See under individual list of publications by members of the faculty. In addition the Department of Rural Education was responsible for the following articles:

- Proposals for the improvement of agricultural middle schools of Kiangsu province. June 1, 1933.  
 A coordinated and unified program for rural reconstruction. June 20, 1933.  
 A preliminary survey of rural schools in Kianglingsien. January 11, 1934.  
 Agricultural teaching in rural normal schools, June 1, 1934.  
 Vocational agricultural schools. June 11, 1934.  
 A proposed plan for the establishment of an agricultural college at the University of Anhwei. June 21, 1934.

Agriculture and Forestry Notes (in Chinese):

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| No. 10. December 1926. | No. 16. May 1928.         |
| No. 11. January 1927.  | No. 17. June 1928.        |
| No. 12. December 1927. | No. 18. December 1928.    |
| No. 13. January 1928.  | No. 1. October 15, 1931.  |
| No. 14. March 1928.    | No. 2. November 15, 1931. |
| No. 15. April 1928.    | No. 3. December 15, 1931. |

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| No. 4. January 15, 1932. | No. 8. December 1, 1933. |
| No. 5. June 15, 1932.    | No. 9. January 1, 1934.  |
| No. 6. October 1, 1933.  | No. 10. April 1, 1934.   |
| No. 7. November 1, 1933. | No. 11. July 1, 1934.    |

Notes on the Rural Leaders' Training School:

- No. 1. October 1930.
- No. 2. January 1931.
- No. 3. April 1931.
- No. 4. December 1932.
- No. 5. January 1933.

Announcements of the Rural Leaders' Training School:  
June 1932  
May 1933

Miscellaneous publications in Chinese:

- No. 12. List of Chinese publications of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. June 1927.
- No. 13. List of graduates of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. January 1928.
- No. 14. Price list of articles for sale in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. September 1928.
- No. 15. Price list of articles for sale in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. 1929.
- No. 16. Price list of articles for sale in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. 1930.
- No. 17. Price list of articles for sale in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. 1931.
- No. 18. Price list of articles for sale in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. 1932.

Mimeographed:

- A study of types of farming, cost of production and annual labor distribution in Weihsien, Shantung, China. By Swen Wen-yu. July 1926.
- A report on peach varieties in Kiangsu and Chekiang. By Hu Chang-chih.
- Agricultural and animal husbandry survey of Suiyuan and Chahar. By Heh Ching-ming and Ren Chen-tung. 1930.
- Crop reports. Seven ordinary reports and two special reports. By Shao Teh-hsing. January to June 1933.

Reports:

- No. 6. Discussions on rural religious work. December 1926.
- No. 7. Organization and work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. July 1927.
- No. 8. Organization and work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. June 1928. Reprint of No. 7.
- No. 9. Organization and work of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. December 1930.

- No. 10. Announcement of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking 1930-1931. Vol. I, No. 1.
- No. 11. List of graduates of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. April 1931.
- No. 12. List of graduates of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. 1932.

Reprints:

The following articles in the Nung Ling Sin Pao have been reprinted in pamphlet form:

Proposals for the improvement of agricultural middle schools in Kiangsu province (being proposals made by the Commissioner of Education for Kiangsu Province, which have already been put into effect). J June 1, 1933.

A co-ordinated program for the rural reconstruction work in China. June 21, 1933.

A preliminary survey of rural schools in Kianglinghsien, Kiangsu. January 11, 1934.

Following is a list of articles by members of the faculty, which articles have appeared in various publications in China and America since the list published in the Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1925-1926.

- Bates, M. Searle. The national government. China Christian Year Book, 1931.
- Toward the understanding of Chinese politics, 1931-1932. Pacific Affairs, March 1932.
- Kuomintang. Encyclopedia of the social sciences, 1930.
- Buck, J. Lossing. The building of a rural church. Chinese Recorder, July 1927. Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- The "Big Swords" and the "Little Swords" clash. China Weekly Review, October 13, 1928.
- Variability in rural China. A paper printed for the second international conference on agricultural economics, XIX session of l'Institut Internationale de Statistique, Tokyo conference, 1930.
- Chinese rural economy. Journal of Farm Economics, July 1930.
- Farm management surveys in China. Farm Economics, No. 67, published by Cornell University, August 1930. A paper printed for the second international conference on agricultural economics, Tokyo, 1930.
- Agriculture and the future of China. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1930. Reprinted in pamphlet form.

- Buck, J. Lossing. The self-supporting church. Bulletin No. 123 of The China Council of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 1931. Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- Possible contributions of agricultural economics to rural improvement in China. China Weekly Review, Christmas issue, December 19, 1931. Chinese translation by Liu Rwen-tao in the Nung Ling Sin Pao, Vol. IX, Nos. 14, 15 and 16, 1932. Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- Means and methods of improving agriculture. China Critic, June and July 1931. Chinese translation by Y. C. Yieh in Agricultural Weekly, July 31, 1931.
- Agricultural extension methods. China Weekly Review, June 18, 1932. Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- Buck, J. Lossing, and Chiao Chi-ming. The composition and growth of rural population groups in China. Chinese Economic Journal, March 1928.
- Buck, J. Lossing, Hsu Chen and Swen Wen-yuh. Cost of growing and marketing peanuts in China. Chinese Economic Journal, September 1929.
- Chang Chi-wen. Articles in the Nung Ling Sin Pao. (In Chinese.)
- Chang Chia-wei. Article in the Nung Ling Sin Pao. (In Chinese.)
- Chang En-pu. A study on the theories of interest. Journal of the College of Arts, University of Nanking, Vol. I, No. 1, June 1931. (In Chinese.)
- The issue of notes and central banking. Journal of the Economic Society of the University of Nanking, Vol. I, No. 1. (In Chinese.)
- Chang Lu-lwan. Population survey of 481 rural families in Kianglinghsien, Kiangsu. Proceedings of the First Annual Conference of the Sociological Society of China. January 1931. (In Chinese.)
- A brief summary of the work and publications in agricultural economics of the year 1930 in China. The Year Book for 1930 of the Agricultural Association of China. (In Chinese.)
- Study of farm prices in Suhsien, Anhwei. Statistical Monthly of the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan, December 1930. (In Chinese.)
- Farm prices in Wuchin, Kiangsu. Chinese Economic Journal, June 1932. Published by the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry. Chinese translation published as Bulletin No. 8 (New Series) of the College of Agriculture, May 1933; also reprinted in the Nanking Journal, May 1933.

- Chang Lu-lwan. The falling causes and future trends of the price level in various gold standard countries. Industrial Statistics, February 1933, published by the Ministry of Industries. (In Chinese.)
- Among articles in the Nung Ling Sin Pao (in Chinese):  
Agricultural aspects of the Chih Shan Lake and Ching Hwai River area near Nanking, Vol. IX, No. 1, 1932.  
A few remarks on farm prices in Wuchin, Kiangsu, Vol. IX, Nos. 14-16.
- Chang Lung-yen. History of the Yin dynasty as reconstructed from recent discoveries. Nanking Journal, May 1931. (In Chinese.)
- Chang Nai-feng. On the problem of applying chemical fertilizers to the soils of China. The Industrial Centre, Vol. II, No. 8, 1933. (In Chinese.)
- An answer to a misunderstanding in encouraging the use of chemical fertilizers in China. Journal of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, No. 4, 1933. (In Chinese.)
- Chang Ping-ling and Hwang K'an. Correspondence on the technique of rhymes. Nanking Journal, May 1931. (In Chinese.)
- Chang Sheo-i. Origin of Chinese writing. Nanking Journal, May 1931. First part of article. (In Chinese.)
- Chang Sing-i. Articles in the Nung Ling Sin Pao. (In Chinese.)
- Chang Teh-ling. A study of birds in Nanking. Nanking Journal, November 1932.
- Chang Wen-tsai. Investigation of yang-mei (*Myrica rubra*) fruits in eastern Chekiang. Journal of the Agricultural Association of China, October 1930. (In Chinese.)
- Articles in the Nung Ling Sin Pao. (In Chinese.).
- Chang Yuen-wei. Articles in the Nung Ling Sin Pao. (In Chinese.)
- Chao Hung-chien. See under Chao Yen-chen.
- Chao Yen-chen. Textual criticism on "Historical records of the southern T'ang." Collated by Chao Yen-chen, edited by Chao Hung-chien. Nanking Journal, November 1932. (In Chinese.)
- Chapman, B. Burgoyne. The climatic regions of China. Nanking Journal, November 1932. Also printed as Bulletin No. 3 (New Series) of the College of Agriculture, March 1933.
- K. Chenfeng. Fertilizers. Farmers' Bulletin No. 17, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, 1930. (In Chinese.)
- Manurial composition of excrements of the silkworm. Journal of the Agricultural Association of China. February 1930. (In Chinese.)

- K. Chenfeng. Research in chemical composition of mulberry leaves. Journal of the Agricultural Association of China. (In Chinese.) March 1930.
- The problem of fertilizers in China. Journal of the Agricultural Association of China, May 1930. (In Chinese.)
- Chen Hung-kwei. Study on anthracnose of kaoliang. Journal of the Agricultural Association of China, October 1928. (In Chinese.)
- See under R. H. Porter and Yu Ta-fu.
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The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies publishes the "Nanking Journal" semi-annually. This serves as a channel through which the results of the research undertaken by members of the Institute and of various departments of the University, and by advanced students, are conserved. The journal contains articles in both Chi-

nese and English. The first issue appeared in May 1931.

The last number of the University of Nanking Magazine appeared in May 1930, Vol. XVII, No. 1. A number of departments in the College of Arts now get out their own publications at varying intervals, as does also the Rural Leader's Training School. In addition, each college issues its own magazine. The publications of the College of Agriculture are listed at the beginning of this section. The publications office of the University is responsible for a weekly paper, which keeps the students and alumni and friends informed of what is taking place at the University.

The President's office published an illustrated pamphlet at the beginning of 1935, for Dr. Chen to use on his visit to the Philippines, and a small four-page leaflet in English was prepared by the publicity committee for use on that trip and for general use.

The Class of 1934 and the Class of 1935 published class books which were very fully illustrated and of much interest. The cotton cooperative training class also got out a hand book in March 1935.

A catalogue in Chinese, well illustrated, was published in the spring of 1933. The colleges issue catalogues in Chinese at regular intervals, but there has been no catalogue in English since the one dated December 1931.

Following the Manchurian incident of September 18, 1931, the faculty issued a Bulletin on China's Foreign Relations, to present as authentic as possible an account of current events for circulation amongst friends abroad. The first issue appeared on October 10, 1931. Beginning with the twelfth issue, March 15, 1933, the bulletin has been published under the auspices of the International Relations Club, recently formed by faculty members of the University of Nanking and Ginling College, chiefly those interested in history and political science.

The coming of Mr. W. R. Wheeler in September 1932 made it possible for him to devote part of his time to publicity work for the University, and as publicity secretary, he is rendering valuable service by maintaining the interest of the Founders and friends of the University in the United States and keeping in touch with various organizations and individuals having connections with the University. He has supplied news items to the English newspapers in Shanghai, which are read by Chinese as well as people of other nationalities, and has sent out a printed letter each semester to friends of the University in the United States. He has made a film, entitled "A Christian University at the capital of China," which has been widely used in the United States, especially in connection with the publicity program of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. The University of Nanking is the first of the universities in China to make use of such visual presentation of its work.

Concluding Remark

As I stated at the beginning, the foregoing is merely a brief record of what has taken place since the reorganization of the University in 1927. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to set aside the money necessary to print this report, but sufficient copies have been made for filing purposes and so are available for reference.

Respectfully submitted,

Y. G. Chen, President.

Nanking, China,

August 1935.