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Soochow
Academic
Bulletin - Soochow in Taiwan,
School of Arts 1954
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Bulletin
of
Soochow University
Taiwan School

School of Arts
(Departments of Accounting and English)

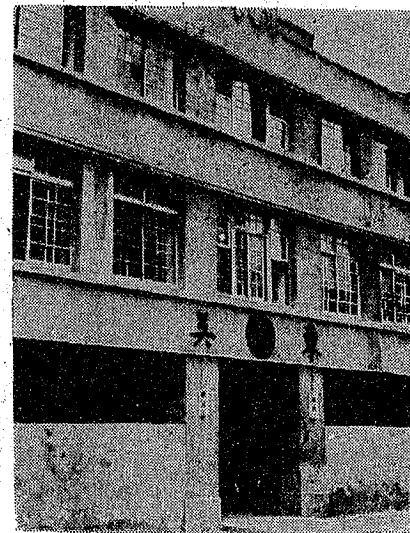
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR
1954 - 1955

Taipei, Taiwan, (Formosa) China
July, 1954

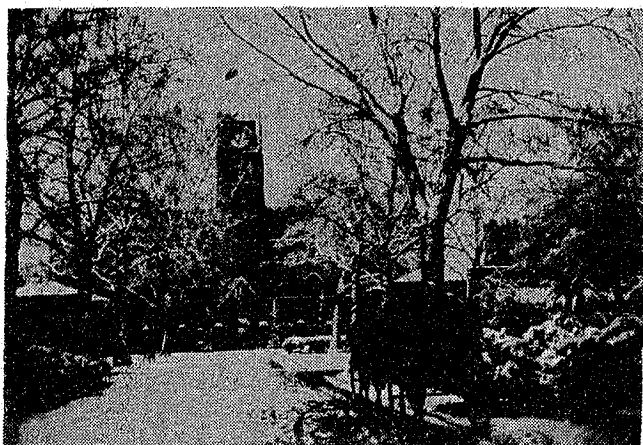
Soochow University



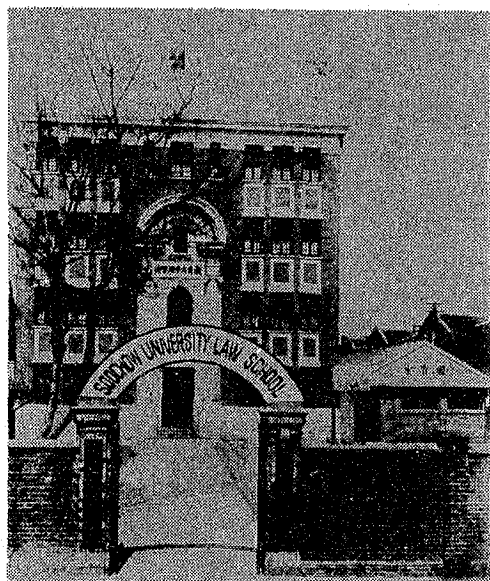
Main Entrance
Tien-Shih-Chwang, Soochow



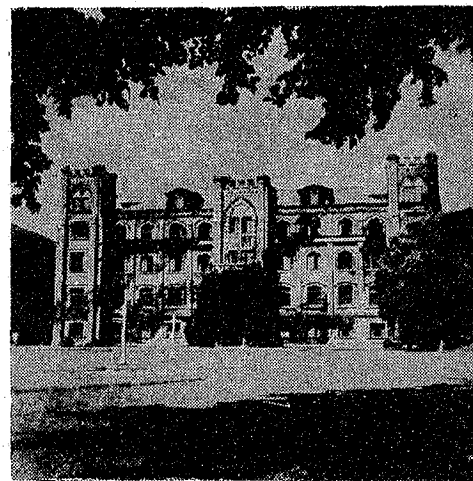
Taiwan School, Taipei, Taiwan



Allen Hall
Tien-Shih-Chwang, Soochow



Law School
Quinsan Road, Shanghai



Anderson Hall
Tien-Shih-Chwang, Soochow



Cline Hall (Science Hall)
Tien-Shih-Chwang, Soochow

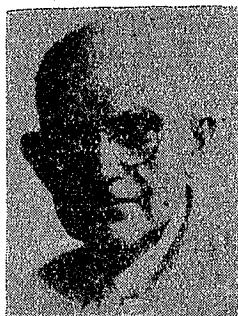
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SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

A Historical Sketch

1. Tsun Yang Shu Yuan 存養書院



Modern education in East China began very modestly in the eighteen forties. Missionaries found that a good way to get acquainted with people and present their Gospel was through their children in "day schools". One such school for girls, opened in 1849, grew into Clifton, a boarding school which eventually became a part of the famous McTyeire School in Shanghai.

The first Methodist school for boys that had a similar development was started in 1871 on the street of Ten Fountains 十全街, Soochow, by Tsao Tsu-zeh 曹子實, a young man of 24, recently returned from ten years in America.

Tsao was an orphan, befriended by Rev. & Mrs. J. W. Lambuth, and taken to America by Mrs. Lambuth in 1859. He was baptized by a bishop and adopted the name of a Mississippi Methodist minister whom he greatly admired. Thenceforth his American friends, even in China, usually called him Charley Marshall.

On the outbreak of the "war between the states" in 1861 Tsao joined Dr. D. C. Kelley, a former Methodist missionary in Shanghai, who served as a surgeon in the Confederate forces. The teen-aged youth thus learned nearly as much about "the healing art" as was known in those days by the average doctor.

After the war Dr. Kelley's mother helped Tsao to continue

his studies for four years. Then he worked his passage from New York to Shanghai and a life of great usefulness as a teacher, doctor, and minister of the Gospel.

Not many people in conservative Soochow interested in Tsao's school; but boys were sent him from places near the "open ports" of Shanghai and Ningpo, and the school started on its career with boarders and got the name Tsun Yang Shu Yuan 存養書院 — the first of a series that culminated in Soochow University.

In 1876 Tsao was joined by A. P. Parker, first recruit to the Methodist Mission since the arrival of Young J. Allen in 1860.

In 1879 they moved their 18 boys to Tien Shih Chwang (天賜莊), where land had been acquired and modest buildings erected. Parker then took charge, while Tsao joined Dr. Walter R. Lambuth in a clinic near by, which led in 1882 to the opening of Soochow Hospital by Dr. Lambuth and Dr. W. H. Park.

2. Buffington Institute (Poh Zih Shu Yuan 博習書院)

In 1884 the name was changed to Buffington Institute in honor of the donor of funds for the enlargement of the plant and improvement of its equipment.

Dr. & Mrs. Parker devoted themselves utterly to this school for about twenty years. Its graduates became preachers, teachers, and doctors, having received in their own language a fair equivalent of the elementary and secondary education of the United States, plus sufficient command of Chinese for all practical purposes, and a thorough grounding in the Christian faith.

Similar schools were developed in other parts of China by missionaries whose first concern was planting the Christian

church and providing for its leadership.

3. Anglo-Chinese College 中西書院

In the treaty ports there sprang up schools to teach English and Chinese, some of them called Colleges. Young J. Allen, the founder and editor of the *Review of the Times* (Wan Kuo Kung Pao 萬國公報), had a vision of something better. In the early sixties he had been associated with W. A. P. Martin (Ting Wei Liang 丁惠良), to whom the Chinese Government entrusted the organization of the Tung Wen Kwan 同文館 to train a carefully selected group of young scholars for service in the Tsungli Yamen 總理衙門 and the diplomatic corps. Eight Chinese scholars and eight European experts in diplomacy and international relations constituted the faculty. Why not, thought Allen, a university on a similar plan, to provide adequate education for all young scholars who would prepare for their country's service in the changing times ahead? So in 1884, on Quinsan Road, Shanghai, he launched his "Anglo-Chinese University".

But Allen, the seer of Wan Kuo Kung Pao, was years ahead of the times. Scholars were not interested. Merchants in great numbers sent their sons to learn enough English to ensure them jobs in Shanghai's growing trade. So "Anglo-Chinese University" soon became the more modest Anglo-Chinese College (中西書院). Even that hat was too big for a dozen years.

Yet there were serious students who avidly took all the education they could get and went out to serve in the Customs, Telegraph, and Postal administrations. Some, in far scattered posts, became pillars of Christian churches. Some entered the diplomatic and consular services. Two Koreans studied there and became leaders in their country. One was martyred by the

Japanese, the other by the Korean Communists.

4. The Kung Hang School ("Palace Avenue" School)

China's ignominious defeat by Japan, 1894-5, was one of the chief causes of the general awakening of the *intelligentsia* that marked the end of the century. The moral of that defeat was set forth at once by the Governor-General Chang Chi-tung 張之洞 in lectures and tracts* that sent a group of young Soochow scholars to Rev. D. L. Anderson with the request to be taught English,—"so", they said, "we can read your books, and make a quick start at learning the things we must know to make China strong".

Anderson thought that perhaps the time had come when Allen's dream could be realized. So for some months he taught a class of 25 young men, many of them already *siu tsai* (秀才) and was convinced. In March, 1896, this class became Kung Hang School 宮巷書院, which grew so rapidly that the Mission, too, was convinced that it might grow into a University heading up all the East China Methodist schools in a coordinated system.

5. The University

In 1895 Dr. A. P. Parker was appointed President of Anglo-Chinese College, into which Buffington Institute was merged in Feb., 1899, leaving Soochow an open field for the development of Kung Hung School as the basis for the proposed university.

In May, 1900, the Board of Missions approved the plans of the China Mission, secured a charter from the State of

*Collected and published with imperial approval in 1898 under the title "Chuan Hsueh Pien" (勸學篇 An Exhortation to Learn). A million copies are said to have been sold.

Tennessee, and designated seven missionaries to form the Board of Trustees. This board was organized the following November; chose the name Tung Wu Ta Hsueh Hsiao 東吳大學校, —Soochow University in English, —and elected D. L. Anderssn President. Kung Hang School would be moved to the Buffington plant and be called "Tung Wu College" 東吳書院, while Anglo-Chinese College would continue at Shanghai, till the two could be united to form the College of Arts and Science of Soochow University.

Chinese friends, mostly former patients of Dr. W. H. Park of Soochow Hospital, contributed what was needed to acquire and enclose additional land for the campus.

There, in March, 1901, Kung Hang School reopened as Tung Wu College, and Dr. Anderson and his faculty started a development that soon put Soochow among the leaders of the thirteen Christian Universities from which there went out over thirty thousand graduates to serve China in every phase of her rapidly changing life.

Funds from America provided buildings and equipment adequate to the needs of those early years: Allen Hall, residences, dormitories, dining hall, kitchen and servants' quarters, a deep well, and a campus growing into order and beauty.

When in March, 1911, Dr. Anderson died, a victim of pneumonia, the second large Academic building was nearing completion. The donors, Court Street Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, named it Anderson Hall in his memory.

Dr. Parker had retired from A. C. C. in 1905, and been succeeded by Dr. Jno. W. Cline, a careful administrator, who was recognized by the Board of Trustees as the logical successor to Dr. Anderson. His election was followed by the union of the two colleges at Soochow to form the Colleges of Arts and Science, with resulting economy of resources. A group of alumni

and others long connected with A. C. C. undertook responsibility for the middle school left on Quinsan Road (崑山路), pending plans for its future.

6. Professional Schools

The charter of Soochow University authorized "Literary, Theological and Medical Department, other department to be added as deemed expedient".

In 1904 a medical school was organized on the basis of a school conducted by Soochow and Mary Black Hospitals next door. Dr. Park was elected Dean and personnel of the two hospitals, plus science teachers in the College, constituted the Medical Faculty. A class of three young men received their medical degrees in 1909, and rendered services reflecting honor on Alma Mater.

Four members of the College Faculty constituted themselves a Theological Faculty and gave one outstanding graduate of A. C. C. his three years course. He received in 1911 the only B. D. degree ever conferred by Soochow University.

These "department" became unnecessary at Soochow University when, about that time, Union schools of Medicine & Theology were founding in Nanking and the Methodist Mission became a participator in both.

The Law School

But another "department" not anticipated in 1900, was "deemed expedient" in the early years of the Republic. President Cline was asked in 1914 to release a member of the College Faculty to head up that middle school on Quinsan Road, Shanghai. The man wanted was Chas. W. Rankin, who had been sent out in 1912 for political science. It was suggested that since Mr. Rankin was a lawyer he might start something else worth

while in Shanghai in addition to looking after the Second Middle School. Pres. Cline agreed, cautioning Mr. Rankin against any unauthorized expenditure.

The situation Mr. Rankin found in Shanghai appeared to him as a God-given opportunity to render an outstanding service to the Republic of China. A Constitution was to be written, codes of law to be produced, courts to be organized and manned. But who was doing anything to prepare the personnel for these tasks?

There were college graduates and other eager students in Shanghai marking time in temporary jobs for a living, and waiting for something better to turn up. There were trained jurists connected with consular courts and especially with the British Supreme Court and the American Court for China, not to mention the Mixed Court, where East met West. And there were a few "returned students" who had earned law degrees abroad.

Why not an evening school in the Second Middle School's class rooms, bringing together jurists at leisure after their court duties and students whose daytime tasks were also over? Mr. Rankin consulted judge Chas. S. Lobingier of the American Court, who heartily approved the plan and offered to lecture in the school. A number of lawyers followed suit and offered their services, also *gratis*.

Thus, on September 3, 1915, was born "The Comparative Law School of China (Law School of Soochow University)". There were less than ten students but more than ten lecturers. Three years later the first class of seven received their LL. B. degrees.

The 1920 *New Atlantis* (Soochow University Annual) pictures a faculty of eighteen British, American and Chinese jurists and a graduating class of nine. Four of the nine went

to America and won their doctorates in jurisprudence at leading universities. A remarkably high percentage of subsequent classes followed their example.

After the first years a modest honorarium was paid lecturers out of student fees to cover cost of transportation. But when Mr. Rankin's connection with Soochow University terminated in 1921 this remarkable development had cost Soochow University only the services of the Dean.

Mr. W. W. Blume had arrived in 1920 for full time in the Law School. He succeeded Mr. Rankin as Dean and served in that capacity until the general reorganizations of 1927.

Mr. Blume introduced the "case method", "moot courts" and other improvements in instruction, added full-time teachers to the faculty, and founded the *China Law Review*. For many years since his retirement from China he has taught and edited the *Law Review* at his Alma Mater, the Law School of the University of Michigan.

The College was from the first the heart of Soochow University. Its aim is well expressed in the motto over the entrance gate: "*Unto a Full Grown Man*". Its promoters believed in the unity of truth, in the open mind, in all the processes by which truth is discovered, and in devotion to it in all its applications to the welfare of mankind. The precious heritage of the basic cultures of East and West is ours to have and to hold and to pass on for the enrichment of the world-brotherhood of the future (天下一家).

Before the training for any special function in society should come the education that produces a mature person, with "a sound mind in a sound body".

To ensure the sound mind what could be better than the traditional liberal arts studies, enriched by thorough grounding in the basic sciences: Physics, Chemistry, and

Biology? And for the sound body, in the early days military drill and setting up exercises were required of all students with a view to bodily health and development. Then R. D. Smart, Prof of Mathematics, introduced special exercises for classes and athletic games — intramural and intercollegiate. He was one of the promoters of the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The physique of students steadily improved.

Under W. L. Nash, who arrived in 1920, a school for Physical Directors was developed in cooperation with the National Committee of the YMCA. Students were sent from widely scattered places for this special training.

Mr. Smart proposed an industrial middle school for Wusih, where mills and factories needed workers with fundamental education and some technical training. His plans were developing with assistance from H. A. Vanderbeek of Nanyang College, when Mr. Smart died suddenly of cholera in September 1921. Mr. & Mrs. Vanderbeek were so impressed with the need and opportunity at Wusih that they joined the Methodist Mission, laid out and built the plant and carried on the school with great success till it was wrecked in the fighting between two East China war lords.

The leadership of Soochow University in science teaching was manifested by the fact that the first masters' degrees in Chemistry conferred in China were won in 1917 by students of Dr. E. V. Jones. Two years later masters' degrees in Biology were awarded to students of N. Gist Gee. Many Soochow University graduates in the sciences went abroad for advanced study and returned to China to teach in mission, government, and private universities. Observing this, the Burton Educational Commission of 1922 advised that preparation of science teachers for schools and colleges be recognized

as a specialty of Soochow University. Similarly it was recommended that Law be assigned as a special field to Soochow University alone among the Christian Universities.

In 1922 Dr. Cline, on furlough in America and in precarious health, resigned and was succeeded by W. B. Nance, Vice President since 1914. The principal addition to equipment during this administration was Cline Hall, gift of First Methodist Church, Little Rock, Arkansas, in honor of the father of the second president of Soochow University. This reenforced concrete structure, formally opened in 1924, provided ample facilities for Physics, Chemistry & Biology, as well as for the Biological Supply Service, which was soon fully self-supporting and furnishing biological teaching materials to schools and colleges all over China. A gift from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation ensured Cline Hall complete equipment, while its excellent furniture was made by the Wusih Technical School.

President Nance felt that the times called for Chinese leadership without avoidable delay. An outstanding Chinese member of the faculty became Dean. Other Chinese rapidly became heads of departments. Administrative officers and experienced teachers constituted the Executive Council, with responsibility for discipline; while the Faculty meeting concerned itself with educational policies and courses of study. Alumni and other Chinese were elected to the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1927 Pres. Nance resigned and urged the immediate election of a Chinese successor, which was done during the summer. On urgent advice of the United States Consul-General in connection with the "Nanking Incident", all Americans left Soochow before the end of the month. A Chinese member of the Faculty served with distinction as

Acting-president till December 12, when the President-elect took over. Then began an administration as long as the three that preceded it.

Within ten years the following additions were made to equipment:

1. Two dormitories for women and girls (coeducation began in 1928-9).
2. Two reenforced concrete dormitories for men and boys — memorials to Tzao Tzu-zeh (曹子實) and Lee Wei-ko (李維格). (Mr. Lee gave a fund to promote science teaching).
3. Twelve new residences on and adjacent to the campus and four at Twin Pagodas.
4. The Smart Memorial Gymnasium and Swimming Pool, fully equipped for both sexes.
5. A new power plant in 1930, ensuring adequate electric current for all purposes.
6. Two deep wells, furnishing pure running water in all buildings on and adjacent to the campus.
7. Modern plumbing in all academic buildings, residences and dormitories on and adjacent to the campus. Hot and cold baths and showers in dormitories and gymnasium.
8. Second Middle School moved to Huchow in 1932 and combined with the Third, leaving the Quinsan Road plant for the exclusive use of the rapidly growing Law School.
9. Steady increase in income from endowment, and a similar growth in Scholarship funds.

All this during those strenuous years before cold China-Japan war got hot in 1937. Equally important advances were made in all phases of the

University's work.

Then came actual war that drove all the four East China Universities out of their homes. St. John's and Shanghai took refuge in the International Settlement, respected by the Japanese as neutral territory. Soochow and Hangchow sought safety in Southern Anhwei, but soon had to break up. Some teachers and students, went west and southwest, but by the winter of 1937-8 most had got back, by longer or shorter routes to Shanghai. There in the autumn of 1938 all four began to cooperate in the Continental Emporium, pooling their resources in library and laboratory facilities. Four joint commencements were held at Moore Memorial Church and the Grand Theater, before the Pearl Harbor attack ended the neutrality of the Settlements and the Colleges went underground.

In May, 1942 Soochow and Hangchow agreed each to send 25 professors to Shao Wu, Fukien, to cooperate with Fukien Christian University. A first group of half a dozen from each got through *via* Kinhwa — with their lives, but little else, — due to an unforeseen Japanese campaign across their route. Soon the enemy was too close for comfort, so the Soochow University group went south and cooperated with Lingnan University at Kukong till government orders required all institutions in the interior to retire west of a certain strategic line. The Principal of the Law School had gone from Shao Wu to Chungking, in response to urgent telegrams from alumni there, ready to serve on the faculty of the transferred Law school.

Meanwhile, in Shanghai, department groups of the Colleges carried on *sub rosa* in borrowed quarters. The Assistant Dean of the Law School, and faculty members who could not get away to Free China, hit upon a shrewd scheme. They advertised the opening of a "Pi Chiao Fah Hsueh Hsiao" (比較法學校), which was a translation of "Comparative Law School".

That name had always been used *only in English* for the Soochow University Law School, so only friends knew its significance in Chinese. They carried on openly and undisturbed under the noses of the Japanese and their puppets.

About 1936 the Board of Trustees had voted the President a sabbatical leave, to be taken whenever he judged it expedient. That time seemed to have come when in Feb., 1941 the cooperation in the International Settlement was moving like clock work. All major agreements had been made and current common interests were handled at weekly luncheons of the four heads, each bringing along one of his staff.

More than ten years of his leadership had developed in the faculties an *esprit de corps* which he was sure would carry them safely through any emergency that might arise in his absence. So the President took his leave, with a good conscience for his long delayed year of rest, recreation, and promotion of the University among its American friends. And he was not mistaken in his confidence.

The Pearl Harbor attack ended the neutrality of the International Settlement and cut off East China from the Free World and the President from East China.

As to West China, competent medical advice was against his "flying the Hump", and he was little needed, since the Principal of the Law School, an Advisory Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, and scores of loyal alumni were in Chungking, ready to do all that could be done for Soochow University in Free China.

He therefore accepted a position with the Chinese Information Service in New York, as head of the Speakers' Bureau. This enabled him not only to render an important patriotic service, but also to bring Soochow University to the attention of Methodist Churches in widely scattered parts of the United

States. He was Lecturer on Chinese Culture for a term at Bowdoin College, Maine, and first lecturer on the Meiling Foundation at Wellesley College. The substance of those lectures was embodied in a book entitled "China's Religious Heritage". He was with the Chinese delegation of the organization of the United Nations and attended the first meeting of the Assembly in London. He was a member of UNESCO.

Thus serving his country and the University, his leave was extended for the duration of the "Pacific War".

After the Japanese surrender all the units of Soochow University got back home and resumed normal functioning under a revived and enlarged Board of Trustees. This writer (Western Adviser since 1928), in response to a radio invitation, flew to Shanghai in May 1946 to help with rehabilitation. He was present at the first Commencement since 1941, held June 28 at the Metropole Theater. Mayor Wu of Shanghai and Dean Pound of the Harvard Law School made brief but timely and impressive speeches; 458 degrees, won during the war years since 1941, were conferred — 157 B.A., 88 B.S. and 213 L.L.B. Enrollment for that first post-war year was 1310 as compared with 1301 for the fall term, 1941.

There was some criticism of the President for not returning to China during the "Pacific War" or immediately after. Some even hinted at unworthy motives. But the American Founders, and the Board of Trustees in China, sure of the purity of his motives, and realizing, as some others did not, the importance of his patriotic activities in connection with the Chinese Information Service and later in the Assembly of the United Nations and as a member of UNESCO, steadily refused to consider his offer to resign.

So he was back to plan the fall term, 1946, and to grap-

ple with two enormous problems: rehabilitation, and inflation. This writer, in his old role of adviser, could help with the former, and did for three years. But who could do much about inflation but go back to barter wherever that was practicable?

Those last three years of this reporter's life in China were exceedingly busy but among the most satisfying. Students had never been more eager to learn or more responsive to high ideals. Friendships that had grown strong during many years of cooperation in the faculty, and been interrupted by the war, became dearer in the restoration of that cooperation.

Funds, mainly from America, enabled us to restore buildings and equipment that had suffered at the hands of the Japanese to something approaching their pre-war state.

In May, 1946, Soochow University joined the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, which then became the agent of the Founders in its promotion. In June began a series of conferences of Soochow, St. Johns, and Hangchow to plan such a get-together as would entitle them to all-out support by the UBCCC and make their union in an "East China University" the outstanding Christian institution. These plans were gradually developed and would probably have been fully realized but for the unfortunate debacle of 1949.

Then came "liberation". Subversives who had been planted in the student body then became bolder in their trouble making. The Executive Council was kept busy countering their moves and holding students to their proper tasks. But all their efforts were bound to fail under a government set on destroying the very foundations of China's age-old culture. This writer, realizing that his further stay would be a liability rather than an asset, sadly took his departure in September, 1949. Letters from faculty members and students in 1950 gave some hints in their carefully guarded statements of what was hap-

pening. Early in 1951 all correspondence ceased — the "bamboo curtain" had fallen.

Since then scraps of information have leaked out, mostly by way of Hongkong. These reports, pieced together, make it clear that all the Christian Colleges and Universities have been confiscated and utterly disrupted. Not even their names survive. The campus in Soochow is now occupied by "South Kiangsu College of Education". Some members of the Soochow University College faculties were retained, some transferred elsewhere and others brought in from the outside. Those groups that made the spirit and upheld the ideals of the Christian institutions must be scattered! All administrative heads were either dismissed or allowed to retire.

Alumni still on the mainland no doubt looked on, sick at heart, at the assassination of Alma Mater. But there was nothing they could do.

Not so, however, those who in Taiwan maintain their freedom to think and act as their consciences require. In loyalty to Alma Mater they have responded to the urgent need of the youth among them now deprived of her fostering care, and founded the Soochow University Taiwan School.

A distinguished group make up the Board of Trustees, while many of the most highly trained scholars in Taiwan serve on the faculties. The Alumni have been unstinted in their support, and some help has come from America, and much more is confidently expected.

W. B. Nance,
Western Adviser, Soochow University
December 30, 1953.

CALENDAR

1954

Sept. 14-18.....Registration for first semester.
 Sept. 20.....Classes begin.
 Oct. 10.....National Day.
 Oct. 25.....Liberation of Taiwan.
 Nov. 12.....Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday.
 Dec. 25.....Christmas.

1955

Jan. 1-3.....New Year holidays.
 Jan. 25-31.....Examination period.
 Feb. 1-21.....Winter vacation.
 Mar. 1.....Second semester classes begin.
 Mar. 16.....University Day.
 Mar. 29.....Youth Day.
 June 27-31.....Examination period

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Yin, Hai-Kuang, M. A. Professor of Logic
Yang, K. T., B. A. Professor of Chinese
Yang, Huai-Nien, B. S. Lecturer in Mathematics
Yang, Min-Hao, LL. B. Professor of English
Mrs. Yao, Ruth, B. A., M. A. Assistant Professor of
English
Yew, Hu-Chen, LL. B. Professor of Accounting

DEGREES

Degrees will be conferred by the Trustees of the University upon students who are recommended therefor by the Faculty. Before a student will be recommended for a degree, he must have satisfied the Faculty as to his character and complied with the requirements of the degree for which he is a candidate.

(I) Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Accounting. (B.A. in Accounting)

The degree of Bachelor of Arts in Accounting will be conferred upon students who are admitted to the Department of Accounting of the School of Arts on the basis of a diploma from an approved high school upon the satisfactory completion of 144 credit-hours in the Department of Accounting during a residence period of four academic years.

(II) Degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) in English

The degree of Bachelor of Arts in English will be conferred upon students who are admitted to the Department of English of the School of Arts on the basis of a diploma from an approved high school upon the satisfactory completion of 144 credit-hours in the Department of English, during a residence period of four academic years.

CURRICULUM

(A) Department of Accounting (B. A. in Accounting)

FIRST YEAR: Credit hours

1st Semester:

Chinese	4
English	4
Introduction to Law	2
Business Mathematics	3
Commercial Geography	3
Elementary Accounting	3
Economics	3

2nd Semester:

Chinese	4
English	4
Introduction to Law	2
Business Mathematics	3
Commercial History	3
Elementary Accounting	3
Economics	3

SECOND YEAR:

1st Semester:

Business English	3
Commercial Law	3
Money and Banking	3
Elementary Statistics	3
Intermediate Accounting	3
Business Organization and Management	3
Foreign Trade	2

2nd Semester:

Sociology	3
Commercial Law	3
Money and Banking	3
Elementary Statistics	3
Intermediate Accounting	3
Business Organization and Management	3
Foreign Trade	2

THIRD YEAR:

1st Semester:

Public Finance	2
Corporation Finance	3
Foreign Exchange	3
Cost Accounting	3
Governmental Accounting	3
Banking Accounting	3

2nd Semester:

Public Finance	2
Investment	3
Business Budgeting	3
Cost Accounting	3
Public Utilities Accounting	3
Analysis of Financial Statement	3

FOURTH YEAR:

1st Semester:

Advanced Economics	2
Applied Business Statistics	2
International Commercial Policies	3
Economic Theories	2
Cost Analysis	3
Auditing	2
Management Accounting	2

2nd Semester:

Advanced Economics	2
Applied Business Statistics	2
Economic Theories	2
Accounting Problems	3
Accounting System	3
Auditing	2

(B) Department of English (B. A. in English)

FIRST YEAR:

1st Semester:

Chinese	4
English	4
World History	3
Introduction to Philosophy	3
Logic	2
English Composition	2
Sociology	3

2nd Semester:

Chinese	4
English	4
World History	3
Introduction to Philosophy	3
Logic	2
English Composition	2
Psychology	3

SECOND YEAR:

1st Semester:

Prose	3
Phonetics	2
Selected Short Stories	3
Public Speaking	2

History of English Literature.....	3
History of Chinese Literature.....	3
History of Philosophy.....	3
2nd Semester:	
Prose.....	3
Phonetics.....	2
Selected Short Stories.....	3
Public Speaking.....	2
History of English Literature.....	3
History of Chinese Literature.....	3
History of Philosophy.....	3

THIRD YEAR:

1st Semester:	
Intermediate Prose.....	3
English Literature from 1500 to the Restoration.....	3
Introduction to English Poetry.....	3
Elementary French.....	3
Studies in American Literature before 1890.....	3
Translation.....	3
Advanced English Composition.....	2
2nd Semester:	
Intermediate Prose.....	3
English Literature from Restoration to 1700.....	3
An Approach to English Poetry.....	3
Intermediate French.....	3
Modern American Literature.....	3
Advanced Translation.....	3
Advanced English Composition.....	2

FOURTH YEAR:

Advanced Prose.....	2
Modern American Prose.....	2

Introduction to English Drama.....	3
Selected Modern Drama.....	3
Advanced French (year course).....	6
English Literature from 1700 to 1740.....	3
English Literature from 1740 to 1798.....	3
The Development of Modern English.....	3
The Modern Novel.....	3
Literary Criticism (year course).....	4
Documentary English.....	2
Twentieth-Century English Literature.....	3

