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Department of Sociology

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MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE WORK OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY.

*By Professor M. O. Williams*

I. History.

The moving of Soochow University to Shanghai in October, 1937 gave the Department of Sociology an opportunity to expand and to develop its work in relation to social agencies in a large city. Courses in Sociology had been offered for many years, studies in social work had been introduced a few years before and the first supervised field work was started in 1936, but all had been on a somewhat limited scale. In Shanghai there were numerous agencies, many opportunities for field work, a growing, changing city to be studied, and the opportunity to invite some exceptional people to become a part of the Sociology faculty.

Development became marked during 1938-39. There was cooperation with the Sociology Department of the University of Shanghai in discussion and in the planning of courses; some overlapping was eliminated and students were permitted to take work in either institution. Our joint faculties held a meeting with leaders of social work in Shanghai at which they were invited to help us plan our course of study and to provide fieldwork opportunities for students. Junior and Senior Sociology majors were given fieldwork assignments in several of these agencies and worked from one to three afternoons a week under supervision. As a result of this year's experience an announcement for 1939-40, giving the plan of study and the courses offered, was printed. Copies are available for inspection.

The year 1939-40 was marked by continued development. There were thirty major students, the largest number to date. Fieldwork opportunities were extended and relations with social agencies were most cordial. The Ministry of Education had issued instructions for the reorganization of the curricula of all departments and had supplied for Sociology a list of requirements totalling 60-70 semester hours, almost entirely of theoretical Sociology. The Sociology staff worked over all of our course offerings and developed a revised plan with an emphasis on applied Sociology and Social Work for presentation to the Ministry of Education. This plan called for 44 semester hours required for all Sociology majors with an additional 21 hours to be elected in one of three fields: Pure Sociology, Social Work, or Social Education. In 1941 this plan was approved by the Ministry.

The following steps were taken during the summer and fall of 1940. The Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in Shanghai gave full endorsement to our plan and made available an office and research room for the University of Shanghai and Soochow University. Dr. E.H. Cressy seemed much pleased with the direction in which we were developing and offered his support. A research assistant was employed and work started collecting material for a Directory of Social Agencies for Shanghai. A newspaper clipping service was also set up, and efforts made to secure and file all available material relating to social life in China. Plans were made looking forward to graduate study. It was recognized that Social Work in America was a graduate professional course, but that we would have to begin on an undergraduate level and work towards graduate study. The following steps were part of such a plan: Providing internships in social agencies after graduation, invitations to persons actively engaged in social work to take one or

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more courses we were offering (two of the Moore Memorial staff were in courses 1939-40), proposals for advanced seminars to be made up of experienced workers.

For the year 1940-41 there were 80 students majoring in Sociology. The staff had been strengthened by this addition of a full time teacher with a Master's degree from New York School of Social work, a part-time teacher with a Ph.D. in Sociology, possibly the leading criminologist in China, and two other part-time teachers. Field-work opportunities were increasing; in January 1941 cooperative relationships had been established with the following agencies; and 19 students were doing field work.

The Industrial Section and the Child Protection Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council - one of the best agencies in the Far East. One teacher was giving one third of her time and two students were working four afternoons a week in child protection work, one student was in industrial work.

Social Work Departments of St. Luke's Hospital and the Chinese Red Cross Hospital - students working in each.

The Shanghai International Red Cross - one teacher had given one-third time to this organization during the first year of the war when the refugee problem was so acute. One of our graduates was employed in the continuation of this refugee camp work.

The Social Work Department of Moore Memorial Church.

The Nantao Christian Institute - Presbyterian - which had a Goodwill Industry.

The Salvation Army which was running a refugee camp for incurables, and a camp for beggars.

The National Child Welfare Association.

The International Famine Relief Association.

The National Health League and the Chinese Medical Association - Students had made studies of housing by accompanying visiting nurses on their rounds.

The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. - Contacts were numerous here.

Relations were cordial with a large number of other organizations, including "Jen Tzi Tang" a Buddhist benevolent Association in which a Soochow University alumnus was the most active executive.

The Sociology majors constituted an interesting group. The Department had a reputation for being strict, and it was known that students would have to get outside of the classrooms and library for their work, a step which was more difficult than the more bookish type of education, yet the increase in majors was marked. These students were active in the Student Christian Association, furnishing a much higher percentage of leaders than their number might indicate. They also supplied an unusually high percentage of teachers for the night school run by the SCA for underprivileged children. A form of morale was developing that gave relish to the difficulties of field work. Relations with the faculty were cordial and the plan of case conferences and individual consultations increased intimacy of relationship. After the University closed in 1942, it was the Sociology majors who made the



first move to re-establish work - they approached the teachers remaining in Shanghai with the proposal that classes be continued on an informal basis, meeting in homes or borrowed classrooms. This plan was adopted and was then followed by other Departments so that the University came to life again in a small-group, dispersed form.

In addition to their fieldwork in social agencies, students were brought into contact with the social life of Shanghai through the investigation required for graduation theses. The titles of the last eleven are given below:

- "Case Studies of Delinquent Boys"
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## II. The Faculty

- Miss Zien Zang-pung, 2 years graduate study at N.Y.School. Regular, full-time and continuing.
- Mrs. Wu Kao Chen-tze, M. A. N.Y.School. Regular, full-time from June 1940 until the closing of the University. Now in West China with Ginling.
- Mr. Wong Sih-chen, M.A. in Education, teaching in the field of social education. Regular, full-time and continuing.
- Mrs. Tang Yu Chen-tang, M.A. in Education, teaching in the field of social education and rural sociology, cooperatives, etc. of national reputation in this field. 1940 and continuing, may not, however, be available after the war.
- Mr. Kao Yang, M.A. Education, teaching social education, rural sociology, general sociology. 1938-1939. He had been head of a college training teachers for mass education, and was with us, his alma mater, after the war disrupted his college. In 1940 he was made President of a government University and in 1942 died.
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The faculty worked together well and at a high level of enthusiasm. The supervision of fieldwork and survey projects is a time-consuming and difficult process, but those responsible seemed animated by a sense of the importance of the job to be done, and they worked also with the feeling of creating something of value.

### III. Points of Value in This Effort. A summary.

1. The Department worked in close cooperation with social agencies of all types in Shanghai.

Leaders of these agencies were consulted in building our curriculum.

Teachers rendered services of real value to these agencies. Students were doing supervised fieldwork through these agencies.

Leaders from these agencies were giving lectures in our classes.

Workers in these agencies were coming in for classes.

This process was becoming even more marked as our graduates were getting into places of responsibility in these agencies.

2. Students were put in contact with the actual life of the city. There were many field trips, beginning in the first year. There were projects, term papers and graduating theses calling for visitation, observation, and interviewing. Supervised fieldwork was begun during the junior year, and by the senior year students were putting in from two to four afternoons a week in such work.

3. The attempt was made through classes and individual conferences to get at the larger issues, to study the organization of society, to understand social processes, to investigate social problems, and to consider proposals for basic changes in society. As one example - a major course of the senior year was "Social Change and the Reconstruction of Society" - suggested in our curriculum conference with leaders of social agencies.

In terms of practical work here was one point of weakness, we could study and discuss basic changes, but our fieldwork was devoted for the most part to the binding up of the wounds of society rather than bringing about basic changes.

4. The plan had the support of the Associated Boards in Shanghai and it had been approved by the Ministry of Education.

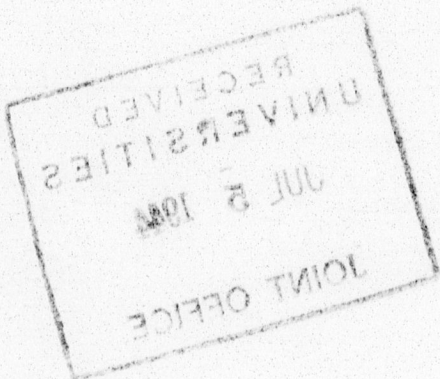
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support for such a project. It should be made a Christian School of Sociology and Social Work.

2. The four points of value outlined above should receive continued stress. The life of such a School of Social Work will be bound up with the life of the social agencies which surround it.
3. In order to move more into the area of basic changes, and to place work on a more professional work, we should  
Strengthen and enlarge the research work,  
Develop graduate work,  
Work more into the area of community building techniques,  
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Department of Sociology

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Develop graduate work,  
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Dr. Yittone T. Ku,  
Head of the Chem. Dept. of  
Soochow University,

Shanghai,

to J.W.Dyson

December 20, 1945.

Dear Mr. Dyson,

Your letter dated August 22 has been read with much joy and interest. During the last three years, Shanghai and its vicinities were filled with much disorder and chaos that every body had to struggle for existence, both in regard to safety and to righteousness. Thanks to our Lord, the triumph has finally got into the hands of the peace loving nations, and our friends across the ocean will be able to come and resume our joint work in the near future.

The evolution of Soochow University students and faculty members gathered under the disguised names of Li Sho Zeu and Wha Tung was fully described by Dean Hsu in his letter to you three months ago. Permit me hereby to report to you the work done by the faculty members and alumni of the Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Departments during the last few years.

Those two departments were known to have large faculty and student body. President Yang, before his leave for America, had given me the suggestion of establishing a chemical factory in case school work had to be suspended. That idea has not been taken up strictly because of the fear of getting into trouble if we should be openly made known. We have instead decided to disperse the chemistry faculty members and graduates to different factories as research chemist. Pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories have been chosen as our ideal places. We hope that although we could not go to the interior to share our responsibility of national defense, we may prepare ourselves for the post war work in the fields of chemical industries and pharmaceutical preparations, and also, in view of the shortage of drugs in this district during that period, we may devote ourselves in synthesizing them locally for the benefit of the civilians. Both of the two aims have been partially fulfilled.

The shortage of drugs at Shanghai called for the solution of quite a number of problems distributed among the various laboratories which numbered more than twenty. In nearly each of them there were one or more Soochow Alumni, Dr. Wang Lai-Sun, Misses Kiang Wai-Tsung, Chang Tsung-Da (also Yeng Ching M.S.) Wang Cho-Sun, Messrs. Soong Hong-Tsiang, Ho Zung-Ming, and many others in CBC (China Biological and Chemical Laboratories, a Christian owned factory); Dr. Sun Ling-Hsien, Messrs. Sun Shuan-Hsien, Zung Zong-Ming, and several others in Shanghai Chemical Refining Works; Messrs. Liu Tai-Chung, Chang Mo-Yong, Howe Yu-Ling, Miss Shen Wen-Tsu and myself in Kuang-Ming Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works; Mr. Miao Chung-Yen in Modern Pharmaceutical Works; Messrs. Chen Tia-Fu (Dean Hsu's classmate), Yih Shu-Piao, Ku Koo-Chuan, Misses Hsia Ping, Pang Zun-Yung, and others in Vai-Wha Chemical Works; Messrs. Mao Tsong-Ying, Yu Ten-Chien

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and others in Sine Laboratory; Messrs. Sun Chi-Chuan and Liu Yong-Chuan in Great Eastern Dispensary Chemical Laboratory; Messrs. Yen Chu-Yen and others in Tien-Fung Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works; Messrs. Whuang Pao-Sing and others in Penta Chemical Works; Dr. Zee Tso-Hu in Keu-Foh Research Laboratory; In each of the above factories, S.U. Chemistry staff members are in direct charge of the laboratory research. We worked cooperatively, but not jointly. S.U. Chemistry alumni in other small factories also got along well.

Electrolytic preparation of calcium gluconate, the only remedy at Shanghai for people threatened by T.B., was first performed in Shanghai by Mr. Yen Chu-Yen and was first put in large scale production by Mr. Whuang Pao-Sing. Sulfathiazol had been imported from U.S.A. before the Pearl Harbor Incident but the stock soon got exhausted. Much work was done by chemists in Shanghai in an effort to synthesize that important compound by using the raw materials available locally, - alcohol, aniline, sulfur, sodium cyanide, etc. Several processes have been developed. One of them and probably the best, is called Tung-Wu's process, developed in Kuang-Ming Laboratory. Before the adoption of that procedure, serious explosions have occurred in at least three other factories with the destruction of several houses and killing of many persons. That Tung-Wu's process does not only bring safety to the manufacturing people but also enables the production of sulfathiazol in much larger scale. A part of the product has even been arranged by certain agents to be transported to the interior, as far as to Chengtu.

Many other alternations in procedures for the syntheses of sulfa-guanidin and sulfadiazine have been developed in Kuang-Ming Laboratory, anti-malarial drugs developed in CBC, organo-arsenic compounds in Great Eastern Dispensary Research Laboratory, and the preparation of C.P. Chemicals in Shanghai Chemical Refining Works. The manufacture of DDT in various ways is the most popular subject for the time being.

Our connection to school work was resumed in the Summer of 1943 when Wha-Tung University had its birth. Each member of the former chemistry staff taught one course, with Mr. Miao Chun-Yen as head of the department. Although the laboratory equipment was poor, the enthusiasm of the students in studying was still the same as that of the former S.U. students. We might have refused to join or might have discontinued teaching in Wha-Tung if the students had not shown so much enthusiasm. And now we may rejoice ourselves as those Wha-Tung students are now regular S.U. students. Soochow University reopened complete with Seniro, Junior and Sophomore classes, all with moderate number of students. Mr. Miao, Dr. Sun and I are working jointly for the two departments and one sub-division, - Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, and Pharmacy.

Now the school has returned almost to the normal condition. Nearly all of the chemistry staff have returned to Soochow University. Dean Pan is not yet with us, but we hope that he will be back next term. As to the chemistry laboratory, we are again using the laboratory equipped by A.C.C. A joint library for Soochow and Hangchow is under preparation

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Fubien - Pine root substitute  
for gasoline - whole province  
depended on it

Chemistry Department:

Dispersed during war

Important contributions -

1. T.B. remedy
2. anti-malarial drugs
3. D.P.T.

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From the College of Arts and Sciences, Soochow University.

Fall term, 1947

Enrollment: For fall term, 1947  
College of Arts, 375  
College of Sciences, 486  
For Spring term, 1947  
College of Arts, 420  
College of Sciences, 310

Men and Women Students:

	Men	Women
Arts	222	153
Sciences	341	145

In the College of Arts, the departments of English Literature and Sociology have the largest proportion of women. In the College of Sciences the department of biology has the largest proportion of women.

Trend of student interests: The enrollment indicate a trend toward professional training. Thus among the Arts subjects, the department of Economics has enrolled the largest number of students. Among the Sciences Premedical and Chemical Engineering are the two most popular subjects.

Wartime Handicaps: The College is beginning a new academic year under handicaps which are a hangover from the war period, i.e., reconstruction and repairs uncompleted, still great need for additional teachers, equipment, etc.

Teaching Staff: There are still too few teachers in proportion to size of classes, requiring heavy teaching schedules and the omission of some courses. They are only three missionary teachers in the College, including one who arrived a few days ago. President Yang is abroad. Dr. Y. C. Hsu, Head of the Biology Department, is abroad on USC fund. Mr. L. Bang of the department of Political Science is also abroad for further study.

New Courses: No new courses are offered this term.

Tuition: Tuition to the amount of about 1,000,000,000 dollars CNC has been received, which will hardly cover salaries of the Faculty and Staff. The College has paid out about 111,500,000 dollars CNC to help the needy students. This money is contributed by many friends of the College, both Chinese and American.

The University and the Community: The College is in close cooperation with Soochow Hospital and the St. John's Church. The department of Sociology in cooperation with other students is running a free school for the poor children of the neighbourhood.

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2007-1-25



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*Send to New York*

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Periodicals for College of Soochow

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LIST OF PERIODICALS~~X~~

for

College of Science, Soochow University, China

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I-DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

( A-American Origin )

GENERAL

- 1-American Naturalist
- 2-Biological Abstracts
- 3-Ecology
- 4-Experimental Station Record
- 5-Genetics
- 6-Journal of Ecology
- 7-Quarterly Review of Biology
- 8-Biological Bulletins

BOTANICAL

- 9-American Journal of Botany
- 10-Botanical Gazette
- 11-Botanical Review
- 12-Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club
- 13-Journal of Agricultural Research
- 14-Journal of the Arnold Arboretum

ZOOLOGICAL

- 15-Anatomical Record
- 16-Journal of Biological Chemistry
- 17-Journal of Economic Entomology
- 18-Journal of Experimental Zoology

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19-Journal of General Physiology

20-Journal of Morphology

21-Journal of Nutrition

22-Journal of Parasitology

( B-British Origin )

23-Annals of Botany

24-Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Botanical Garden

25-Curtis Botanical Magazine

26-Hooker's Icones Plantarum

27-The Gardener's Chronicle

28-Journal of the Linnean Society, Botanical Series

29-New Phytologist

30-Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

( C-Chinese Origin )

All publications suspended for the duration, except  
the one serial, SINENSIA, published by the Academia Sinica

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II-DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

- 1-The Journal of Chemical Education
- 2-Industrial and Engineering Journal
- 3-Analytical Edition , Industrial and Engineering Journal
- 4-Journal of American Chemical Society
- 5-Chemical Abstracts
- 6-Journal of Organic Chemistry
- 7-Journal of Physical Chemistry
- 8-Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering

Note 1. Numbers 2,3,4,5 can be secured at a saving by taking out a membership in the American Chemical Society .

Note 2. The above list is incomplete, as no one of the S.U. Chemistry staff is in the U.S.A. with whom we might consult.

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III-DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

- 1-American Journal of Physics
- 2-Journal of Applied Physics
- 3-Journal of the Optical Society of America
- 4-Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards
- 5-The Physical Review
- 6-The Review of Scientific Instruments
- 7-Review of Modern Physics  
( British Origin )
- 8-Journal of Scientific Instruments
- 9-Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science

( General Science and Mathematics )

- 10-Science
- 11-Nature
- 12-Popular Science
- 13-Mathematics

Note - No one is available in the U.S.A. from the S.U. staff  
for consultation on the Mathematics publications .

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