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Annual reports 1940-1942

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President's Report  
to  
The Board of Trustees  
(For the year 1940)

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Looking into the Future

An educator works in the present but always looks into the future. He has to be on the alert constantly, looking forward, in order to get his bearings and adjust his course accordingly. For the task of education is primarily the training of men and women for future service to meet future needs. The solution of the immediate problems of the day is more the responsibility of those who have left school and are already at work in society. This, of course, does not at all mean that the present is ignored, but it does mean that the future is also kept in view and that we work in anticipation of the needs and requirements of the future, since the students of today will be the workers of tomorrow. This we have adopted as a guiding principle in drawing up our present program and formulating our policy for future development.

As we look into the future, to the period of reconstruction after the war, we can easily see that reconstruction will have two distinct phases -- the physical and the social. For the one men well trained in applied science are needed, and for the other students of sociology, who understand the fundamental problems of society, and who are equipped with adequate training for social work. Such being the case, the two sides of our work to which we are giving special attention are applied science and sociology.

Nature of our Emphasis on Applied Science and Sociology

Our science work has always been of a very high standard, but the instruction has essentially been in the realm of pure science. Giving special attention to applied science does not mean that we are giving up pure science in order to devote our energy to applied science or engineering. It only means that to each group of theoretical courses of study we mean to add gradually, as means and circumstances permit, instruction in the practical applications. Our objective is to have one applied course in connection with each of the three science departments -- Biology, Chemistry and Physics -- taking up one department each year. There will, however, be no slacking of effort in pure science, for pure science is basic; applied science cannot advance without the research results and discoveries made by pure science. Such a policy is not only in line with the general trend and with the needs of the country, but tends to round out the educational program in our science college. This is not a new idea, but a long cherished project, invigorated and intensified.

In the field of sociology our primary emphasis is not so much on the study of social theories as on the training of social workers. Here, of course, again the theoretical and the practical cannot be separated, but our aim is not so much to train theorists, who can write essays on social problems, as practical social workers, who can understand and direct a program of social service. This is not at all due to any lack of appreciation of the value of social thought or theories, but because of a feeling that there are perhaps now among students of sociology too many who can only write essays. In other words, what we are aiming at is a school for the training of Christian social workers, something like the New York School of Social Workers.

#### Evidences of Progress

One would be apt to assume that at a time of such great difficulty and uncertainty the most that can be expected of any institution is just to keep going -- to carry on in a fashion. But, contrary to such expectations, it may be truly said that the University has been striding forward steadily and has been making real progress along various lines. In saying this we are not claiming to be better than other schools, but merely to say that fortunately we have been quite able to keep pace with the remarkable spirit of progress in the Chinese educational world, which has remained vigorous and active even during this time of unprecedented national crisis, with all its problems and difficulties.

Both the student body and the faculty show significant increases and improvements.

1. Enrollment -- The enrollment this year is larger than that of any previous time. We now have a total of over 1,100 students enrolled in the three Colleges of Arts, Science and Law, about 15% of the total enrollment in all the Christian colleges and universities in China. We are one of the three Christian universities which have an enrollment of over 1000 college students. The number of middle school graduates who took our entrance examination was 1308. The number of new students we have this year is 396.
2. Faculty -- We now have a larger faculty than we have ever had before and as strong a science faculty as any of the universities in this part of the country. We have this year on our faculty and staff for the college and middle school 86 full time workers, 10 half time teachers, and 22 part time lecturers making a total of 118 on the staff.

Promotion of Vigorous Academic Life

To stimulate educational progress and promote dynamic academic life within the institution we are giving encouragement to research and publications. If the activities of an educational institution consist of nothing more than the teaching of prescribed courses, which sometimes tend to become a constant repetition of the self same program of studies year in and year out, instruction may become stale and lacking in vitality and vigor. Each of the three science departments is therefore encouraged to undertake publications and research projects.

Among the new projects started this year, the following may be more particularly mentioned:

- (a) A Science Magazine, known as Demonstration and Experiments in Physics, published by the Department of Physics. Two issues are already out and have been well received. There are articles on interesting experiments in Physics, which will likely be of great help to middle school teachers.
- (b) The opening of a Machine Shop for making and repairing scientific apparatus. This may be said to be the restoration of the small repair shop we once had in Soochow, but now re-established with a larger and more ambitious program. This is now under the direction of Dr. C. H. Li, Ph.D., head of the Department of Physics, with Mr. H. Y. Loh, one of the most brilliant and faithful workers among the younger members of the faculty, as superintendent. It is of course operating on a small scale, but its output, both in quantity and especially in quality is most gratifying. Its first task is the making of apparatus for our middle school and freshman laboratory courses as what we had before was nearly all lost in Soochow. This effects a great saving, as many articles have been produced at a fraction of the cost of our previous equipment, purchased abroad. In some cases we even dare to believe that we have introduced definite improvements, warranting them for sale.
- (c) The Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory of the Department of Chemistry -- In the words of a report recently submitted to me by Dr. Y. T. Ku, Ph.D., head of the Department of Chemistry: "For the present the primary purpose of this laboratory is to study the methods for the synthesis of two important antimalarial remedies -- Plasmaquine and atebtrin. Both plasmaquine and atebtrin contain as parts of their molecules a complex ring and a complex chain. The synthesis of the ring in plasmaquine has been completely solved, and that in atebtrin is half attained .....

It is also the purpose of this laboratory to synthesize some new compounds which may be effective in the treatment of malignant malaria. One new compound has thus far been prepared, but the biological test has not yet been performed."

The laboratory work was carried along by two graduates instructors with the assistance of several senior students, under the general direction of Dr. Y. T. Ku, with whom is associated Dr. L. S. Huang (Ph.D. Münster, Germany), who has made a special study of pharmaceutical chemistry.

The two instructors engaged in this research project, Miss Kiang Wei-tsung, who graduated with the highest honor in Chemistry some years ago, and Mr. H. C. Sung, also an honor graduate in Chemistry, are to be congratulated for the progress they have made. Their faithfulness would probably have been rewarded with even greater success if we could have provided them with better laboratory facilities. But we are now a "refugee" institution and have to share laboratory space and facilities with other members of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai.

- (d) The Institution of a Survey of Social Agencies in Shanghai by the Sociology Department. This is the first research or practical project of the Department. It aims at the publication of a directory giving accurate information of the numerous organizations engaged in all kinds of social and philanthropic work in Shanghai, of which there is a great variety -- from institutional churches to rickshaw pullers association, from the International Red Cross Society and Famine Relief Association to old style charity foundations, such as Chan Chi Tang.

#### Religious Life and Activities

To no side of its college life, however, is greater attention given than to its religious side. A Christian school fails of its essential purpose and objective if it fails in its distinct Christian purpose and mission, no matter how it excels in every other aspect. Under the leadership of Dr. M. O. Williams, Jr., Director of Religious Activities, with whom is very closely associated Prof. S. C. Wang, Dean of Students, members of the Committee on Religious Life and Activities carried out a well planned program, in which a large number of teachers and students took part. Since Dr. Williams fell ill the active direction of the Committee work is shared by Dean Wang and Mr. Charles Feng.

Religious work was carried on along three different lines: religious instruction, worship programs and social service. Religious instruction was either direct or indirect: direct through regular religious courses, such as, Life and Religion, the Central Faith of Christianity, Current Christian Literature; indirect through such courses as the Bible as English Literature, and the teaching of such courses as Ethics, Philosophy and even English, for the admirable text-book now being used, which was compiled by Mr. Ferguson, contains some fine selections from the Bible, from both Old and New Testaments.

The worship programs center around the bi-weekly Tuesday afternoon services sponsored by the Young People's Christian Association, working under the direction of the Committee on Religious Life and Activities. There are, besides the Sunday School program, the follow-up meetings after the religious emphasis week, participation in the Young People's Conference of our Church, student summer conferences, and the special joint religious program of the Associated Christian Colleges.

Social service projects are often carried on jointly by the Religious Committee and the Educational and Sociological Departments, under students initiative, but with faculty advice and supervision, and are an expression of a healthy, active Christian spirit and life. To avoid any unnecessary complications, political and partisan activities are scrupulously excluded, and careful guidance is given to students both in the study of projects and the execution of programs. Two things are worthy of particular mention in this connection. First, we now have a free night school, entirely staffed and financed by student volunteers, and secondly, we raised among faculty but more especially among and by students a sum of over \$25,000 for charities and relief projects such as winter clothing campaign, free rice projects, etc. Even in the midst of hardship and privation the lesson must be taught that life consists in giving and not in receiving.

It is not easy to carry this out, but wherever possible wise guidance instead of authoritative control is the rule followed. This requires both patience and personal fellowship, but experience seems to show that it can be done. This was the Master's way of teaching His disciples. Best of all, students understand and respond. The large number of students who gathered at the jetty to bid Dr. and Mrs. <sup>William</sup> Bon voyage, when they left for America, were probably attracted to him more through his work as director of religious activities than as head of the Sociology Department. To him and to all his collaborators in the all important and delicate task of student guidance the University is much indebted.

Success in religious work among students is not full or complete unless the students are led to Christ and into the Church, although the value of spreading the truths and the extension of Christian influence is surely not to be ignored or lightly spoken of. Holding that as our definite goal, and through a series of well conducted follow-up meetings after the series of the spring term religious emphasis week conducted by Dr. Robin Chen (now Assistant Bishop of Anking) for the college students and Rev. Tsu Sing-sung for the middle school students, 12 college students and 17 middle school students were baptized and received into the Church in the early summer.

Two similar series of meetings were held this fall, with Dr. Z. T. Kaung as speaker for the college students and Mr. C. C. Liang of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee as speaker for the middle school students. Follow-up meetings are now being held and a much larger group joined the Church this time. On January 5th., the first Sunday of this year, a group of 54 of our students were baptized in our Moore Memorial Church and became Christians, consisting of 34 college students and 20 middle school students. To each of these students was presented at a special meeting held two weeks later a handsome Chinese Bible.

#### Contributions Received

Another encouraging thing which can be reported is the continued and increasing support we are getting outside of our own Church.

1. In addition to the grant-in-aid amounting to \$11,000 for this year, the Ministry of Education has sent us a special emergency grant of ten thousand dollars.
2. The grant from the Shanghai Municipal Council for our middle school has increased from \$4,700 to \$7,100.
3. The Peiping Union Medical College has given us three scholarships of \$300 each for a period of three years for Pre-medical students to be spent according to our regulations. (It may be here mentioned incidentally that since the opening of P.U.M.C. two of our pre-medical students have ever failed to pass their entrance examination; many have done so with honor.)
4. The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has notified us that they are ready to support 3 students at \$400 a year -- the students to be nominated by the University authorities.
5. The Government has established 3 scholarships known as Chung Cheng Scholars.
6. Mr. Whang Pao-tsing and his brothers have contributed \$800 to the scholarship fund, being expenses they would normally have spent on their father's birthday, to establish a scholarship.
7. "A friend of the University" who does not want his name known has recently given \$400 in aid of needy students.
8. A sum of \$1200 was presented to the University to be known as "Dora Yui Fund" for the promotion of religion.
9. The China Christian Educational Association has granted a total of \$1075 for the year in aid of certain students selected by us.

10. The National Students' Relief Committee through its Shanghai branch has helped eight students \$684.
11. Miss Lucy Jim Webb is continuing her help of \$100 a year for a needy student.
12. The sum of G\$1345.32 has been received from the Kirkpatrick Foundation, but I regret to report that the trustees of the fund would not agree to a ten year commitment which I thought they had agreed to, the meeting which I attended in 1939, when our request was presented, was evidently considered informal and unofficial.

#### The Middle School

Without any particular effort or design on our part, our middle school has now become the largest Christian Middle School in this city, which means this section of the country. It now has a total enrollment of 878 students, of whom a little over 200 are girls. Of these 470 are senior middle school students and 408, junior middle school students. Instruction is being given at two centers: the Moore Memorial Church and the Continetal Emporium. Laboratory equipment has been increased and space extended, so that we now have a separate room for each of the three laboratories, biology, physics and chemistry. As a matter of accommodation, these facilities are also made available to three other Christian middle schools.

#### The Law School

As a professional school in Shanghai our Law School is a brilliant success. It has reputation and prestige; it attracts a good student body; it has prominent alumni; and it has an enviable record; and it has wonderful possibilities. All the material essentials of immediate concern in the ordinary conception of success seem to be all present. We have good reasons to be satisfied and contented.

But we Christian educators are a peculiar people; we are pilgrims travelling to a destined distant land. We are not fully satisfied unless along with brilliant, academic success there is also definite achievement of the distinct Christian objective and mission which are the common concern of all units of our work. To this end we are now directing our attention and effort. With the whole administration now together in Shanghai I hope to be able to keep in closer touch with the Law School than the time when I had to make my headquarter in Soochow and to be able to give more direct supervision to this part of the University.



Professional schools everywhere seem to have a tendency to confine their interest to professional training to the neglect of such matters as moral development, character building, and religious guidance, perhaps assuming that students have already received them as part of their previous general education. These, however, are points we must emphasize if we hope, as it must be our hope, through our Law School to make Christian influence felt in the law and legal profession of the country. Law, ethics and religion are three different things, but in the social make-up and development of any country they always act and react upon each other.

Progress along this line may be much aided through the readjustment of instruction hours, the engagement of more full time teachers, and the presence of some missionary teachers as full time workers in the Law School. It is a matter of much regret that since the return to America of Mr. Blume, formerly dean of our Law School and now professor of law at the Michigan University Law School, we have not had on the field a missionary especially trained to teach legal subjects who had been permanently connected with our Law School in its development.

Of the happenings concerning the Law School the following perhaps deserve particular mention:

1. We regret to record the resignation of Dr. John C. H. Wu, as principal of the Law School, which was accepted with regret by the Board of Trustees at one of its previous meetings earlier in the year. Dr. Wu had been connected with the Law School for over ten years although during the last few years he had other important tasks which prevented him from giving full time to the Law School. His brilliant scholarship, his prominent public career, and his extensive connections have all been valuable assets in building up the name and prestige of the Law School which will always remember him with great appreciation and wishes him ever-growing success in his career.
2. We welcome the return of Dean Robert C. W. Sheng to the Law School after a leave of absence of about a year. Since his return we have resumed the publication of the English Law Journal, the only publication of its kind in China and one which enjoys a wide circulation in America.
3. The addition of Dr. Fei Tsing as a full time teacher greatly strengthens our law faculty as he is a brilliant scholar and as his special training is in a field -- European Continental law -- for which we have for some time been looking for a full time professor. His coming thus rounds out our program of instruction by having special men looking after the three fields of Chinese Law, Anglo-Saxon Law and Continental Law. Dr. Fei is one of our own graduates who spent three years in Germany on a Tsing Hua Scholarship and who had already taught in two or three Government Universities before he accepted our invitation to return to his Alma Mater.

4. Dr. Shelley Sun, the Associate Dean, has been on leave of absence since December 1938. We miss him here but we congratulate him on the important position he is now holding and the good work he is doing in the interior.

#### Readjustment of Departments

Up to the beginning of the present academic year there were altogether eleven departments offering major courses in the three colleges, distributed as follows:-

##### College of Arts:

Department of Literature  
" " Economics  
" " Political Science  
" " Sociology  
" " Education  
" " History and Geography

##### College of Science:

Department of Biology (including pre-medical and  
pre-nursing courses)  
" " Chemistry  
" " Physics and Mathematics

##### College of Law:

Department of Law  
Department of Accounting

With a three-fold objective in view: to adjust ourselves to new government requirements; to meet new conditions and needs; and to improve the quality of our work even at the cost of limiting or cutting down its scope, some important readjustments have been made.

1. CHINESE AND ENGLISH -- The major in literature has been split into a major in English and a major in Chinese. This not only corresponds more with the system of departments and majors promulgated by the Government but is also found to be more practical since while theoretically a student interested in literature should be fond of and proficient in English and Chinese, as a matter of fact such a combination is rather rare, students good in Chinese are often poor in English and vice versa.
2. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION -- The Department of Education has been dropped, since it is the announced policy of the Government that Normal College Training will be under direct Government control and no private college or university is to have a normal college or a department of education. Even the request for the establishment of a joint normal college by the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai has not been approved of.

3. DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY -- For the time being no new students will be admitted into the department of history, for which records since its establishment have shown it very difficult to build up an enrollment.
4. CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING -- To the Chemistry Department has now been added the Department of Chemical Engineering. This is our first move to implement our program of adding at least one practical, applied course to each of the three major groups of theoretical science. Forty-four have been admitted into the first year course of this department.
5. SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION -- Preparations were completed to re-open the School of Physical Education and an agreement for mutual cooperation was made with the Shanghai Unit of Ginling College, whereby many joint courses would be offered, and all Ginling P.E. majors would be allowed the privilege of taking all the non-technical courses in Soochow University. Government approval for the program was also secured. But unexpectedly there seemed to be a sudden scarcity of students interested in high-grade physical education; so that neither we nor Ginling nor both institutions put together had enough students to start a new class.

A "Three-Three Program" as Ultimate Objective

Ambition has an appetite which is insatiable. This is true even of the ambition for doing good. But there is a limit to strength and resources. Now bearing particularly this latter point in mind we are, with all our eagerness to grow and develop, practical enough to curb our ambition within due limits. As we survey our present available resources, we shall probably be doing well if we maintain a three point emphasis in each of the three colleges, as follows:-

College of Arts: Sociology, Economics, English.

College of Science: Biology (including pre-medical and pre-nursing)  
Chemistry (including Chemical Engineering)  
Physics (including Electrical Engineering)

College of Law: Law and Accounting, with the possible transfer of the Political Science Department from the Arts College.

The Department of Political Science, and even Economics may be later transferred to the Law College, making at the same time the Law School administration a more thoroughly integrated unit under the general administration.

### Problems and Difficulties

While there are many things to encourage us, these are pre-eminently days of difficulties and problems. Some of these may be enumerated.

1. Finance - Education, to be good, must be a losing proposition from the business point of view. Therefore the larger the school, the greater will be the financial problems. Therefore, the growth of the institution has in itself many problems along this line. But the greatest problem is caused by the phenomenal rise in the cost of living. It is established that it costs more than five times as much to live now as before the war. According to figures published by the Shanghai Municipal Council the index of cost of living has increased from 100 in 1936 to 661 in December 1940. There is of course no hope that salary increase can be adjusted in any way approaching the rise in the cost of living. A \$15 per term increase in the tuition fees of the students was made last summer, and further increase of \$25 was made at the beginning of this term.

Emergency relief measures have been taken along two lines: the provision of rice at a price much below market price, and a high cost of living bonus on a graduated scale, with larger percentage to small salaries and smaller percentage to larger ones.

Financial administration is rendered precarious because of two uncertainties: the fluctuation of the exchange rate, and the prospect of continued support from the Associated Boards.

2. Staff Problems - The number of missionaries on our staff is smaller than in any of the other Christian Universities here in East China to start with. We should have now on the faculty eight missionary teachers from the General Department, and one from the Woman's Department. These are Dr. Nance, Mr. Dyson, Dr. Williams, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Workman, Mr. Sherertz, Mr. Estes, and Miss Whitlow representing the General Board, and Miss Tuttle from the Woman's Department. But of these nine Mr. Workman has gone back to America on account of sickness in the family, Mr. Estes has returned to retire, Dr. Williams is unfortunately incapacitated by illness; Mr. Sherertz has accompanied his family in accordance with the U. S. government's policy; Mr. Dyson is in America on regular furlough. There are therefore only four missionaries on the active service list. Bearing in mind that Dr. Nance is already over seventy-two years old and Miss Tuttle will soon reach the retiring age, the missionary staff question both from the standpoint of temporary adjustment and from that of permanent replacement, is very serious and acute.

As education is a continuing business, it must maintain a steady process even if there is no steady progress. It is very urgent that we secure from the Board of Missions an understanding that they will figure on a definite quota of teachers for the University. On the basis of the status quo there should be a minimum of eight missionaries from the General Department and two from the Woman's Department.

3. A More Rigid Curriculum - Pursuant to the policy of standardization and centralized control, the Government has issued orders setting forth rigid and detailed regulations governing general and major requirements of the different departments. This has nothing to do with religious instruction or restrictions, but academic requirements. In general we may say that the government's policy is toward a standardized curriculum for each major and a greater concentration or emphasis on professional training away from liberal culture. The number of required credits for a major has been so increased -- in some cases more than double the number of credits we used to require -- that two big problems have arisen: the requirement of a larger staff to offer the increased number of specialized courses, and secondly, the necessary reduction of the scope for free electives.

Correlation and Cooperation with Other Christian Universities -- Pursuant to the resolution on cooperation adopted by the Board of Trustees on March 12, 1940 reading as follows:-

#### Resolution on Cooperation

"In view of the proved advantage of cooperation with other institutions in the higher grades of college work, by elimination of duplication of courses, by exchange of students, pooling and common use of library and laboratory facilities and frequent consultation of administrators on common problems, the Board of Trustees of Soochow University hereby declares its readiness to authorize retaining the upper division of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences together with professional and graduate work in a University center in Shanghai, if one or more of the other East China Christian institutions are disposed to cooperate in the same way.

The President of the University is hereby authorized to confer with the other institutions concerned, to work out ways and means of such effective permanent cooperation, and to utilize to the fullest extent the present close cooperation in the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai as the starting point and basis for further correlation. In working out any such scheme of correlation, the due consideration must be given to the necessity of adequate facilities for a healthy academic atmosphere favorable to the objective of character-building which is a major emphasis of Christian education.

The President shall report from time to time on the detailed proposals reached among cooperating institutions for approval by this Board."

An earnest effort was made to initiate a program more thorough-going and more permanent cooperation among the members of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai. It was felt that the real starting point for permanent cooperation is the securing of a site so that the upper division of these four Christian universities can be placed on one common site or on adjoining sites, for by experience it was found that exchange of courses, and pooling of facilities could only be carried out when the co-operating institutions are located at one place. But unanimity of opinion could not be secured, so Soochow and Hangchow are going ahead with a two-party thorough-going co-operating scheme by practically merging the departments of Chinese, English and History into joint departments, as far as the senior college, viz. as far as junior and senior students are concerned. Courses were arranged in consultation and were listed in each institution as if they were all its own. The total cost of instruction is to be shared by the two co-operating members in proportion to the number of students each has in these classes.

FACULTY FELLOWSHIPS --- Of all my concerns for the improvement and development of the University none is greater than the securing of opportunities for the advanced training of promising young instructors on the faculty. The success of any institution depends upon three things: the right objective or perspective, a well selected student body, and a well trained faculty, which in non-Christian schools means high academic training, but which in our Christian institutions means men of Christian spirit and zeal with high academic training. But such a faculty cannot be secured unless the Church takes an active part in giving opportunities for such advanced training whenever a promising candidate is found. It seems to me that much more should and can be done above this line than is being done now. We Christian institutions surely cannot sit down with folded arms, waiting for non-Christian agencies to train leaders for Christian service to serve the Church. So far, only in the field of theology, or among preachers, has this point received much attention. In my fourteen years of service in connection with this great Christian university I have not yet seen one person selected by the Church from the university or from the hospitals for such training, with the result that the hospitals have no dependable staff of their own -- by which I mean members of our own Church trained by our own Church -- and the University is sadly in need of more such well-trained men of our own. What a contrast as one watches the women's department sending this one and that one out to be trained abroad and come back for service here! What feelings were stirred up in me as I sat year in and year out in the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. voting for this or that secretary to be sent abroad for further training! If we leave everything along this line to the non-Christian agencies, either prospective Christian leaders will fall by the wayside or well-trained Christian leaders will be drawn into non-Christian circles. Some may say, this is all right. Yes, it is, but we need a few for our own use in the service of the Church. Some may say that this is expensive. Yes, it is,

but from another point of view it is very economical, for through one investment you can get the valuable service of a man whose future support will not be a continuing direct charge upon the Mother Church or the Board of Missions. We have this year two instructors studying abroad, one at Harvard working for his Ph.D. and one at the University of Southern California getting her advanced training in physical education. To both of them I have been able to give certain financial aid through the Kirkpatrick Fund. But more are needed, and I hope more help can be given to the University in carrying this out. This I consider our number one need, for unless we have the right kind of faculty, we will not have the right kind of institution which will draw the right kind of students and do the right kind of work.

#### The Acting President

The year under review is a year when the administration is carried on with Dr. Nance as Acting-President. I have, however, been going to office regularly and have attended to much of the routine. It may be said that for the past thirteen or fourteen years Dr. Nance and I have always worked as "Siamese Twins" no matter what title we carry. Even normally, as adviser, he has always been in close and intimate touch with the general administration and has always had a hand in the formulation of University policies. His assumption of the position as Acting-President at this particular time is a signal service of the greatest value to the University.

In closing this report may I quote the last paragraph of my report for last year, for the situation is still true

#### The Challenge of the Hour

Such is the time, and the opportunity for service -- baffling and confusing from one point of view, glorious and challenging from another. Such is the vision I believe the eye of faith can easily and clearly see even amidst the encircling gloom. May God's wisdom guide and may His strength support all those who are connected with Soochow University, so that it may, as an effective instrument and agency of His own Church, in the service of Christian education and the youths of China, fulfill His will and glorify His name!

Let us repeat in union,

"Whereupon . . . . . I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision." Acts 26:19.

Y. C. Yang.

Shanghai, China,  
January, 1941.

APPENDIX I

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS

Soochow University

1940 FALL

College Department Class	ARTS														SCIENCE											LAW & ACCOUNTING						GRAND TOTAL									
	Chin.		Eng.		Hist.		Educ.		Pol. Sci.		Econ.		Soc.		Total	Phys.		Chem.		Chem. Eng.		Biology				Total	Law		Accounting		Total	GRAND TOTAL									
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W									
	Biol.		Pre-medical		Pre-Nursing		Total		Law		Accounting		Total		GRAND TOTAL																										
Freshman	2		8	16					13	1	35	18	5	24	63	59	8	6	7	14	38	7	6	6	30	23			11	89	67	50	16	24	23	74	39	226	165		
Sophomore			1	3	9				10		34	25	12	18	59	53	8		14	9	10		1	3	17	8			2	50	22	52	24	21	14	73	38	182	113		
Junior			4	3	7				9	1	15	20	1	15	28	47	1	1	27	9			3	3	6	1				37	14	36	8	21	11	57	19	122	80		
Senior			1	2		3			1	6	1	9	6		9	15	23	4		9	4			5	4				18	8	42	7	10	3	52	10	85	41			
Total	2	6	14	34		3			1	38	3	93	69	18	66	165	182	21	7	57	36	48	7	15	16	53	32	13	194	111	180	55	76	51	256	106	615	399			
Unclassified															9	14																									
Guest Student																																									
Exchange Students																																									
Total																																									
Grand Total	8		48	3		1			41		162	84			406		28		93		55		31		85		13		339						14		62	45	1121		



APPENDIX II

Middle School  
Enrollment Statistics  
1940

	Senior M.S.			Junior M.S.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1st Year	135	50	185	119	45	164
2nd Year	115	39	154	92	36	128
3rd Year	105	27	132	102	14	116
Total	355	116	471	313	95	408
Grand Total				879		

Appendix III.

Memorandum

The Endowment of Soochow University

by Dr. W. B. Nance.

*after the war*  
Soochow University is the outgrowth of a unanimous conviction expressed by the China Mission in the fall of 1899 that the time had come to conserve and correlate all its schools into a system heading up in a University. That the dreams of twenty years before could now be realized was indicated by the revolutionary change in the attitude of intelligent leaders of public opinion of 1894-5 and by the rapid growth of the Konghong School, which was full of eager youth from the leading families of Soochow, bent on acquiring modern education.

Under the leadership of Bishop A. W. Wilson, President, and W. R. Lambuth, Secretary, the Board of Missions, M.E. Church, South, approved the plans of the China Mission and set about securing funds for a plant at Soochow and the development of land in Hongkew, Shanghai, to provide endowment. At a great missionary rally in New Orleans in January 1900, \$50,000 was pledged, and this money paid for the first building on the Soochow campus (afterwards named Allen Hall), and a terrace of five houses at the corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads, Shanghai, as beginning of endowment.

President D. L. Anderson on his last visit to U.S.A. in 1908 secured from Court St. Church, Lynchburg, Va., US\$30,000 which were used for the second large building (Anderson Hall) at Soochow, but it was still some years before any advance was made in the development of endowment. The second step was taken shortly before the World War, the Board of Missions approved a plan of the Board of Trustees to borrow money on the security of the land for the erection of tenements on the former playground of Anglo-Chinese College (that school having been merged with the University in 1911-1912). The income from these tenements paid off the loan in about seven years, and by 1922 the University began to receive \$20,000 a year from that source. A subsequent reconstruction of these tenements on a better contract increased the gross income successively to \$30,000, \$35,000, \$40,000 and to \$44,000 a year from that one block at the N.E. corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads, from which of course municipal tax has to be paid.

No written record of the original plan of the Board of Missions was available on the field, but for some years it was generally supposed that it had set aside all then unused land for endowment. That would have meant all the land except that occupied by three residences and the lot on the corner of Quinsan and Woosung Roads given for a Publishing House.

Next the University Board of Trustees built houses between the Publishing House lot and 18 Quinsan Road for rent to the Y.W.C.A.; and the income from this source was added to the endowment of Soochow University. On the expiration of the Y.W.C.A. lease in 1933 the premises were assigned to the Law School, which, since its start in 1915, had been housed in the Second Middle School (old A.C.C. building).

When Allen Memorial Church was built as a "Centenary project," the land therefor was taken, by common consent, from the University endowment property. The residence of the late Dr. Young J. Allen, next door, was set aside at the same time for a parsonage.

When in 1932 the Second Middle School was moved to Huchow and its plant at 20 Quinsan Road was assigned to the Law School, the buildings originally erected for the Y.W.C.A. reverted to the status of endowment property. The premises <sup>was</sup> subsequently leased to a school, and the lease, \$300 per month was used to pay off a loan contracted by the University during an emergency which took place in 1931.

In 1931 at the time of the financial depression in America, Dr. Goddard, then Foreign Secretary of the Board of Missions, submitted proposals for the modification of the plan as to endowment property so as to provide for productive development of the whole Hongkew property for the support of the three departments of the Mission work, giving 50% of the income to education and dividing the rest between medical (15%) and evangelistic (35%), with the proviso that in no case should the income of Soochow University be diminished by such plans.

This proposal calls for the throwing together into one unit all the real estate interest of the M.E. Church, South, on Quinsan Road, Shanghai, as follows:-

1. The property already developed as endowment for Soochow University, i.e. the foreign style terrace of five houses on the southeastern corner and the Chinese style tenements on the northeastern corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads.
2. The old Law School premises (between 4 and 6).
3. The Young Allen Court Apartment Building.
4. The double residence (Nos. 18 and 18a Quinsan Road) between the old Law School premises and the Young Allen Memorial Church.
5. The parsonage between the Church and the Young Allen Terrace, with the understanding, of course, that suitable provision will be made for a parsonage. There was the feeling, however, that the lot on which the parsonage stands is too valuable to be used for a single residence.
6. The Publishing House Property.

The reason why the "Goddard Resolution of 1931" could not immediately be put into effect was that, of the above properties, only nos. 1 and 6 were then revenue producing. The Young Allen Court Apartments then carried a mortgage of over \$100,000. The understanding was that as soon as this mortgage should be paid off the proposal would come into effect.

In the interest of cooperation with all departments of our Church work, Soochow University has agreed to this modification of the original understanding, and hopes that so soon as the present emergency has passed comprehensive plans may be made and put into effect so as to realize the maximum of income consistent with Christian principles.

Appended Resolutions in Minutes of Board of Mission's Meeting of 1931.

ARTICLE VI. ENDOWMENT FUND FROM PROPERTY KNOWN AS  
QUINSAN GARDENS, SHANGHAI

Adopted at the Annual Meeting Board of Mission

May 5 - 1931

(See Missionary Year Book - 1931)

1. We recommend that whatever arrangements we make, the present income going to Soochow University from the Shanghai properties, be not decreased.
2. That provision be made for a home for the pastor of Young J. Allen Memorial Church and for the missionaries appointed to work in Shanghai.
3. That whatever we get from the sale of the ten-foot strip of land at the corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads, together with all of the income from the Young J. Allen Apartment building and the income from the leased property known as the Publishing House property, shall be applied on the indebtedness thereof.
4. We will look with favor upon a proposition for the development of all the property known as the Young J. Allen Property (including the ground now occupied by the Law School, only if and when other plans for the Law School are developed), and request that the Shanghai Property Committee submit a plan in detail, for so doing.
5. That if and when said developments are made, as herein-before provided, that after the payment of carrying charges and taxes, that said income shall be applied to the payment of all indebtedness against said property until the same is finally paid, and thereafter said income shall be divided as follows:

Fifty per cent to Soochow University System.

Thirty-five per cent to Evangelistic Department (lands and building).

Fifteen per cent to Medical Work.

Resolution on Development of Soochow University Law School

Adopted at Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees

(May 5, 1931)

EXHIBIT "A"

Whereas leadership, political and otherwise, throughout the civilized world, is drawn largely from the field of law; and

Whereas it follows that, in any country or state when Christian leadership is to be dominant, the foundation must be laid in that field, the law; and

Whereas world interests, as well as those of the country itself, demand that China shall have leadership instilled with Christian principles; and

Whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has in its Law Department of Soochow University at Shanghai, China, an institution in embryo, capable of development into a plan which can furnish a portion of the required leadership; and

Whereas an institution, such as shall be requisite, should not be denominational, but should be Christian in the broadest sense; now, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, That a committee composed of Bishop Paul Kern, the General or Foreign Secretary for the time being, with another to be selected by them, be and is hereby appointed, the duties of which committee shall be: To invite the other Christian denominations or boards with established work in China, to appoint like committees, the whole of such committee, as shall be so appointed, to constitute a joint committee or commission to investigate and report back to their several organizations plans for the establishment and operation of a school of law in China commensurate with the requirements for Christian lay leadership in that great nation.

## Appendix IV

### Memorandum on

#### Co-education in Soochow University

Co-education in Soochow University was started in 1928, following the trend of the day and in accordance with national policy expressed in a government regulation providing that all educational facilities should be equally accessible to men and women.

Before that time, however, there were a few women special students. Our first two "co-eds" were Miss K. Y. Kiang, now principal of Laura Haygood Normal School, and Miss Mary Cline, daughter of Dr. Jno. W. Cline, the President of the University.

We had expected a group of fifteen to twenty students for the first year, 1928-9. For dormitory we made use of a faculty residence which happened to be vacant. Actually, however, we had about thirty students for the very first term, among whom was Miss Sih Tsung, now acting principal of McTycire School.

From the very beginning of this undertaking we sought the counsel and co-operation of the Woman's Department. Miss Sallie Lou McKinnon, then a missionary in China and a member of the Board of Trustees of Soochow University, was very helpful to us. One of the missionaries under the woman's Department, Miss Lelia J. Tuttle, was allocated for service in Soochow University and was appointed Dean of Women.

By the second year, the number of women students in the college increased to 64, although we sought to set the limit at fifty. The Mary Black Building, erected more than forty years ago as part of the Woman's Hospital, in which the Laura Haygood Memorial School had its beginning, had been acquired by the University (General Department) through exchange during the Centenary Movement, and was made available for the accommodation of women students. Up to that time this building stood outside of the campus wall; but with the permission of the city government, the tract was shifted so as to throw the building within the University compound. At the same time one section of the first girls' dormitory was hurriedly put up in the summer of 1929 to meet the urgent need.

The Board of Trustees in charge of schools under the Woman's Department showed its increasing interest in the work by including in the askings of that year the sending of a second missionary teacher to Soochow University. While in America in 1930, to attend the General Conference, I took up the matter with Miss Esther Case, then Foreign Secretary of the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions, who responded very favorably. A letter was immediately sent from her office to Miss Hanawalt appointing her for service in Soochow University if she should be disposed to return to China as a missionary. Miss Hanawalt had been a missionary of the Woman's Department and had served her first term in Ginling College, but has decided not to return there. In the meantime, because of her prolonged furlough in America and the uncertainty of her return to the China field, she had secured her doctor's degree and a good position in the Milwaukee College, which she decided not to give up.

Then the depression in America set in, and retrenchment became the order of the day, so that the matter of enlarging the scope of co-operation of the Woman's Department in the co-educational work of Soochow University was not vigorously pressed.

Co-education in Soochow University, however, continues to grow and develop. The question of how to provide accommodation for the ever increasing number of women students was a standing problem. First the attic of the Mary Black Building was remodelled to provide more rooms; then in 1935, a three-storey wing was added to the first section of the Woman's Dormitory put up in 1929. By 1936, this problem became so acute that it was decided to take down the old "Mary Black Building" and to put up on its site a new four-storey building for the second women's dormitory. We now have on our Soochow campus, two dormitories capable of accommodating 200 to 230 women students.

In a total student body of 1929, we now have 274 women students in the college and 173 girl students in the middle school, or a total of 447 women students in all. An analysis of women students enrolled in the University shows that Economics, Education and Sociology are the most popular courses in the Arts College, and Biology (which includes pre-medical and pre-nursing) and Chemistry in the Science College, with an increasing number interested in Law and Accounting.

Besides co-operating in Ginling, which is now in West China, The Woman's Department of our Church has yet made no provision for the higher education of women. With a splendid system of high schools turning out graduates who in increasing numbers enter colleges for higher education, the taking up of a larger share in the co-educational work of Soochow University - the only University of our own Church - seems the appropriate and logical "next-step" for the Woman's Council to take.

While no definite arrangement for closer co-operation between the General Department and the woman's Department of our Church has yet been made, the relationship between the high schools of the Woman's Department and Soochow University is growing closer and more intimate each day. We now have more women students than the combined enrollment of Ginling and Haw Nan, the two outstanding women's Christian colleges in China. More and more of our graduates are teaching in the schools of The Woman's Department as more and more of the graduates from such schools are entering Soochow University for further study. Among these students some were former teachers in such schools; some were ex-principals of primary schools.

With the advancement of education all middle school graduates women as well as men, desire a college education: in some cases, it is necessary. Why insist, as it were, that these graduates must go somewhere else, when such facilities are available literally right across the street? Many changes have taken place in China since a couple of decades ago. At that time Chinese conservatism dictated that women be educated away from men; co-education was unthought of;



so it was then quite appropriate that all the effort and resources of the Woman's Council should go to a women's college. Now that co-education is the general rule some adjustment of program and policy seems to be called for.

The Woman's Council is now actually co-operating in all the other institutions of our own Church and makes an appropriation for each of these institutions, viz., the three hospitals and the three institutional churches. May we not hope that such co-operation will also be extended to Soochow University?

The statement has also sometimes been put forth that the Woman's Department cannot afford to embark upon any new project. The answer is, first, that co-operating in the co-educational work of Soochow University is not a new project. The Woman's Department, at least through its representatives on the field, gave its blessing when it was started more than ten years ago. Secondly, even if assistance was not practicable at the time of the depression, when I first heard this statement, surely this is no longer so true now.

An appeal should be made to the Woman's Department to take greater interest and a larger share in our co-educational work, not only because of the increasingly large number of women students in our University but also because of certain features of our recent development which should naturally appeal to all interested in higher education for women, if for no other reason than the fact that more and more college women are interested in such lines.

In this respect, I can at least refer to the department of sociology in our Arts College, and the department of Biology in the Science College, which offers courses for pre-medicine and pre-nursing.

The importance of Sociology, for the training of Christian social workers, will be easily apparent. The great problem facing China in the after-war period, besides physical reconstruction will surely be social reconstruction. This is surely something in which the Christian Church should be particularly interested, and which, moreover, should appeal to Christian women especially as a field for constructive service.

We now have a very good staff in the Sociology Department, headed by Dr. M. O. Williams, Jr.; Miss Z. P. Zion, graduate of McTycire, and Randolph Macon, with Post Graduate work in the New York School for Social Workers; Mrs. George Wu, Yenching B.A., New York School for Social Workers, M.A., Mrs. Tang Yui Ching-Dong and Mr. Kao Yang (on leave this year), perhaps two of best known educators engaged in mass education and educational social work.

Soochow University is the one and only Methodist University in China. We hope all Methodists and all Methodist organizations will help. She is now ministering more and more to the young women of China of our own Church who are eager for a college education. There are new lines of development in Soochow University, such as, Sociology

for the training of Christian social workers; and strong departments, such as, Biology, which offers pre-medical and pre-nursing courses in which women students are becoming more and more interested. We hope this will make a particular appeal to the Women of our Church.

APPENDIX

1. Graduates from High Schools under Woman's Department now studying in Soochow University:

Laura Haygood -----	11
McTyeira School -----	12
Virginia School -----	7
Davidson School -----	2
Susan B. Wilson -----	1
	<hr/>
	33

2. Women Students in Soochow University who have been teachers or principals of Girls Schools:

Former Principals of Primary Schools ---	2
Former teachers of Girls High Schools -	4
Institutional Church workers -----	4
	<hr/>
	10

3. Present (1940) Appropriations of Women's Work:

(a) Cooperative Work with General Department Work:

Institutional Churches -----	US\$1,870
Hospitals -----	2,910
	<hr/>
	US\$4,780

(b) Union Work with other Churches:

Woman's Union Medical College -----	7,700
Ginling College -----	3,400
Bible Teachers Training School -----	535
	<hr/>
	US\$11,635

(c) Schools under Woman's Department:

High Schools (4) -----	9,390
(Laura Haygood, Virginia, Davidson, Susan B. Wilson)	
Scholarships -----	2,590
Day Schools -----	625
	<hr/>
	US\$12,605

**SOOCHOW  
UNIVERSITY**

**President's Report  
to  
The Board of Trustees  
(FOR THE YEAR 1940)**

## SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

### President's Report

to

### The Board of Trustees

(For the Year 1940)

#### Looking Into the Future

An educator works in the present but always looks into the future. He has to be on the alert constantly looking forward, in order to get his bearings and adjust his course accordingly. For the task of education is primarily the training of men and women for future service to meet future needs. The solution of the immediate problems of the day is more the responsibility of those who have left school and are already at work in society. This, of course, does not at all mean that the present is ignored, but it does mean that the future is also kept in view and that we work in anticipation of the needs and requirements of the future, since the students of today will be the workers of tomorrow. This we have adopted as a guiding principle in drawing up our present program and formulating our policy for future development.

As we look into the future, to the period of reconstruction after the war, we can easily see that reconstruction will have two distinct phases—the physical and the social. For the one men well trained in applied science are needed, and for the other students of sociology, who understand the fundamental problems of society, and who are equipped with adequate training for social work. Such being the case, the two sides of our work to which we are giving special attention are applied science and sociology.

#### Sociology and Applied Science to Receive New Attention

Our science work has always been of a very high standard, but the instruction has essentially been in the realm of pure

science. There will be hereafter an additional emphasis on applied science. The first step in this direction was taken when, at the beginning of the present academic year, we opened, for the first time, a regular course in Chemical Engineering. Dr. L. Y. Sun, B.S., M.A., Ph.D., one of our brilliant graduates who won a Tsing Hua Scholarship to study abroad, was invited to join the faculty and take charge of the new department. We are starting this year with a group of forty well-selected students for this first class in Chemical Engineering. This, in fact, is not an entirely new idea but a project, long cherished but unrealized, dating back to a time, twenty years ago, when Dr. E. V. Jones, now head of the Chemistry Department of Birmingham-Southern College, was a missionary teacher heading up the Department of Chemistry in Soochow University.

But giving special attention to applied science does not mean that we are giving up pure science in order to devote our energy to applied science or engineering. It only means that to each group of theoretical courses in science we have been giving there will be added gradually, as means and circumstances permit, instruction in their practical applications. Our objective is to have one applied course in connection with each of three science departments—Biology, Chemistry, and Physics—perhaps taking up one department each year. Such a policy is not only in line with the general trend of education and the needs of the country, but tends to round out the educational program in our science college. There will be, however, no slackening of efforts in pure science, for pure science is basic; applied science cannot advance without the research results and discoveries made by pure science.

In the field of sociology our primary emphasis is not so much on the study of social theories as on the training of social workers. Here, of course, again the theoretical and the practical cannot be separated, but our aim is not so much to train theorists, who can write essays on social problems, as practical social workers, who can understand and direct a program of social service. This is not at all due to any lack of appreciation of the value of social thought or theories, but because of a feeling that there are perhaps now among students of sociology too many who can only write

essays. In other words, what we are aiming at is a school for the training of Christian social workers, something like the New York School of Social Work.

### Evidences of Progress

One would be apt to assume that at a time of such great difficulty and uncertainty the most that can be expected of any institution is just to keep going—to carry on in a fashion. But, contrary to such expectations, it may be truly said that the University has been striding forward steadily and has been making real progress along various lines. In saying this we are not claiming to be better than other schools, but merely to say that fortunately we have been quite able to keep pace with the remarkable spirit of progress in the Chinese educational world, which has remained vigorous and active even during this time of unprecedented national crisis, with all its problems and difficulties.

Both the student body and the faculty show significant increases and improvements.

1. Enrollment—The enrollment this year is larger than that of any previous time. We now have a total of over 1,100 students enrolled in the three Colleges of Arts, Science, and Law, about 15 per cent of the total enrollment in all the Christian colleges and universities in China. We are one of the three Christian universities which have an enrollment of over 1,000 college students. The number of middle school graduates who took our entrance examination was 1,308. The number of new students we have this year is 396.
2. Faculty—We now have a larger faculty than we have ever had before and as strong a science faculty as any of the universities in this part of the country. We have this year on our faculty and staff for the college and middle school 86 full-time workers, 10 half-time teachers, and 22 part-time lecturers, making a total of 118 on the staff.

### Research and Publications

To stimulate educational progress and promote dynamic academic life within the institution we are giving encouragement to research and publications. If the activities of an

educational institution consist of nothing more than the teaching of prescribed courses, which sometimes tend to become a constant repetition of the selfsame program of studies year in and year out, instruction may become stale and lacking in vitality and vigor. Each of the three science departments is therefore encouraged to undertake publications and research projects.

Among the new projects started this year, the following may be more particularly mentioned:

- (a) *A Science Magazine, known as Demonstration and Experiments in Physics.* This is published by the Department of Physics. Two issues are already out and have been well received. There are articles on interesting experiments in physics, which will likely be of great help to middle school teachers.
- (b) *The opening of a Machine Shop* for making and repairing scientific apparatus. This may be said to be the restoration of the small repair shop we once had in Soochow, but now re-established with a larger and more ambitious program. This is now under the direction of Dr. C. H. Li, Ph.D., head of the Department of Physics, with Mr. H. Y. Loh, one of the most brilliant and faithful workers among the younger members of the faculty, as superintendent. It is of course operating on a small scale, but its output, both in quantity and especially in quality is most gratifying. Its first task is the making of apparatus for our middle school and freshman laboratory courses, as what we had before was nearly all lost in Soochow. This effects a great saving, as many articles have been produced at a fraction of the cost of our previous equipment, purchased abroad. In some cases we even dare to believe that we have introduced definite improvements, warranting them for sale.
- (c) *The Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory of the Department of Chemistry*—In the words of a report recently submitted to me by Dr. Y. T. Ku, Ph.D., head of the Department of Chemistry: "For the present the primary purpose of this laboratory is to study the methods for the synthesis of two important anti-malarial remedies—Plasmaquine and Atebrin. Both

plasmaquine and atebirin contain as parts of their molecules a complex ring and a complex chain. The synthesis of the ring in plasmaquine has been completely solved, and that in atebirin is half attained.

.....  
"It is also the purpose of this laboratory to synthesize some new compounds which may be effective in the treatment of malignant malaria. One new compound has thus far been prepared, but the biological test has not yet been performed."

The laboratory work was carried along by two graduate instructors with the assistance of several senior students, under the general direction of Dr. Y. T. Ku, with whom is associated Dr. L. S. Huang (Ph.D., Munster, Germany), who has made a special study of pharmaceutical chemistry.

The two instructors engaged in this research project, Miss Kiang Wei-tung, who graduated with the highest honor in chemistry some years ago, and Mr. H. C. Sung, also an honor graduate in chemistry, are to be congratulated for the progress they have made. Their faithfulness would probably have been rewarded with even greater success if we could have provided them with better laboratory facilities. But we are now a "refugee" institution and have to share laboratory space and facilities with other members of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai.

- (d) *The Institution of a Survey of Social Agencies in Shanghai* by the Sociology Department. This is the first research or practical project of the Department. It aims at the publication of a directory giving accurate information of the numerous organizations engaged in all kinds of social and philanthropic work in Shanghai, of which there is a great variety—from institutional churches to rickshaw pullers' association, from the International Red Cross Society and Famine Relief Association to old-style charity foundations, such as "*Chen Chi Tang*" (Benevolent Aid Society).
- (e) *Project in the Southwest*: Soochow University is now taking a direct part in the support of the Tien Nan

Middle School, Kunming, Yunnan. This is the only Christian Middle School in the Yunnan Province and was started as a joint enterprise between the English Methodist and our own church (the former Methodist Episcopal Church, South), upon a recommendation adopted by the China Conference after a trip of inspection we were requested to undertake for a survey of the possibility of having a share in the Christian work in "Free China," not long before we went to the Madras Conference in 1939. Education has two phases: the spiritual and the technical. Education in the interior is rich in spiritual inspiration but handicapped by inadequate library and laboratory facilities for thoroughgoing technical training; education in Shanghai is just the other way round. By having a share in such project we hope to hold on to both the technical and spiritual. China needs both types of men; men with fine spirit and men with high technical training.

- (f) *The Biological Supply Service*, though not a new project, since it has been serving the middle schools and the colleges of China for over twenty years, should perhaps be also referred to in this report. Our former stock and equipments have practically been wiped out as one of the sad incidents of the war. Under the active and energetic direction of Dr. Y. C. Hsu, Ph.D., Head of the Biology Department, with the faithful collaboration of Mr. T. S. Yu and Mr. Z. S. Zee, both instructors in the same department, the B. S. S. is rapidly being restored to its normal conditions. Both orders from the colleges in China and those from abroad are more than in previous years.

### Religious Life and Activities

To no side of its college life, however, is greater attention given than to its religious side. A Christian school fails of its essential purpose and objective if it fails in its distinct Christian purpose and mission, no matter how it excels in every other aspect. Under the leadership of Dr. M. O. Williams, Jr., M.A., Ed.D., Director of Religious Activities, with whom is very closely associated Prof. S. C. Wang, Dean of

Students, members of the Committee on Religious Life and Activities carried out a well-planned program, in which a large number of teachers and students took part. Since Dr. Williams fell ill the active direction of the Committee work is shared by Dean Wang and Mr. Charles Feng, bursar of the University.

Religious work was carried on along three different lines: religious instruction, worship programs, and social service. Religious instruction was either direct or indirect: direct, through regular religious courses, such as, Life and Religion, the Central Faith of Christianity, Current Christian Literature; indirect, through such courses as the Bible as English Literature, and the teaching of such courses as Ethics, Philosophy, and even English, for the admirable textbook now being used, which was compiled by Mr. Ferguson, contains some fine selections from the Bible, from both Old and New Testaments.

The worship programs center around the bi-weekly Tuesday afternoon services sponsored by the Young People's Christian Association, working under the direction of the Committee on Religious Life and Activities. There are, besides the Sunday school program, the follow-up meetings after the religious emphasis week, participation in the Young People's Conference of our Church, student summer conferences, and the special joint religious program of the Associated Christian Colleges.

Social service projects are often carried on jointly by the Religious Committee and the Educational and Sociological Departments, under student initiative, but with faculty advice and supervision, and are an expression of a healthy, active Christian spirit and life. To avoid any unnecessary complications, political and partisan activities are scrupulously excluded, and careful guidance is given to students both in the study of projects and the execution of programs. Two things are worthy of particular mention in this connection. First, we now have a free night school,\* entirely

\*This is a free night school with a complete six-year primary school course for the underprivileged in that section of the city. It now has an enrollment of 145 students, who receive two hours of instruction each evening. The only fee charged is a deposit of twenty cents which is refunded in full to all students who attend classes regularly. Books are supplied to these students at half price, the balance

staffed and financed by student volunteers, and secondly, we raised largely among and by students a sum of over \$25,000 for charities and relief projects such as winter clothing campaign, free rice projects, etc. Even in the midst of hardship and privation the lesson must be taught that life consists in giving and not in receiving.

Whenever possible sympathetic guidance instead of authoritative control is the rule followed. It is not always easy to carry this out. It requires both patience and personal friendship, because it has to rest upon spontaneous respect and confidence, but experience shows that it can be done and be done with mutual profit. Moreover, this is Christian teaching, or, we may say, the Christian principle of education, for was this not the way our Master taught His disciples? The best of all is, not only that it can be done and is being done, but that the students can understand and will respond. The large number of students who gathered at the jetty to bid Dr. and Mrs. Williams *bon voyage* when they left for America were probably attracted to them as director of religious activities and members of the said committee more than as head of the sociology department and teacher of child psychology. To them and to all the faculty members, missionaries and Chinese, who are their fellow-workers in the important task of the promotion of religious activities and the delicate work of student guidance the University is much indebted.

Success in religious work among students is not full or complete unless the students are led to Christ and into the Church, although the value of spreading Christian truths and the extension of Christian influence is surely not to be ignored or lightly spoken of. Holding that as our definite goal, and through a series of well conducted follow-up meetings after the series of the spring term religious emphasis week conducted by Dr. Robin Chen (now Assistant Bishop of Anking) for the college students and Rev. Tsu Sing-sung for the middle school students, twelve college students and

being paid by contributions raised by these "student teachers" of the University. Last term it had a volunteer faculty of thirty-eight with a sophomore "co-ed," Miss Yuan, as its very capable principal, who alone raised \$500 to carry on this splendid social service project in education. A faculty committee of five act as their advisers.



seventeen middle school students were baptized and received into the Church in the early summer.

Two similar series of meetings were held this fall, with Dr. Z. T. Kaung (now Bishop Kaung) as speaker for the college students and Mr. C. C. Liang of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee as speaker for the middle school students. Follow-up meetings were held and a much larger group joined the Church this time. On January 5, the first Sunday of this year, a group of fifty-four of our students were baptized in our Moore Memorial Church and became Christians, consisting of thirty-four college students and twenty middle school students. To each of these students was presented at a special meeting held two weeks later a handsome Chinese Bible.

### Contributions Received

Another encouraging thing which can be reported is the continued and increasing support we are getting outside of our own Church.

1. In addition to the grant-in-aid amounting to \$11,000 for this year, the Ministry of Education has sent us a special emergency grant of ten thousand dollars.
2. The grant from the Shanghai Municipal Council for our middle school has increased from \$4,700 to \$7,100.
3. The Peking Union Medical College has sent us a sum of \$2,700 for three scholarships of \$300 each for three years to be awarded to any pre-medical students, according to our own regulations. (It may be here mentioned incidentally that ever since the opening of the P. U. M. C. only two of our pre-medical graduates have ever failed to pass their entrance examination; many have done so with honor.)
4. The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has notified us that they are ready to support three students at \$400 a year—the students to be nominated by the University authorities.
5. The Government has allotted three Chung Cheng (courtesy name of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek) scholarships to our institution.
6. Mr. Whang Pao-tsing and his brothers have contributed \$800 to the scholarship fund, being expenses

they would have spent on their father's birthday, to establish a scholarship.

7. "A friend of the University" who does not want his name known has recently given \$400 in aid of needy students.
8. A sum of \$1,200 was presented to the University to be known as "Dora Yui Fund" for the promotion of religion.
9. The China Christian Educational Association has granted a total of \$1,075 for the year in aid of certain students selected by us.
10. The National Students' Relief Committee through its Shanghai branch has helped eight students, \$684.
11. Miss Lucy Jim Webb is continuing her help of \$100 a year for a needy student.
12. The sum of G\$1,345.32 has been received from the Kirkpatrick Foundation, but I regret to report that the trustees of the fund would not agree to a ten-year commitment which I thought they had agreed to (the meeting which I attended in 1939, when our request was presented, was evidently considered informal and unofficial).

### The Middle School\*

Without any particular effort or design on our part, our middle school has now become the largest Christian Middle School in this city, which means this section of the country. It now has a total enrollment of 878 students, of whom a little over 200 are girls.\*\* Of these 470 are senior middle school students and 408, junior middle school students. Instruction is being given at two centers: the Moore Memorial Church and the Continental Emporium. Laboratory equipment has been increased and space extended, so that we now have for exclusive middle school use, a separate

\* The Middle School in China corresponds in standing to the High School in America, but has a six-year course; three years for Junior Middle School and three years for Senior Middle School.

\*\*Girls were first admitted to our Senior Middle School in 1936 when the application of the Laura Haygood Normal School for girls for permissions to add a regular middle school course was not approved by the Government. Our Junior Middle School was first opened to girl students in 1938 when all our church junior middle school for girls (except the junior department of the McTyeire School) temporarily suspended their regular work.

room for each of the three laboratories, biology, physics, and chemistry. As a matter of accommodation, these facilities are also made available to three other Christian middle schools.

### The Law School \*\*\*

Among the professional law schools in China our Law School is a brilliant success. It has reputation and prestige; it attracts a good student body; it has prominent alumni; and it has an enviable record; and it has wonderful possibilities. All the material essentials of immediate concern in the ordinary conception of success seem to be all present. We are one of the only two law schools in the country recognized by the Chinese Government as being competent to offer graduate course in law.

But we Christian educators are a peculiar people; we are pilgrims traveling to a distant land. We are not fully satisfied unless along with brilliant, academic success there is also definite achievement of the distinct Christian objective and mission which are the common concern of all units of our work. To this end we are now directing our attention and effort. With the whole administration now together in Shanghai I hope to be able to keep in closer touch with the Law School than the time when I had to make my headquarters in Soochow and to give more direct supervision to this part of the University.

Professional schools are apt to be too professionally-centered in thought and to so concentrate their interest to the professional training of the student as to somewhat neglect due emphasis upon such important matters as moral development, character building, and religious guidance, perhaps assuming that students have already received them as part of their previous general education. These, however, are points we must emphasize if we hope, as it must be our hope, through our Law School to make Christian influence felt in the law and legal profession of the country. Law, ethics, and religion are three different things, but in the social make-up and development of any country they always act and react upon each other.

\*\*\* For Resolution adopted by the Board of Missions in 1931 for the further development of the Law School see Appendix IV.

Progress along this line is achieved through the readjustment of instruction hours, the engagement of more full-time teachers and will be much aided through the presence of some missionary teacher who can be assigned as full-time workers in the Law School. It is a matter of much regret that since the return to America of Mr. Blume, formerly dean of our Law School and now professor of law at the Michigan University Law School, we have not had on the field a missionary especially trained to teach legal subjects who can teach in the Law School and co-operate in its development.

Of the happenings concerning the Law School the following perhaps deserve particular mention:

1. We regret to record the resignation of Dr. John C. H. Wu, as principal of the Law School, which was accepted with regret by the Board of Trustees at one of its previous meetings earlier in the year. Dr. Wu had been connected with the Law School for over ten years although during the last few years he had other important tasks which prevented him from giving full time to the Law School. His brilliant scholarship, his prominent public career, and his extensive connections have all been valuable assets in building up the name and prestige of the Law School which will always remember him with great appreciation.
2. We welcome the return of Dean Robert C. W. Sheng to the Law School after a leave of absence of about a year. Since his return we have resumed the publication of the *English Law Journal*, the only publication of its kind in China and one which enjoys a wide circulation in America.
3. The addition of Dr. Fei Tsing as a full-time teacher greatly strengthens our law faculty as he is a brilliant scholar and as his special training is in a field—European Continental Law—for which we have been looking for some time for a full-time professor. His coming thus rounds out our program of instruction by having special men looking after the three fields of Chinese Law, Anglo-Saxon Law, and Continental Law. Dr. Fei is one of our own graduates who spent three years in Germany on a Tsing Hua Scholarship and

who had already taught in two or three Government Universities before he accepted our invitation to return to his Alma Mater.

4. Dr. Shelley Sun, the Associate Dean, has been on leave of absence since December, 1938. We miss him here but we congratulate him on the important position he is now holding as Councilor in the Executive Yuan (the Cabinet Office) and the good work he is doing in "Free China," where spirit is high, life is throbbing and faith and hope abound.

### Readjustment of Departments

Up to the beginning of the present academic year there were altogether eleven departments offering major courses in the three colleges, distributed as follows:

#### *College of Arts:*

Department of Literature.  
Department of Economics.  
Department of Political Science.  
Department of Sociology.  
Department of Education.  
Department of History and Geography.

#### *College of Science:*

Department of Biology (including pre-medical and pre-nursing courses).  
Department of Chemistry.  
Department of Physics and Mathematics.

#### *College of Law:*

Department of Law.  
Department of Accounting.

With a threefold objective in view: to adjust ourselves to new government requirements; to meet new conditions and needs; and to improve the quality of our work even at the cost of limiting or cutting down its scope, some important readjustments have been made.

1. CHINESE AND ENGLISH—The major in Literature has been split into a major in English and a major in Chinese. This not only corresponds more with the sys-

tem of departments and majors promulgated by the Government but is also found to be more practical since, while theoretically a student interested in literature should be fond of and proficient in both English and Chinese, as a matter of fact such a combination is rather rare—students good in Chinese are often poor in English and vice versa.

2. CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING—To the Chemistry Department has now been added the Department of Chemical Engineering. This is our first move to implement our program of adding at least one practical, applied course to each of the three major groups of theoretical science.
3. SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION—Preparations were completed to reopen the School of Physical Education and an agreement for mutual co-operation was made with the Shanghai Unit of Gingling College, whereby many joint courses would be offered, and all Gingling P. E. majors would be allowed the privilege of taking all the non-technical courses in Soochow University.
4. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—The Department of Education has been temporarily suspended since the announcement by the Government that Normal College Training will be directly provided by the Government itself and no private college or university is to have a normal college or department of education. We are hoping that there be at least one normal college under the joint auspices of the Christian Colleges and Universities in East China, but pending the final settlement of the question or the working out of such a plan we feel that perhaps the most expedient thing to do will be to have that department temporarily suspended so as to avoid any possible complication of a degree in education not recognized by the Government.

### A "Three-Three Program" as Ultimate Objective

Ambition's appetite is insatiable. This is true even of the ambition for doing good. But there is a limit to strength and resources. Now bearing particularly this latter point in mind we are, with all our eagerness to grow and develop,

practical enough to curb our ambition within due limits. As we survey our present available resources, we shall probably be doing well if we maintain a three-point emphasis in each of the three colleges, as follows:

College of Arts: Sociology, Economics, English.

College of Science: Biology (including pre-medical and pre-nursing); Chemistry (including Chemical Engineering); Physics (including Electrical Engineering).

College of Law: Law and Accounting, with the possible transfer of the Political Science Department from the Arts College.

The Department of Political Science, and even Economics may be later transferred to the Law College, making it at the same time a more thoroughly integrated unit under the general administration.

### **Problems and Difficulties**

While there are many things to encourage us, these are pre-eminently days of difficulties and problems. Some of these may be enumerated.

#### **Financial Problems and Difficulties**

Education, to be good, must be a losing proposition from the business point of view. The larger the school, the greater will be the financial problems. Therefore, the growth of the institution has in itself many problems along this line. But the greatest problem is caused by the phenomenal rise in the cost of living. It is established that it costs six times as much to live now as before the war. According to figures published by the Shanghai Municipal Council the index of cost of living has increased from 100 in 1936 to 661 in December, 1940. There is of course no hope that salary increases can be adjusted in any way approaching the rise in the cost of living. A \$15 per term increase in the tuition fees of the students was made last summer, and a further increase of \$25 was made at the beginning of 1941. But these increases in tuition can only bring in a very moderate amount. Further increases are not considered advisable since most of the families from which the students come have also suffered heavy losses at this time of war. Too much increase in

educational fees would simply mean some member or members of the family will be entirely deprived of an opportunity for education. This, of course, we are unwilling to do. If one of the main reasons why the Christian Church is where it is in the esteem of the Chinese people because of the educational opportunities it has, in the past, offered to many students who were later instrumental and influential in the building up of New China, would it be justifiable to assume that by keeping the doors of our educational institutions as widely open as possible, without too high financial barriers for them to climb over, we can make as significant and as appreciated in contribution to the builders of a greater New China in the era of reconstruction following the present unfortunate "incident"?

To ease the financial embarrassment of the faculty and staff some measure of relief has been effected along two lines: the provision of rice at a price much below the market price to all faculty members and staff, the quantity to be adjusted according to the size of the family, and the adding of a "high cost of living bonus" to the regular salary, fixed on a graduated scale, which gives a much larger percentage to persons earning small salaries than to persons of comparatively larger salaries—there is no person in a mission or Christian education earning a real large salary according to ordinary market standards.

Our financial situation would have been much worse—unbearably worse—but for the emergency fund which the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in New York has been raising for the support of these China colleges in this time of great crisis and great distress. As it is we have to get along with very little more than "bread and water ration"; without this extra help we may have to try to get along with mostly water, without much bread. We would not know how we could have gotten along.

#### **Staff Problem: Need of More Missionaries**

The need for the sending out of more missionaries to Soochow University is due to two reasons. In the first place, the number of missionaries on the staff is smaller than that in any other Christian university here in East China to start with. In the second place, of the ones appointed to

Soochow University several have returned to America. Nominally there are eight missionary teachers from the General Department and one from the Women's Department. Those from the General Department are Dr. W. B. Nance, Mr. J. W. Dyson, Dr. M. O. Williams, Jr., Mr. Frank C. Ferguson, Mr. George B. Workman, Mr. D. L. Sherertz, Mr. W. A. Estes, and Miss Rolfe Whitlow. The one from the Women's Department is Miss Julia L. Tuttle. But of these nine Mr. Workman has gone back to America on account of sickness in the family; Mr. Estes has returned to retire; Dr. Williams is unfortunately incapacitated by illness and had to go back for a period of rest and treatment; Mr. Sherertz has gone back, taking his family to America following the evacuation order issued by the United States Government; Mr. Dyson is in America on regular furlough. There are, therefore, only four missionaries in the institution on the active service list. Bearing in mind that Dr. Nance is already seventy-three years old and Miss Tuttle will soon reach the retiring age, the problem of the missionary staff, both from the point of view of temporary adjustment and from that of permanent replacement, is very serious and acute indeed.

Education is a continuing business; it must be maintained as a steady process even if it cannot make steady progress. It is very urgent that there should be a clear understanding with the Board of Missions that they will figure on a definite quota of teachers for the University. On the basis of *status quo* there should be a minimum of eight missionaries from the General Department and two from the Women's Department. More really should be sent because the University is visibly growing in size and in standard. Students, faculty, and budget are all two, three times more than a decade ago. Educational standard in China and our own standard have both advanced a great distance in the last ten years. When I first went to the University in December, 1927, we had a budget of about \$100,000; now it is \$400,000-\$500,000. At that time we had one teacher with a Ph.D. degree; now we have at least ten.

#### **More Rigid and Higher Requirements for Majors**

In its effort to standardize higher education and increase

its effectiveness, the Government has issued instructions setting forth rigid and detailed regulations governing general and major subject requirements for graduation. These do not touch upon religious instruction but are purely academic requirements. In general we may say that the government policy is looking toward a standardized curriculum for each major and a much greater concentration of attention upon professional or vocational training. We have been proceeding on the basis of two years of liberal culture and two years of specialized training in the student's major field of study. The number of required credits in the special field of major study has now been so much increased—in some cases more than doubled what we used to require—that for the same number of majors a much larger number of specialized courses will have to be offered. This calls for a greater degree of specialized instruction and a larger course offerings, which in turn calls for a larger faculty. Incidentally it indirectly narrows down the scope for free electives. Both these points present important problems requiring careful readjustments.

#### **Co-operation with Other Christian Universities**

Correlation of the whole program of Christian higher education in East China, that is to say, the bringing about of a much closer co-operation among the Christian colleges in the Shanghai-Soochow-Nanking-Hangchow Area has been under discussion and consideration for a number of years. We have always shown our interest in the working out of such a plan as well as our willingness to co-operate. It was in this spirit that the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees at its meeting on March 12, 1940:

#### **Resolution on Co-operation**

"In view of the proved advantage of co-operation with other institutions in the higher grades of college work, by elimination of duplication of courses, by exchange of students, pooling and common use of library and laboratory facilities and frequent consultation of administrators on common problems, the Board of Trustees of Soochow University hereby declares its readiness to authorize retaining

the upper division of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences together with professional and graduate work in a university center in Shanghai, if one or more of the other East China Christian institutions are disposed to co-operate in the same way.

"The President of the University is hereby authorized to confer with the other institutions concerned, to work out ways and means of such effective permanent co-operation, and to utilize to the fullest extent the present close co-operation in the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai as the starting point and basis for further correlation. In working out any such scheme of correlation, due consideration must be given to the necessity of adequate facilities for a healthy academic atmosphere favorable to the objective of character-building which is a major emphasis of Christian education.

"The President shall report from time to time on the detailed proposals reached among co-operating institutions for approval by this Board."

In pursuant of the above quoted resolution I took part in an earnest effort to initiate a program of more thoroughgoing and more permanent co-operation among the members of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai. It was felt that the real starting point for permanent co-operation is the securing of a site so that the upper division of these four Christian universities can be placed on one common site or on adjoining sites, for by experience it was found that exchange of courses, and pooling of facilities could only be carried out when the co-operating institutions are located at one place. But unanimity of opinion could not be secured, so Soochow and Hangchow are going ahead with a two-party thoroughgoing co-operating scheme by practically merging the departments of Chinese, English, and History into joint departments, as far as the senior college, viz: as far as the junior and senior students are concerned. Courses were arranged in consultation and were listed in each institution as if they were all its own. The total cost of instruction is to be shared by the two co-operating members in proportion to the number of students each has in these classes.

### Developing a Christian Faculty of High Academic Training

Of all my concerns for the improvement and development of the University none is greater than the securing of opportunities for the advanced training of promising young instructors on the faculty.

The success of any institution depends upon three things: the right objective or perspective, a well selected student body, and a well trained faculty, which in non-Christian schools means high academic training, but which in our Christian institutions means men of Christian spirit and zeal with high academic training. But such a faculty cannot be secured unless the Church takes an active part in giving opportunities for such advanced training whenever a promising candidate is found. It seems to me that much more should and can be done above this line than is being done now. We Christian institutions surely cannot sit down with folded arms, waiting for non-Christian agencies to train leaders for Christian service to serve the Church.

So far, only in the field of theology, or among preachers, has this point received much attention. In my fourteen years of service in connection with this great Christian university I have not yet seen one person selected by the Church from the university or from the hospitals for such training, with the result that the hospitals have no dependable staff of their *own*—by which I mean members of our own Church trained by our own Church—and the University is sadly in need of more such well-trained men of our own.

What a contrast as one watches the women's department sending this one and that one out to be trained abroad and come back for service here! What feelings were stirred up in me as I sat year in and year out in the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. voting for this or that secretary to be sent abroad for further training! If we leave everything along this line to the non-Christian agencies, either prospective Christian leaders will fall by the wayside or well-trained Christian leaders will be drawn into non-Christian circles. Some may say, this is all right. Yes, it is, but we need a few for our own use in the service of the Church.

Some may say that this is expensive. Yes, it is, but from another point of view it is most economical, for through one investment you can get the valuable service of a man whose future support will not be a continuing direct charge upon the Mother Church or the Board of Missions.

We have this year two instructors studying abroad, one at Harvard working for his Ph.D. and one at the University of Southern California getting her advanced training in physical education. To both of them I have been able to give certain financial aid through the Kirkpatrick Fund. But more are needed, and I hope more help can be given to the University in carrying this out. This I consider *our number one need*, for unless we have the right kind of faculty, we will not have the right kind of institution which will draw the right kind of students and do the right kind of work. *For the all-important task of developing a Christian faculty of high academic training the more active help of our church in America is indispensable.*

#### **The Acting President**

The year under review is a year when the administration is carried on with Dr. Nance as Acting President. I have, however, been going to office regularly and have attended to much of the routine. It may be said that for the past thirteen or fourteen years Dr. Nance and I have always worked as "Siamese Twins" no matter what title we carry. Even normally, as adviser, he has always been in close and intimate touch with the general administration and has always had a hand in the formulation of University policies. His assumption of the position as Acting President at this particular time is a signal service of the greatest value to the University.

#### **What Can Soochow University Do?**

The opportunity which Soochow University has in serving China and the cause of Christianity in China is as great as we have real imagination—or spiritual sight—to see. China is a land where a rejuvenated race of people is moving steadily forward in the building up of a new nation. In the main we can say that the disturbance of war has not interrupted the mighty current of progress. Beneath the stormy,

rough surface the deep, silent stream of progress still moves on. The situation in China is baffling and confusing from one point of view, but glorious and challenging from another. Well-trained educated leaders will be more than ever needed in the great day of reconstruction just ahead of us. If our Church believes that Christian education has a contribution to make in the rebuilding of a great, new China, this is the "moment of a thousand years" when we ought to redouble our effort to do all we can to support and encourage the work. Such is the time; such, the opportunity for service! Such is the vision I believe the eyes of faith can clearly see, even in the midst of the encircling gloom.

May God's wisdom guide and may His strength support all those who are connected with Soochow University, so that it may, as an effective instrument and an integral part of our church, in the service of Christian education and the youth of China, fulfill His will and glorify His Holy name. Amen.

Respectfully submitted by

Y. C. YANG, *President.*

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY.

To the Board of Trustees,  
Shanghai China.

February 19, 1941.

**ENROLLMENT STATISTICS**  
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY  
1940 FALL

**APPENDIX I**

	A R T S										S C I E N C E										LAW & ACCOUNTING				GRAND																
	Chinese		English		History		Education		Political Science		Economics		Sociology		Total		Physics		Chemistry		Biology		Medical Nursing		Total		Law		Accounting		Total										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W									
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total										
Freshman	2	8	16					13	1	35	18	5	24	63	59	8	6	7	14	38	7	6	6	30	23	11	89	67	50	16	24	23	74	39	226	165					
Sophomore		1	3	9				10		34	25	12	18	59	53	8	14	9	10		1	3	17	8	2	50	22	52	24	21	14	73	38	182	113						
Junior		4	3	7				9	1	15	20	1	15	28	47	1	1	27	9		3	3	6	1		37	14	36	8	21	11	57	19	22	80						
Senior		1	2		3	1	6	1	9	6	9	15	23	4	9	4	9	4		5	4				18	8	42	7	10	3	52	10	85	41							
Total	2	6	14	34	3	1	38	3	93	69	18	66	163	182	21	7	57	36	48	7	15	16	53	32	13	194	111	180	55	76	51	256	106	615	399						
Unclassified																																				14	35	20			
Guest Student																																					2	1	4	8	
Exchange student																																						8	5	23	17
Total																																					14	62	45		
Grand Total	8	48	3	1	41	162	84	406																													235	127	376	1121	

M = MEN . . . W = WOMEN . . .

**APPENDIX II**

Middle School  
Enrollment Statistics  
1940

	Senior M.S.			Junior M.S.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1st Year	135	50	185	119	45	164
2nd Year	115	39	154	92	36	128
3rd Year	105	27	132	102	14	116
Total	355	116	471	313	95	408
Grand Total		879				



### APPENDIX III

#### The Endowment of Soochow University

A MEMORANDUM BY DR. W. B. NANCE \*

Soochow University is the outgrowth of a unanimous conviction expressed by the China Mission in the fall of 1899 that the time had come to conserve and correlate all its schools into a system heading up in a university. That the dreams of twenty years before could now be realized was indicated by the revolutionary change in the attitude of intelligent leaders of public opinion after the war of 1894-5 and by the rapid growth of the Konghong School, which was full of eager youths from the leading families of *Soochow*, bent on acquiring modern education.

Under the leadership of Bishop A. W. Wilson, President, and W. R. Lambuth, Secretary, the Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, approved the plans of the China Mission and set about securing funds for a plant at Soochow and the development of land in Hongkew, Shanghai, to provide endowment. At a great missionary rally in New Orleans in January, 1900, \$50,000 was pledged, and this money paid for the first building on the Soochow campus (afterwards named Allen Hall), and a terrace of five houses at the corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads, Shanghai, as beginning of endowment.

President D. L. Anderson on his last visit to U. S. A. in 1908 secured from Court Street Church, Lynchburg, Va., US\$30,000 which were used for the second large building (Anderson Hall) at Soochow, but it was still some years before any advance was made in the development of endowment. The second step was taken shortly before the World War, when the Board of Missions approved a plan of the Board of Trustees to borrow money on the security of the land for the erection of tenements on the former playground of the Anglo-Chinese College (that school having been

\* Dr. Nance is the best authority on the subject since he has been a missionary in Soochow University ever since its establishment in 1901.

merged with the University in 1911- 1912). The income from these tenements paid off the loan in about seven years, and by 1922 the University began to receive \$20,000 a year from that source. A subsequent reconstruction of these tenements on a better contract increased the gross income successively to \$30,000, \$35,000, \$40,000, and \$44,000 a year from that one block at the northeast corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads from which of course municipal tax has to be paid.

No written record of the original plan of the Board of Missions was available on the field, but for some years it was generally supposed that it had set aside all then unused land for endowment. That would have meant all the land except that occupied by three residences and the lot on the corner of Quinsan and Woosung Roads given for a Publishing House.

Next the University Board of Trustees built houses between the Publishing House lot and 18 Quinsan Road for rent to the Y.W.C.A.; and the income from this source was added to the endowment of Soochow University. On the expiration of the Y.W.C.A. lease in 1923 the premises were assigned to the Law School, which, since its start in 1915, had been housed in the Second Middle School (old A. C. C. building).

When Allen Memorial Church was built as a "Centenary project," the land therefor was taken, by common consent, from the University endowment property. The residence of the late Dr. Young J. Allen, next door, was set aside at the same time for a parsonage.

When in 1932 the Second Middle School was moved to Huchow and its plant at 20 Quinsan Road was assigned to the Law School, the buildings originally erected for the Y.W.C.A. reverted to the status of endowment property. The premise was subsequently leased to a school, and the lease, \$300 per month, was used to pay off a loan contracted by the University during an emergency which took place in 1931.

In 1931 at the time of the financial depression in America, Dr. Goddard, then Foreign Secretary of the Board of Missions, submitted proposals for the modification of the plan as to endowment property so as to provide for productive

development of the whole Hongkew property for the support of the three departments of the Mission work, giving 50 per cent of the income to education and dividing the rest between medical (15 per cent) and evangelistic (35 per cent), with the proviso that in no case should the income of Soochow University be diminished by such plans.

This proposal calls for the throwing together into one unit all the real estate interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on Quinsan Road, Shanghai, as follows:

1. The property already developed as endowment for Soochow University, i.e., the foreign style terrace of five houses on the southeastern corner and the Chinese style tenements on the northeastern corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads.
2. The old Law School premises (between 4 and 6).
3. The Young Allen Court Apartment Building.
4. The double residence (Nos. 18 and 18a Quinsan Road) between the old Law School premises and the Young Allen Memorial Church.
5. The parsonage between the Church and the Young Allen Terrace, with the understanding, of course, that suitable provision will be made for a parsonage. There was the feeling, however, that the lot on which the parsonage stands is too valuable to be used for a single residence.
6. The Publishing House Property.

The reason why the "Goddard Resolution of 1931" could not immediately be put into effect was that, of the above properties, only Nos. 1 and 6 were then revenue producing. The Young Allen Court Apartments then carried a mortgage of over \$100,000. The understanding was that as soon as this mortgage should be paid off the proposal would come into effect.

In the interest of co-operation with all departments of our Church work, Soochow University has agreed to this modification of the original understanding, and hopes that so soon as the present emergency has passed comprehensive plans may be made and put into effect so as to realize the maximum of income consistent with Christian principles.

(Appended Resolutions in Minutes of Board of Missions' Meeting of 1931.)

#### APPENDIX IV

##### Resolution on Endowment Fund from Property Known as Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai

Adopted at the Annual Meeting Board of Mission  
May 5, 1931

(See *Missionary Yearbook*, 1931)

1. We recommend that whatever arrangements we make, the present income going to Soochow University from the Shanghai properties, be not decreased.
2. That provision be made for a home for the pastor of Young J. Allen Memorial Church and for the missionaries appointed to work in Shanghai.
3. That whatever we get from the sale of the ten-foot strip of land at the corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads, together with all of the income from the Young J. Allen Apartment Building and the income from the leased property known as the Publishing House property, shall be applied on the indebtedness thereof.
4. We will look with favor upon a proposition for the development of all the property known as the Young J. Allen Property (including the ground now occupied by the Law School, only if and when other plans for the Law School are developed), and request that the Shanghai Property Committee submit a plan in detail, for so doing.
5. That if and when said developments are made, as hereinbefore provided, that after the payment of carrying charges and taxes, that income shall be applied to the payment of all indebtedness against said property until the same is finally paid, and thereafter said income shall be divided as follows:  
Fifty per cent of Soochow University System.  
Thirty-five per cent to Evangelistic Department.  
Fifteen per cent to Medical Work.

## APPENDIX V

### Resolution on Development of Soochow University Law School

Adopted at Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees  
May 5, 1931

(See *Missionary Yearbook*, 1931)

WHEREAS leadership, political and otherwise, throughout the civilized world, is drawn largely from the field of law; and

WHEREAS it follows that, in any country or state when Christian leadership is to be dominant, the foundation must be laid in that field, the law; and

WHEREAS world interests, as well as those of the country itself, demand that China shall have leadership instilled with Christian principles; and

WHEREAS the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has in its Law Department of Soochow University at Shanghai, China, an institution in embryo, capable of development into a plan which can furnish a portion of the required leadership; and

WHEREAS an institution, such as shall be requisite, should not be denominational, but should be Christian in the broadest sense; now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, That a committee composed of Bishop Paul Kern, the General or Foreign Secretary for the time being, with another to be selected by them, be and is hereby appointed, the duties of which committee shall be: To invite the other Christian denominations or boards with established work in China to appoint like committees, the whole of such committee, as shall be so appointed, to constitute a joint committee or commission to investigate and report back to their several organizations plans for the establishment and operation of a school of law in China commensurate with the requirements for Christian lay leadership in that great nation.

## APPENDIX VI

### Memorandum on Co-education in Soochow University

Co-education in Soochow University was started in 1928, following the trend of the day and in accordance with national policy expressed in a government regulation providing that all educational facilities should be equally accessible to men and women.

Before that time, however, there were a few women special students. Our first two "co-eds" were Miss K. Y. Kiang, now principal of Laura Haygood Normal School, and Miss Mary Cline, daughter of Dr. John W. Cline, then President of the University.

We had expected a group of fifteen to twenty students for the first year, 1928-9. For dormitory we made use of a faculty residence which happened to be vacant. Actually, however, we had about thirty students for the very first term, among whom was Miss Sih Tsung, now acting principal of McTyeire School.

From the very beginning of this undertaking we sought the counsel and co-operation of the Woman's Department. Miss Sallie Lou MacKinnon then a missionary in China and a member of the Board of Trustees of Soochow University, was very helpful to us. One of the missionaries under the Woman's Department, Miss Lelia J. Tuttle, was allocated for service in Soochow University and was appointed Dean of Women.

By the second year, the number of women students in the college increased to sixty-four, although we sought to set the limit to fifty. The Mary Black Building, erected more than forty years ago as part of the Woman's Hospital in which the Laura Haygood Memorial Hospital School had its beginning, had been acquired by the University (General Department) through exchange during the Centenary Movement. This was made available for the accommodation of women students. Up to that time this building stood outside of the campus wall; but with the permission of the

city government, the street was shifted so as to throw the building within the University compound. At the same time one section of the first girls' dormitory was hurriedly put up in the summer of 1929 to meet the urgent need.

The Board of Trustees in charge of schools under the Woman's Department showed its increasing interest in the work by including in the askings of that year the sending of a second missionary teacher to Soochow University. While in America in 1930, to attend the General Conference, I took up the matter with Miss Esther Case, then Foreign Secretary of the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions, who responded very favorably. A letter was immediately sent from her office to Miss Hanawalt appointing her for service in Soochow University if she should be disposed to return to China as a missionary. Miss Hanawalt had been a missionary of the Woman's Department and had served her first term in Gingling College, but had decided not to return there. In the meantime because of her prolonged furlough in America and the uncertainty of her return to the China field, she had secured her doctor's degree and a good position in the Milwaukee College, which she decided not to give up.

Then the depression in America set in, and retrenchment became the order of the day, so that the matter of enlarging the scope of co-operation of the Woman's Department in the co-educational work of Soochow University was not vigorously pressed.

Co-education in Soochow University, however, continued to grow and develop. The question of how to provide accommodation for the ever-increasing number of women students was a standing problem. First the attic of the Mary Black Building was remodeled to provide more rooms; then in 1935, a three-story wing was added to the first section of the Woman's Dormitory put up in 1929. By 1936 this problem became so acute that it was decided to take down the old "Mary Black Building" and put up on its site a new four-story building for the second women's dormitory. We now have on our Soochow campus two dormitories capable of accommodating 200 to 230 women students.

In the present total enrollment of 1,121 college students

we now have 444 women students. This gives us a larger number of women students than the combined enrollment of Ginling and Hwa Nan put together. We hope that the Woman's Department of our church will see in the situation that the taking up of larger share in the co-educational work of Soochow University—the only distinct Methodist University in China—is the appropriate and logical "next step" to take in their provision for women's higher education in China.

While no definite arrangement for closer co-operation between the General Department and the Woman's Department of our Church has yet been made the relationship between the high schools of the Woman's Department and Soochow University is growing closer and more intimate each day. More and more of our graduates are teaching in the schools of the Woman's Department as more and more of the graduates from such schools are entering Soochow University for further study. Among these students some were former teachers in such schools; some were ex-principals of primary schools.

Many changes have taken place in China since a couple of decades ago. At that time Chinese conservatism dictated that women be educated away from men; co-education was unthought of; so it was then quite appropriate that all the effort and resources of the Woman's Council should go to a women's college. Now that co-education is the general rule some adjustment of program and policy is perhaps not out of order.

The appeal to the Women's Department of our Church for them to take greater interest and a larger share in the co-educational work of Soochow University is not only based upon the ever-increasing number of women students coming to the institution but also based upon certain features of our recent development which it is assumed, would naturally make a particular appeal to all who are interested in higher education for the women of China.

In this respect, I can refer to at least two departments: the department of sociology in the Arts College which aim at the training of Christian social workers, and the department of biology in the Science College which provides pre-medicine and pre-nursing courses. There are now sixty-six

women students in the department of sociology and forty-five women students in the department of biology taking the pre-medicine and pre-nursing courses.

The importance of medicine and nursing to the health of the individual is so apparent as to call for no comment, but, as a matter of fact, the study of sociology and the training of social workers is no less important to a healthy society or social structure.

In the great task of restoration and development after the war is over the problem of social reconstruction is not less important nor less fundamental than the problem of the physical reconstruction of the country. In this perhaps the church and more particularly the women of the church can find a very important field for constructive service.

We have good hopes of having as good and as strong a staff in our department of sociology as anywhere in the country. Besides Dr. M. O. Williams, Jr., B.S., M.A., Ed.D., we have also Miss Z. P. Zien, graduate of McTyeire Girls' School and Randolph-Macon College, with postgraduate work in the New York School for Social Work and Mrs. George Wu, B.A., Yenching and M.A. New York School for Social Work. To these are now also added Mr. Kao Yang (now on leave), for many years President of the Kiangsu Educational College and Mrs. Tang Yu Ching-tang, formerly of the Provincial Bureau of Education and the Central Government University. These are among the very best known educators in the country engaged in mass education and social improvement.

Soochow University is now serving more and more the young women of China and the young women of our own church who are eager for a college education in a Christian university. As the only Methodist university in China we hope all Methodist organizations will help, including the greater participation of our co-educational work by the women and the women's organization of our church.

## APPENDIX

### 1. Graduates from High Schools under Woman's Departments now studying in Soochow University:

Laura Haygood .....	11
MyTyeire School .....	12
Virginia School .....	7
Davidson School .....	2
Susan B. Wilson .....	1
	—
	33

### 2. Women students in Soochow University who have been teachers or principals of Girls' Schools:

Former principals of Primary Schools .....	2
Former teachers of Girls High Schools .....	4
Institutional Church workers .....	4
	—
	10

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*Rec'd attached  
to Aug 14<sup>th</sup> fr.  
Y.C. Chang.*

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY STATISTICS  
for  
The Annual Report of The Associated Boards

Teaching Staff: (based on full time service)

Chinese-----	68
Western-----	9
Total	77

Student Enrollment during Year:

Men-----	640
Women-----	397
Total	1037

Total Expenditures for Year, in Chinese Currency \$326,019.60  
(Not including salaries of staff furnished by mission boards.)

Total Income for Year, in Chinese Currency:

From Chinese Sources-----	\$240,909.00
From Western Sources:	
Mission Appropriation-----	US\$5,000.00
A.B.C.C.C. Emergency Grant	1,250.00
Total	US\$6,250.00
at 14.27 = Chinese Currency	\$ 89,187.50

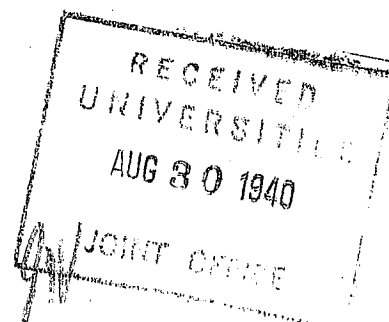
(Not including salaries of staff furnished by mission boards.)

Valuation of Plant, Grounds & Equipment, in Chinese Currency \$2,206,379.00

Average Exchange Rate for Year \$14.27

Number of Staff furnished and paid for by Mission Boards:

Indicate Board furnishing	Married	Single
M.E. Church (South) - General Dept.	7	1
- Woman Dept.		1



## RELIGIOUS LIFE AND ACTIVITIES

(From the Report of the President to the  
Board of Trustees of Soochow University for the Year 1940)

To no side of its college life is greater attention given than to its religious side. A Christian school fails of its essential purpose and objective if it fails in its distinct Christian purpose and mission, no matter how it excels in every other aspect. Under the leadership of Dr. M. O. Williams, Jr., Director of Religious Activities, with whom is very closely associated Prof. S. C. Wang, Dean of Students, members of the Committee on Religious Life and Activities carried out a well planned program, in which a large number of teachers and students took part. Since Dr. Williams fell ill the active direction of the Committee work is shared by Dean Wang and Mr. Charles Feng.

Religious work was carried on along three different lines: religious instruction, worship programs and social service. Religious instruction was either direct or indirect: direct through regular religious courses, such as, Life and Religion, the Central Faith of Christianity, Current Christian Literature; indirect through such courses as the Bible as English Literature, and the teaching of such courses as Ethics, Philosophy and even English, for the admirable text-book now being used, which was compiled by Mr. Ferguson, contains some fine selections from the Bible, from both Old and New Testaments.

The worship programs center around the bi-weekly Tuesday afternoon services sponsored by the Young People's Christian Association, working under the direction of the Committee on Religious Life and Activities. There are, besides the Sunday School program, the follow-up meetings after the religious emphasis week, participation in the Young People's Conference of our Church, student summer conferences, and the special joint religious program of the Associated Christian Colleges.

Social service projects are often carried on jointly by the Religious Committee and the Educational and Sociological Departments, under students initiative, but with faculty advice and supervision, and are an expression of a healthy, active Christian spirit and life. To avoid any unnecessary complications, political and partisan activities are scrupulously excluded, and careful guidance is given to students both in the study of projects and the execution of programs. Two things are worthy of particular mention in this connection. First, we now have a free night school, entirely staffed and financed by student volunteers, and secondly, we raised among faculty but more especially among and by students a sum of over \$25,000 for charities and relief projects such as winter clothing campaign, free rice projects, etc. Even in the midst of hardship and privation the lesson must be taught that life consists in giving and not in receiving.

It is not easy to carry this out, but wherever possible wise guidance instead of authoritative control is the rule followed. This requires both patience and personal fellowship, but experience seems to show that it can be done. This was the Master's way of teaching His disciples. Best of all, students understand and respond. The large number of students who gathered at the jetty to bid Dr. and Mrs. Williams Bon voyage, when they left for America, were probably attracted to him more through his work as director of religious activities than as head of the Sociology Department. To him and to all his collaborators in the all important and delicate task of student guidance the University is much indebted.



Success in religious work among students is not full or complete unless the students are led to Christ and into the Church, although the value of spreading the truths and the extension of Christian influence is surely not to be ignored or lightly spoken of. Holding that as our definite goal, and through a series of well conducted follow-up meetings after the series of the spring term religious emphasis week conducted by Dr. Robin Chen (now Assistant Bishop of Anking) for the college students and Rev. Tsu Sing-sung for the middle school students, 12 college students and 17 middle school students were baptized <sup>and</sup> received into the Church in the early summer.

Two similar series of meetings were held this fall, with Dr. Z. T. Kaung as speaker for the college students and Mr. C. C. Liang of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee as speaker for the middle school students. Follow-up meetings are now being held and a much larger group joined the Church this time. On January 5th, the first Sunday of this year, a group of 54 of our students were baptized in our Moore Memorial Church and became Christians, consisting of 34 college students and 20 middle school students. To each of these students was presented at a special meeting held two weeks later a handsome Chinese Bible.

CORRELATION AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES

(From the Report of the President to the  
Board of Trustees of Soochow University for the Year 1940)

The resolution on cooperation adopted by the Board of Trustees on March 12, 1940 read as follows:-

"In view of the proved advantage of cooperation with other institutions in the higher grades of college work, by elimination of duplication of courses, by exchange of students, pooling and common use of library and laboratory facilities and frequent consultation of administrators on common problems, the Board of Trustees of Soochow University hereby declares its readiness to authorize retaining the upper division of the College of Arts and Sciences together with professional and graduate work in a University center in Shanghai, if one or more of the other East China Christian institutions are disposed to cooperate in the same way.

"The President of the University is hereby authorized to confer with the other institutions concerned, to work out ways and means of such effective permanent cooperation, and to utilize to the fullest extent the present close cooperation in the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai as the starting point and basis for further correlation. In working out any such scheme of correlation, the due consideration must be given to the necessity of adequate facilities for a healthy academic atmosphere favorable to the objective of character-building which is a major emphasis of Christian education.

"The President shall report from time to time on the detailed proposals reached among cooperating institutions for approval by this Board."

An earnest effort was made to initiate a program more thorough-going and more permanent cooperation among the members of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai. It was felt that the real starting point for permanent cooperation is the securing of a site so that the upper division of these four Christian universities can be placed on one common site or on adjoining sites, for by experience it was found that exchange of courses, and pooling of facilities could only be carried out when the co-operating institutions are located at one place. But unanimity of opinion could not be secured, so Soochow and Hangchow are going ahead with a two-party thorough-going co-operating scheme by practically merging the departments of Chinese, English and History into joint departments, as far as the senior college, viz. as far as junior and senior students are concerned. Courses were arranged in consultation and were listed in each institution as if they were all its own. The total cost of instruction is to be shared by the two co-operating members in proportion to the number of students each has in these classes.

## FACULTY FELLOWSHIPS

(From the Report of the President to the  
Board of Trustees of Soochow University for the Year 1940)

Of all my concerns for the improvement and development of the University, none is greater than the securing of opportunities for the advanced training of promising young instructors on the faculty. The success of any institution depends upon three things: the right objective or perspective, a well selected student body, and a well trained faculty, which in non-Christian schools means high academic training, but which in our Christian institutions means men of Christian spirit and zeal with high academic training. But such a faculty cannot be secured unless the Church takes an active part in giving opportunities for such advanced training whenever a promising candidate is found. It seems to me that much more should and can be done above this line than is being done now. We Christian institutions surely cannot sit down with folded arms, waiting for non-Christian agencies to train leaders for Christian service to serve the Church. So far, only in the field of theology, or among preachers, has this point received much attention. In my fourteen years of service in connection with this great Christian university I have not yet seen one person selected by the Church from the university or from the hospitals for such training, with the result that the hospitals have no dependable staff of their own -- by which I mean members of our own Church trained by our own Church -- and the University is sadly in need of more such well-trained men of our own. What a contrast as one watches the women's department sending this one and that one out to be trained abroad and come back for service here! What feelings were stirred up in me as I sat year in and year out in the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. voting for this or that secretary to be sent abroad for further training. If we leave everything along this line to the non-Christian agencies, either prospective Christian leaders will fall by the wayside or well-trained Christian leaders will be drawn into non-Christian circles. Some may say, this is all right. Yes, it is, but we need a few for our own use in the service of the Church. Some may say that this is expensive. Yes, it is, but from another point of view it is very economical, for through one investment you can get the valuable service of a man whose future support will not be a continuing direct charge upon the Mother Church or the Board of Missions. We have this year two instructors studying abroad, one at Harvard working for his Ph.D. and one at the University of Southern California getting her advanced training in physical education. To both of them I have been able to give certain financial aid through the Kirkpatrick Fund. But more are needed, and I hope more help can be given to the University in carrying this out. This I consider our number one need, for unless we have the right kind of faculty, we will not have the right kind of institution which will draw the right kind of students and do the right kind of work.

President's Report

1942

*The Moment of a  
Thousand Years*



Seventh Anniversary

1911



**INTRODUCING**

*DR. Y. C. YANG, PRESIDENT of Soochow University since 1927. B.A., Soochow University; University of Wisconsin; Graduate of Tsing Hua University, Peiping; M.A., LL.B., George Washington University; LL.D., Southern College, Florida.*

While a student in America he made a national reputation in scholastic circles as an orator and debater, winning the Governor Beckman and Major Seaman cups for English oratory, defeating in the same year the first prize winners of both Yale and Pennsylvania Universities. In 1915 he was a delegate to the Panama International Exposition at San Francisco and served as assistant director of the Chinese exhibit, receiving a medal of honor as a distinguished collaborator. Mr. Yang was president of the Chinese Student Conference

in America in 1917 and also edited for one year the Chinese Students Monthly.

In 1916 he joined the Chinese Legation in Washington as private secretary to the Minister, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, and in 1919 served as a member of the Committee of the International Labor Conference held in Washington. He then went to London where he served as an attache of the Chinese Legation in that city. At the first session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Mr. Yang served as secretary of the Chinese Delegation. In 1921-22 he served as secretary of the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference, for which service he received a decoration from the Chinese Government.

Mr. Yang returned to China in May, 1922, and served with the commission on financial problems and reform in Peking, serving through three successive administrations. He then entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a member of the Treaty Department and subsequently was a member of the press bureau. He also served on various commissions in the Ministry including the Commission sent to Shanghai to investigate the May 30 incident of 1925. While in the Ministry he drafted many of the official notes pertaining to treaty matters and translated the 1923 constitution into the English language. He was also assistant director of Conference Affairs at the Tariff Conference in Peking in 1925.

In 1926 Dr. Yang was appointed Consul-General in London, but was transferred back to Peking to become secretary to the Director-General of the Salt Administration, and assistant director of the Department of General Affairs.

Dr. Yang is a master Mason, a member of the Acacia Lodge of Washington, D. C., and is a member of the Phi Tau Phi Scholastic Honor Society of China.

[2]

## THE MOMENT OF A THOUSAND YEARS

(*An Informal Report on Soochow University*)

by President Y. C. Yang

### "Where Is Soochow University?"

I was somewhat embarrassed by the above question when it was put to me once while I was lecturing. At that time, the only direct communication I had received from my colleagues in China since December 7, 1941, was a brief radio message. All I could say was "Soochow University is 'mobile,'" explaining that we were moving again—moving forward by moving on.

More recently I was able to report that "Soochow University is dislocated but still not disrupted," for I then had received my first letters from my colleagues in China—three air mail letters which took about two and a half months to come instead of the former two weeks' time. I knew definitely that Mr. Shen, the Vice-President, Mr. Pan, the Dean of Administration, Dr. Sheng, the Principal of the Law School, with a few others, had actually arrived in free China. They all had to travel incognito, very quietly, each family a unit by itself, to avoid attracting attention, as the movements of educators in Shanghai were very carefully watched and there were many barriers to go through on a journey covering four different provinces—from Kiangsu, through Chekiang and Kiangsi to Fukien.

This move is our fourth since we were forced to abandon our beautiful campus in Soochow in the summer of 1937. A brief resume of these movements may be interesting history, and will afford significant illustrations of the risks and dangers involved in the present move.

[3]

### *Our First Move*

The first move was from Soochow to Huchow in the summer of 1937. On the third day after the war broke out around Shanghai, thirty-seven Japanese planes made two trips to Soochow and sowed the seeds of "co-prosperity" by dropping bombs upon that quiet city of great cultural tradition and fame. It was thus made quite evident that Soochow University had better move somewhere else to carry on its work. "War or no war, education must go on," was the slogan of the day, to which the Government had added the instruction that all schools must be removed to places of safety and must have air-raid shelters for students. So, off to Huchow went Soochow University.

This city was some sixty or seventy miles southwest of Soochow. In Huchow we already had a large middle school; and there the Huchow General Hospital and the Virginia Girls' School of our Methodist Church were also located. There we literally "dug in", for one of our jobs was the construction of air-raid shelters.

While we were thus carrying on as a "refugee university" we had to put up with many difficulties, but we found some very encouraging compensations in the cordial welcome and the friendly cooperation of the officials and people of the city. The public library was open to us; there books of reference for the University were kept, and much space on floors above the general reading rooms was made available to us for laboratories. A leading family in a nearby town put at our disposal the big family temple with all its buildings and its beautiful garden. This was particularly significant and gratifying because, scarcely a generation ago, the gentry of Huchow were openly hostile to the Church.

[4]

Huchow, however, was not our only center. We opened a "second front" in Shanghai, where our Law School had always been. But having been in Hongkew, the section dominated by the Japanese, it also had lost its original site and was occupying temporary quarters in the International Settlement. To the regular law and pre-legal courses, we added some Arts courses. In view of the dangers involved in traveling, we advised our students from Shanghai, particularly the women students, not to come to Huchow but to go to our Law School or else to "borrow education," for the time being, in one of the other colleges in Shanghai. This proved to be a wise precaution when we had to run again from Huchow, for we discovered that to disperse a large body of students all of a sudden was even more difficult than to gather them together.

### *Westward Ho!*

The second move became necessary when, toward the end of November 1937, the invading army finally broke through the Chinese soldiers' heroic defense of Shanghai. The Japanese army turned in a big flank movement to the southwest and moved on the Capital following the circuitous route of the Nanking-Hangchow highway, on which Huchow is situated. We dispersed with the understanding that we would make for southern Anhwei, the next province to the west. Some started out on bicycles; others tried to find boats; and still others ventured to hitch-hike, hoping to be picked up as "paying guests" in whatever cart or wagon or bus might come along.

When the last group (which, of course, included the principal officers of the administration) left the place it was only three days before the Japanese entered the city. Staff members and their families, together with students cut off from

[5]



their homes, crowded into several refugee boats, rowed by refugee boatmen, on a two-day journey by water. A director of railways, an alumnus and friend, had promised to provide trucks to take them across the overland part of the journey. Three trucks arrived, not quite sufficient for half of the party. But Dr. Manget was urgently in need of some conveyance to take the nurses out of the hospital at Huchow, so one truck was sent back to Huchow in order to rescue the hospital staff.

At a time of military crisis and interrupted communications, all sorts of unforeseen complications developed. More than once we thought we were coming to the end of a blind alley, but at each critical moment God opened the way, and friends came to the rescue. I had never had a keener feeling that God and friendship are the two great realities of life.

In about a week to ten days, we all reached Ten-ki, a great tea center and market in the southern part of Anhwei. Several big tea godowns (warehouses) were secured free of charge to accommodate the daily increasing number of "Soochow men" who found their way to this place. We found a number of people from our sister Christian institution, Hangchow College, already there when we arrived. We made plans to set up together a "refugee university." But those were days when the fighting line was shifting fast. In a fortnight Nanking fell. Ten-ki was filled with soldiers, and we had to move on again.

"Out to the West" or "Back to Shanghai" was then the great question. We all had our faces set towards the West, because we thought that the Japanese had surely taken over Shanghai, including the Settlements. We had tried, but failed to establish postal or telegraphic connections with Shanghai. It was therefore decided that it was best for the party to disperse with an informal understanding that Changsha would

be the next rallying point. So, unit by unit, we moved on to the West.

While waiting thirteen long days for a truck which was expected to arrive from Changsha in six days, I received a definite report that Hangchow was still in Chinese hands, that the sea route from Ningpo back to Shanghai was still open, and that a foreign steamer could take passengers right to the French Concession in Shanghai without being subject to search by the Japanese. A decision was then made to run the blockade back to Shanghai to see what were the actual conditions, and what could be done there, as well as to consult the Board of Trustees. I also wished to discover how much of Soochow University was still standing—for one report had it that thirteen buildings of Soochow University had been destroyed by bombs. Fortunately this report proved to be a great exaggeration.

Getting up at 3:00 a.m. the next morning, feeling very fortunate that standing room could be had in an open truck, thankful to get one square meal a day, driving under the moon without turning on the headlights, hiding under the trees of a graveyard during an air-raid alarm, ferrying across the Tsao-ngao River at 12:30 a.m. on two small boats tied together, arriving at Ningpo before daybreak early the second morning, securing space, with the help of the local police commissioner, for my family and party, on a much overcrowded steamer, I finally arrived, after an anxious night, in Shanghai.

Upon arrival there it was found that conditions were really not as bad as we had imagined. The International Settlement in Shanghai had succeeded in maintaining its neutral status, so that it was possible to carry on educational work

there without undue restrictions on academic freedom, and without having to compromise our loyalty to the nation.

Shanghai was crowded; the population in the International Settlement and French Concession, normally about a million and a half, had been more than doubled and was still growing fast. Students who could not go to the interior were flocking to Shanghai. Our Law School and the Arts unit there were holding classes in the afternoon and evening, sharing the building, as a sub-tenant, with a girls' middle school; but they were so crowded that some students had to sit or stand outside of the classroom doors.

By that time all my missionary colleagues, who had fled from Soochow and Huchow to Mokanshan—a mountain resort half-way between Huchow and Hangchow—had all finally succeeded in getting to Shanghai, after having been stranded on the mountain for a period. There they were all helping in the Law College and the Arts unit in Shanghai. It may be added that while we were “running” from Huchow overland to Anhwei, Dr. Nance, in his usual admirable spirit, so typical of my missionary colleagues, had said to me that he was quite ready to move on with the refugee party or to stay behind, whichever course I would suggest. I expressed my great appreciation for this attitude, but suggested that he had better go to Mokanshan and then to Shanghai, there to wait to see how far we would go and how we would fare in our westward move. I offered him this suggestion because I myself then had no idea of what we would run into, how far we would have to go, and where again the University could pitch its tent.

Throughout these critical years not only the movements of the institution, but also the movements of the individuals and groups of individuals have always been made the sub-

ject of group discussion and more or less of group decision, so that there has always been the maximum possible common understanding and general agreement.

#### *Four Great Years in Shanghai*

The third move was back to Shanghai. Enough institutions had already moved into the interior to take care of the college students who had gone there. On the other hand, there were plenty of college students in Shanghai to be served. It did not seem either the part of valor or wisdom for the educator voluntarily to abandon the field to the other side when the national armies were forced to withdraw, so long as there was a fair chance of freedom of action. As much space as could be spared by the big Moore Memorial Institutional Church was secured for the use of the University. The decision was made known, as far as possible, to all staff and faculty members, now quite extensively scattered: some were in nearby country villages, while others had gone as far as Hankow, Changsha and Chengtu, five hundred to a thousand miles away. Everybody was welcomed back, but no one was particularly urged to return, as we were living in uncertain times, and there was no place where safety and tranquility could be guaranteed. We were praying for a kindly light to lead us, but we knew we could only move one step at a time. In the end about ninety per cent of the staff got back to Shanghai.

In the meantime, a part of the administration of Hangchow Christian College had also come to Shanghai to study plans for starting some work there. Both St. John's University and Shanghai University had then already secured downtown centers to carry on their work, as under the situation it had also become impossible or inadvisable for them to remain

on their own campuses. Plans for cooperation were discussed among these four "sister colleges" and the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai was organized, with St. John's University (Episcopalian), Shanghai University (Baptist), Hangchow Christian College (Presbyterian) and Soochow University (Methodist) working in closest cooperation.

These four institutions together rented about one hundred rooms in a big downtown office building wherein they maintained a joint library and joint laboratories. Arrangements were made for the free exchange of courses for student election. For three years we had joint baccalaureate services and joint commencements.

One small but significant factor in the promotion of cordial fellowship and genuine brotherly feeling was the weekly luncheon conference for the administrators of the Associated Colleges. We usually spent a good part of the afternoon together discussing common problems and matters of common interest. We could at times get into very hot arguments, but the beauty of the situation was that the heat would not scorch the fellowship existing between us.

The question of how Christian higher education as a whole could render the greatest possible service to China in the present crisis was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the presidents of the thirteen Christian colleges and universities, held in Hongkong in the spring of 1938. The situation then existing was that Ginling had officially moved to West China but still maintained a "Shanghai Unit" in East China; Cheeloo's president had gone to Chengtu and reopened this University there, with some of the work still going on in Shantung; Soochow had transferred its headquarters and the College of Arts and Science in Shanghai, but had a

biology department on the West China Union University campus.

As a result of the discussion and deliberations in this conference of the presidents it was felt that Christian higher education should be viewed as a whole and not merely as a group of separate institutions. From this point of view, it appeared best, particularly with reference to the six East China colleges and universities, for some to remain entirely in East China, and for others to move entirely to West China.

In line with this understanding Soochow University, along with St. John's and Shanghai Universities, and Hangchow Christian College, definitely planned to remain in Shanghai as long as possible. It may be said that during the four years we were in Shanghai, there was no instance of direct interference from the invading army or the "puppet" government, although occasionally annoying and even threatening letters were received. On the whole students cooperated admirably with the administration. Expressions of patriotism and loyalty to the nation were not lacking, but were made in a very quiet and sensible way. The students knew that by applying themselves more seriously to their studies they were preparing themselves best for future service.

One instance perhaps may be cited to show how these usually hot-headed students could combine a cool head with a warm heart. In the spring of 1941 a group of students started to raise a patriotic relief fund through what they called a Bowl of Plain Rice Movement. This was perhaps suggested by the fact that the Moore Memorial Institutional Church was daily selling plain cooked rice at much below actual cost to hundreds of needy people. Without holding a single mass meeting, and without posting a single notice on the bulletin boards, more than \$30,000 was thus raised

by the students with the cooperation of the faculty. This involved planning, effort and sacrifice. Of this sum, \$5,000 was turned over to the Moore Memorial Church to provide rice for the poor, and several thousand dollars was given to other local charity organizations. The bulk of the sum, more than \$20,000, was remitted to the "interior."

Although deprived of campus life, our faculty and students *worked out together* a highly effective program of religious activities. I think of students drawing together in Fellowships, leading worship services, promoting Bible study, discussions and forums, developing their night school for underprivileged children, getting behind our Religious Emphasis Week programs, and taking a leading part in the Youth Conferences of our Church. Here indeed are potential leaders for a new China! Near the end of one semester, January 1941, thirty-four college students and twenty middle school students were received into the Church.

It was popular during this period for colleges and universities in Shanghai to operate in two centers. In such cases, officially the institutions had moved to some place "behind the lines," but actually almost every one of them maintained a "branch" in Shanghai—a "branch" which was almost without exception much larger than the "trunk," in point of enrollment.

We did not adopt this policy, but decided to stay together at one place. The principal reason was that no private institution had sufficient staff and resources to split itself in two and maintain both units at its usual efficiency. But the "interior" was not forgotten; sentimental contacts with free China were maintained and fostered. We did this somewhat indirectly, but perhaps in a more effective way than by establishing a branch in the interior. We took part in organizing

and financing a senior middle school, the Tien Nan Middle School, in Kunming. For the year 1940-41, Soochow University assumed half of the total financial responsibility which our Church had assumed for the support of this senior middle school. This was the first and then the only Christian school of its type in the whole province of Yunnan. It was part of the "Southwest project" which Dr. Kaung (now Bishop) and I recommended to our Church, after our trip to Yunnan in 1938.

In this project our Church and the English Methodist Church were the principal promoters and supporters. One of our alumni served as the principal and several others took teaching positions. More than once books and scientific apparatus for middle schools made by our Biological Supply Service or in the shop of the Physics Department were sent over as gifts from Soochow University. We also provided funds for a number of scholarships. We regarded this project not only as a help to others but as tonic to our own souls—to broaden both our interest and vision and to keep our hearts linked with life in free China, and with the fellowship of Christian work in the Southwest. How I wish the Christian colleges and universities in this country, particularly those in our Methodist Church, might be moved with a similar sentiment, and might do more to cooperate with us in China!

Thus we carried on in China from the spring of 1938 to January 1942, as a part of a great "educational co-op," in wartime China. This was one of the most outstanding educational centers in all China—"a city built upon a hill"—which attracted a great deal of attention and brought forth a good deal of favorable comment on the solidarity of Christian fellowship. These associated colleges in Shanghai enrolled about forty-five per cent of all the students in the Christian colleges and universities of China.

The enrollment of Soochow University has steadily increased during recent years, until now we are one of the three largest Christian universities in China, with a normal enrollment of over a thousand students (1301, to be exact, for the fall term of 1941). But our main emphasis is upon the quality and not on size. Friends of Soochow University will surely be interested to know that out of the 115 institutions of higher education now existing in China, our university was one of the twelve receiving special commendation from the Chinese National Government last year. Of these twelve, eight were government universities, and four were private institutions, which included both Christian and non-Christian colleges and universities. In an "All-college-students' Efficiency Test," conducted by the Chinese Government during the academic year 1941-42, our institution placed seventh. This test was made by giving at the same time throughout the country the same sets of questions in a few selected subjects to all students taking the examinations. Four of our students came out with flying colors. One of them took first place in Economics; another, a girl, took second place in Economics; and two others took second and sixth places respectively in Chinese. A thousand dollars was sent us by the Government for prizes to these students.

*After "December 7th"*

The bombs which exploded in Pearl Harbor on December 7 also upset the delicate equilibrium in Shanghai, up to this time a "solitary island," surrounded by, but not submerged under Japanese domination. By ten o'clock on the morning of December 8, 1941 (December 7 American time) Japanese troops marched into the International Settlement; and by noon on the same day Moore Memorial Church was taken over for "imperial" use. Not only had we thereby lost the

base of operation for our College of Law and the greater part of our middle school; it was also quite apparent that all safeguards of academic freedom had been lost.

Our main campus in Soochow was under Japanese occupation during the first sixteen months of the war. It was recovered in March 1939 by virtue of the fact that the title of the property was in the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, for at the time of the registration of properties under the Nationalist Government, we had it on our documents and boundary stones. "Soochow University of the Methodist Church," a step deliberately taken to show that while we are a registered institution we are still an integral part of the Methodist Church. Our campus was never used by the Chinese military forces, but for a short period in the autumn of 1937 the buildings were used as a Red Cross Hospital for the care of wounded soldiers. Since Japan is now openly at war with the United States, the campus and its buildings have now again been taken by the Japanese military forces.

It might still be possible for Soochow University to carry on in Shanghai, but that would probably involve some form of compromise with the Japanese military authorities and the Chinese "puppet" government, which would surely bring pressure on the University to fit into the "new" scheme of things, to take "advice," and to be a part of the "puppet show" which is being staged in Shanghai. But would that be too much of a risk and too great a price? There are two things which we have particularly to bear in mind at the present moment. The first is that every institution will have to live in the future on the record of the present. The second point is that education is not just knowledge; it must also consist of ideas and ideals which can inspire, and experiences which can stimulate and uplift the soul.

This necessitated move No. 4 which we are now taking—to get away from Shanghai, and to find a new location, where we can carry on our work and still be loyal to the principles and ideals we hold dear. This was not only called for by loyalty to the nation but also by loyalty to our highest ideals and deepest convictions.

Meetings of the University Council, under Dr. W. B. Nance, Acting-President, were held and actions were taken leading to the formal announcement, on December 15, that the University would suspend operation upon the completion of the winter term. The proposed action was of course first submitted to and approved by the Board of Trustees, most of whom were in Shanghai and among whom were such experienced and prominent missionaries as Dr. J. W. Cline, Dr. John C. Hawk, Mr. S. R. Anderson and Miss Louise Robinson, Bishop Carleton Lacy and Bishop Ralph Ward, Ex-officio. Bishop Lacy had then already gone to his Episcopal area in Fukien; Bishop Ward did not get back to Shanghai from this detention in Wuhu until the last of March.

The Japanese, as soon as they went into the International Settlement, issued public orders that the *status quo* should be maintained, and that even Christian Mission schools should carry on as usual. Therefore there was some apprehension as to whether or not this move to close the institution in Shanghai might not meet with interference. But thanks to the remarkable spirit of harmony within the institution the decision to suspend operation was carried out without let or hindrance.

All faculty members and administrative officers, not otherwise retained or provided for, were given at least three months' extra salary. Efforts, of course, were made to hold together all the key members of the faculty and staff, and

consideration will be given, as far as possible, to measures of relief to help any who might be distressed by being so suddenly thrown out of work.

The University as such stopped functioning in Shanghai at the end of January. But teachers, individually or in small groups, without using the name of Soochow University, carried on study groups and lectures as a temporary measure, pending the working out of definite plans as to what to do next. This was done with the knowledge, but not the official approval of the University, which only committed itself to give consideration to the possibility of recognizing credits for college subjects so earned, when the institution resumes its operation.

Such work was carried on in four different centers, all outside of the original university premises. Lectures in Biology, Physics and Chemistry were given by some of the professors of the Science College. Lectures in Law and Accounting were the two series given at another center by some professors of the Law School. Among Arts courses, there were two series of lectures, one in Economics and the other in Sociology. It was the understanding that these study groups would be discontinued by the first of June, so that all might be free to join the Federated Christian University in free China, to be set in operation this coming fall.

As to the attitude of the Chinese Government, it may be said that it encouraged educational institutions to carry on in Shanghai before the Japanese took over the International Settlement last December. In fact, after the assassination in the spring of 1939 of President Herman Liu of Shanghai University, one of our alumni, a personal representative of the Minister of Education, came to Shanghai to express the solicitude of the Minister to the college presidents in Shang-

hai, and to say that he considered us as if fighting for the country in the front line trenches. Throughout the last four years we were in regular communication with Chungking.

But after the taking over of the International Settlement of Shanghai by the Japanese on December 8, 1941, the Chinese Government emphatically expressed its disapproval of any institution carrying on in Shanghai. Early in the spring the Government proposed the organization of a Federated Southeastern University to be established in Chekiang, in which all universities in Shanghai, government and private, were invited to join. A committee on preparation was appointed which included a representative of our institution and the president of another Christian university in Shanghai.

#### *The Move to Free China*

After careful consideration and full consultation with all parties concerned it was decided to take part in the organization of a Federated Christian University at Shaowu, on the Kiangsi border of Fukien Province. This was to have been a cooperative undertaking by Soochow University and Hangchow Christian College with the Fukien Christian University which had already moved to that place. The *modus operandi* which was agreed upon, as reported to me by my colleagues is that there were to be two units; the Fukien unit, with the Fukien Christian University carrying on its program of work in Arts, Science, and Agriculture; and the Shanghai unit, with Soochow University and Hangchow Christian College carrying on jointly three additional colleges: the College of Law, the College of Commerce and the College of Science and Engineering. These plans were disrupted by the tides of battle, and Soochow University has now joined Lingnan University, at Kukong, in northern Kwangtung.

#### *Notes on the Work of the University Which May be of Interest to American Friends*

The College of Law in China can have a much broader scope than the American law school. Besides the Department of Law, there are also Departments of Political Science, Economics and Sociology. These are among our strongest Departments.

The Department to which we have given particular attention in recent years is that of Sociology. Our aim is to develop a strong school for the training of Christian social workers. Towards this end we have succeeded in gathering together a strong faculty, containing some of the best known men and women in this field in China. Cooperative relationships have been established with outstanding social agencies to aid in planning our course of study and to provide field work opportunities for students, all of whom, during their Junior and Senior years, engage in practical work under supervision. Our teachers have rendered service in such projects as the refugee work of the Shanghai International Red Cross and the child protection work of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Eighty-four students majored in Sociology during 1940-41, sixty-six of whom were women.

The Department of Chemical Engineering which we started two years ago is, of course, incorporated in the College of Applied Science and Engineering. We are laying particular emphasis on these two departments because reconstruction after the war will necessarily proceed along two lines: physical reconstruction and social reconstruction. Hence, there will be great need of both engineers and social workers. I believe Christian education should make a particular effort to provide well trained and properly trained leaders in social reconstruction; and this leadership should include both men and women.

### *As We Look Forward*

Soochow University has been "refugeeing" as long as China has been fighting. Like China it has been struggling valiantly. Like China, again, it has also been steadily gaining strength in spite of physical losses. It has a good service record which can stand the test of time. Far be it from us to claim that every decision we have made was perfect. Not only is our hind-sight always better than our foresight; but perhaps not all the facts are in to give us a complete basis for our hind-sight. But this much at least we can say, that every decision was carefully thought out, and in spite of all the difficulties the institution had to encounter, and the personal sacrifices the individuals had to make, the institution as it stands today is not only larger, but is better and stronger than ever before. It enjoys a higher prestige and greater public confidence. This is a matter of real significance and gratification. The process of enriching the contents of our courses, and of improving the spiritual and intellectual atmosphere of the institution has never been interrupted.

Three things which have happened here in America during the past year can illustrate both the quality of instruction given in Soochow University and the type of instructors we have on the faculty. A woman graduate, an instructor with a B.A. degree from Soochow, who came to America last summer (1941) has now completed the requirements for the M.A. degree in English at Mount Holyoke College. A man, one of our B.S. graduates who has been an instructor in our science college, came over for graduate work on a fellowship at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He took nine courses and made nine straight A's. He has not only finished his requirements for his M.S. in applied physics, but has now been appointed a full-time instructor in that institution.

Still another graduate and instructor of the University, who came to America in the late summer of 1940 with his M.S. degree, completed his doctorate in biology in fourteen months (record time) and is today a Ph.D. of Harvard University. Of these three instructors, Miss Kaung will now proceed to work for her Ph.D. degree in English, Mr. Loh will take up a course in electrical engineering, and Dr. Li expects to do research in pharmaceutical botany. These are not only their personal preferences, but indicate lines of future development of the University. Plans which were being made last year to bring other promising instructors to the United States for advanced study have been temporarily suspended.

We have no hesitancy in saying that Soochow University, as an integral part of the Methodist Church and as a component unit of Christian education in China is doing acceptable work and making a notable contribution in educating leaders for China. Institutions like this will no doubt have a great and important part to play in molding the thought and shaping the ideals which will determine the kind of a new China which will emerge in the Far East. This new China will be either a cross current, or a merging tributary in the stream of Christian culture and civilization, which is so sorely and urgently needed to transform the present "scorched earth" into a fertile garden.

The nature of the new China will be determined in no small degree by the influence which Christian education can bring to bear upon her cultural development. It is estimated that there are today about 10,000 living alumni of the thirteen Christian Colleges in China. Numerically, this is but a drop in a large bucket of water; but it is "a drop" which has had more than a sprinkle of influence on the life of China.



What has been done can still be done. But it is necessary that we should act, and act in the living present. The unchanging China has become an all-changing China. Moving China will not wait; it will not halt its progress or its process of change to hear a lecture on "watchful waiting." The situation calls for faith and imagination.

If China today is a strategic front at a psychological moment in the world mission of Christianity, what a critical, pivotal point these Christian Colleges, including Soochow University, occupy! They are dealing with the unexplored and unlimited potentialities. We cannot expect that everyone of the young men and young women we train, will be the chief executive or the first lady of the land, but we can be sure that everyone of them is a possible leader with a great potential influence. No other investment can so surely guarantee good returns as an investment in personalities; and no investment is so surely needed as in the field of Christian education in China today. The opportunity we have today is the opportunity of "the moment of a thousand years." If the Christian Church can catch the vision and rise to the occasion, we can plant the banner of Christ in the very heart of China and spread the Christian flag on the mountain top of her culture and civilization. The greatest danger is the danger of meeting the opportunity face to face, only "to rub your elbow against it and miss it." Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields in China; for they are white already to harvest!

## SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

The motto of Soochow University is "Unto a Fullgrown Man."

### *Affiliated Institutions*

Middle School—normal enrollment about 900

Free night primary school (operated by students in Shanghai)  
— normal enrollment about 145

### *Degrees Offered*

B.A., B.S., LL.B., and M.A.

### *Organization of the University by Colleges and Departments*

#### *College of Arts*

Chinese  
English  
Economics  
Political Science  
Sociology  
History and Geography

#### *College of Science*

Biology  
Chemistry  
Chemical Engineering  
Physics and Mathematics

### *College of Law*

Law  
Accounting

### *Special Courses*

Premedical  
Prenursing  
Physical Education (Cooperating with Ginling)

### *Projects of the University*

Science Magazine  
Machine Shop—to repair scientific apparatus  
Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory  
Survey of Social Agencies in Shanghai  
Tien Nan Middle School in Kunming, Free China  
Biological Supply Service  
Continuation of 20 years of service to the middle schools and colleges of China

### *War Damages*

The University suffered heavy damages when Soochow was captured by the Japanese:

1. Scientific apparatus and laboratory equipment .....\$50,000 U. S.
2. Library books (20%) ..... 10,000 U. S.
3. Power plants, etc. .... 6,500 U. S.
4. Buildings and campus .....120,000 C. N. C.
5. Furniture, equipment, stores .....200,000 C. N. C.

6. Household furniture and belongings .....large
7. All files and records

*Religious Activities*

1. Religious instruction
  - a. Courses in religion
2. Active Student Christian Association
3. Social Service—student initiative
  - a. Free night primary school
  - b. \$25,000 for charities and relief

This is a progressive institution of high rank. In some fields, such as law and accounting, it is a leader in China.



*A Scene on the Home Campus*

**Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China**  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

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私立東吳大學